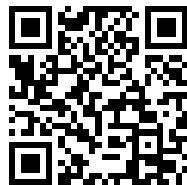

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THE

VALLEY FARMER;

A Monthly Journal

OF

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, EDUCATION,

AND

Domestic Economy;

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE FARMERS IN THE

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT,

EDITOR.

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**[NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,**

ALBANY N. Y.

BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

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Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farms, Planters, and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

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Patent Combined Winnower & Thresher

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day. We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use showing the estimation in which they are held, premising that these two are about an average over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq. Dated Eretter, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnower far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 60 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and cockle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh, on an average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats, 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed 1 between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse powers and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORTHROP, Esq., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gent:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Siles Wheat, and it worked to a charm; cleaned it as well as any Faning Mill the first time, and thresh-

ing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm in Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well in Buckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and saving Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORTHROP.

WHEELER'S

Overshot Thresher and Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public.—Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power, we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machinery by Farming, and is capable, by changing Horses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Our Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in conjunction with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

- We also manufacture and furnish to order—
- Single Horse Power and Churning Machine
- Lawrence's Saw Mill;
- Wheeler's Clover Huller;
- Wheeler's Feed Cutter.

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyn streets, near the steamboat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's prices, adding cost of transportation.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Agent.

At Valley Farmer Office, (Old Postoffice Building), Chestnut-st., between Third and Fourth.

HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Agents, Belleville, Ill.

I have sold, during the last four years, a large number of these machines, of every description, and for a great variety of purposes; always with entire satisfaction. Early in the spring I shall receive a full supply of all kinds which will be offered to the public on accommodating terms. I have now on hand a few horse powers, threshers, and saw mills. Orders for any of the above articles, or the castings belonging to them, thankfully received.

E. ABBOTT, Agent.

St. Louis, Dec., 1853.

VALLEY FARMER.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1853.

No. 1.

Great Western

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

ALFRED LEE.

JOS. D. OUTLEY.

ALFRED LEE & CO.

14 North Main, bet' Market and Chesnut-sts.

HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of agricultural tools and implements; garden brass, flower and other seeds.

Our stock is entirely new and consists in part of

Cultivators, universal and others;	Cast iron dirt scrapers;
Harrow, Geddes, diamond and others;	Bog and scum hoes;
Corn planters;	Post augers and spoons;
Seed sowers and drills;	Cattle ties;
Emery's improv'd seed sowers	Ox balls and bull dogs;
Revolving horse rakes;	Grafting saws;
Hay cutters, straight and spiral knives;	Pruning saws and chisels;
Cornstalk cutter, extra heavy;	Budding and pruning knives;
Vegetable cutters;	Transplanting trowels;
Iron meat do;	Garden reels lines;
Corn shellers;	Cranberry rakes;
Corn and cob crushers;	Root pullers, three and four prongs;
Hand grain mills;	Ox yokes, cammon and best;
Grain scoops, iron and steel;	Wheel and canal barrows;
Grass and bramble hoes;	Clover seed, red and white;
Corn knives and hoes;	Timothy do.
Hay, straw and hemp knives;	Blue grass do, strip'd & clean;
Hay, garden and floral rakes;	Orchard grass seed;
Hay and manure forks;	Red top do;
Sickles;	Millot do;
Scythes, grass, grain & bush;	Hemp do;
Snaths, grass and cradling;	Canary do, mixed or clear;
Handled and Carolina hoes;	Vegetable, garden and flower seeds from the celebrated Wetherfield Gardens.
Cylinder churns;	Thermometer churns;
Agricultural furnaces;	Plows, various kinds;

We have also a large collection of agricultural and horticultural hoes; comprising in part the works of Downing, Youatt, Saxton, Bulst, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

Published Weekly, in Quarto Form, dedicated to the home interest of country and town residents. Conducted by D. D. T. MOORE, assisted by J. H. BIXBY, LEANDER WETHERELL, and H. G. WHITE, with a large number of Contributors and correspondents.

This Journal, now in the third year of its existence, has obtained an extensive circulation and acquired a high reputation. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News matter, interspersed with numerous Engravings, than any other paper in the Union—and has no superior as an AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Its various departments are under the supervision of an efficient corps

Editors, who are determined to reflect the contents of a whole paper Useful, Pure and Entertaining. They are a stock by a large corps of Contributors and Correspondent—including several popular Authors and Editors,—capable of adding interest and value to the pages of any publication. The NEW-YORKER is published in the best style. Each number contains Eight Double Quarto Pages, (forty columns), illustrated with from two to six Engravings. It is pronounced by its Patrons and the Press the model paper of its class, in both Contents and Appearance—and we invite all who desire a first class Journal, for the Home Circle, to give it an examination, and, if approved, support

TERMS—In Advance—Two dollars a year—\$1 for six months. Three copies one year for \$5; Six copies, and one to agent, for \$10; Ten copies, and one to agent, for \$15; Twenty copies for \$25. 3 1/2 Specimen numbers sent free. The influence of Post-Masters and others is respectfully solicited in behalf of the NEW-YORKER. Subscriptions can commence with any number,—and money, properly enclosed, may be mailed at the risk of the Publishers. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE WOOL-GROWER & STOCK REGISTER.

VOLUME IV.—FOR 1852-3.

THIS JOURNAL is the only one published in America, primarily devoted to the interests of Wool Growers, Stock Breeders, Graziers, Dairymen, &c., and should be in the hands of

Every Owner of Domestic Animals.

The Fourth Volume, commencing July, 1852, will embrace a vast amount of USEFUL and RELIABLE information in regard to Wool and Stock which can be obtained from no other source. It is conducted ably and independently, published in the VERY BEST STYLE, and illustrated with numerous

Beautiful and Costly Engravings.

Embracing Portraits from life of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine, Poultry, &c.—Designs of Farm Buildings, &c., &c.—with proper descriptions. Each No. contains a careful Review of the Wool and Cattle Markets.

TERMS—ONLY FIFTY CENTS A YEAR: Five Copies for \$2; Eight for \$3; Eleven for \$4; Twenty for \$7.—IN ADVANCE. Back No's and volumes furnished. The back volumes, unbound, at 40 cents each,—or the three for \$1.

The WOOL-GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER is published in a form suitable for binding—each number containing Sixteen Large Octavo Pages, with Title Page, Index, &c., at the close of each volume. 3 1/2 Specimen numbers sent free to all applicants. Subscription money, properly enclosed may be mailed at our risk. Address

D. D. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Osage Orange Plants

Of the Best quality, and warranted to grow, are raised by the subscribers, at their nursery, Waverly, Morgan Co., Ill., and be forwarded, if EARLY ORDERS ARE RECEIVED, to any part of the country in season for setting out in the Spring of 1853.

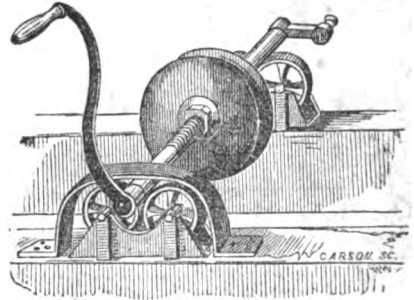
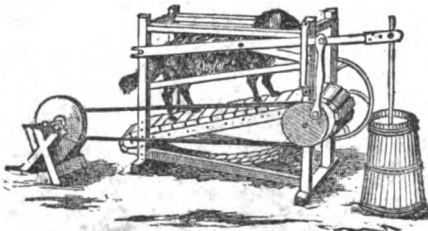
Waverly July, 1852.

D. G. HOLMES.
E. B. POSTER.

Waverly July.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.



(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN.

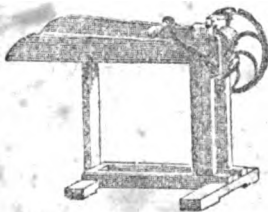
Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.
NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT, *St. Louis, Mo.*

MILES G. MOISE, *Northampton, Mass.*

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c., &c.



IMPROVED

SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE

Hay Cutters,

EIGHT PATTERNS,

from \$4 to \$30.

Agricultural Books.

American Agriculturist; Allen's Farm Book; Allen's Domestic Animals; Poultry, Bird and Bee Works; Cobbett's Gardener; Cole's Fruit Book; Cole's Veterinerian; Buist's Works; Bridgeman's Works; Downings Works; Thomas' Works; Johnston's Works; Gum's Domestic Medicine, &c., &c., for sale at publication prices.

FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

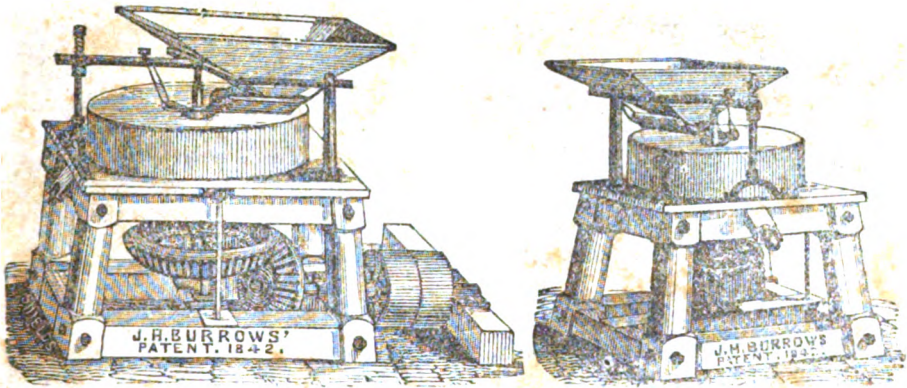
If Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for Cultivation, at Lowest Garden prices.

We should return our sincere thanks to those who have been our steady patrons from the first; also to those who have ever favored us with their orders, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. It will continue to be our aim, as heretofore, to bring forward all new Seeds, Implements and Machinery, as fast as they have been thoroughly tested, and found really worthy of introduction. And we flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove us represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed by

St. Louis, January, 1853,

WM. M. PLANT & CO.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed of French Burr Blocks enclosed in cast iron cases, and do not require a millwright to set them up. By the steady application of the two horse power, the 24 inch will run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour, of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	- - - - -	\$115 00—	with Gear,	- - - - -	\$125 00
24 do do	- - - - -	135 00	do	- - - - -	150 00
30 do do	- - - - -	175 00	do	- - - - -	200 00
36 do do	- - - - -	225 00	do	- - - - -	250 00

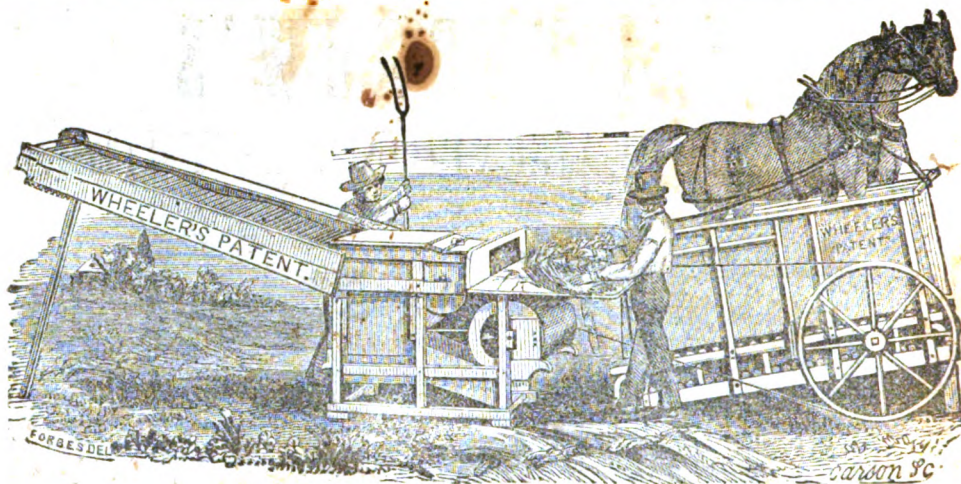
EMERY & COMPANY'S NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND THRESHER

We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding, the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power*, and *Emery's Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pinion power*, with *Epicycloidal Teeth*. For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs Wm. M. PLANT & Co., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agents for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.
EMERY & CO.



NEW YORK STATE.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 ALBANY, N. Y.
 BY **WHEELER, MELICK & CO.**

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most valuable machine in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Threshing. It is easily driven by one Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in constant use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and have extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary.

[From R. Olney, of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned it for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 20 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules and a span of very light horses alternately, but with either team alone and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels good Oats a day and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or labor than ordinary farm work. The machine is admirably adapted to the farmer's use; can be worked at so little expense and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and durable construction, nothing liable to break or soon wear out but that a common farmer can repair. It clears the grain well and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write this minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given being taken from our ordinary threshing without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. Olney, of Granger, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 3000 bushels of grain, and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands we have threshed from 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels and 100 or 150 of Wheat. I can confidently recommend this

machine to farmers as superior to any I have used although have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester Olney, Dated March 1, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of Wheat and twice as much of Oats.

[From N. Olney, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. French, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an 8 Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the 'Sole's' variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without any other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. Tiffany, of Dimock, Pa.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I consider your combined Thresher & Winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January; and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 500 or 600, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with one of your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna Co. Your Thresher & Winnower receives the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From Samuel Tucker, North Evans, N. Y.]

'MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.—In reply to your request about the Thresher & Winnow I am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie Co. I have threshed 18,794 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 60 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors own machines like mine.'

We might add many more equally flattering testimonials.

Price of Double Power with Thresher and Winnow, \$225.

The superiority of WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER, and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR is universally acknowledged wherever they have been tested. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machine in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well as the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours and in every instance the result has been about one third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania and at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Belting, \$120
Two Horse Do. 145

Besides the above we manufacture and keep constantly on hand among other articles, Cover Haulers, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers), and Single Powers with Chain Gear attached. These last are extensively used in large Farms, and are so arranged that the Power is used at pleasure for either threshing, churning, wood sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled.
WHEELER, MELICK & CO.
Corners of Hamilton, Liberty & Pruyn Street,
(Near the Steamboat Landing,) Albany, N. Y.
March 1st, 1852.

The subscribers, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will furnish them to purchasers at manufacturer's prices (freight from Albany included) and will give any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor Valley Farmer,
N. W. corner 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis.

THE VALLEY FARMER
PRINTING OFFICE,

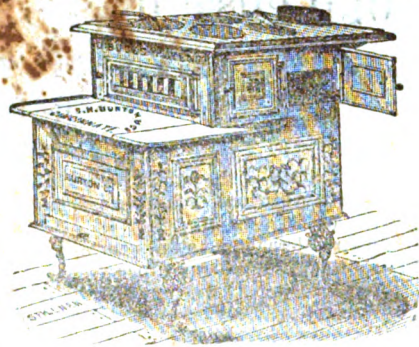
North west corner of Third and Pine streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, in town and country, that he has REMOVED his printing establishment to the old Intelligencer building, north west corner of Third and Pine streets, where he has made large additions to his materials and facilities for doing

Job and Book Printing,

of every description, in a superior manner and at lowest rates.

Particular personal attention given to the printing of cat-
alogues, circulars, directions, labels, &c., for Nurserymen
Florists, and Seedsmen. Orders from the country will be
executed with neatness and despatch. E. ABBOTT.



BUCK'S
Improved Patent Cooking Stove
The subscribers have on hand in addition to their
former stock,
FOUR SIZES OF BUCK'S IMPROVED COOKING
STOVES,

to which we respectfully call the attention of all persons who wish to economize in the use of fuel, and who regard a good stove as better than a poor one. We offer the stove confidentially as the best now in use, not only as a fuel saving machine, but one which by its capacity, durability, simplicity and perfectness, is adapted in all respects, to the use of the kitchen. This stove combines all of the Buck stove, so well and so favorably known, together with another that is nearly twice as large as that of any other stove in use, with pipes to carry off all the steam arising from cooking various kinds of meats, pastry, &c., and thereby preventing the mixture of flavors so much complained of in all other stoves, except Buck's Patent. The oven is warranted to bake as well and as quick as a brick oven, and with less fuel than any stove of like capacity. Wherever this stove has been introduced it has obtained a decided preference over all others, and will be found by any one giving it a fair trial, to possess such unequalled excellencies in performing all the operations of cooking, and so great a saving of both labor and fuel, as to make it the interest of every family to possess one. The reputation of Buck's stove has been constantly increasing and extending so that stove inventors now find it necessary, in order to sell their wares, to copy as nearly as possible the form, and then by diligent efforts attempt to palm off their productions on the public as an improvement on Buck's Patent. The fact that such is the case shows that in their estimation Buck's stoves have a reputation beyond anything in the shape of a cooking apparatus. The Buck stoves are warranted to bake even at top and bottom, and to operate well in every respect. The Buck stove is sold only by the subscribers in St. Louis.

We have also on hand all the former patterns of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves now so generally in use and preferred to any other by all who use them, together with Improved Premium Air-tight parlor and other Stoves; box Coal, 6, 7 and 10 Plates with the various patterns usually kept in this market, which we offer wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices.

BUCK & WRIGHT,
209 Main street, opposite Missouri Hotel.

For the operation of Buck's Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons with hundreds of others, who have them in use—

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| J. & W. Finney, | Roe & Kercheval, | Mrs. Denton, |
| C. W. Pomeroy, | Elliott & Harrett, | Mrs. Cheney, |
| Fife & Kerr, | Jesse D. Diddell, | Mrs Dean, |
| Geo. Pegram, | Judge Wash, | Geo. Partridge, |
| Dr. R. P. Chase, | Wm. Humphreys, | W. C. Lacy, |
| Dr. Edwards, | W. H. Pocock, | Spencer Smith, |
| Dr. Webber, | M. H. Tysant, | N. Ranney, |
| Jno R. Conben, | L. & J. Sherman, | D J Hancock, |
| Moses Forbes, | Miss Woodland, | T O'Flaherty, |
| W T Christy, | J E Woodruff, | Geo Cable, |
| Samuel Treat, | J Rosenburg, | Norman Cutter, |

August, 1849.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS GROCERY.

LYNCH & TANGUY

NO. 89 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above establishment, which contains the most extensive and varied assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., ever offered to the citizens of St. Louis.

Country Merchants and others, will also find it their interest to take their supplies at the Old Post Office Buildings Grocery.

Lynch & Tanguy will remark *en passant*, that they do not pretend to sell at cost; indeed they intend to make a reasonable profit, in order to stand up and accommodate their patrons a great many years to come.

TEAS.

Original fine young hyson, extra fine
do. senchoon.
Wild Pigeon fine young hyson.
Camden Superior hyson skin, fine
gun powder.
Pamona the imperial.
Holland extra fine imperial.
Oolong extra fine tea powder.
S. Argentin extra fine oolong.
Feringa Canton extra fine oolong.
Marie Annas extra fine oolong.
Malaya fine oolong.
Ravala fine oolong.
Lafayette co. senchoon, breakfast tea,
Lafayette chain senchoon,
Tea expressly packed for family use
in 4, 6, and 10 lb. boxes.

COFFEES.

Rio de best, old brown Java, manilla,
costa rica, lazoyra, macha.
Ground coffee in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb.
packages.

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's no. 1, Baker's extra, eagle,
French chocolate a la vanilla,
" " a la cannelle,
Chocolate des familles,
" perfectionne,
Baker's bromas,
Frost's prepared cocoa,
Cocoa and shells, cocoa paste.

SUGARS.

Double refined leaf, refined leaf B,
cashed B, do C, powdered B, refined
white O, do OO, clarified yellow A,
do B, New Orleans, no. 1, 2, & 3,
golden syrup, steam refined molasses,
sugar house syrup do., New
Orleans do.

SPICES.

All bean cayenne pepper,
Black pepper, all sizes, race ginger,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, allspices,
In boxes, cans and papers, whole and
ground.

PROVISIONS.

Extra family flour, in bbls. and half
bbls.
Corn meal, buck wheat flour.
Dried beef, lams,
Salt pork, tongues,
Sausages made in Lyons,
English dairy cheese, sage do., W. R.
Ohio do., pine apple do.
Goshen butter, Ohio, do.
Lard in kegs and tierces,
Rice, whole and ground,
Vermicelli, Macaroni, Pearl sago,
Pearl barley, Rio tapioca, farina,
Corn starch, isinglass, gelatine.
Arrow root, dried peaches, dried apples,
White beans, split peas, homony.

ESSENCES.

Extract of lemon, 2, 4 & 8 ounces.
Vanilla, nutmegs, cinnamon,
Orange, cloves, allspice, almonds,
Ginger, peach.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Medium, crown, d crown, tea paper.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, indigo, salaratus, soda.
Cream tartar, tartaric acid.
Yeast powders, Preston & Merrill's,
James's, Stickney's.
Table salt in boxes and bags, G. A. salt
Mason's luminable blacking.
Starch polish, silver & brass polish.
Stove polish, seeds, ropes, twines.
Mats No. 1, 2, 3, brushes, brooms.
Willow ware of every description.
Wine vinegar, flax do, elder do.
Spirit gas, flax & cotton ropes,
" " twine.

FISH.

Salmon in tierces, half bbls & kitts.
Mackerel in bbls " " "
Herrings,
smoked herrings from Canada,
Red, " " Scotland,
Sardines in oil, boxes, 1-2 & 1-4.
Lobsters, pickled in cans 1 & 2 lbs.
Salmou " " "
Oysters " " "
Codfish dry, in drums and boxes.

PICKLES & SAUCES.

Tomato ketchups, pints & quarts,
Mushroom " " "
Walnut " " "
Pepper sauce, gothic & pts.
John Bull sauce, Jonathan do.
Spanish olives, French do.
Syrup of rose, true lemon syrup,
lemon syrup.

Curry powder, 1-2 & 1-4ths.
French mustard a la Rochote.
" aux fines herbes.
" a la estragon.
Boston S F mustard, Cincinnati and
Kentucky do.
Armistead best English.
Pickles in jars gal. 1-2 gal. & qt.

OILS.

Sweet oil, nice, pts. & qt. groce do.
Lard oil no. 1 & 2. Sperin oil.

CANDLES.

Downer & co's sperin, 4's & 6's Wil-
liams' do. Solar star do. star do.
tallow summer pressed candles, win-
ter do., lamp wick, candle do.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

Yellow bank chewing tobacco, aro-
matic do. Cavendish do. Trainer's do.
Rezinas, Camels, Puerto Principe,
La Norma, Chepouts.

FRUITS.

Ple fruits assorted, peaches in brandy,
do. in their own juice, plums in jam
prunes in brandy, do. in their own
juice, pears do, pears in brandy,
marmalades, jams, jellies, preserved
ginger, preserved chow-chow, Sul-
tana, Laver & Malaga raisins, cur-
rants, citron, prunes, honey, figs,
lemons, almonds, custards, English
walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts.

SOAPS.

Windsor, variegated & Castile fancy
soaps.
Boston extra, No. 1 & 2.
Woolman's chemical soap,
Imitation Boston do.
Palm soap, no. 1, 2, 3.
Washing fluids, do. soda.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Brantles—Otard Dupuy & co., 1842 &
1843, Seignette, Laforgue, Leger
frees, old Jamaica rum, Holland
gin, Scotch whiskey, Irish do., Bour-
bon do., Monongahena do., in pipes,
barrels, dimijohns & bottles.
Swiss Absynthe cordial brandies.
Ailssette, curacao, old port wine,
Port wine, Madeira wine, sherry,
Muscat de Frontignan,
Clarets.—Madoc, Lafitte, Lorrone,
St. Estephe, St. Julien,
Chateau, Margaud,
Stomach bitters, Union do. Stoughton
bitters.

Best London Stout,
Tennon's Scotch Ale.
Champagnes—Cordon blue, St. Thomas.
Grand Sillery Mousseux, Deuvay-
Havinet, Sillery Mousseux Marquis de
Lorme, Sparkling Catawba—Bogen.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, cedar & oak, buckets with brass
and iron hoops.
Buckets, oak painted.
Covered buckets, 1-8 to 1 bushel.
Measures, bowls.

PLAYING CARDS.

French extra fine, & fancy.
English, Grand Mogul Highlander.
American cards.
Shot, powder, American & English.
The Cape hunter's companion.

VALLEY FARMER.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy,
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1853.

No. 1.

The Valley Farmer.

Compliments of the Season.

A happy New Year to all our readers !
And while we would urge upon them all
the fact that happiness—true happiness—
is only found in doing and being good, for

- ‘Tis no’ in title nor in rank,
- ‘Tis not in wealth, like London bank,
- ‘To make us truly blest.
- ‘If happiness have not her seat
- ‘And centre in the breast—
- ‘We may be wise, or rich, or great,
- ‘But never can be blest.’

we would stimulate every one to renewed diligence in promoting the good cause of improvement around him. How much can you do the present year to establish or sustain a good Agricultural Society in your county? How much more time will you give to study to make yourself familiar with the *science* of the calling you pursue? To raise yourself and your occupation to the high standing which God has designed for it? How much wasted time will you redeem for these purposes? How much will you do to embellish, and adorn, and make comfortable your homes, within which cluster the dearest joys earth affords? How much to comfort and encourage the wife of your bosom, and to instruct your children—those ‘olive leaves around your table’—to become strong men and women, fitted to fight manfully the great battle of life? What can you do for the cause of morality, education, temperance, and good fellowship in your neighborhood?

We hope the New Year will witness many a high resolve carried into execution,

and many a household and community made glad by the loving kindnesses of its members.

And now, friends, one word about ourselves. We offer you a publication devoted exclusively to the interests of the tillers of the soil, and in which we wish them to hold converse with each other in their own language, and which will assist them in their investigations and experiments; enlighten them upon matters on which they are in doubt; inform them of new and valuable discoveries, and warn them against humbugs, and strive with them to raise Agriculture to that exalted station to which it entitled. Now, what can you do in aid of such an undertaking? You can recommend it to your neighbors, and make an effort to get up a club of subscribers. Our terms are so extremely low, that it will require a large subscription to sustain it; and as it is the *Western Farmer's own Paper*, they must see to it that it is well supplied with the aliment appropriate to its condition. Furthermore, every farmer should feel bound as he has opportunity, to WRITE FOR HIS PAPER. Let him give to his brother farmers the results of his experience and researches. Let him make of them inquiries in matters in which he is ignorant, and let him do what he can to stimulate the cultivators of the soil to make our glorious valley the best cultivated, as it is now the most fertile region on the face of the earth.

The Postage on the Valley Farmer is now only six cents a year to any part of the United States.

Condition of Western Agriculture.

As we are entering upon a new year, it may not be amiss for us to look around a little and examine into our standing here in the West as a community of farmers.

The interest of the farmers! that interest which changes the barren wilderness into fruitful fields; which feeds the human family; which was the employment of our first parents in their state of innocency; which was honored by the patriarchs—Abraham, and Lot, and Isaac, and Joseph, and Job; which has enlisted the attentions and feelings of the best christians, the mightiest statesmen, and the purest patriots of all ages; and which, while trees grow and water runs, will continue to be the leading occupation of the world.

Although we have among us many farmers who for intelligence and enterprise will compare favorably with those of any other section of the country; but it is nevertheless true that taking the western country generally, there is vast room for improvement. It is lamentably true that our farmers are less intelligent and derive less aid from science than those of many other sections of our land. We do not wish to be understood as saying that they are more ignorant or less intelligent than other people. Generally speaking, we believe they know almost everything else better than the great laws which govern the operations of nature as manifested in the rural world, or the advantages which science has conferred upon those who study and follow her teachings.

There may be found all over the West men of intelligence, of enterprise, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. These are the men who are fervent in every scheme of improvement; who seek for instruction, for information, who are not content to jog on in the old beaten track. They wish to profit by the experience of others—no matter whether the history of that experience comes to them in the pages of a book or a paper, or by the oral narration of the experimenter. They strive to discover the obstacles to successful cultivation that they may remedy them, and feeling the importance

and dignity of their calling, they endeavor to elevate it from a mere drudgery into an intellectual and honorable employment. Such men feel the want of unanimity of action among themselves; they do not act in concert, and it is to bring them together that they may impart to each other the benefits of their united experience and may combine their efforts for the production of their common good that the beneficial results of County and State Societies are witnessed. These, too, are the kind of men who are anxious to improve the breed of horses, cattle, and hogs, and for this purpose encourage the importation of breeding animals of choice and excellent qualities; and are anxious to not only excel themselves, but to excite a spirit of emulation in their neighbors. Their houses, barns, fences, orchards, gardens, and cattle show the thrift of their owner, and you will see from year to year a rapid and judicious improvement progressing about the premises. These are the men who raise the largest crops, the best oxen, and finest horses, and these are the men whose houses you visit, when you want to get good apples, choice peaches or delicious fruit of any kind. Here too, you will find science applied to the practical business of life; and the operations of the farm carried on in accordance with the laws of physiology and philosophy. These men, too, understand something of the object of life; are the patrons of schools, academies and colleges, and it is from such families that come forth the men who wield the destinies of the nation. Their houses are the abodes of comfort, of happiness, of love, where in the midst of all the beauties and comforts which Flora and Pomona so bountifully lavish upon those who sacrifice at their altars, the indwellers are taught to

'Look through nature up to nature's God.'

And while you will find in their houses all the elegancies and luxuries which adorn and beautify human nature, there is no lack of the *substantials* of life, and those of the best quality. They act upon the proverb that He who drives fat oxen should him-

self be fat,' and accordingly their tables are provided with all the healthy and inviting provisions which with but little trouble can be raised on every farm.

There is another class of farmers who cultivate as their fathers did; content to gather a scanty crop of 10 or 15 bushels of wheat and 30 or 35 of corn to the acre; to live on hog meat and hominy from year's end to year's end; to dwell in a log house with a stick chimney; to despise all instruction in their own business, under the impression that they know every thing already. Such men—and there are plenty of them all over the State—will tell you that it is all foolishness to think of saving manure, and that deep plowing is a Yankee notion; that the idea of improving the breeds of cattle is all humbug, and that 'book farming' is only fit for fools and men who have plenty of money to throw away upon unprofitable experiments. Go to the farm of such a man, and you will find the door of his cabin hung on wooden hinges with a wooden latch, a puncheon floor, a stick chimney and the family all living, sleeping, eating, and drinking in one room. He has no barn, but a log stable, where he keeps his horses, and around which the heaps of manure have been collecting since its erection; and when this mass becomes so great as to render access to the stable difficult, why he will remove it (the stable we mean, not the manure) to another location and commence again, leaving a mass of fertilizing matter which if judiciously applied to his land would repay him ten fold for his trouble, a putrifying mass at his door. Perhaps, however, if he is fortunate enough to have a deep ravine, or stream of running water, near his house he will haul away the manure and 'dump' it down the bank. During the summer he sends his two or three scrawney cows to the range to get their living, keeping their calves shut up in a rail pen to 'toll' them home at night. When winter comes, his cattle and hogs congregate about the stack yard, or under the lee of his cabin or stable; wading in mire or sleeping on the frozen ground, exposed to

all the rains, snows, and sleet and piercing winds of our variable winters.

He keeps three dogs and no sheep. His hogs—the land shark breed—enjoy the 'largest liberty' to roam over the woods and into his neighbors' cornfields, and to sleep at night and to wallow by day in the quagmire directly in front of the door of his house. When pork and corn are high has has wheat to sell, and when wheat is up, he has just shifted over to corn; and he abandons both and goes into the hemp or tobacco business just as those staples are a drug in the market.

Ask him to show you his garden, and he will tell you he has none, but that his wife planted a little truck patch just back of the stack yard, but that the fence was down and one day while he was gone to a log rolling or to town, the hogs got in and rooted it all up. If you ask him for his orchard, he will show you a few stunted apple and peach trees, contending with the weeds and grass for a chance to live, half of them, perhaps peeled of the bark, and many of their healthiest branches eaten off by the stock which have been permitted to run among them all winter, and he will tell you with a sigh that he has no luck in raising fruit. His children attend no school—their father and mother got along well enough without 'larnin' and he reckons they they can to. He would'nt read an agricultural book or paper if he could, but firmly believes that the Democrats have ruined the country, or that we should see better times if Gen. Jackson were still alive and President.

NOTE.—In the pictures drawn in this article there are no personal allusions intended. We speak of farmers as classes of good and bad farmers, and have no reference to individual cases. We make this remark here, because we learn that some persons have supposed that certain articles heretofore published in the Farmer were aimed expressly at them; thereby provoking the well known reply, 'if the coat fits,' &c. All such persons would do much better to profit by our teachings than to spend their time in finding fault with us for point-

ing out their defects. In some of our succeeding numbers we intend to continue this subject, and give some of our notions of both good and bad farming. 'Nothing personal,' but true to nature.

Agricultural Meeting.

We have been requested to give notice to the Farmers, Stock Raisers, Fruit Growers and Gardeners of St. Louis county, and all persons interested in Agricultural Improvement, that a public meeting will be held at the Court House in St. Louis, on Monday, Jan. 10, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, and transacting other business of vital importance to their welfare.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers the beautiful engraving of the N. Y. Crystal Palace, on the opposite page. For this engraving we are indebted to the courtesy of the gentlemanly proprietor of the *St. Louis Intelligencer*, who, at considerable cost, procured it for the readers of his paper.

TRIMMING THE FARMER.—We shall not hereafter have the edges of the Farmer cut or trimmed off before sending it to our subscribers. The reasons for this are various, but the principal is, that by trimming the margin is so much reduced that on binding there is not enough left to make a good looking book. Moreover it causes considerable delay in issuing each number. We shall make this up to our readers by using better paper, and giving more matter. We shall throw the table of contents and terms of the paper, also more or less of the commercial matter on to the advertising pages, thus giving full 36 pages of interesting and useful reading.

The paper will be neatly folded and stitched and when received the leaves should be smoothly separated with a folder or knife—not trimmed off with the scissors.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES.—It will be seen by their advertisements that our old friends, Plant & Co., have taken a spacious house on Main street, and will keep both at this and their old stand, corner of Fourth and Green, a large and well selected stock of the various articles required by the farmer. We need no

better proof of the advancement of scientific agriculture among us than the increased demand for improved agricultural implements and seeds.

TO EACH SUBSCRIBER.—We send this number to our old subscribers, hoping they will continue to favor us with their patronage. We shall also send the whole Volume to all who do not order it stopped, and we hope not a subscriber will do that. We want every subscriber to consider himself an agent to obtain new names and forward them to us.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our friends Lynch & Tanguay, proprietors of Old Post Office Buildings Grocery. We have no hesitation in saying that a better selection of groceries cannot be found in St. Louis, and although they do not pretend to sell *at cost*, yet we believe they will give as good, (or better) bargains as any other house in the trade. We recommend our country friends to give them a call.

"THE MISCELLANY AND REVIEW."

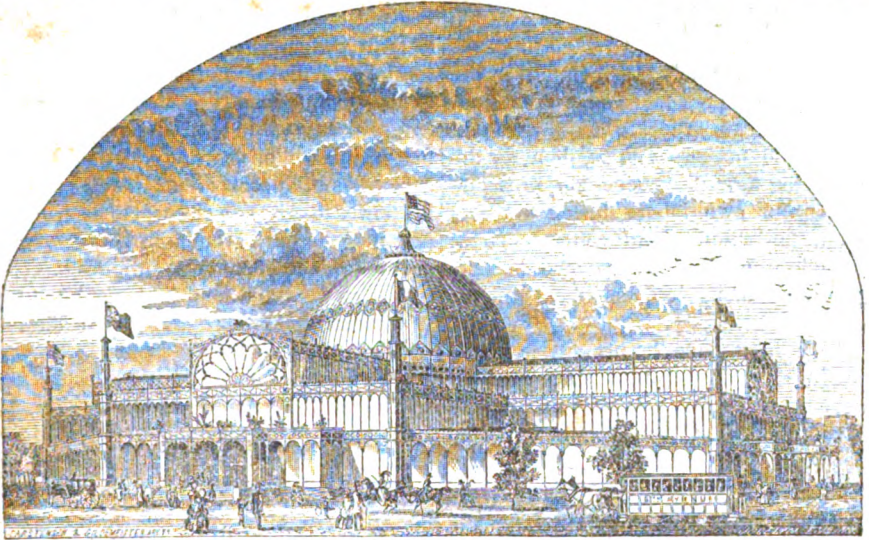
This is the title of a monthly work, devoted to education, general literature, and everything instructive and useful to individuals and families, of which T. F. Risk, of this city, is the editor, and Mess. Risk & EBBERT, publishers. It is very handsomely executed, on fine paper, and in typography will compare advantageously with any publication in the West. It is issued simultaneously in Memphis and in this city.

The number before us, being the first of the series, contains *fifty-six* well stored pages. Its varied character will be well understood when we say, that the table of contents embraces forty-six miscellaneous subjects, upon nearly all of which there is a good and practical essay. We have not before, met with a periodical furnishing an equal amount of useful reading. The original and selected articles evince talent and industry. Each number will contain 56 pages.

It is furnished at the low rate of \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if the payment be deferred. Address, I. Ebbert, Memphis, or T. F. Risk, St. Louis.

St. Louis Republican.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT NEW-YORK.



From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

Above will be found an accurate representation of this structure, now in process of erection at New-York. As much interest is felt throughout the country in the scheme—the success of which is placed beyond a peradventure—we have procured from New York the electro-type from which this is struck, for the benefit of our readers, to whom no mere description could convey so complete an idea of its appearance. It is from the designs of the architects, Messrs. CARSTENSEN & GILDEMEISTER.

The site of the edifice is in Reservoir Square, about two miles from the City Hall. It will be octagonal in its basement story, the galleries being in the form of a double cross, surmounted at the point of intersection by a magnificent dome 100 feet in diameter, 118 feet high within, and 149 feet to the top of the lantern.

The distance from one extremity of the cross to its opposite is 365 feet 5 inches, corresponding to the number of days in the year. Each arm of the cross is, on the ground plan, 149 feet broad, this is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side—the nave 41 feet wide; each aisle 54 feet wide. On each front is a large semicircular fan-light 41 feet wide and 21 high. The nave or central portion is 67 feet high, and is of an arch 41 feet in diameter. There are to be two arched naves crossing one another at right angles. The exterior width of the ridgeway to the nave is 71 feet. At each angle is an

octagonal tower, eight feet in diameter and 75 feet high. Each aisle is covered with a gallery of its own width, 24 feet from the floor. There will be entrances from 40th and 42d streets, and from the sixth avenue, each 47 feet in width, the latter to be approached by eight steps. Besides these three there will be private entrances.

The material is to be iron and glass, after the manner of the London Palace of 1851. The number of columns on the basement will be 190 and on each gallery 122, hollow and eight inches in diameter. The whole number of square feet which it will contain will be 173,000, or nearly four acres, 62,000 feet of which is in the galleries.

The castings are now in process, and the contracts have been made to have the building in readiness by the first of May next. It will be the largest building in the United States, and although it does not equal in size and importance the structure which was erected last year in Hyde Park, it will be an object of great interest and an honor to those engaged in the project of the Industrial Exhibition.

It is confidently hoped that contributions from every branch of American industry and from every part of the country will send specimens of their labor and skill to the proposed Exhibition. The beneficial effects of the great London Exposition in all parts of labor and art have been widely felt, even in our own country. An American Exhibition offers proportionate attraction to America. How shall the produceers, the mechanics, the artists of Missouri, be represented?

Farmer's Work for January.

[Most of this article was published four years ago in the first number of the Valley Farmer, but as it is no less appropriate now than then, and will be new to the majority of our present readers, we may be pardoned for its publication.]

Now, then, the holidays being over, the hogs killed, the pork taken care of or sold, it is time to begin to look about a little and see what is necessary to be done for the good of the farm, the successful prosecution of your own labors during the next season, the comfort and convenience of wife and family, and for the good cause of Agriculture among your neighbors and the community generally.

In the first place, let us advise you to arrange all your business systematically for the year. Close up your accounts, if you did not do it at Christmas, pay up what you owe, if you can, collect what is due you; find how you stand in the world, and resolve this year to go in debt for nothing that you can get along without. If you have not hitherto done so, commence this year a regular set of account books, and make your entries in them promptly and carefully through the year, and no one who has not tried it can tell the satisfaction you will derive from it. Keep a regular cash account, and account of purchases and sales, an account current with all with whom you have dealings; and a stock book, to contain an appraisalment of all your property with the additions or abstractions that may from time to time occur; and a wages book, if you hire help. Says the 'Farmers' Encyclopedia,'—'Let any farmer make the experiment, and he will find it both interesting and useful to know from year to year the actual product of his farm. Let everything, therefore, which can be measured and weighed be so tested; and let that which cannot be brought to an exact standard be estimated, as if he himself were about to sell or to purchase it. Let him, likewise, as near as possible, measure the ground which he plants, the quantity of seed which he uses, and the manure which he applies. The labor of doing this is nothing compared with the satisfaction of having done it, and the benefits which

must arise from it. Conjecture in these cases is perfectly wild and uncertain—varying often with different individuals almost 100 per cent. Exactness enables a man to form conclusions which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways avail to his advantage. It is that alone which can give any value to his experience; it is that which will make his experiments the sure basis of improvement; it will put it in his power to give safe counsel to his friends; and it is the only ground on which he can securely place confidence in himself.'

Is your store bill paid? If not attend to it without delay, else the keeper thereof will hale thee before the justice. How is it with the blacksmith, the shoe-maker, the harness-maker, the wheelwright, and the carpenter? Are they calling down imprecations on your head for not paying them as you promised to do when they did your work? Above all, are the minister and the schoolmaster paid according to promise? If not, do not let the sun go down till they have received their just recompense at your hands.

And in speaking about schoolmasters, reminds us that we must say a few words about schools. Now is the proper time to look after the manner in which your school is kept; and this is the season, too, when the 'big boys' ought to be regularly at school. Don't let them lose a day for any thing. Cold or hot, wet or dry, pleasant or stormy, start them off in right good season. You should no more let them lose a day now in going to 'town' or in 'hunting,' than you would in the middle of harvest.

'One of the first duties of the agriculturist,' says a judicious writer, 'is to endeavor to elevate himself and the class to which he belongs. And this can be done only by intelligence and faithfulness to all his duties. No idea is more injurious to the best interests of the farming population, than that of educating some one child for what is termed a 'learned profession,' and then regarding him as on this account superior to the other members of the family. Let our farmers endeavor to educate *all* their children *thoroughly*, not giving bread to

one and stones and serpents to the others. Let them bear in mind that education is as necessary to, and as much adorns and improves the cultivator of the soil, as the lawyer, the physician, or the minister. The more intelligent the man, the better the farmer, and, if virtuous, the more respected and useful the citizen.'

Have you got a cheap schoolmaster?—if so, heaven help the poor children, for it is but little that he will do for them. Is your schoolhouse all open to the storms, and without comfortable seats for the convenience of the scholars, and a great ark of a fire place that keeps two or three of the boys all the time employed chopping and bringing in wood? Is there a great mud hole just before the door of the house, so that the children can neither go in or out without getting up to their knees in the mud every time there comes a thaw? Do your children have to sit idle half the time, because they have not books suited to the studies you wish them to pursue? Well, its very likely, and you and your neighbors meanwhile, roasting your shins over the fire, or telling yarns at the grocery! Up! up! man, and rectify these things; *now* is the time to go about it. Don't wait till 'next fall.'

Attend personally to your cattle, horses, and hogs. Don't trust too much to the 'boys.' Is there an ample supply of good, wholesome water, or are the poor beasts dependent upon the stagnant pool which receives all the wash from the yard and stables? Let no fodder be wasted.—Weather-wise folks predict a severe winter and a good supply for March and April will not come amiss. What is the condition of your barns, stables and sheds? We suppose, of course, you have these things; if not, what can you provide as a shelter for your stock? A cow will give more milk when kept warm, than when exposed to the cold. Every farmer knows that cattle eat more in severely cold weather, and notwithstanding cows then give less milk; still, few farmers take sufficient care to protect their stock from the severity of the weather. Hogs, also, gain more on the

same food, when kept warm. A rail pen with a thatch or straw roof, is better than nothing, especially if you build it so that it will be sheltered from the northerly and easterly winds. But if you have any or all of these conveniences, they will need your constant attention. Do not let the hay, oats and provender be wasted for want of suitable feeding apparatus; nor allow your stables to remain so long without clearing out that your poor horses and cows are obliged to stand on an inclined plane, pitching down towards the head at an angle of forty-five degrees. How would *you* like to sleep on the roof of a house, with your feet at the ridge-pole and your head at the eaves trough.

All young cattle should have provided for them comfortable sheds, facing the south east or south east, the floors of which should be elevated an inch or so above the level of the enclosure into which the sheds open; the sheds should be well protected upon the north and west, should be deep enough when aided by a drojecting roof, to keep off drifting rains; the stalls should be provided with bedding, and kept clean—and the animals themselves would be all the better of currying and combing, and rubbing down with straw. They should be fed three times a day with long provender, and receive once a day, a moderate feed of grain of some kind, or a mixture of cob meal, or bran, and cut-straw. If good size is desirable, all young cattle should be so fed as that the food given would contain the materials out of which bones, fat, muscles, and tendons are to be fabricated; for without the necessary substances be present in the food for such purposes, we do not conceive how they are ever to be formed. The idea of ever raising a fine animal upon half or quarter allowance of food, in our humble judgment, is entirely out of the question. Young cattle should always be kept in good heart—in good growing condition, neither very fat, nor poor. They should receive the allowance of salt, or salt, lime and ashes, recommended for milch cows—say in about one-half or three-fourths the quantity, according to age.'

Leibig, the distinguished German Chemist, asserts that 'Our clothing is to be considered nearly in the light of an equivalent for a certain amount of food.' In all situations where the body is kept warm and comfortable by the protection of suitable garments, the demand for food, in order to sustain the natural functions of the system, will be less than where the protection is scanty, or but ill adapted to subserve the purpose for which it is designed. Now, this observation applies with no less force, to the management of ourselves and our children. A cow, forced to stand exposed to the weather in inclement seasons, to repose on the ground, or in a barn or hovel where the piercing blasts, have free access, necessarily requires a far larger amount of food than one carefully sheltered and provided with a comfortable stall and bed.—The difference above indicated, has been demonstrated by actual and repeated experiments to be from twenty-nine to one hundred per cent. in favor of the latter!—But this is not all. Exposure torpifies and emasculates the system, paralyzes the functions of the stomach, and opens the door for the introduction of many a fearful disease. An animal habitually exposed to cold, usually falls away. If a cow, 'she shrinks her milk,' if an ox he will experience a loss of vivacity, and become stupid and inert, and but feebly prepared to answer too exorbitant drafts made upon his muscular powers under the yoke. 'A merciful man is merciful to his beast.'

Further; do not let your cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, all be yarded together.—Such a plan will probably cost you much more than to keep them separate. We speak feelingly on this subject, because we have experienced some of the evil effects of this slackwater way of doing up things.—Well do we remember when the word was brought in one morning that old Brindle had cruelly gored our prize pet Berkshire—Allen McNab! and we were compelled to cut the throat of an animal that could not have been purchased with the price of half a dozen common full-grown hogs!—And your cows, mares, ewes, and sows

that are with young are liable to accidents of this kind every day, if they are herded promiscuously.

Look to your fruit trees; are the rabbits eating the bark of your young and choice trees; or are your cattle rubbing the bark off the larger ones? And this suggests another thing—keep up your fences. Don't let the cattle and hogs get into either the garden, the orchard or the wheat field; for they will injure the shrubbery and plants in the first, the trees in the second, and tread the tender shoots of the expected crop of the last in the earth in such a manner as materially to affect the crop. Before you are aware of it, the swelling buds of your valued trees will be eaten by the cattle, in their eagerness for something green.

Look to the wood pile. It was a great shame that you had, last season, to break off in the midst of harvest to haul up a jag of wood, before your wife could get dinner; pray don't let that occur again. Chop wood enough to last you through the season, and if the going is so bad that you can not well get it home now, pile it up ready to be taken away at the earliest opportunity. Recollect if you want things to go on pleasantly within doors, and your dinner always prepared in season, one of the first essentials is dry fire wood. No woman who has to spend a great part of time in trying to make the fire burn; who has to hunt all around the place to find something to ignite the wet soggy wood you have provided her, can reasonably be expected to have any thing ready in season. We have known some men who never had any thing fit to burn; and we could not much blame their wives if they did, now and then get hold of an embryo axe or hoe handle and put it in the fire to make the pot boil. If you have no wood-house you cannot do better than to set about building one this month; but at all events get up a bountiful supply of wood.

You may be preparing for your fences. Get as many rails ready and on the ground as you will need in the spring, and if you have time it would be a good plan to prepare a stretch of post and rail fence. It is

more durable and occupies less ground than the worm fence. We have no disposition to discourage you from making as many experiments as you choose to substitute other structures for the old-fashioned method of enclosing the field, but for some years to come our chief dependence will have to be on the old mode.

Every thing about the place should now be put to rights. Your farming implements should be securely housed, examined, repaired, if necessary, and put in complete order for spring work. Broken hinges should be replaced by new ones; missing latches supplied; racks and fodder boxes constructed; good substantial gates made to take the place of those rickety old bars which have hitherto caused you so much inconvenience.

And then the home department; can you do nothing to make that more comfortable? Can the work of the house be rendered no easier by such little arrangements as you can easily make; a shelf here, a bench there, or a drain in another place; a firm, dry walk to the well and the wood-house, and that broken uneven hearth relaid, the broken windows mended, and that broken plank in the floor replaced with a new one.

This is the season for the cultivation of the social feelings, and for intellectual improvement. During these long winter evenings how much may you contribute to the fund of knowledge of yourself and family by appropriating them to useful reading and conversation. The mighty upheavings and overturnings in the old world, and their effects upon our own land, the doings of Congress and the State Legislature, all are of importance to you, and you should keep yourself well informed about them; and, by the way, these law makers need very close watching, or they will give the farmers the go-by, and legislate only for the good of lawyers, merchants and speculators.

What can you do for the glorious cause of Agriculture? Is there a Society in your county, and are you a member of it? If there is none what can you do towards starting one. We have no room now to go into a detail of all the advantages to be de-

rived by the farmers from an efficient county organization; suffice to say that the unanimous opinion of the best agriculturists, is, that to Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Periodicals belongs the credit of the most substantial improvements.

When you build selfishly, you build frailly. When your acts are hostile to the broad interests of your fellow-men, they are seed which will one day come up weeds, to choke your own harvest-field.

When we sow the best fields of life with our appetites, we cannot but reap hates and fears. Blighting disappointment comes from thwarted greeds, from frustrated self-seeking.

From The Wool Grower.

The Herefords.

The Herefords are a distinct breed of neat cattle and have long been bred to a considerable extent in England, where they are held in high estimation, especially for grazing. Their introduction and dissemination into this country has been comparatively slow, and hence they are yet little known in many sections. Of late years, however, they appear to have gained more in public favor, and now rank as a most beautiful and profitable breed.

Marshall gives the following description of the Herefords:—The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open; the forehead broad; eye full and lively; horns bright, taper, and spreading; head small; chap lean; neck long and tapering; chest deep; bosom broad, and projecting forward; shoulder-bone thin, flat, no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh; chest full, loin broad; hips standing wide, and level with the chine; quarters long, and wide at the neck; rump even with the level of the back, and not drooping nor standing high and sharp above the quarters; tail slender and neatly haired; barrel round and roomy, the carcass throughout deep and well spread; ribs broad, standing flat and close on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large and full of length; round-bone small, snug, and not prominent; thigh clean, and regularly tapering; legs upright and short; bone

below the knee and hock small; feet of middle size; flank large; flesh everywhere mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, the shoulder, and the ribs; hide mellow, supple, of a middle thickness, and loose on the neck and huckle; coat neatly haired, bright and silky; color, a middle red, with a bald face characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed.

Youatt further describes them as follows: 'They are usually of a darker red; some of them are brown, and even yellow, and a few are brindled; but they are principally distinguished by their white faces, throats, and bellies. In a few the white extends to the shoulders. The old Herefords were brown or red brown, with not a spot of white about them. It is only within the last fifty or sixty years that it has been the fashion to breed for white faces. Whatever may be thought of the change of color, the present breed is certainly far superior to the old one. The hide is considerably thicker than that of the Devon, and the beasts are more hardy. Compared with the Devons, they are shorter in the leg, and also in the carcass; higher and broader, and heavier in the chine; rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders arger and coarser.

They are not now much used for husbandry, although their form adapts them for the heavier work; and they have all the honesty and docility of the Devon ox, and greater strength, if not his activity. The Herefordshire ox fattens speedily at a very early age, and it is therefore more advantageous to the farmer, and perhaps to the country, that he should go to market at three years old, than be kept longer as a beast of draught.

They are not as good milkers as the Devons. This is so generally acknowledged, that while there are many dairies of Devon cows in various parts of the country, a dairy of Herefords is rarely to be found. To compensate for this, they are even more kindly feeders than the Devons. Their beef may be objected to by some as being occasionally too large in the bone, and the fore-quarters being

coarse and heavy; but the meat of the best pieces is often very fine-grained and beautifully marbled. There are few cattle more prized in the market than the genuine Herefords.'

Allen's Domestic Animals, published in 1850, quotes Youatt's description, and adds:—'There have been several importations of the Herefords into the United States, which by crossing with our native cattle, have done great good; but with the exception of a few fine animals at the South, we are not aware of there being kept in a state of purity, till the importation of the splendid herd, within the last six years, by Messrs. Corning and Sotham. These Herefords are among the very best which England can produce, and come up fully to the description of the choicest of the breed.—Mr. Sotham, after an experience of several years, is satisfied with the cows for the dairy; and he has given very favorable published statements of the results of their milking qualities, from which it may be properly inferred, that Youatt drew his estimates from some herds which were quite indifferent in this property. They are peculiarly the grazier's animal, as they improve rapidly and mature early on medium feed. They are excelled for the yoke, if at all, only by the Devons, which, in some features, they strongly resemble. Both are probably divergent branches of the same original stock.'

The breed was exceedingly well represented at the late Fair of our State Agricultural Society. Relative to the exhibition on that occasion, we may here repeat a few sentences published in our October number, as follows:—The Herefords showed bravely. It is evident to any one who understands the 'signs of the times,' that this breed is becoming more and more esteemed, as its intrinsic value is known. It seems to have overcome in a great measure, the bitter prejudice and rival jealousy which for some time beset its progress in this country.—Comparing the different classes of cattle as they were exhibited on this occasion, a fair verdict must certainly give the Herefords a rank as to character and quality, unsurpassed by any other breed.

For the Valley Farmer.

The Farmer.

Of all pursuits by man invented,
The Farmer lives the most contented;
His calling good, his profits high,
And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the Merchant seeks his bread,
His hand gives meat to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.

The milk and honey, corn and meat,
Are by his labor made complete;
Our cloth from him must first arise,
To deck the top and dress the wise.

We then by vote may justly sate,
The Farmers rank among the great,
More independent than they all,
That dwell upon this earthly ball.

Hail all ye farmers young and old,
Push on your plow with courage bold
Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.

Since then the plow supports the nation,
And men of rank of every station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And every man procure a plow.

MEASUREMENT OF HAY IN BULK.—Multiply the length, breadth and height of the hay into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will weigh a ton. Clover will take 11 to 12 yards to a ton.

BUSHEL.—The Imperial (English) bushel contains 2,218.192 cubic inches.

The Winchester (American) bushel contains 2,150.42 cubic inches.

An English Quarter of Wheat is eight Imperial bushels of 70 pounds each, equal to 9 1-3 American bushels of 60 pounds each.

CISTERNS.—The solid contents of a cistern five feet deep, 4 feet six inches long in the longest head, and four feet in the smallest head, are 555 1-4 gallons. Six feet deep, five feet six inches longest head, and five feet in the smallest head are 977 gallons. Seven feet deep, six feet ten inches longest head, six feet smallest head, are 1742 gallons.

For the Valley Farmer.

The Osage Orange.

Cultivation the first year.

Perhaps many subscribers to the Valley Farmer may wish some information on the cultivation of the Osage Orange. I will give my experience the past season. I purchased one pound of the seed of Messrs. Plant & Salisbury, of St. Louis, for 60 cts. I put the seed with as much water (not boiling but hot enough to burn the hand) as would cover them an inch; then set them on the mantle for three days, after which I prepared my ground and sowed them in drills, the seeds about half an inch apart, and covered them from half an inch to an inch in depth. In two weeks some of the plants began to make their appearance, while it was five or six weeks before others showed themselves above ground. The first weeding was very tedious, after that not more than a drill of parsnips. I have about 2500 plants from the pound of seed. Some are three feet high, with thorns about one inch in length, and as sharp as needles. I think it would be advisable to sow the seed in a piece of ground that has been well cultivated the previous year.

JOHN C. GARNET.

Shelby Co., Mo.

For the Valley Farmer.

CURE FOR FOOT EVIL ON HORSES.

Take one ounce of corrosive sublimate, and half a pint of soft soap. Put them into a wide mouthed bottle and shake them well together. In twenty-four hours it will be ready for use. With a feather apply the mixture to the diseased part of the foot every third day, until three applications are made. Keep the horse in a dry lot or stable, and nothing more will be necessary to effect a complete cure.

The above is a valuable cure for foot evil, and I have no doubt you would confer a great favor on farmers by giving it publicity in your valuable journal.

Boone Co., Mo. M. P. LIENTZ.

All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.—A. J. DOWNING, the eminent horticultural writer, of New York,—who lately perished by the burning of the steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson river,—was emphatically a *self-made* man. His early years were quietly and humbly passed, on the same spot where he always resided, in pursuits which gave a bias to his life. His father was a poor but respectable nursery-gardener, and the advantages of mental culture which the son enjoyed were not such as most young men would consider as indispensable to success. He was not a graduate of any college. His classical studies, under a teacher, proceeded no further than the limit of an academic course. He was for some time a member of an institution at Montgomery; but even there his fellow-students saw in the quiet, thoughtful, and reserved boy, no token of that genius which was so soon to out-strip them all, and place their young friend in a prominent position before the world. His maiden essay was a description of the *Danshamer*, a point on the Hudson. This was published in the *New York Mirror*, and followed by a similar paper regarding Beacon Hill, &c. A discussion on Novel reading, written soon after, and some papers on Botanical Science, in a Boston Journal, are all the printed records of this stage of his life. Years of unrecorded toil succeeded, during whose slow lapse his mind gradually fastened on those subjects to which he afterwards devoted the whole strength and enthusiasm of his being. Young and self-guided, it was strange that sound practical wisdom should so early master dreams of a boy, and mark out for him an unique and untrodden path, whose only aim and end was the improvement and happiness of his fellow-men. For some time before giving himself exclusively to the peculiar literature of his profession, Mr. Downing was the proprietor of an extensive nursery-garden, where he wrought out most of his ideas on horticulture and arboriculture, and earned, by experience, the right to speak with authority.

In 1840 his first work was published.

This drew public attention at once by its immediate conformity to the want already felt in our country. From 1840 to the present time his course has been one of undoubted success.—*Knickerbocker*.

He has not left in the United States, nor perhaps in the world, one worthy to succeed him. But is there no boy or young man in Michigan, now gaining his daily bread by the side of one of our lovely lakes, or in the bosom of an opening, or on the skirts of a forest,—silent, quiet, humble, perhaps dreamy, and despised by his more worldly neighbors, who daily drinking in the graces and proportions of nature, and nurturing in the deep recesses of his soul the poet's love of beauty, who in a few years shall step forward, and a Western Downing, beginning where the late one left off, carry to still further perfection that beautiful science which has so much added to the pleasure of country life, and the enjoyment of nature? We trust there is; for the sons of the fathers and mothers who have made Michigan what we find it, cannot prove useless or insignificant.—*Farmer's Companion*.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.—Among the articles to be taken out are the following:—A locomotive and ten miles of railroad iron, a telegraphic apparatus with wire sufficient to lead from the Emperor's palace to one of the principal towns, an apparatus for taking daguerreotypes, a magnificent barge for the Emperor, and some fifty boxes of domestic goods of all kinds and descriptions.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first column of this intended edifice was raised on Saturday the 30th ult., in the presence of Governor Hunt, Mayor Kingsland, Archbishop Hughes, Senator Beekman, and other distinguished individuals. The pillar was raised into its place at 12 1-2 o'clock by a derrick amid the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators and firing of cannon. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Mr. H. Meggs called for 'Three cheers for the Crystal Palace,' which was loudly responded to, and immediately afterwards the assemblage separated.—*N. Y. Paper*.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

GLASGOW, Mo. Nov. 1852.

Friend Abbott:—Having spent somths and over, traveling, doing business, visiting, and sight-seeing;—having finished my business, satisfied my curiosity, and spent a most agreeable visit with my numerous friends and relatives, (many of whom I had not seen for the previous ten years,) I have at length returned home to Missouri. And although the time, during my visit has passed most pleasantly—indeed, so much so that I have nothing to regret on that score, still I felt on nearing my Western home a thrill or ardent satisfaction. The people of the West may not be so polished, nor so refined, as those of the East, but they have about them a manly openness and candor, a warmth of heart, and a sincerity of purpose that one cannot help but love and admire.

As I was about leaving New York city, a cousin of mine, a merchant, invited me to visit with him the Greenwood Cemetery. Stepping aboard the street cars, we were carried down town, at the rate of seven miles an hour—twenty minutes ride, brought us within a mile of Fulton ferry; in walking towards which we passed by the plain but substantial looking building where Gen. Washington kept his head quarters seventy-five years before. The house is still used for a hotel, and is keep in good repair. Devoting a moment to patriotic reflections, and remembrances of our country's early history, we passed on, and were soon aboard the Fulton ferry boat, which took us across East river, three-fourths of a mile in width, to the city of Brooklyn;—(fare one cent each; certainly cheap ferriage.)

Here hiring a hackney coach, a pleasant ride of two miles, over an excellent road, brought us to the cemetery. Although, being Sunday, the grounds were not open to visitors, still my friend being a proprietor, we were admitted with the utmost politeness. The enclosure consists of 250 acres, and both nature and art seem to have done their utmost to render it beautiful. Very many of the primitive forest trees, pine, oak, and cedar, still remain, interspersed with others planted by the hand of man, together with numerous ornamental and flowering shrubs, which adorn and beautify the last resting place of the dead. The cemetery grounds present just sufficient of hill and dale, to give a romantic variety to the scenery; and here and there embowered among the trees, the clear sparkling water of artificial lakes and fountains, glances in the sunbeams. From the centre of Willow lake, (so called from the weeping willows that fringe and overhang its banks,) an artificial fount throws up a jet of water some forty feet in the air. Well gravelled carriage ways, and foot paths, wind along in every direction, around the hills and through the valleys, among the trees and shrub-

bery, forming a network, a labarynth of paths, in which a stranger might lose his way, almost as easily as in the great city itself. The cemetery grounds are owned by a joint stock company, who some twenty years ago purchased and enclosed, and have since beautified and adorned them. They have laid off the greatest portion into lots from twenty to forty feet square, which are sold to the wealthy citizens of New York and Brooklyn for private family burying grounds. Prices of unenclosed lots vary, from \$150 to \$1000. Each purchaser receives what is termed a proprietor's ticket, which secures to himself and friends admission into the grounds upon all occasions. Some lots are enclosed with green hedges, some with wire trellis work, and others with almost every variety of ornamental fence, according to the taste, fancy, or caprice, of the various owners.

Within a short distance from the entrance, and south from Willow lake, several acres are laid off into long rows of parallel unenclosed graves, where the poorer citizen, who wishes to buy room enough for a single grave only, is able for a few dollars to purchase an humble 'six feet by two,' in which to deposit, under a plain slab of white marble, the remains of some dear friend perhaps not less loved, nor less worthy, than he whose clay sleeps in the aristocratic grave, under the lofty sculptured monument, not far distant, of which we get an imperfect view through the surrounding trees.

As we walk up the winding avenues, or pursue the serpentine paths, among the private lots, elaborately sculptured tombs, miniature temples, and groups of marble statuary, every few moments disclose themselves to our view, half hid among the trees and shrubbery, and often tastefully adorned with flowers. We can scarcely realize that we are traveling a city of the dead; it seems more like the garden of Paradise.

Few visitors are abroad through the grounds but here and there we met a solitary mourner, whose grief-stricken countenance reveals the most poignant sorrow.

Among the most splendid monuments to be seen, is that of Miss. Charlotte Conda. It occupies nearly an entire lot, and perfectly unites magnificence with simple though exquisite beauty. Her remains are covered with a miniature temple, some 12 or 15 feet high, seemingly cut from solid marble; this temple is flanked, on either side by a sculptured angel, with wings half outspread. The temple is cut from gray, the angels are of white marble; various other sculptural figures, complete the design, which can only be appreciated by being seen. A story is connected with this monument, which renders it the more interesting. As the tale is short I will relate it. Miss. Charlotte Conda was a young lady of nineteen.

and moved in the highest circles of New York society. She was a paragon of beauty, of intelligence, and of goodness, the admiration of her numerous friends, and the pride, almost the idol of her father—for he had neither son daughter else beside her. She was betrothed to a young man who was worthy of her love; the wedding day was set, the wedding dresses were procured, the wedding guests invited. On the afternoon of the day, whose morrow was to have seen her a happy bride, she rode out in company with the intended bridegroom. The horses took fright, the carriage was overturned, the young lady was killed. Thus the young and the beautiful perished. Death was the bridegroom; the worms had a wedding feast. Overwhelmed with grief, the father caused this monument to be erected to her memory. Twenty thousand dollars had been previously left to Miss. Conti by a deceased relative. The whole of this sum and more besides, was expended by her father, in the erection of this monument. To apply the legacy to any other use, appeared to him to be little else than sacrilege. The beautiful design was drawn by Miss. C. herself, during a leisure hour. She little thought then, that she was designing the monument so soon to be erected over her own cold clay. Thus pass away the good and the beautiful from among us.

J. W. Brown.

Pea Culture in Indiana.

Knowing something of the peas as a field crop when I was a boy, residing in the State of New York, where it is extensively grown, I determined some three or four years ago to make the experiment here. I found the seed scarce, and was obliged to purchase in small quantities of three different persons—sowed each variety, as I supposed by itself, but found when ripening all mixed, some 'dead ripe,' others scarcely out of bloom. The yield, as you well know, was a poor one, and the pea bug rendered worthless, or nearly so, those I did raise. Not entirely discouraged, however, and not distinguishing among them the variety, as I thought, that is familiarly known in New York as the Canada field pea, I sent and obtained from J. P. Fogg & Co., Rochester, N. Y., the pure seed.

Then the depredations of the pea bug, that is so fatal to its cultivation, nearly everywhere haunted me; but having read 'a long, long time ago,' in the *Genesee Farmer*, (a paper that I have always taken since it was established, some fifteen years or more ago,) that to prevent the depredations of the bug, peas should be sown after the 10th of June, I made the experiment; sowed one-half first of April, the other half 18th of June. 'Book farming, eh?' exclaimed a friend to whom I explained what I had been doing. 'It's all in your eye

—the only reason why your peas will not be stung, will be because there will be no peas to sting.' Now for the result; those sown in April produced somewhat the largest crop, but were literally alive with bugs; those sown in June entirely free from them. Satisfied with the experiment, I sowed several acres this season, the 10th of June. I have just gathered them, and find no mark of the sting of the insect; the yield is much the largest I have ever had.


My method of cultivation, is to prepare the ground well and sow about three bushels to the acre. I intend to experiment further next year, by sowing four bushels. I am inclined to think they will stand up firmer and yield more. I observe this season that uniformly where they stood thickest on the ground, they stood up better and looked finer. Yield from fifteen to twenty bushels—this year somewhat more. They should be gathered when fully ripe. Mow them with a sythe, in dry weather. Avoid rain if possible, and get them in the barn. If there is no mow room, thresh out immediately, clean up as soon as threshed, and give them the benefit of the barn floor for a few days until they are perfectly dry, as they will heat if put up in bulk. I lost some in that way last season. The straw should be saved, as it is better for stock than wheat straw or poor hay.

Next, as to the use and value of the crop, which is the important part of the subject. The uses are various; as food for stock it highly valuable and profitable in Eastern States, but whether it will prove so here or not I am not sufficiently posted up to speak definitely, but am inclined to think not, in our great corn districts. If I should raise them for that purpose, I should sow earlier, as the bug does not materially affect their value if fed immediately, and the yield is rather larger. They give hogs a fine start early in the fall immediately after the stubbles are exhausted by fencing off and turning in, or cutting—feeding vines and all. A little later, and before corn is fit to feed, they may be boiled with pumpkins and potatoes—indeed, if properly managed, but little or no corn will be required to make fine pork. It is thus properly managed elsewhere and I can see no reason why it may not be here.

The result of my experience, then, in the raising of peas amount to this: Those that I raised last season were the first that I sold. The product of the April sown peas were alive with bugs, and to prevent them from emigrating, fed them to my hogs. Those sown in June sold freely at two dollars per bushel, and I could not supply the demand; but what added peculiar interest to the matter was, that two bushels were sold to the person who thought that raising peas free from bugs was 'all in your eye.'—*Indiana Farmer*.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Breeds of Swine.

 It is only a few years since it was very common to hear an expression signifying that the breed of the hog is in the food he gets. This notion has been to a great extent eradicated, but it is not yet without advocates. There is still some who do not believe there is any thing in the breed, because they can't see how it is. But that is no reason for denying the fact. They can't see how it is that in a parcel of pear seeds, all of which to outward appearances are just alike, and probably would appear so by the nicest chemical test, some will produce fruit the most delicious and melting, and others with precisely the same advantages of soil and culture, fruit which is the most crabbed and austere. They can't see how it is that the bear should line and cover his carcass with fat to the amount nearly equal to half his whole weight, and which supplies his lamp of life for five months in the year, while the wolf and the fox remain lean and gaunt. They can't see how it is that the same kind of food when eaten by the ox, the sheep, and the turkey, or the common fowl, produces meat which to human taste is of very different qualities.

All these effects are obvious; yet we cannot see their causes, nor fully understand them. All we can say is, they result from the varied nature of things. They show, however, that there is in the original germ of plants and animals, a principle which produces certain peculiarities, greatly affecting their value for the purposes of man. This principle is not only manifested in the characteristics of different species, but exists more or less in varieties of the same species. We see its effect in the different kinds of wheat, and in other species of grain,—in varieties of peas, beans, apples, potatoes, &c.—and in the peculiarities of the different varieties of the dog, the sheep, the hog, and other domestic animals. It is man's business to study these peculiarities, and secure and apply them in those ways which will render them most subservient to his wants.

Geological researches have proved that the hog is one of the most ancient of mammiferous animals. His fossilized bones have been found in various places, associated with those of the mastodon, dinothierium, a gigantic species of deer, and other animals long since extinct. An able zoologist (Martin) observes: 'Of the identity of these bones with those of the ordinary wild hog, all doubt has been removed by the most rigorous comparisons.' The same writer remarks: 'It were useless to ask how it is that while the mammoth and the mastodon, the urus, the huge red-deer, the gigantic cervus megaceros, hyænas, enormous bears, and powerful feline animals, have perished in times geologically recent, the wild hog

continues its race. We cannot solve the mystery. It has escaped the fate of these animals — its cotemporaries—whatever might have been the cause of their own annihilation, and though no longer tenant of our island (Britain) it is spread throughout a great portion of Europe and Asia.'

The hog is not a native of America. The South American peccary, though of the same order, belongs to a different genus. But in the uncultivated parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the wild hog has existed from time immemorial, and no less than eight species are enumerated by naturalists as inhabiting those countries at the present day.

The domestic hog was evidently derived from the wild though it can hardly be supposed that any one species of the latter has been the parent of all the domestic breeds. On the contrary, the great diversities of character, which the domesticated animal presents in different countries, is probably owing in a great degree to its affinity with various original stocks. Experiments have proved that the domestic hog is capable of breeding with different wild species, and that a prolific offspring is the result.

The subjugated animal is very different in his disposition and instincts from his untamed ancestor. The common hog is as dependent as most other domestic animals. In his natural state on the contrary, he is sagacious, bold and independent. When of mature age, and in possession of all his faculties, he acknowledges no superior, and will not turn from his path for the proudest beast of the forest. Even the tiger and lion have found themselves unable to withstand his furious charge, and have been laid in the dust by wounds from his formidable tusks.

But the domestic hog soon regains many of the primitive habits of the race, when allowed his liberty in situations where he can supply himself with food. The semi-wild character of the 'wood-hog' of our southern and western states, shows this. Even in his ordinary bondage, he is by no means the stupid and senseless animal which some have imagined him. He frequently manifests considerable intelligence, and his intellect is capable of great development. Everybody has heard of 'learned pigs,' which among other tricks, would spell out various names by arranging the letters of the alphabet. Pigs may also be encouraged to defend themselves against other animals. We saw not long since, an advertisement of 'a fighting pig,' weighing forty pounds, which was offered to be matched against any dog of any size. A more extraordinary instance of the education of this animal, is that of the 'sporting pig,' described in *Daniel's Rural Sports*. This animal, a black sow called *Slut*, was actually broke to find and stand game,

like a pointer dog. She was of the sort of swine which run in the New Forest, so called where they chiefly obtain their support. She was trained by the brothers Toomer, game-keepers to Sir Henry Mildmay. After a few weeks trial, according to the statement, 'she would retrieve birds that had run as well as the best pointers, nay, her nose was superior to the best pointer her trainers ever possessed, and no two men in England had better. She appeared to take great delight in hunting, and often went alone, the distance of seven miles, from the residence of one of the Toomer's to the other, 'as if to court being taken out shooting.' She lived till she was ten years old, and was then killed because she was suspected of having aided in the disappearance of sundry lambs. She had got fat and sluggish, and weighed 700 pounds.

From the Grand River Chronicle.

Culture of the Osage Orange.

Capt. W. Y. Slack of this place, recently commenced enclosing a farm near town with this newly adopted Hedge; and desiring information as to the best mode of cultivating it addressed a letter containing the following queries to an experienced agriculturist of Lafayette county, Mo., who has for several years been past experimenting upon the Osage Orange:

1. At what time should the Osage Orange be cut? and how far above the ground?
2. Should it be dug up the first winter, or be left standing in the ground?
3. How far apart should they be planted in the hedge?
4. Will the tops that are cut off grow, if planted out?

Mr. George Houx, to whom the foregoing interrogatories were addressed, promptly returned the following answers, for which he is entitled to the thanks of that class of our community who are interested in the important subject under consideration:

CHESNUT GROVE, }
September 40, 1852. }

W. Y. SLACK, Esq.—Sir: A letter came to the post office, Lexington, to the address of Robert Houx, which, when read, was intended for me, as I am the only one of the name engaged in hedging, and as it affords me pleasure to impart any information I may have on the subject, I answer—

- 1st. Cut off any time in March three inches from the ground.
- 2d. Leave it standing.
- 3d. From six to ten inches.
- 4th. Some will live, but won't pay for the trouble.

I've been hedging for six years, and I will give you my opinions as the best possible

manner of rearing a hedge, from my experience during that time.

1st. Procure good seed—age will not hurt. Plant in rows about four feet apart—thick as you please in a row—in new ground well pulverized by plowing, harrowing, &c. Stretch a line where you want your row—make an impression in the soft dirt with it—drop the seed in and cover about an inch with soil. Plant from the middle of March, to the same in April.—Keep perfectly clean till the first of August. This is your nursery.

2d. The next spring—in the month of March, if possible—when you want to set out your hedge, prepare your ground after the following manner: Plow so as to throw the dirt to the centre, a land or bed about fourteen feet wide. If the soil is damp or wet, throw it up two or three times. Then right in the centre of this bed, run your plow as deep as you can, to set your scions in. When there are swags in the land, so that water might collect against your bed for the hedge, you must open a channel or channels for the water to pass off. Go into your nursery and cut off all the scions three inches above the ground: use for that purpose a common 'drag' hemp-hook, made from an old scythe blade; then use a long mattock for digging up the scions, leaving at least six inches of root to them. Then assort them—throwing the large and small ones into two separate piles. *Plant out as assorted.* Strew them along the furrow: let one hand simply place and put a little dirt to them, so as to hold, while another follows with a hoe and throws the dirt from both sides of the furrow to, and around the scions; there is no necessity for pressing the dirt to them. Cultivate with a small plow hoe (throwing the dirt to them) till the first of August.

3d. The next spring, in March, cut off three or four inches above the first cutting; cultivate again as before.

4. The next spring, in March, cut off twelve inches above the second cutting; cultivate as before, only they will not need so much. If you choose, you can cut off again eighteen inches above the third cutting. For myself, I let them go without the fourth cutting.

In agricultural works published in the older states, I have seen a good many plans for rearing a hedge from the Osage Orange. Some say, lean the tops down, and wind or lock them all along the row; others recommend cutting two or three times a year, and some say plant the slips or cuttings; but my experience and I've tried all these plans as well as others) teaches me that the directions I have given are the best ways to rear it and to make it a good hedge.

I have never planted out scions of any kind that did so well as the 'Osage Orange'

—*all grow*; and they are well adapted to this climate. They don't grow so well on *wet* land as *dry*, and if your hedge is planted on any *wet* land, it would be well enough, during the fall of the first year they are planted out to throw some grass or straw about them.

I forgot to mention that in cultivating your nursery, you can do it in part with a plow; and if you want to make any cross fencing, they may be planted ten or twelve inches apart. All your hedging will have to be protected by a rail fence, till it is ready for use as a fence. You need not have any fears of its sprouting from close plowing and breaking the roots, as will the common locust. It is a rare thing to see a sprout from it at all.

I have turned out two short strings of my hedge, exposed to all the stock, from the largest ox to the smallest pig, and nothing as yet has been able to penetrate it. I am fully convinced that it will answer every purpose for fencing, and would grow it if I were farming in the big cotton-wood bottoms on the Missouri.

I have been hedging for six years. The first two or three were merely experiments; and I am satisfied that in four or five years, with proper attention, a hedge can be made that will answer every purpose of the best rail fence, with these additional advantages—heavy winds will not blow it down, and you do not have to reset it every spring or two. I have now something over two miles of hedging. Respectfully,
GEORGE HOUX.

WATER FOR SHEEP IN WINTER.—Sheep as well as any other domestic animals should be regularly supplied with water. When fed on dry food alone, it is indispensably necessary to their health, and in some experiments mentioned in the *Genesee Farmer*, the South Downs, a large breed of sheep, were found to eat about three pounds of clover hay per day, drinking in the same time about three pounds of water. When confined on less quantity they eat less hay, and lost in flesh during the week of the trial.

ANOTHER FREAK.—The editor of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle* has seen specimens of apples grown in Dutchess county, that display the eccentricity sometimes discovered in the growth of fruit. The apples are six in number all grown upon the same graft, two of them are sour or tart, having all the essentials of a regular greening, two are perfectly sweet and two mixed—each being part sweet and part sour,—the different properties being marked by seams on the outside, and by the different colors. Such a variety in apples, from the same stock, is very unusual.

From The *Genesee Farmer*.

Culture of Dwarf Fruit Trees.

BY P. BARRY, ROCHESTER.

The attention given at the present time to the culture of dwarf fruit trees, both in the garden and orchard, in all parts of the country, renders the subject one of the most important in the whole range of horticulture; and at a hazard of repeating what we may have heretofore said, we will take the occasion to offer a few hints on their management. We are well convinced from hundreds of letters received from those who are engaged or engaging in their culture, that with all the information that has been in various ways elicited within a year or two past, there yet exists a very general want of that particular kind of knowledge—and not only knowledge, but of that earnestness and appreciation—so indispensable to success. A vast number of persons who never before gave a thought to fruit culture, are all at once tempted into it by the irresistible attractiveness of some dwarf trees, not over three or four years old, which they have seen loaded with magnificent fruit in a neighbor's garden. They look upon this as an example of fruit culture 'made easy,' and as a proof—as proof it is—that half a life time need not be spent in waiting for their trees to bear. A resolution is at once formed to plant a garden, perhaps an orchard. The ground is plowed after a fashion, the nearest oracle is consulted in regard to the *best sorts*, the trees are procured and planted; and there the work ends. The next year, or year after, the trees are expected to be loaded with such beautiful fruit as those which first awoke their enthusiasm and enticed them to become planters; but alas! where are they? Not one to be seen, perhaps; and not only that, but the trees generally are wanting in that vigorous, luxuriant appearance, that indicates a perfect state of health; they are, in fact, *unthrifty* and *unfruitful*, looking quite as much like dying as living. At this stage of the proceedings, it is suggested by a knowing one that these dwarf trees are a 'humbug.' 'I told you so.' Thus results, and thus will result, the hasty, ill-advised planting enterprises of a multitude of persons. We are by no means drawing upon the imagination in this matter, and we have not the least doubt but that many who read this will recognize the course of proceeding pointed out as bearing a striking resemblance to theirs.

We are very far from being disposed to aggravate the difficulties of fruit culture, or to try to persuade people that there is any mystery in the art of good cultivation, or any obstacle in the way, that common care and skill cannot remove. On the contrary, we aim, and have always aimed, at giving every encouragement in our power consistent with the truth.

We must confess, however, that we are frequently surprised at the comparative recklessness with which people embark in planting—spend perhaps ten, twenty, or even fifty dollars for trees, without possessing a single correct practical idea of their treatment; without having consulted any reliable work, or engaged the assistance of a competent person; relying merely upon the uncertain light of a few vague ideas picked up from some very questionable sources. What else can such people reasonably expect but a failure? And if a failure happen them, they should at once take the blame to themselves, and hasten to make amends.

Having thus alluded to what may be termed *mal practice*, we will sketch very briefly the course we would recommend. When a plantation of dwarf trees has been determined upon, whether of 10 or 1000, the following considerations should be carefully considered, and all the information in regard to them be obtained from the most reliable sources:

First, *The Soil*. Is it of a suitable character for the purpose? Is it too wet, or too dry? Does it require draining, subsoil plowing, or trenching and manuring? It should always be understood that dwarf trees require a soil of the best quality; and that, too, kept in the best condition. The roots do not extend like the roots of standard trees, and must obtain a liberal supply of food from a small compass. When the soil is right in regard to dryness, depth, and richness, the next consideration should be—

The Trees. These should be on stocks most suitable for dwarfing the species; they should be healthy, vigorous, and of such growth as to be easily moulded into the form in which they are to be grown. The matter of stocks is one of the most important, and should be considered as though the entire success of the undertaking depended upon it.—There is yet, even among experienced growers of trees, a very great want of knowledge on the subject. Most people act with a degree of impatience that in many cases proves fatal to their success. They must have large trees—bearing trees. Tree dealers as a general thing, say: ‘Our customers want large trees, above all.’ No man who proceeds upon this principle, can make a fruit garden or orchard that will be either successful or satisfactory. What is it to wait a year, or two years even, compared to having beautiful instead of unsightly trees? We know a gentleman who is at this moment rooting up a plantation made on the principle of the ‘larger the better,’ to make room for young well shaped trees. Taste and experience will lead to this in time.

Next comes the question of *Varieties*. Here instead of making out a list of the best without regard to circumstances, such should be

chosen, and such only, as have been proved to succeed well on the stocks used for dwarfing, and are of such habits of growth as will make their training a thing practicable. In order to secure these objects, it may be necessary to dispense with favorite and first rate sorts: for it is far better to succeed *well* with a good or second rate sort, than to fail with one a degree better. Neither should a large number of varieties be made a special object: for that and entire satisfaction otherwise can rarely be obtained.

Next comes the arrangement and the planting, involving many practical details to which we cannot now refer particularly.

And when all this is done, there is the *After Culture*: for trees can take care of themselves no more than domestic animals, and more especially when it is desired to maintain and enjoy a high state of artificial culture. An annual pruning, and pinching and pinching at intervals, are necessary: the nature and objects of which must be studied until well understood. Then there is manuring, which must be done in such a way as to meet the wants of the tree, keeping in view the nature of the soil; for the same quantity or kind of manure will not be applicable in all cases.

We will close by recommending to all who are cultivating dwarf fruit trees, to mulch them with half decomposed stable manure from three to six inches deep, on the commencement of winter. This excludes the frost from the roots near the surface, and the snow and rains dissolve it, and send down its best soluble parts to be taken up by the roots the following spring. This supplies the exhaustion of the previous year, and the trees are sustained in an uniform vigor. Thus mulching accomplishes a two-fold object, and may with great advantage be applied to other than dwarf fruit trees.

Agricultural Improvements.

Never since the commencement of our editorial labors have we felt so much enthusiasm as during the past season. The days of empiricism seem to be passing away, and farmers now understand that a knowledge of the components of their soil, and of the crops they intend to raise, is necessary to ensure an economical and profitable production. But few intelligent farmers repudiate the use of books; they no longer believe that a fact is less a fact because it is printed. Deep plowing, sub-soil plowing under-drain, and the improved methods of planting special crops subject to weeds, with others, which may protect them, from such weedy growth, from their sudden germination, and consequent shading of the crop to be protected, are all passing into general use.

Farmers now know that an oat and a carrot crop may be raised from the same piece of ground, and in the same season with less labor of weeding than if raised on two separate fields. An intelligent farmer can scarcely be found, who does not know that his soil may be deepened by gradually increasing the depth to which he plows. All who have tried it are aware, and those who have not are more ready to believe, that deeply sub-soiled lands never suffer from drought. The fact that a proper rotation of crops is the true rest of the soil, and that consequently fallows are unnecessary, is no longer doubted by those who are entitled to the name of practical farmers. Practical men (and by such, we do not mean mere farm laborers who have no knowledge beyond that necessary to enable them to handle a farm tool,) know that if soil be properly prepared, that grain crops never lodge from weak straw—that is, like every other fact in agriculture, is subject to remedy. Practical men no longer find it necessary to move, because their lands have ceased to be good wheat lands. If such lands refuse that, or any other crop, they know how to ascertain the remedy required, and how to apply it. The true value of farm-yard manures is becoming better understood, and those who understand the subject best will not apply them alone, to soils requiring such amendments as are not to be found in barn-yard manures in notable or sufficient quantity. If the soil is short of any one of the constituents of barn-yard manure, and replete with the other eleven constituents, that one constituent is now added, not by the addition of barn-yard manure, and a consequent waste of eleven-twelfths of its value, but by directly offering to the soil the missing ingredient. Thousands of acres that have been considered as unwheat worthy, have been prepared and planted with that crop during the last year, and with results entirely satisfactory to the operators. If the letters we have received from farmers this year should be compared with those we received five years ago, they would be found to give evidence of more study, more correct knowledge, and a greater degree of self reliance.

The more intelligent class of agriculturists refuse to entertain a recipe proposing effects desired, but without any attempt to explain the cause of action. Indeed agriculture is no longer an art alone, but is fairly entitled to the name of a science: free from mystery and easily to be understood. In those districts where we first labored as a lecturer, we now have friends by the score; men who have been induced to study agriculture as they would any other science, and who repudiate empiricism as they would quackery.

Cattle breeders view cattle as organisms, the composition of which must be studied, and the requirements of which must be furnished to

them in such relative proportions to each other as to produce the best and most profitable results. Farmers know that an animal cannot become strong and fine boned, if fed on crops raised from soils deficient of the very mineral substances which go to form bones, and they, therefore add such constituents to the soil as will supply this desideratum. Working and fattening cattle are no longer considered as entitled to the same class of food, but each receives that which will go to form the desired result. The milk cow, too, is fed with a strict view to the production of milk; and those materials of which milk is composed, are resident in the food selected to produce it. In fine, farmers are rapidly learning that, like mechanics, they must possess on their farms the raw materials from which the manufactured articles are to be created.—*Working Farmer.*

PRODUCTIVENESS OF STRAWBERRIES.—

We sometimes startle those not well versed in strawberry culture, by assuring them that, excepting picking, a bushel of strawberries may be more cheaply raised than a bushel of potatoes—on a large scale, with a good soil and with horse cultivation. Without arguing the point here, we wish merely to quote a statement from Hovey's Magazine, of the amount raised on a small piece of ground by William Gore, of Frankfort, Me. The piece of ground was eleven feet by forty-three, and the product was *three and a quarter bushels*, being 300 bushels, or 3600 quarters per acre. The bed was six years old, and the variety Hovey's Seedling, a sort not usually regarded as so productive as some others. One hundred and fifty bushels per acre is not an unusual crop, with fair cultivation; and we can perceive no difficulty in doubling the amount by the best treatment. Twenty-five cents per bushel before picking, would more than repay all expenses, with economical management.

TO THAW OUT A PUMP.—Take a half-inch lead pipe, put a funnel in one end and set the other on the ice in the pump. Now pour your boiling water in the funnel, and the pipe will settle rapidly down through the ice. Now having drilled a hole through the mass, hot water will soon enlarge it so that your pump-rod will move and raise the water from below which will melt away the obstruction.

FOR YOUNG CATTLE AND HORSES.—Mix occasionally one part of salt with four parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against botts in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

The Texas Tarantula.

BY AGUSTIN.

This Texas of ours is an astonishing prolific country. Every field stands luxuriant, crowded, so that it can scarce wave under the breeze, with corn or sugar, or wheat or cotton. Every cabin is full and overflowing, through all its doors and windows, with white haired children. Every prairie abounds in deer, prairie-hens and cattle. Every river and creek is alive with fish. The whole land is electric with lizards perpetually darting about among the grass like flashes of green lightning. We have too much prairie and too little forest for a great multitude or variety of birds. But in horned frogs, scorpions, tarantulas and centipedes, we beat the universe. Every body has seen horned-frogs. You see them in jars in the windows of apothecaries. You are entreated to purchase them by loafing boys on the levee at New Orleans. They have been neatly soldered up in soda boxes, and mailed by young gentlemen in Texas, to fair ones in the old states. The fair ones receive the neat package from the post-office, are delighted at the prospect of a daguerreotype—perhaps jewelry—open the package eagerly, and faint, as the frog within hops out, in excellent health upon them. A horned-frog is, simply a very harmless frog, with very portentous horns. It has horns because *everything* in its region—trees, shrubs, grass even, has thorns, and nature makes it in keeping with all around it. A menagerie of them would not be expensive. They are content to live upon air—and can, if desired, live, I am told, for several months, even without that.

The scorpions are precisely like those of Arabia—in the shape of a lobster exactly, only not more than three inches long. You are very apt to put one upon your face in the towel you apply thereto after washing. If you do, you will find the sting about equal to that of a wasp—nothing worse. They are far less poisonous than the scorpion of the east—in fact none except new comers dread them at all.

But the tarantula! You remember the astonishing elasticity with which you sprang in the air that time you were just on the point of putting your raised foot down upon a snake coiled in your path. You were frightened—through every fibre of your body. Very probable the snake was as harmless as it was beautiful. Spring as high, be as utterly frightened as possible, when you just avoid stepping on a tarantula, however. Filthy, loathsome, abominable and poisonous—crush it to atoms before you leave it! If you have never seen it—know henceforth that it is an enormous spider—concentrating all the venom and spite and ugliness of all other spiders living. Its body is some two inches long, black

and bloated. It enjoys the possession of eight long, strong legs, a red mouth, and an abundance of stiff, brown hair all over itself. When standing, covers an area of a saucer. Attack it with a stick, and it rears on its hind legs, gnashes at the stick, and fights like a fiend. It even jumps forward a foot or two in its rage—and if it bite into a vein, the bite is death! I have been told of the battle fought by one on board a steambaat. Discovered at the lower end of the saloon, it came hopping up the saloon, driving the whole body of passengers before it, it almost drove the whole company, crew and all overboard.

The first I saw was at the house of a friend. I spied it crawling slowly over the wall, meditating murder upon the children playing in the room. Excessively prudent in regard to my fingers, I at last, however, had it imprisoned in a glass jar, unhurt.—There was a flaw in the glass jar, as well as a hole in the cork by which it could breathe: but in ten minutes it was dead from rage! Soon after, I killed three upon my place, crawling upon ground trodden every day by the bare feet of my little boy. A month after, I killed a whole nest of them. They had formed their family circle under a door step, upon which the aforesaid little fellow played daily. Had he seen one of them, he would of course, have picked it up as a promising toy; and I would have been childless.

I was sitting one day upon a log in the woods, when I saw one slowly crawl out to enjoy the evening air and the sunset scenery. He was the largest, most bloated one I ever saw. As I was about to kill him, I was struck with the conduct of a chance wasp. It to, had seen the tarantula, and was flying slowly around it. The tarantula recognized it as a foe; and throwing itself upon its hind legs, breathed defiance. For some time the wasp flew round it, and then like a flash, flew right against it, and stung it under its bloated belly. The tarantula gnashed its red and venomous jaws, and threw its long and hairy legs about in impotent rage, while the wasp flew round and round it, watching for another opportunity. Again and again did it dash its sting into the reptile, and escape. After the sixth stab, the tarantula actually fell over on its back, dead; and the wasp, after making itself sure of the fact, and inflicting a last sting to make matters sure, flew off, happy in having done a duty assigned it in creation.

But, deadliest and most abhorrent of all our reptiles in Texas, is the centipede. This is a kind of worm, from three to six inches long, exactly like an enormous caterpillar. It is green, or brown, or yellow, some being found of each of these colors. As its name denotes, it has along each side a row of feet; horny claws rather. Imagine that you walk some

night across your chamber floor with naked feet; you put your foot down on a soft something, and instantly it coils around your foot in a ring, sticking every claw up to the body in your foot. The poison flows through each claw, and in two minutes you will have fainted with agony, in a few more and you will be dead. The deadly thing cannot be torn away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw pulled out. Even if it crawls over the naked body of a sleeping person, without sticking in its claws, the place will pain the person for years after—at least so I have been told.

I have seen these things—in which nature corks up her deadly poisons, often: yet I have heard of few cases in which they have bitten or killed any one. The kind Being who makes the butterflies to be abundant, in the same loving kindness which makes them so beautiful and so abundant, makes all deadly things to be scarce.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.—Look at that wide valley with its snow clad summits at a distance on either hand, and its glassy river flowing cribbed and confined in the lowest bottom. Smiling fields and well-trimmed hedge rows, and sheltering plantations and comfortable dwellings, and a busy population, and abundant cattle cover its undulating slopes. For miles industrious plenty spreads over a country which the river formerly usurped, and the lake covered, and the rush tufted over, and the bog and mossy heath and perennial fogs and drizzling rain rendered inhospitable and chilly. But mechanics have chained the river and drained the lakes and bogs and clayey bottoms, and thus giving scope to the application of all the varied practical rules to which science has led, the natural climate has been subdued, disease extirpated, and rich and fertile and happy homes scattered over the ancient waste.

Turn to another country, and a river flows deeply through an arid and desolate plain. Mechanics lift its waters from their depths, and from a thousand artificial channels direct them over the parched surface. It is as if an enchanter's had been stretched over it—the green herbage and the waving corn, accompanied by all the industries of rural life, spring up as they advance. Another country, and a green oasis presents itself, busy with life, in the midst of a desert and a sandy plain. Do natural springs here gush up, as in the ancient oasis of the Libian wilderness? It is another of the triumphs of human industry, guided by human thought. Geology and her sister sciences are here the pioneers of rural life and fixed habitations. The seat of hidden waters at vast depths were discovered by her.

Under her directions, mechanics have bored to their sources, and their gushing abundance now spreads fertility around. Such are

the more sensible and larger triumphs of progressing rural economy—such a man may well of—not only in themselves, but in their consequences; and they may take their place with the gigantic vessels of war, as magnificent results of intellectual effort.

MANUFACTURED MILK.—Since the railroads diverging in all directions from our city have been in operation, so much milk has been brought to the various depots that almost all New York has come to think that all is 'pure milk' that bears the name. Now let us see what vile mixtures may be concocted to deceive the eye. We will say nothing of the diseased state of the animals who live short lives in long stables in town, and are milked as long as they have strength to stand up. This story has already been repeated often enough; but here is the way in which still-fed cows are made to produce Orange county milk. A writer in the Evening Post, who has studied the subject, gives the following account of the method of manufacture pursued by the milk dealers in transforming blue, sickly looking milk into richest Orange county material. Hear him:

'To every quart of milk about a pint of water is added, and then a due allowance of chalk or plaster of Paris, which takes away the blueish appearance given to it by the water. Magnesia generally forms a component, and flour, starch, and occasionally an egg are mixed up with it to give it consistence. After all these ingredients are employed, a certain quantity of molasses is added, to produce that rich, yellow, color which good milk generally possesses.'

The method of detecting this spurious article in the milk line is thus described by the writer in the Post:

'By allowing it to lie over until it is decomposed, the chalk, magnesia, molasses and all can be discovered. If any eggs have been used in its manufacture, yellowish slime will be found floating upon the top, but it is very seldom that a milkman is found guilty of this expense. The liquid is all water, of a bluish white appearance, and in the solid mass which lies at the bottom the chalk and magnesia may easily be perceived.'

TO BOIL FRESH PORK.—Take a fat blade-bone of country pork, commonly called the oyster, take out the bone and put veal stuffing in its place, wrap it in a clean cloth, and put it into a saucapan of boiling water with a little salt; let it boil slowly for about an hour and a half, or an hour and three quarters, according to the size; it should, however, be well done. Serve it up with parsley and butter poured over it plentifully. This is a most rich, and at the same time a most delicate dish, equal to boiled fowl and pickled pork, which, indeed, it greatly resembles.

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 taken on the morbid action. At other times, it is brought on by overloading the stomach and bowels; by standing in the stable without exercise, and eating immoderately of hay. Want of appetite may depend 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 remedy necessary. Young horses sometimes refuse the hay or mangle it, from soreness in 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 is red and tender, which makes him fearful of eating hay or unground corn, from the pain it gives him. In 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 solution 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, and 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 sherts may be given. The rack, manger, and every part of the stall should be kept clean; and when taken out for exercise or work should be well swept out, the old litter spread out to dry and that part unfit for use taken away. At night, some clean fresh straw should be placed under him. A change of food is often useful, especially when green food or enrots can be obtained. It is the custom in many stables to

collect the bedding, after it has been saturated with 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?—*Ex.*

Singular Case of Instinct in the Horse.

We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since, by Mr. Allen of this place. The circumstances as they were narrated to us are as follows:

Mr. A. has had, for a considerable time, a span of sprightly little horses, that he has never separated. In the stable, in the field and in harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them.

A few days ago, he went with them out to lake Minnetonka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them down to the lake, and tied them, with stout ropes, several rods apart, on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time had elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door. The animal put his head through the door, and giving one neigh turned and at a slow gallop, yet under evident excitement, returned to the spot where but a few minutes before he and his companion had been left seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find the horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other horse lying in the water, entangled in the rope and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy; and when his mate was extricated from his perilous situation and again upon his feet on terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy.

That this intelligent animal should have noticed the misfortune of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should under a 3-4 inch rope—and, finally, that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are circumstances to astonish us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the 'genus homo.'—*St. Anthony Express.*

Preserving Shingles on Roofs.

There is much for us to learn as to the best mode of covering our houses. The following is one of the best modes practiced to some extent, and has proved, we believe quite satisfactory. We copy from the Spindle City:

A gentleman in Groton gave the other day the manner in which he prepared his shingles, before laying them on his house, some six years ago; and on examining we found they had a perfectly sound and fresh appearance, as though they had been laid not more than a month.

He had a large boiler which he filled with whitewash, mixing with it about one pound of potash to four gallons of liquid, also about the same amount of salt. This composition he boiled, and while it was boiling, he dipped the shingles in, taking a handful at a time, and holding them by the tips. He had boards placed so that he could set his shingles on them on end, and let the liquid as it ran off, run back again into the boiler. The shingles he allowed to dry in this position, before laying them; and his belief was, that by curing or hardening them, they would last much longer. They could be colored red or yellow, easily, by mixing red or yellow ochre with the composition.

The expenses of shingles are considerable, and something like the above is worthy of attention.

DRY CELLARS—CEMENT FLOORS.—Cellars that are subject to being flooded with water, more or less, can be made perfectly tight and dry by the use of cement, or water lime, as it is called in many places; but this work must be done in the most thorough manner, or your time and money are thrown away. In the first place remove every piece of wood-work from the sides of the walls to the height that water is liable to run in, and raise all the posts upon stones as high as the floor is desired to be, and even take out your out-door frame and stairs, leaving the whole as when the walls were first laid. You then want enough cobble stones of the size of a hen's egg up to two pounds in weight, as will cover the surface of your cellar. You then will require about one barrel of cement to every 100 hundred square feet of ground surface, which is to be mixed with three times its bulk of good sand, and the stones are to be laid in the mortar, in the most careful manner; first spreading a small surface of a few feet with mortar, and then placing the stones therein, well hammered up, taking care that all the spaces between the stones are well filled. When this is done, you cover the whole with a smooth coat of fine mortar, and it will be impossible for any water to come in through the bottom. The sides of

your cellar must have a coat as high as the water passes through, and the outside passage must be protected from frost by a double door in the usual way.

PLOWING IN CLOVER FOR WHEAT.—A writer in the last Farm Journal, in Millin county, who signs with the initials J. W., offers the following as to his experience of the value of plowing in Clover for Wheat. It is worthy the attention of the general farmer.

In the summer of 1849, I had a small field of 4 1/2 acres in clover, which I pastured a white, and then let the clover grow until it was fit to cut for seed. With a large plow and three strong horses, I plowed it, then harrowed it effectually, and let it lie until the 28th of September, when I sowed it. In the harvest of 1850, I cut 135 dozen of wheat, which yielded 165 bushels or 35 1/2 bushels per acre. It did not require to be seeded with clover the next season. I plowed it down last season again, and the wheat now looks fine, although a part was winter-killed. It is proper to state that the crop of wheat that was on it before the clover was plowed down, did not exceed ten bushels per acre.

If a teaspoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel with? Answer may be holed in over the fence.

POULTRY REMEDY.—About six weeks ago, one of my hens became ill and lost the use of its legs. I was told over-laying was the cause of the malady, and was recommended to give her a few pepper corns, and a little bread soaked in ale, which was forced down her throat. In a few hours the bird was walking the yard; however, in a couple of days she had a relapse, when the same dose was administered, and she was separated from her companions for forty-eight hours, when she quite recovered, and has had no return of the complaint, and full number of eggs per week. This may be a useful hint to amateurs, as I was informed by a poultry-fancier of some experience that my hen would die.

TO MAKE SOURKROUT.—Select good, solid heads of the cabbage and cut them into shreds, (a knife made for the purpose set in a board saves much labor,) put the cabbage into a clean, tight barrel, in layers 6 and eight inches in depth, and pound each layer till the juice is quite visible as the pounder is raised, adding a couple of handfuls of salt to each layer—or at the rate of two quarts of salt to a barrel of kroust. In this way proceed till the barrel is full, or contains as much as is desired, taking care that it is pounded so as to fill all the interstices with the juice, then make a cover just

to fit in side the barrel, and put a heavy stone, say fifty pounds weight on this cover to keep it pressed down and exclude the air. Let it stand in a cool place till the fermentation is over, then it is fit for use.

FARMING.—Some people think that farming is an employment of which all men possesses a knowledge—that it is natural for a man to become an agriculturist without having any previous knowledge of farming, as it is natural for a river to flow down stream. But in this they are greatly mistaken. Agriculture is a science, and a thorough knowledge of all its branches is indispensable to him who would follow it successfully. The farmer must not only know how to treat the soil and its productions, but he must also have some knowledge of the manner of raising stock. To this end, he must be acquainted with the diseases to which they are subject, and which often defy the skill of the most experienced man.

The farmer must be a man of enterprise, industry and economy, too, if he expects to make anything more than a bare living. He must be up in the morning with the lark, and ever keeping a steady eye upon his business, and not depend upon Tom, Dick and Harry to do his work for him.

From the Boston Cultivator.

The Disease called Hollow-Horn.

Messrs. Editors:—Hearing the statement of Mr. Blount in relation to a disease among his cattle called the horn-distemper, or hollow-horn, and a request for the best remedy, and more recently in the Cultivator of July 24th a communication from G. W. N., with his remedy, and knowing that G. W. N. as also Mr. Blount are in the dark on the subject, I tho't I would offer my mite and thereby contribute relief to the suffering animal, and a benefit to the owners, so far as dollars and cents are concerned. But in order that we may make good and effectual applications either externally or internally, we must first become acquainted with the nature and location of the disease for which we administer. But how is it, in relation to the so called hollow-horn, its location, and the thousand and one prescriptions for its cure? One says, it has its location in the horns, another in the head, another, in the pith of the back, and a fourth, in the tail! Now there must be some mistake in these conflicting opinions as to its location, and I truly believe and *know* it, that they are all mistaken, for the disease is not located in any of the above named parts, any farther than that the head sympathises with the part affected, as in case of the liver complaint, the head is also sick. And to increase the suffer-

ing of the poor animal, you have but to bore the horns, and inject vinegar, pepper and salt, and pour on the head spirits of turpentine and the like, and the work of suffering is complete after a little mutilating of the poor beast, by cutting off the tail, slitting the ears, and in many instances I have seen a pair of beautiful horns sawn off, with additional cruelties inflicted.

Now, for its location, nature, and remedy, I would say, the disease is nothing more or less than inflammation of the liver and the overflow of the gall; therefore, no external application can possibly be of any benefit to the creature, but rather aggravate the complaint by increasing the fever in the part to which you may make the application; and especially so, when you bore the horns and inject and rub in such inflammable substances. And for the cure, and one that is effectual, as I have never known it fail in hundreds of cases, and in an experience of thirty years:

Take one peck of hen's dung, put it into a five-pail kettle, fill the kettle with water, boil until you can squeeze out but two quarts of the juice, with which drench the beast one quart at a time, allowing twenty-four hours between each dose, and the work is done and the animal cured.

A FARMER.

GUANO—WHERE GATHERED.

Having anchored between the north and the middle islands at the latter of which we are to load, we will borrow the boat and have a closer look at the old muck heap. Pulling around the island to the landing place, we step ashore on a narrow strip of sandy beach which appears to be cleared from the surrounding rocks for our special convenience. Our approach disturbs thousands of the web-footed natives, these thousands count with the old hands as nothing, for they tell us that the shipping has driven all the birds away. Sailing above us is a flock of pelicans, hovering over the clear water like hawks, which they resemble in their manner of darting down or stooping on their prey. One of these every instant drops from the flock as though a ball had whistled through his brain, but, after a plunge he is seen rising to the surface with a fish struggling in his capacious pouch.

Nearer to us, whirling round our heads, are gonnets, mews, mutton-birds, divers, gulls, guano birds, and a host of others whose names are unknown to the vulgar. On the detached rocks and the lower end of the islands—members of a pretty numerous convocation—stands the penguin, the parson bird of the sailor, whose good home is fairly earned by his cut away black coat, white tie and solemn demeanor. His short legs planted far back, and his

long body do not fit him for a walk ashore, but he will sit for hours on a little rock just washed by the waves, apparently absorbed in such deep absence of mind, that passers by are tempted to approach in hope of catching him. Just as the boat nears, and a hand is already to grasp his neck, away he goes head over heels in a most irreverent and ridiculous manner, dives under the boat, and shows his head about a quarter of a mile out at sea, where the sailors may catch him who can, for he is the fastest swimmer and the best diver that ever dipped.

Stepping over the mortal remains of several sea-lions, in a few strides we are on the guano, and at the next step in up to our knees. The guano is regularly stratified, the lower strata is solidified by the weight of the upper, and have acquired a dark red color, which becomes gradually lighter toward the surface. On the surface it has a whitey brown light crust, containing eggs, being completely honey combed by the birds, which scratch deep oblique holes in it to serve as nests, wherein eggs, seldom more than two to each nest, are deposited.

These holes often running into each other, form long galleries, with several entrances, and this mining system is so elaborately carried out that you can scarcely put a foot on any part of the island without sinking to the knees and being tickled with the sense of a hard beak digging into your unprotected ankles. The egg shells and the bones remains of fish brought by the old birds for their young, must form a considerable part of the substance of the guano, which is thus in a great measure deposited beneath the surface, and then thrown out by the birds.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Poverty and Procrastination.

Cold weather is coming in good earnest. Sheep huddle together in some corner; cattle seek protection from the wind by standing close to the side of the barn; poultry are standing on one leg under the shelter of some equally defenceless cart; pigs gather about the kitchen door in sullen silence. I am too poor to provide conveniences for my stock, exclaims the sluggish farmer, they must wait another year.

It is a chilling autumn night. The hollow wind sighs mournfully as it sweeps the bare branches of the trees, and pierces with a shrill whistle the crevices of the saggard's home, making him draw nearer to the half smothered fire, which flickers on the hearth. I am too poor to repair my house and prepare dry wood, sighs the shivering man; I will try to do it another year.

The wood-shed has yielded up its last stick

of decayed fuel, and the yard has been gleaned of its last basket of chips, belonging properly to the manure heap. The farmer has yoked his unwilling cattle, and is about to repair to his wood-lot for a load of dry limbs and fallen trees, but meets with an unexpected hindrance to his benevolent intentions. The sled which experienced much hard usage the preceding season, and has been watered by all the summer's rain and chilled by the autumn frosts snaps its tongue with the first pull of the cattle—'Hang my luck,' ejaculated the ill-starred man. 'Was ever one so unfortunate,' echoes the wife as she thinks of the smouldering fire and the half-cooked dinner that is to be. The vexed sufferer solaces himself, however, with the idea that poverty is the basis of his misfortunes, and that when he shall have grown rich in spite of such ruinous losses, he shall put everything to rights.

Thanksgiving, with its good cheer has passed, and the district school is to commence on Monday. The children have been living in the prospective for some days, and not a few plans for fun or perhaps improvement, have been matured. The farmer's son, a thoughtful bright-eyed boy, who has driven the cows to pasture the live-long summer, presided over the luncheon and jug of drink, picked up the potatoes, and been the man of all work; asks of his father a favor, which he thinks is richly deserved—two new books for the winter's school. He tells his father how the other boys of his class are to have them; how he shall fall behind them without this assistance—how he will study and work harder next summer if he can have them, and that they will only cost one dollar. But his imporing looks and earnest language avail nothing with the father. He says not an encouraging word, but simply mutters—'I didn't have books—I am too poor to buy them; you must wait another year.'

An agent for an Agricultural Journal, seeing the forlorn appearance of the premises, and thinking ignorance must have caused such bad management, presents his paper, asks for his name and four shillings. 'O! it's no use,' exclaims the farmer—'I don't believe in book farming; I am too poor, you must wait another year.'

So year after year the poverty-stricken and procrastinating farmer drags on, lamenting the fortune which his own negligence renders inevitable, making his family equally miserable with himself, by denying them the means of improvement—too ignorant and too poor to grow wiser or richer. Almost as easily may the leopard change his spots or the ethiopian his skin, as the man be induced to change his course of life, and we have reason to believe that this unfortunate man will to his dying day, consider himself the victim of untoward cir-

circumstances, the son of misfortune, and the sport of destiny, instead of seeking in his own improvidence the cause of his bad luck.

Premature Old Age.

Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, has written a very interesting book on rural architecture. He comes out with great force against the prevalent fashion of *keeping the fresh air out* of our dwellings. As a consequence of the present way of living on as small as possible an amount of air, there is about one hearty woman to every five hundred, and as a result, their temper is broken down under the afflictions of life; they become prematurely old, and at 25 or 30 they are really older than an English woman at 40. Boys get along better, because they *will play* in the open air. Even anxious mothers cannot prevent that:

Ventilation of Houses.—A man, be he farmer or of other profession, finding himself prosperous in life, sets about the very sensible business of building a house for his own accommodation. Looking back, perhaps, to the days of his boyhood, in a severe climate, he remembers the not very highly-finished tenement of his father, and the wide, open fire place which, with its well-piled logs, was scarcely able to warm the large living-room, where the family were wont to huddle in winter. He possibly remembers, with shivering sympathy, the sprinkling of snow which he was accustomed to find upon his bed as he awaked in the morning, that had found its way thro' the frail casing of his chamber window—but in the midst of all which he grew up with a vigorous constitution, a strong arm, and a determined spirit. He is resolved that his children shall encounter no such hardships, and that himself and his excellent helpmate shall suffer no such inconvenience as his own parents had done, who now perhaps, are enjoying a strong and serene old age, in their old-fashioned, yet to them not uncomfortable tenement. He therefore determines to have a snug, close house, where the cold cannot penetrate. He employs all his ingenuity to make every joint an air-tight fit; the door must swing to an air-tight joint; the windows set into air-tight frames; and to perfect the catalogue of his comforts, an air-tight stove is introduced into every occupied room which, perchance, if he can afford it, are rather warmed and poisoned by the heated flues of an air tight furnace in his air-tight cellar. In short it is an air-tight concern throughout. His family breath an air-tight atmosphere; they eat their food cooked in an 'air-tight kitchen stove,' of the latest 'premium pattern;' and thus they start, father, mother, children—all on the high road—*if persisted in—to a galloping consumption, which sooner or later conducts them to an air-*

tight, not soon to be changed. If such melancholy catastrophe be avoided, colds, catarrhs, head-aches, and all sorts of bodily afflictions shortly make their appearance, and they wonder what is the matter! They live so snug! their house is so warm! they sleep so comfortable! how can it be? True, in the morning the air of their sleeping rooms feels close, but then if a window is opened it will chill the rooms, and that will give them colds. What can be the matter? The poor creatures never dream that they have been breathing, for hour after hour, *decomposed* air, charged with poisonous gases, which cannot escape through the tight walls, or over the tight windows, or through the tight stoves; and thus they keep on the same course to infamy, disease and premature death—all for the want of a little ventilation!

BRING IN THE APPLES.—The apple may be called the 'staple fruit' of New England. It ranks among fruits as the potato among vegetables. A writer in the last number of the Knickerbocker says:—'The apple is the companion of the winter evenings, associated with a cheerful room, a bright fire, a pleasing tale, Scott's novels or the Arabian Nights. Perhaps it is nearly bedtime. Your eyes grow dim.— You are fatigued with study, with chess, with checkers, with books; you sigh, you yawn, you stretch your arms above your head. All of a sudden a thought strikes you. *Bring in the Apples!* It is like magic. The foot-lights go up and the scene brightens.'

AN EXTRA YIELD.—We generally suppose that a thousand bushels of carrots to the acre is a good yield, more we think than the crop will average in this State. But here is an instance where almost double the amount was grown. Mr. Willard Carter, of Francistown, has a peice of ground measuring one-ninth of an acre, on which he has had carrots for three successive years. Last year and the year preceeding he had 200 bushels on this ground. This year owing to the drouth, the yield was a little short of that. After sowing the seed, the labor required in the care of the field was only four days work.—*Granite Farmer.*

FIRE KINDLERS.—Take a quart of tar, 3 lbs. of rosin, melt them, bring them to a cooling temperature, mix as much saw dust with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot on a board; when cold, break up into lumps of the size of a large hickory nut; and you have at a small expense, kindling material enough for a household one year. They will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze, long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn.—*Rochester Union.*

The Valley Farmer.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY, 1853.

Removal.

The Editor's office and Printing office of the VALLEY FARMER is removed to the OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

Bound Volumes.

We have a few bound volumes of Vol. 2, for 1850, and also of Vol. 4, for 1852, for sale at our office. Volumes 1 and 3 are all gone. The price of Vol. 2 is one dollar, and of Vol. 4 one dollar and twenty-five cents; or both together and the Farmer for 1853 for three dollars.

BILLS ENCLOSED.—Many of those indebted to us for the Valley Farmer, will find enclosed in this number the accounts due by them respectively. Those accounts, though small individually amount in the aggregate to a large sum, of which we stand in pressing need. It is positively important that they should be paid, and as we cannot send our agent or go ourselves all over the country to collect them, we hope each one indebted will remit the amount due without delay by mail *at our risk*. While they are doing this act of justice, too, they can improve the opportunity to remit the amount of this year's subscription.

PROSPECTUS AND SPECIMEN NUMBERS.—Our prospectus, printed on a letter sheet, is now being distributed, and we will cheerfully send it to any person who wishes to form a club on his apprising us of the fact. We have also printed extra copies of the January number, of which we will send specimens to any persons who will be likely to take an interest in its circulation. Our friends will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their acquaintances as they suppose to be of this class, and the copy of the paper will be forwarded to them.

Publications.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This is the title of a new weekly paper issued by Mr. Luther Tucker, of the Albany Cultivator. The publisher says in his prospectus, that having disposed of the Cultivator, he has determined to carry into effect a project he has had for some years in contemplation of establishing a Weekly Journal, to be devoted to the cause of Agriculture and Rural Arts generally. The regular publication will commence on the first Thursday in January, and in its scope will embrace The Farm, The Garden and the Orchard, The Fireside, Record of the Times, and the Produce Market.

It will be the aim of the publisher to make the paper attractive and elegant in its typography and illustrations, choice and select in its contents—to make it indispensable to the Farmer, and desirable to every one who has a rod of ground to cultivate, or a home to beautify—and by devoting its columns to IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE, ELEVATION IN CHARACTER, AND REFINEMENT IN TASTE, to render the paper the standard in its sphere.

TERMS.—The Country Gentleman will be printed in quarto form, each number consisting of sixteen pages, and forming an annual volume, suitable for binding, of 832 pages, at Two DOLLARS per year when paid in advance, or \$2,50 if not paid in advance.

The publication of the Cultivator will be continued as heretofore, except the price will be 50 cts.—to Clubs, 37 1-2.

THE HORTICULTURALIST for 1853.—In the Genesee Farmer for November, there appears a prospectus for the next volume of this sterling work to commence with January, when Mr. Vick, the present proprietor, will issue it from Rochester. The services of Mr. P. Barry have been secured as its editor, and we are promised several improvements in the appearance and embellishments of the work, while at the same time it is to be furnished at a reduced price except when the colored plates are called for, in which case the price will be \$4,00.

It were a work of supererogation to speak of Mr. Barry. As the great nurseryman, his name is familiar to all who plant trees, and as a writer to all the numerous readers of the Genesee Farmer, he is known as its active horticultural editor. His work on fruits is also a familiar object to pomological readers. So says Dr. Warder, and so say we.

THE FARMERS' COMPANION AND HORTICULTURAL GAZETTE.—We have received the first number

of this new paper from Detroit. It is edited by Charles Fox and Charles Betts, Linus Cole corresponding Editor, and J. C. Holmes in the Horticultural Department. It contains sixteen double octavo pages, and is published monthly at 50 cts. per annum. The first number is full of valuable matter, and we hope it may do great good to the farmers of the Penninsular State.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Society, with B. P. Johnson's Report on the Industrial Exhibition, London, 1851.

We have been favored by Mr. Johnson, the attentive Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, with a splendid volume bearing this title, for which he has our thanks. We find in this volume many things which we have noted for future reference. In the annual address of Mr. Delafield, President of the Society, we find the following paragraphs which we insert in this number, because they so effectually answer the objection which is often made to what is termed *Book Farming*.

Here it may be pertinent to remark that many of us, too often, and without consideration, inveigh against theory in Agriculture; and some men inculcate or urge *practice* as alone sufficient, or as possessing superior claims to our attention. This is a mistaken view of the farmer's true position. It is erroneous as regards every class of men; it is a contracted view, which must prevent or delay all improvement wherever it is held and maintained. The hour is too short to present proofs of inimical tendencies of such views to our respective farms and occupations; and we must be content with the remark that theory is the very starting point of improvement—the conception of some new principle or action. PRACTICE is no more than a *repetition* of what has been done before, without reference to advance.

But though we often hear men claim to be altogether PRACTICAL, and seem to flout theory as a misty vapor, yet, where is the *practical man* so dull, so careless of his welfare, so reckless of his duty to his family and his country, *as not to be a THEORIST*? Permit me to take from this word an evil character, unjustly imposed,

to give to it its fair standing among us; that it may not be a stumbling block to those who desire to advance in improvement. Suppose, then, an agriculturist who, for ten years, has closely followed the beaten track of his father; suppose such a man blessed in full measure with a growing family, whose wants necessarily demand a larger outlay as years bring on the child towards adolescence; his farm gives its accustomed yield from his accustomed practice, but not now in a ratio with the demands of his increasing family; prudence or necessity demands a change; what change? It matters not; his mind is roused to do some act to increase his store; that act is by him an innovation; he has stepped beyond the old practice; he becomes, in fact, a *theorist*, and thus attempts one step toward improvement. If his idea or theory proves successful, he adopts it, and in time it becomes a habit or practice. Such then, is the origin of all practices or habits; and every farmer who conceives an idea for the improvement of his farm, becomes, so far, a theorist.

It is absurd, therefore, for us to cling to a notion of being merely practical men, as it would doom us, if it were possible, to be left behind in the improvement of our farms and the acquisition of a competence. It is contrary to the spirit and to the mind of the American people, a spirit somewhat peculiar—so much so as to need a new term in our language to express it. The man whose practice is derived from sound *principle*, who compares results, who refuses to be an imitator—such a man must ever combine theory and practice; he becomes, of necessity, expert and dexterous; he is intelligent, and is generally far, far more successful than the restrictive and merely practical man, who is sometimes, though rarely appealed to. This distinction of terms ought to be better and more extensively understood among us farmers; for in truth, every intelligent cultivator is, and must be theoretical and practical, and is, or ought to be thankful to his Creator for giving him power or capacity worthy of the position.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—In the *British Sportsman*, we find the following hint

respecting the emangement of a rearing horse, which strikes us as being worthy, as it is easy of trial;—

Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise slacken one hand, end bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward; if the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps, be quite satisfied with the first defeat, and may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case you have only to twist him, &c., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be much more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact you will perceive him quail under the operation.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The Live Stock Market has not been over active thus far the present week, which may be attributed to the severity of the weather, yet many sales have been made, and sellers are well satisfied with the present rates, which continue to rule high.

Hogs—In large numbers have been received at the different packing houses the present week. The receipts from the opposite side of the river in wagons have been small, but rather increased from the receipts of last week. Although packers, shippers and butchers seem to be busily employed, yet there has not been as much animation manifested as the week preceding. Heavy Hogs are always in request. There is no change in rates which rule as high as last reported, from \$6 to \$6 25 per hundred.

CATTLE—Of all descriptions are in demand. The supply for some days has been inadequate to the requirements of the butchers for city consumption. Prime Cattle; as they arrive from the country, are generally forwarded South. The demand for the Southern trade increases, and is quite active. The New Orleans steamers take down all they can carry. No. 1 Beeves, which are so much in request by butchers command from \$6 25 to \$5 50; medium qualities from \$4 75 to \$5.

SHEEP—The quantity in the market to-day is quite moderate. Shippers and butchers find it a little difficult to procure enough for the present demand. There are but about 700 in the sheep depots to-day. Rates, as heretofore, range from \$1 75 to \$2 75.

CALVES—Are in considerable request for butchers's use. None of any consequence in market. Rates rule high for those well fattened and of good size.

THE HOG MARKET.—We were advised of no sales yesterday. The evening previous a lot of some 900 head, from Morgan county, sold at a price not made public. Packers still say they are willing to pay \$6 25 for No. 1 hogs, but we are led to believe that \$6 35 a \$6 40 could be obtained. There were near 1,000 head in the pens at Ashbrook's, yesterday, and from 1,800 to 2,000 are reported on the road. The whole number killed in this city to date is estimated at 33,000 to 35,000 head. From 8,000 to 10,000 head will yet arrive before the close of the season.—*Intelligencer*, 30th.

PROVISIONS.—These 'necessaries of life' have of late been constantly and steadily advancing in price in this market, and now rules at rates which, if predicted a year or two since would have astonished the natives. Butter at 20 cents per pound; Pork 7 cents; Lard 10 to 12 cents; Eggs 20 cents, are instances of what is done in that line about these days. Fine times for the farmers.—*Ilan. Messenger*.

TOBACCO.—We have heard of only one sale at prices which have transpired—a little crop of some five thousand pounds at \$4 25 per hundred. But buyers do not seem disposed to continue these figures. At the same time most of the factory hands have been hired at high prices, and we have at least one new firm in the trade—to increase the competition, and make Brunswick one of the best markets in the State.—*Brunswickier*.

PORK.—Some very fine hogs are coming into this market—several lots averaging from 230 to 244 pounds all around. There is more attention paid of late years among us to the improvement of the breeds, and as there is no danger for years of ours supplying the pork market of the West, we hope to see more of our farmers turning their industry and capital into pork raising.—*Brunswickier*.

PORK.—Our packers are paying \$5 50 for good Pork. There will probably be an advance during the present week.

WHEAT.—Buyers are offering 70 cents per bushel for prime Wheat, and we think there is little probability of an advance soon.—*Pike Co., (Ill.) Free Press*.

FINE STOCK.—Since the organization of the Boone county agricultural and mechanical association, some of the finest stock that could be obtained in the Eastern States have been purchased by enterprising farmers, and brought to Boone county. We have heretofore noticed several importations, and take

pleasure in speaking of another recently made by Messrs. John Machir and Theodorick Jenkins, who have purchased the bull calf 'Gen. Wool.' This is said to be a noble animal of the Durham stock, and *thorough* bred. He is about ten months old, and took the premium at the late Lexington (Ky.) Fair. The 'Statesman' of last week in speaking of this animal remarks 'During General Wool's recent visit to Lexington he called upon his namesake, and declared that if any man in the army were to hold himself as proudly as the calf, he would pronounce him his premium soldier.'—*Missouri Sentinel*.

Fall and Winter Management of Sheep.

Perhaps a few suggestions on the management of sheep at this season of the year, may not prove unacceptable to that portion of your readers who are young in the business of wool growing.

No greater blunder can be committed than to suffer sheep to shift for themselves, until into the winter, before they are brought to the yard or winter quarters. The grasses at the beginning of November lose much of their nutritious qualities, by repeated freezing; and, although the sheep seem pulled out and doing well, they are actually losing flesh every day. A gill of corn to each sheep per day, at this season, is of more value to keep them in a thriving condition, than all the frost-bitten garbage your farm affords.

Many let their flocks get poor in the fall, and towards spring commence feeding grain. This is unwise. It is much better to feed grain in the early part of the winter, to afford stamina to pass the severities of our northern winters. Put your flock early in a condition to pass the ordeal of those terrible months, January and February, and subsequently all will be well.

WATER.—Your sheep need water in winter. If they are not provided with water, they are obliged to quench their thirst by filling the stomach with frozen snow. A large supply of saliva is needed in the process of rumination, which must be afforded mainly by water, or succulent food. The wool fluids cannot be abundant if the sheep are denied water. Consequently if supplied with this important beverage the sheep will yield a greater crop of wool. Remember that sheep belong to the cold water army.

BOXES.—Sheep should be fed from boxes. No animal is more nice in his habits, or more keen in its sense of smell than the sheep; consequently if their fodder is thrown upon the ground, they will run over and trample it, and then reject it.

The cost of boxes is slight, and the fodder

saved by them soon pays the expense. They may be described thus: Take four corner posts of scantling, 2 by 3, and at least two feet nine inches in length; place them two feet six inches apart,—nail on a bottom board twelve inches wide all around. Then, leaving a space nine inches wide, nail on a top board eight or nine inches wide all around. Shave off the edges of the boards, that they may not tear the wool, and they are done. A box twelve or fourteen feet long, will convene about twenty sheep. These boxes are moveable. It is considered by some to be an improvement to nail on, up and down, slats about nine inches apart, to keep the stronger sheep from crowding the weaker ones in the flock.

SALT.—Salt has highly valuable properties and is quite efficient in counteracting and preventing many of the diseases which effect domestic animals. In a full dose, it is a purgative inferior to few, and it is also a tonic. Its power, it is said, is exerted on the digestive organs—on the stomach and intestines. It is the grand stimulus which nature points out, for in moderate quantities, and mingled with the food, men and beasts are fond of it. Sheep should always have a box filled with salt, that they can go to winter and summer. Then they will eat no more at a time than their health demands; which is not the case when fed salt at intervals of a week or ten days apart. The box should be protected from their feet, and placed so that only one can go to it at a time.

REGULARITY OF FEEDING.—Sheep should be fed regularly three times per day:—in the morning, at noon, and about an hour before sunset. This gives them time for eating and rumination, also for rest. At a given hour, nature calls for her regular allowance of food, and the good and careful shepherd will see that her wants are supplied. The thrift and well being of the flock depends not so much upon the great amount given, as upon the regularity and other little attentions, the bestowment of which always gives the flock-master the greatest pleasure.

GRAIN.—Sheep should be fed once a day through the winter, peas, wheat and rye produce the greatest growth of wool. Rye, however, is not good to feed to breeding ewes, as it has a tendency to make them miscarry. Shorts or mill feed is excellent. The mucilaginous matter of the bran keeps the sheep in a healthful and thriving condition. Sheep are very fond of a variety, and hence, potatoes, apples, turnips, carrots and sugar beets, cut fine and given them, is well. Pine and hemlock boughs is a treat to them when they have been confined for several weeks to dry food.

SHEDS.—Sheds of some kind (they may be cheap and temporary,) are indispensable to the well being of a flock. Sheep that are protected from winter rains and sleet, instead of

falling victims to consumption and premature death, come through hale and hearty, and yield an increased amount of wool. The warmer and better protected any animals are kept, the less food it requires to sustain them. Sheds should be so arranged that sheep can be shut in, else they will frequently stand out in a warm rain of choice, and when their thick fleeces become thoroughly filled with water, and the weather shifts to a freezing north-west blast, they are frequently so chilled as to render them sickly. No animal pays better for care of this kind than sheep, and by all means, we say, to every flock-master in our land, provide suitable sheds for your sheep.

We do not claim anything strikingly new in the above thoughts. We hope to do good by directing the mind of the young wool grower to the old paths.—*Wool Grower and Stock Register.*

The Census of 1850.

The Farm lands of the United States are set down in the census as amounting to 118,457,622 acres of Improved and 184,621,348 of Unimproved; total 303,078,970 acres, worth in the average \$10 per acre. The average value of the Farm Lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is about \$30 per acre, (New Jersey highest, Pennsylvania lowest,) while Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont average about \$15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the Farm Lands of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee valued in the average below \$5 per acre.

Of Domestic Animals, this country had an early supply and has always been prolific—and the number continues to increase steadily and rapidly. The increase of Horses, Mules and Asses from 1840 to 1850, was 559,053 although the number has considerably decreased in all the States liberally chequered with Railroads. New York has one horse to seven persons, Ohio one to four, and the whole Union about one to every five persons, or a little over four millions in all. Of Neat Cattle the number in 1850 was 18,355,287—an increase in ten years of about twenty per cent.

The average product of butter appears to be about 49 pounds per annum to each cow, with 624 of cheese. We export annually a little over one million dollar's worth of dairy products. Of sheep there was an increase of 2,309,108 between '40 and '50, notwithstanding a diminution of 646,855 in New England, and 1,761,460 in the Atlantic Middle States, equal to 45 per cent. in the former and 22½ in the latter. Sheep husbandry is tending rapidly westward and southward—to the milder slopes of the Alleghanies, and the prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Texas. New Mexico has six sheep to each person—an extraordinary proportion. Best of all the returns show that while in 1840 the average annual yield of wool was a little under two pounds per sheep, it was 1850 nearly two and a half pounds per sheep, it was in 1850 nearly two and a half pounds per sheep, so that 21,600,000 sheep produced in 1850 forty-six per cent. more wool than 19,311,374 sheep did in 1840. An increase of 12 per cent. in the sheep had been paralleled by an increase of 46 per cent. in the wool. And in Vermont, where the greatest attention has been paid to sheep husbandry, the av-

erage yield per sheep is almost four pounds. Yet we import considerably of wool—mainly the cheapest and coarsest. In 1850, the import was 18,669,794 pounds, valued at \$1,681,691 or between eight and nine cents per pound. The imports of wool have largely increased during three or four years.

Of Tobacco, the aggregate returned in 1840 was 319,163,319 lbs., in 1850 it was 199,752,646 lbs.—a decrease of about ten per cent.

Of cotton, the production continues largely to increase. The product is now over 3,000,000 tons per annum.

Of Potatoes, the product would seem to have fallen off from 109,296,060 bushels in 1840 to 104,055,989 bushels in 1850, and we presume this is correct, the reason being the effects and tears of potatoe rot: This disease would now seem to be passing away, and the culture of the root consequently reviving.

Of Wine, the production is steadily increasing. Our importation amounts to six millions of gallons so that our home production must be not far from fourteen million gallons. Of this aggregate, it seems that only 221,249 gallons are acknowledged in the census—whence we infer that our manufacturers of Madeira, Champagne, Hock, &c., prefer not to let their light shine before men, but meekly put aside the credit of their enormous consumption of cider, turnips, logwood and other domestic and imported products.

Of Spirituous and Malt Liquors the annual product reaches the enormous aggregate of eighty six millions of gallons, (six gallons for each person old enough to drink)—our imports and exports just about balancing each other. The Hop culture (mainly confined to New York State) is extending.

Of Flax and Hemp the production did not materially vary from 1840 to 1850.

In our silk culture we produced in 1831 no less than 896,790 pounds of cocoons; in 1840 only 61,552 pounds; in 1850 barely 14,763 pounds! And yet it is demonstrable that we have every facility of climate, soil, unemployed hands, &c., for this branch of industry, and that its vigorous prosecution would add largely to the national wealth.

Our sugar culture is extending. Our production (maple and cane together) in 1840 was 155,100,509 pounds; in 1850 it was 281,830,886 pounds, an increase (mainly in Louisiana Texas) of 126,730,077 pounds. The sugar culture has now obtained command of the most admirable and efficient machinery, and is steadily working further and further northward, through the gradual acclimation of the cane.

THE POTATO TRADE.—This article forms an important trade, and the yearly sales and shipments to New Orleans are immense.—Since the 1st of July, Mr. Henry Murry, of the firm of Donnolly, Bezzina & Co., New Orleans, has shipped 60,000 barrels of potatoes to the latter port, chiefly on steamboats, and partly on flat boats. In addition, he has forwarded 5,000 barrels of onions, a large quantity of other vegetables and the greater portion of the dried fruit that comes to this market.

The average price of potatoes, for shipment has been \$1 00 per barrel and the freight to N. Orleans about 50 cts. The total sales and shipments, in addition to the above, has been about 75,000 barrels, the net value of which, would in the aggregate amount to the round sum of \$112,500.—*Lou. Courier.*

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by
Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

New Year.

We have now commenced a New Year, with renewed determination to make the FAMILY CIRCLE still more interesting. If our frail life is spared, we shall devote more time to our department this year than we have any year previous. We have formed the acquaintance of some sincere friends of the Valley Farmer, during the past season, and the manner in which they speak of the FAMILY CIRCLE has greatly encouraged us; and we have received some letters which have been the means of stimulating us to persevere with our department, and above all our own conscience telling us that we have endeavored to benefit our readers, urges us to exert ourself to keep up the FAMILY CIRCLE. We hope we shall be the means, in some degree of implanting in the minds of all our readers the love of every thing that is 'lovely and of good report.' Of encouraging feelings of mildness, patience and forbearance,—purity. We hope our department has interested the young, and encouraged and edified the older members of the family.

The family circle should be bound together by high and holy motives and bands of strongest love, and these motives and feelings are what *we* would strive to inculcate; and may every member of the family, as they wish each other a 'happy new year' do all in their power to make the wish come to pass.

There are great many trials and discouragements in this our pilgrimage, and each have their particular trials to endure. The father and husband has great burdens to bear—having the whole responsibility of providing for the family resting upon him, besides many other cares and anxieties; now, if he has a kind, sympathizing wife, one who understands his feelings, and is willing to do all in her power to lighten his cares by cheerfully sharing them with him, and helping with her own hands when possible, then his burden will not bear upon him with such a crushing weight.

The wife and mother has, if possible, a greater burden to bear;—being the weaker ves-

sel; having the physical suffering of bearing her children, then having the great responsibility resting upon her of training them up in the way they should go.' This is enough to crush any sensitive mother if she cannot look unto the 'hills from whence cometh her help.' God seems to say to every mother 'take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages.' Besides all her maternal cares, which are many, and which none but a mother can realize, she has the whole weight of domestic affairs devolving upon her, and not a wheel can be turned properly without her directing hand to guide it. Then, if she has a kind, tender, and sympathizing husband, one who, by cheerful looks and pleasant smiles and approving words, shows that he is well pleased, then is she encouraged and her cares lightened. If, when sickness and suffering come, and maternal anxiety is great, the husband willingly watches and nurses: cheerfully taking the oversight of the family, thus showing his wife that he can sympathise with and tenderly feel for her, then all her burdens are turned into pleasant trials and duties of love. *This is 'bearing one another's burdens.'*

The younger ones have their peculiar trials, at school and at home, and many are the disappointments to their pleasant schemes, which to older heads might seem small, but to them they are great. Parents should not forget that they were once young, and should tenderly sympathise with their children, and not forget that *they* too, have their *trials* in this *trying* world. Children should consider the great burdens that parents have to bear for them, and lovingly perform all that is required of them with cheerful obedience. Brothers and sisters should live together in unity and love, helping each other on in the journey of life. In a well ordered and affectionate family are to be found the purest joys that earth can afford.

We wish all who read these lines a *happy New Year*, hoping that every 'family circle' may be a loving and happy family 'whose God is the Lord.'

Improve the New Years as they pass—
 To many this will be the last:
 For time no more shall be with them,
 Among the busy tribes of men.

The Valley Farmer we intend
 To be a blessing and a friend
 To every farmer's fire side
 Over all the Valley—far and wide.
 The Family Circle we design
 To raise and educate the mind
 To show the blessings God has given
 And thus to raise our thoughts to heaven.
 The beauties God has round us strown
 We ought in thankfulness to own
 THE LOVE OF FLOWERS we commend
 To all our Valley Farmer friends.
 We want to see them bud and blow
 Round every house, both high and low
 The lessons which these beauties teach
 They will our inmost spirits reach ;
 They'll teach us patience, hope and love,
 And gently waft our souls above.

Flowers.

God might have made the earth bring forth
 Enough for great and small;
 The oak tree and the cedar tree
 Without a flower at all.

'He might have made enough, enough
 For every want of ours;
 For luxury, medicine, and toll,
 And yet have made no flowers.

'Our outward life requires them not,
 Then wherefore had they birth?
 To minister delight to man;
 To beautify the earth.

'To comfort man—to whisper hope
 When'er his faith is dim;
 For whose careth for the flowers,
 Will much more care for Him.'

GET TO BED.—An eminently holy man thus wrote on hearing the death of a child:

'Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid to sleep? Happy he! Though we shall have no more the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick nor of dying. Tell my dear sister that she is now so much more akin to the next world; and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two to bed, as children used to do, and we are very soon to follow. And the more we put off the love of this present world, and all things superfluous, before hand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down.'

RECIPE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—Dissolve thirty grains of salts of tartar in a gill of water, add to it ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, sweeten this with fine sugar. Give an infant a table-spoonful four times a day. To a child two or three years old, two tea-spoonful; from four years and upwards a table spoonful or more may be taken. The relief is said to be immediate, and in general within five or six days

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—Take one quart of sifted flour, a small half tea-cup of sugar, one tea-spoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, half a pound of seeded raisins, chopped fine and spice to your taste. Mix the sodo and tartar thoroughly with the flour, then rub in the butter, then the sugar raisins, and spices, and wet a soft dough with water. If wet stiff it will be drier. This cake keeps well for some weeks. Any cake to keep well should be wrapped in a linnen cloth and put into a stone jar.
 —Northern Farmer.

TO MAKE CRISP PASTE FOR TARTS.—Take one pound of fine flour, mixed with one ounce of loaf sugar beat and sifted; make into a stiff paste with boiling cream, and three ounces of butter in it, work it well and roll it very thin. When you have made your tasts, beat the white of an egg a little, rub it over them with a feather, sift a little refined sugar over them, and bake them in a moderate oven.

TO Mend BROKEN EARTHENWARE.—Moisten each edge with white paint, (white lead,) press it firmly together and fasten it with a cord. Let it remain in a dry place a month, when it may be used. I have a tureen that I have used for more than a year with various kinds of hot liquids and meats for the table, which, ty all appearance is as sound as ever and the seam just as delicate; whereas the cement hawked about by pedlars makes a dirty looking seam, and will not stand the test of hot water.

TRUST.—The only clear blue sky is trust all else is 'the blackness of darkness.' If there is a Snpreme Power which we can trust, our condition is deplorable enough. But every one can trust God; and here we run into a safe harbor and we need fear no evil. 'The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servatns; and none of them that trust in him shall be desolate.' 'The fear of man bringeth a snare; but who so putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe.' God is our pilot; then let us trust him to guide us through the stormy sea, and not worry ourselves about the 'shoals,' 'sandbars,' &c.

THE FAITHFUL WIFE.—There is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love, is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most distressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes mighty power; her timidity fearless courage; all her shrinking and sinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspirations of her affections.

High and Low Life.

In a pleasant town in the county of Surry (sometimes called the garden of England) lived a family of the name of Seldon. The father was a retired captain, upon half-pay, but as he had only one child, he suffered less from the bitter grasp of poverty, than captains upon half-pay usually do; still as to give their daughter a thorough education was the first wish in the hearts of the good parents, they lived in what the world calls a small way, occupying a small, but neat and pleasant cottage, and keeping but one domestic, who as she was a girl of tender years was assisted in her daily work by the female members of the happy family. Opposite the cottage was a large imposing-looking stone wall, within which were trees and shrubs of many varieties, forming a part of the pleasure grounds of General Apsley, a gentleman of wealth and consequence. His mansion contained every thing that pertains to luxury and refinement, and liveried servants were seen behind the carriage, that came daily forth from the lodge gates, to take the lady and her daughter for a ride. The General had married a lady of title, and certain it is, that lady Ann wished not to lose any particle of the dignity her title conferred. In short, she was a proud woman; but my little readers of the New World must not suppose all ladies of rank and title are proud, on the contrary, they are sometimes plain in dress, unpretending in manner, and a blessing to the poor.

Lady Ann had one child, a daughter, of the age of fifteen, who had traveled on the continent, and been educated in Paris, where she had acquired the 'airs and graces' of a lady. Katharine Apsley was sometimes the companion of Mary Seldon, the former had a patronizing manner, really ridiculous in one so young, but the gentle Mary saw it not, and behind that the heart of her friend beat with emotions as kindly as her own. It might be she was a little dazzled with the splendor of rank, though she never gave utterance to the thought, unless when delighting in the large bouquets of beautiful exotics, which Katharine would cull for her from the ample conservatory; then again her heart would turn to the sweet wild flowers she loved so well, and she thanked God they were hers at any time. One evening the young people were walking through the grounds, when they insensibly emerged from thence and entered a meadow, at the end of which was a beautiful wooded dell. Beneath the shade of an oak tree was a very small cottage of the very poorest description, and as they stopped a moment to gather some wild violets, Mary thought she heard the sounds of grief from within. 'Hush, Katharine, there is some one sick here,' she exclaimed.

'They are only some of papa's tenants,' replied the young lady, and she walked on, when the sounds of moaning became more and more distinct.

'I must go and see if anything is the matter,' said Mary, 'besides, we may be of use to some one.'

The young lady looked at her companion as if she thought her joking, and remarking the air was chilly, hurried on, supposing her friend was following, when looking back, she saw her in the act of entering the lowly door of the poor cottage.

'Mary,' she exclaimed, 'are you mad? If any one is ill, it may be some infectious fever,' but Mary was out of sight and hearing, so she sought her luxuriant home, met half way a footman loaded with warm cloaks, and we will follow the young and gentle girl who stayed behind upon the errand of mercy. Beside a lowly straw bed she stood, upon which lay a pale emaciated woman, not old, but stricken with disease of a painful nature, which the doctor thought would terminate in a fatal epidemic then prevailing in the neighborhood.

Lady Ann was not absolutely unkind to the tenants, but was more feared than loved by them, on account of her stern unbending demeanor, and the exactness required about the payment of rents. She had a great dread of fevers, and all infectious diseases, thus when such cases were reported to her, she never failed to keep away from the infected quarter, quieting her conscience by giving orders that were seldom obeyed.

Mary Seldon found this poor woman in want of the necessaries of life, her husband was obliged to work all day to keep her two little children in bread, the youngest was then asleep in the cradle, and the elder sitting upon his mother's humble bed, gazing hopelessly upon her suffering countenance. Mary instantly hurried home for relief, and in a short time a more comfortable bed was given her, with all those little delicacies that suit the appetite of an invalid. Daily this sweet pitying young lady took her seat for hours beside the bed of the sufferer, and comforted her soul with the refreshing words of Scripture; but though her kindness did not save, it soothed the passage of a fellow creature to the grave, and in her dying moments the poor mother was comforted to know that her two young children would be kindly cared for. This unostentatious benevolence was made known to Miss Apsley through the medium of her maid, but offered no inducement for her to 'go and do likewise.' Indeed, she was shocked that Mary Seldon could so put herself in the way of infection among those low people, and hoped she would not think of coming to see her shortly, for she dreaded the idea of fevers, and had determined by her mother's advice to visit immediately, some fashionable watering place. Whilst purchasing, one morning, some elegant and expensive silks in which to appear to the greatest advantage at Brighton, Mrs. Seldon and her daughter happened to enter the shop, (we do not call them stores in England) and as the latter with friendly warmth extended her hand, Katharine colored, smiled, and saying, 'Oh mamma, we have forgot something,' hastily left the shop, re-entered the carriage, and they were soon out of sight. It was a few moments ere the ingenious heart of the gentle Mary could divine the cause of this behavior; but as there had been no anger in the glance of her former associate, the truth all at once presented itself to her quick mind, then followed a feeling of sadness, 'how dreadful to fear sickness and death to such an extent.' Her pure and young heart, taught from the earliest infancy to be obedient to all the decrees of God, deeply felt for and pitied her thoughtless friend.

Soon after this, the family of the Apsley's set off for Brighton, and occasionally in the retirement

of her cottage did Mary hear from the gossips of the day, how gaily Katharine pursued her course; how her dressing, dancing, and singing were the admiration of every one, and that she was certain to return home an engaged lady.

One morning Mary sat by her pleasant window, the season had advanced: the violets had gone; but roses and other fragrant companions filled, yes, more than filled their place, and as she busily plied her needle, or gazed from the open window on the graceful motion of the trees, as the yswayed to and from in the breeze; she compared her enjoyment with that of her late gay companion. 'She may be dancing the admired of all beholders,' she thought; 'but I am looking upon the beauties of nature, up to nature's God.' Thus she continued her train of thought, till the tolling of the bell forced these thoughts into a more melancholy channel. She then remembered a little member of the Sabbath-school had that day died, and was dwelling upon the recollection of her innocent face, when a hearse drawn by four horses and covered with nodding plumes of white, was seen slowly advancing up the street, such a sight, though common, had always something melancholy to our thoughtful Mary. She kept her eyes fixed upon its approach, as if she expected to see it stop before their cottage, but could it be? Yes, too truly it was, it stopped at the entrance to the Apsly grounds—it entered! Alas! whose coffin did it contain? Mary gazed till she scarcely knew at what she was gazing. The young servant maid ran in exclaiming. 'Oh Miss Mary—Miss Apsly is dead!' Then were the flood-gates of her tears opened, and the gentle girl wept, not so much for the death, as the immortal state of her late thoughtless companion. The very epidemic she had fled from, seized her where she had gone for health, showing that though man may propose, God will dispose all things, and that when we fly from, we are running into danger. Surely the only safeguard against such fears is a preparation for the world to come. And let not the rich oppress or despise the poor, remembering that Lazarus was 'carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom.'

Benefits of Exercise.

As a man is a compound of soul and body, he is under an obligation of a double scheme of duty, and as labor and exercise conduce to the health of the body, so does study and contemplation to that of the mind, for study strengthens the mind as exercise does the body. The labor of the body frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is that makes the poor man happy. The mind, like, the body, grows tired by being too long in one posture. The end of diversion is to unbend the soul, deceive the cares, sweeten the toils and smooth the ruggedness of life.

As the body is maintained by repletion and evacuation, so is the mind by employment and relaxation. Difficulty strengthens the mind as labor does the body. Life and happiness consist in action and employment. Active and masculine spirits, in the vigor of youth, neither

can or ought to be at rest. If they debar themselves from a noble object, their desires will move downwards, and they feel themselves actuated by some low abject passion or pursuit. As the sweetest rose grows on the sharpest prickles, so the hardest labor brings forth the sweetest profits. The end of labor is rest; the brightness is to rust, labor is to idleness; idleness is the rust of the mind and the inlet to all misfortune. Dilligence is the mother of virtue.

When it is known, says Plato, how exercise produces digestion and promotes health, comeliness and strength, there will be no occasion to enjoin the use of such exercise by a law or to enforce an attention to it on the candidates for health, vigor and personal charms.

'I love that Chicken, that I do!'

Now what caused such an expression to gush forth from the warm heart of a little child? That chicken which he loved, showed a remarkable sympathy and kindness towards a broken winged one, of the same brood. The brood had become old enough to take to the roost, but the one injured in his wing could not get up there, and was obliged to content himself with climbing up the side of an outdoor wood-pile, some distance from the comfortable resting-place of his fellows. One of the brood went with him to his wood-pile roost, nestled by his side, kept him company by day and by night, taking his part when pecked at by others, and showing in various ways great sympathy and kindness, till the injured one had outgrown his misfortune.

The child noticed, and was greatly interested in this striking manifestation of friendship; and could not well help exclaiming, 'I love thrt chicken, that I do,' and well he might. There was something in that *chicken's* conduct towards his *unfortunate fellow*, worthy of being loved—worthy of *man's imitation*.

There, are, so to speak, many broken winged ones in the human family, who cannot reach the comfortable places of rest which others enjoy. They should receive substantial tokens of sympathy and kindness from the more favored. Let such opportunities be well improved. By so doing we shall awaken in many bosoms, emotions of love towards ourselves, call forth hearty benedictions upon us, and find in our experience the truth of the inspired declaration, that it is more blessed to give than to receive:—

'Give and do good—be kind to all—
The humble and the poor;
The blessings on your head shall fall,
Which kindness can secure.'

Chr. Watchman.

Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive to strip them off, 'tis being stayed alive.

House Plants in Water.

'What is the reason that my plants do not grow as well as Mrs. Jones?' I am sure I take a great deal more pains with them, but all will not do; they are weak, slender sickly and some of my best plants have died—while Mrs. Jones seems to take very little care of her's, and yet they grow and bloom beautifully!

This appeal to us for aid and advice which has just been made, is not the first complaint of this kind of ill-success. The truth is some plants are actually nursed to death. Care and attention bestowed on plants, *which they do not need*, are worse than no care at all. It is knowing just what to do, and doing that, and no more, that gives some persons their success. Or, as a late writer remarked; there are two great points to be attended to: 1, Not to let your plants suffer by neglect; and 2, Not to *make* them suffer by interference. We would class the requisites for good treatment as follows:

1. Plenty of light.
2. A due supply of water.
3. Proper temperature.

Fresh air, cleanliness and good soil, are obviously of importance, but are less likely to be neglected than the three first named wants, and we shall therefore add a few additional remarks under these heads.

1. *Light*.—Plants cannot by any possibility have too much of this. The stand should therefore face the window, and be placed as near it as practicable; the windows should be broad, as little obstructed by outside trees as the nature of the case will admit. But rapidly growing plants require more light; hence, such should be placed directly in front of the window.

2. *Water*.—This must be given according to circumstances. A plant in nearly a dormant state, needs very little—those in a rapidly growing condition require considerable. Too much water will make the latter grow slender, but they will bear a greater supply of it if in strong light. It must be remembered as a standing rule, that dormant plants may remain comparatively in the dark, and with little water; and growing ones should have a good supply of light. But it must not be forgotten that green-house plants generally are nearly dormant during the winter, and the soil must therefore be kept but moderately moist, as the plants in this condition do not pump any moisture from the soil, and little escapes by evaporation. Drainage, by filling one-fifth of each pot with charcoal, is of importance.

3. *Temperature*.—Many house plants are destroyed by too much heat, which increases the dryness, and both these causes together are more than they can endure. A cool room, never as low as freezing is best. From 50 to 88 degrees is much better than 65 or 70, the ordinary temperature of living rooms.

Syringing the foliage with tepid water, to wash off whatever dust accumulates, is of use; and the admission of fresh air, when there is no danger of chilling or freezing the foliage, should not be neglected.—*Country Gentleman*.

☞ All men are *not* born equal, neither are all hats, *hats*, that have their shape.— Dress a man in all the robes of royalty, and though he be a Prince, if he wears a 'shocking bad hat,' he will be classed among the 'nobodys.' We deny the justice of this, but, nevertheless, we must acknowledge that a man might almost as well be out of the world as out of fashion; then in the spirit of true philanthropy let us tell our friends how they may be in the world and in the fashion. Give our old friend and advertiser, Mr. HENWOOD, No. 37 Market street, a call, and rig yourself up with one of his latest and most approved style of hats. Their beauty of form seems to give an aspect of grace and beauty of symmetry to the whole person. Such a hat is a good recommendation to any man, no matter how young or how old he may be, it will be a ready passport into good society. We commend Mr. Henwood to a liberal share of public patronage.—*St. Louis Herald*.

BROOM CORN—Few properly estimate the value of broom corn. Scarcely a habitation can be found in America without a broom made of this material. We do not know what our country-women would do without them, and yet they are not of very ancient origin. Before the manufacture of corn brooms, the American ladies generally used birch brooms, or similar articles made of black ash. When these could not be procured, they would, sometimes, make a broom of hemlock boughs. In Ireland and England, there grows a shrub called heath or ling, which is made into besoms, and used quite extensively in those countries. The Irish and English also make and use hair brooms, bristle brooms, &c.

Of all the different kinds of sweeping utensils, corn brooms have the preference for common use, wherever used. In the last century they were scarcely known, but now they are known all over the United States. A few years ago a lot of these brooms was sent to England, wher they readily brought five dollars per dozen.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

Monday, Dec. 29.

HEMP—per ton, \$93 to \$95. Demand light.
FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$3 70 to \$3 75; choice brands, \$3 80; superfine city, \$3 90 to \$4; extra country and city, \$1 25 to \$1 50.
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 70 to 75 cts; choice 78 to 80 cts.
CORN—per bushel, 43 to 44 cents, in sacks; from wagons 28 to 30 cts.
OATS—per bushel, 31 to 32 cents, sacks included.
TOBYCCO—per cwt, \$3 90 to \$5 50.
BARLEY—per bushel, 58 to 60 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$20 00.
PICKLED HAMS—per lb., 8 1-2 cents.
LARD—per lb., No. 1, 10 to 11 1-2 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 5 to 5 1-4 cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 31 to 32 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, 9 to 10 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1 25; T. 1, 85 to 90 cts; Kan-
 a-
 wha 25 cents per bushel.
PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$24.
BRAN—58 to 60 cents per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—per bushel, 35 cents.
HAY—per hundred, Timothy, 75 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 15 cts; good to prime, 18 to 20c; choice Ohio roll, 18 to 22c. W. H. cheese 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c per prim.
DRIED FRUIT—Scarce, and prime apples held at \$1 50; peaches \$2 25 a \$2 75 per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—\$1 50 to \$2 per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—per bushel, \$1 25.
WHITE BEANS—per bushel, \$1 25 to \$1 75.
BEESSWAX—prime yellow 22c per lb.
FLANSEED—Prime seed is taken at 90 per bushel.
TALLOW—No. 1, 8 1-2c.
FEATHERS—Prime new are held at 32a34c per lb.
HIDES—Sales of dry flint at 7c.

VALLEY FARMER

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.

Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
 Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
 Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7; each additional insertion, \$5; one page, yearly, \$50 cards of six lines or less, one year, \$4.

Cochin China and Shanghai Fowls,

The subscriber offers for sale a few pair of these Fowls, they have descended from importation of Mr. Buckham and Capt. Bennett, of Boston, and warrant-ed pure in blood as any in the Union.

Enquire 154 Third Street, St. Louis.
 Jan. '53 M. BEACH.

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THE NEW YORK

FARM AND GARDEN,

A Monthly Journal, of thirty-two pages, double columns, imperial octavo; made up principally, by selections from the weekly pages of 'The New York Agricultor.'

TERMS.

One copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.00; eight copies \$5.00
 Lower rates than the above will be made with Agricultural Societies or Clubs, by taking a larger number of copies.
 Postage, only one-half a cent per month.
 Postmasters and others, disposed to act as Agents, will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.
 A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 Water St., N. Y.
INDUCEMENTS TO GENTLEMEN ACTING AS AGENTS.—Any person forwarding us ten or more subscriptions each, for either of the above papers, will be entitled to a copy, gratis, for one year.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

Warranted a Safe, speedy, and Effectual Cure for Ague and Fever, Chill and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and all the various forms of Bilious disease incident to the West.

THIS preparation is beyond all doubt the most speedy and certain remedy for the cure of Ague and Fever ever offered to the public. More than

One thousand Bottles

of the Fever and Ague Killer have been sold during the LAST THREE MONTHS, and in no instance has it failed to effect a speedy and radical cure in a few hours after it was taken. If there are individuals in the

Mississippi Valley

suffering with Ague and Fever they are advised to make immediate use of

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer,

and in case it fails to cure, **THE MONEY SHALL BE REFUNDED** to the purchaser. Let no man, woman, or child suffer longer with this distressing disease, when a safe and sure remedy is offered on such fair terms.

For sale at Dr. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, south east corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. Price, \$1 per bottle. [Jan. '52y

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

THE most perfect, pleasant and certain remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all ill-diseases of the Lungs, is

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

This medicine has been submitted to the severest tests in the private practice of an experienced physician for more than fifteen years. In cases of the most obstinate coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, with such uniform and remarkable success as to leave no room for doubt that the ingredients employed are the best that have ever been discovered for all diseases of the lungs. The great superiority of this preparation over all others, lies in promoting a free and easy expectoration, speedily allaying the cough and all inflammation, and effecting a perfect cure by soothing and strengthening the irritated and debilitated organs. Every family should keep a supply of

DR. CARTEIC'S COUGH BALSAM

on hand to use in the early stages of coughs and colds, and thus counteract the consumptive tendency which is produced by our ever varying climate.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Be sure to ask for **Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam**, and take no other. Some dealers may tell you they have some other cough medicine equally good—believe them not, the only want to get your money. Remember, it is Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam that is effecting so many astonishing cures, and no other is like it. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six at a time for \$5. For sale by the proprietor, Dr. E. EASTERLY south east corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. [Jan. '52f.

Dr. Allen's Rheumatic Balm.

A Safe and Certain Cure for Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY.

THIS valuable preparation will cure CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, no matter how long standing or how bad—and probably the ONLY MEDICINE THAT WILL. It is a POSITIVE CURE—SPEEDY AND PERMANENT. All external applications are highly inconvenient, and from the very nature of the disease, TEMPORARY IN THEIR EFFECTS. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the CAUSE, renders the cure CERTAIN AND PERMANENT.

Dr. Allen's Rheumatic Balm

is composed of the most salutary and potent medical agents in the vegetable kingdom, all of which have a WARMING and STIMULATING INFLUENCE, excite a torpid organs of the body to a HEALTHY ACTION, and entirely eradicating the disease from the system. This med-

icine braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by changing the secretions of the body, and destroying the very GERM OF THE DISEASE. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

For sale by the proprietor, Dr. E. EASTERLY, southeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis Mo.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS,

BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILIAM M. HARIOU,

PROPRIETOR,

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Seating, Ottomans, Easy Elisabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centres, Sides, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/ Marble and Mahogany tops, Etelsels, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE
Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fncy Work

Finished to order in any required style.

St. Louis, March, 1852.

HOIT'S.

I have just opened my spacious new house no. 212 Broadway, extending across to No. 191 Fourth street, and have opened an entirely new Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Including nearly every article in those departments, and also BONNETS and MILLINERY, CARPETS and Ladies' and children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which has been bought for CASH, and he will sold at bargains, as I am desirous of doing a large business at small profits. My motto is "Do as we would be done by." may

T. W. HOIT.

Easy Riding Saddles.



The subscribers would invite the attention of the public to an improved

PATENT STEEL SPRING SADDLE, which has given indubitable evidence of the matchless ease and comfort it affords to the rider, and safety to the horse.

No lengthened description is required, its construction will be apparent to all, and its durability is self-evident. The additional cost of these saddles is only a trifle over the common saddle. All orders will be thankfully received, and prompt attention paid. **BEARD & WARRER,**

22 South Main street, opposite the market,
St. Louis, Jan., 1852.



Mill Materials,
 INCLUDING
Bolting Cloths, Mill Stones, and
TODD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE
GRAIN MILLS,
 of various sizes, equal to any other mill known.
 Also, Patent, machine stretched leather and Rubber
BELTING, Rubber Hose for conducting water, Mill
Irons, &c. [Nov. '51]

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
 THE new White Lead and Oil Factory of the under-
 signed has been organized under the incorpora-
 tion law of the State, and the business will hereafter
 be conducted under the style of the

COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

As the same skill, care, promptness and punctuality
 in all its departments, and the same effort to serve
 the interests of its customers, will be made, and will
 constitute, as formerly, the leading features of the busi-
 ness, I ask for the "Company" a continuance of the
 confidence and patronage so liberally bestowed on the
 undersigned. **HENRY T. BLOW.**
 St. Louis, November 1, 1851.

THE COLLIER

WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

HENRY T. BLOW, **GEO. COLLIER,**
 President. Vice President.
THOMAS RICHESON, Secretary.
GEORGE COLLIER,
HENRY T. BLOW, } Directors.
A. D. LYLE,

The Company organized to continue the successful
 and well known manufactory of **HENRY T. BLOW,**
 respectfully call attention to his Card, and also beg
 leave to state that every effort will be made to sustain
 and increase the reputation that his brands have en-
 joyed, and make the concern worthy of the continued
 confidence and patronage of consumers and dealers.
 Prices of Lead as usual.

Orders and letters for the Company to be addressed
 to the President.

Orders, &c., may be left as heretofore, at **T. GRIM-
 SLEY & CO'S,** at the Post Office; or at the office of the
 Company, corner of Clark Avenue and Tenth street.
 nov. 1851.

T. & G. HEQUEMBOURG,

Importers and manufacturers of

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles,
 No. 24, Second street, corner of Chestnut,
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Strict attention paid to repairing fine Watches, and
 Clocks. Broken parts and Jewels repaired equal to new
 and warranted to keep good time.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Just received, per Erie canal and Illinois
 river, first shipment for 1852 of Wheeler's
 one and two horse powers, threshers and sep-
 arators, also the new combined Thresher and
 Winnower. These machines are undoubtedly
 the very best articles for threshing grain in use
 in the west, and the combined winnower and
 cleaner, is pronounced by impartial judges to
 be far superior to any other machine.

Orders for the horse power with thresher and
 separator, or thresher and cleaner, will be
 promptly filled by the subscriber, agent for
 Wheeler, Melick & Co., at manufacturers'
 prices, with transportation charges added.

Apply at the Valley Farmer office, north-
 west corner of Third and Pine streets.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT,
 Editor Valley Farmer.

St. Louis, May 24, 1852.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO
 APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLI-
 CIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing.
 Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

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ISAAC L GARRISON,	JOHN WHITEHILL,
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ASA WILGUS,	J C HAVENS,

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ISAAC L GARRISON, President.
T L SALISBURY, Secretary.
D D PAGE, Treasurer.

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over
 Page & Bacon's Banking House.

JOHN B. DUNHAM'S PIANOS.

*Great Inducements in fine Pianos, Melodeons
 and Guitars.*

We are now offering our splendid stock of
 Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, &c., at very low
 prices; and, in order to reduce our present
 large stock, we will give better bargains than
 have ever before been offered. Every instrument warranted
 to be equal to any manufactured in this country or Europe,
 and also to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
 Feb. GREENFIELD, SLUDER & CO., 88 Fourth st.

I. D. CUSTER,

194 Broadway, St Louis, Mo.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS

made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

paired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and re-
 paired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks
 Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at
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We have on hand a good assortment
 plain and fine furniture, rosewood a
 mahogany setts, walnut, mahogany a
 French book-cases, together with a gen-
 eral variety for parlor and chamber furnish-
 ing. Please call
GREENFIELD, SLUDER & CO.,
 88 Fourth street.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



**MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.**

Missouri Seed Store.



No. 1, Southwest corner of Main and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

AT this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Steves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 26 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. Call at the Missouri Seed Store, No. 1, southwest corner of Main and Market streets, up stairs. Entrance on Market street.

J. NICOLL.
N. B. All seeds sold at this establishment are warranted fresh and genuine

[Jan. '58]

S. H. Bailey, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, Second street, corner of Pine,

St. Louis, Mo.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, a large and splendid assortment of Steam refined Plain and Fancy CANDY, and Plain and Medicated LOZENGES and very variety, and superior quality, at wholesales and retail. LEMON SYRUP, in bulk or dozen, and Fancy Syrups made to order. July '61.

WOODMAN'S Labor Saving Soap.

This celebrated article, manufactured by the subscribers, is superior to any other kind of chemical preparation, for saving labor in washing clothes. This soap, invented by J. Woodman, is the only article that does not make the hands sore in using. It will save more than half of the labor, and leave the clothes whiter than any bar soap ever invented. Printed directions (very simple) given with this soap. For sale at the principal groceries.

Wholesale Agents—Francis, Walton & Warren, No. 1, North Main street; Hovaker & Johnson, No. 5 North Main street; Charles Irwin, Broadway, fourth door from Green street. J. WOODMAN

NEW YORK AGRICULTOR.

A weekly Journal, in large Newspaper Form, devoted to the interests of the Commercial as well as the Practical Farmer and Planter, the Stock Breeder, the Rural Architect, the Fruit and Arboriculturist, the Market and Kitchen Gardener, and the Florist; together with a complete summary of the most important Foreign and Domestic News. Published every Thursday.

TERMS.

One copy, \$2 per annum; three copies \$5; five copies \$8; ten copies \$15; fifteen copies \$20; twenty copies \$25.

The first number will be issued on Thursday, October 21. Postage, Half a Cent per week.

All Postmasters and others, disposed to act as Agents will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 Water St. New York.

AGENT FOR ST. LOUIS.—Mr. SIDNEY SMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer and receipt for the same.

J. B. Wilcox.

A. M'Dowell.

GREAT SPECULATION!

2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY!!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the **ST. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS**, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about **Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres**,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible points for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior to, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber **BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND**.

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to **Lettingwell & Elliot, Dolman & O'bear**, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the **St. Louis Daily Evening News**.

oct

A. S. MITCHELL.



J. H. LIGHTNER,



No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust),

DEALER IN

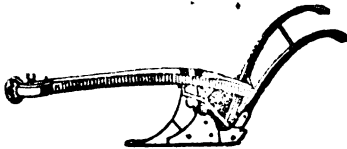
STOVES,

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Honey, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS,

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moline PRAIRIE BREAKERS.

apr 2



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal parlor, box-air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes Patent PLOW, a superior article; ten sizes Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS, including prairie, to cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills; double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, on hand and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.

DR. McKELLOPS,

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 9 Fourth street, (opposite the Court House),

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. **SIDNEY SMITH** is authorized to receive subscriptions for the **VALLEY FARMER**, and receipt for the same.

Carpet Emporium.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILCOX & M'DOWELL,

No. 62 North Main street,

SUCCESSORS TO LARKIN DRAVER.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, India Matting, Hones and Steamboat Furnishing Goods, Table Covers, Store Rugs, and a general assortment of Linen Goods, Silk, Damask, De Laine and Embroidered Curtains, &c. mh '51

WILLIAM A. NELSON,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

and general Commission Merchant, No. 11, Locust street, between Main and the Levee, St. Louis, Mo., has in store a large and complete assortment of manufactured articles, which he is selling at factory prices. His Stock consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

WINDOW GLASS.

- 2500 boxes 8x14 and 10x12 window glass;
- 800 boxes 10x14 do do;
- 600 boxes large sizes window glass assorted, choice brand

APOTHECARIES' GLASSWARE

- 1300 gross assorted common vials;
- 1230 gross assorted Prescription Vials;
- 700 gross assorted Flint Prescription Vials;
- 2100 gross assorted Patent Medicine Vials;
- 110 dozen show Jars and Globes;
- 175 dozen Salt Mouths, lamp glasses, cupping glasses, nipple shells, graduated measures, &c.;
- 210 dozen Tinctures;
- 530 dozen packing bottles;
- 175 dozen acid bottles; 190 dozen mineral bottles;
- 100 dozen lemon syrup bottles; 90 dozen cologne bottles;

GROCERS' GLASSWARE.

- 350 boxes assorted tumblers; 270 boxes pint, half-pint and quart flasks;
- 100 boxes claret and hock wine bottles;
- 50 boxes wine and brandy bottles; 25 do porter do;
- 180 boxes assorted spice jars, 30 boxes pickle and preserve jars.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, BARREL NAILS,

TACKS, &c.

- 1520 kegs assorted nails, brads, spikes, fencing, casing, and finishing nails, manu actured at Wheeling of the Iron Mountain ore.

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

- 3500 reams and packages of wrapping paper;
- 175 reams white and colored tea paper;
- 575 reams assorted printing paper;
- 225 reams blue paper, 30 do post-office envelope do;
- 320 reams letter and cap paper; 75 do bunnet boards.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, churns, buckets, wooden bowls, tar cans, etc. **PURE WHITE LEAD**—St. Louis manufacture. **SUNDRIES.**

Plows, springs, axes, hoes, picks, shovels, spades, forks, sledges, brooms, mats, wash-boards, caddage, clothes-pins, starch, soap, candles, blacking, matches, etc. etc. **St. Louis Salamander Fire and Thief Proof SAFES** will be sold lower than the lowest city prices.

mar '52

W. A. NELSON, 11 Locust street.

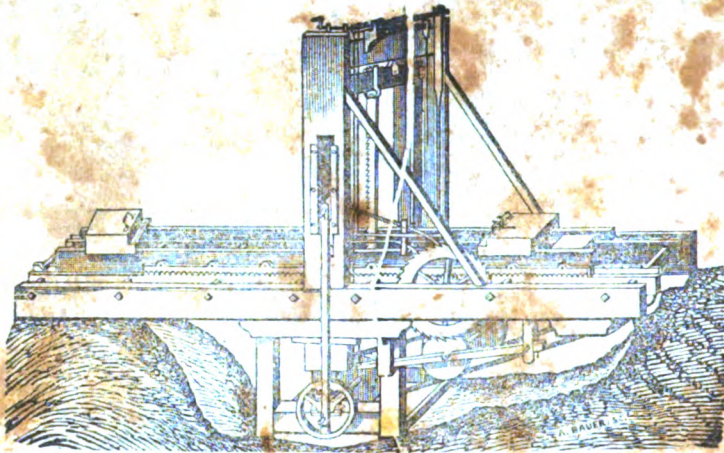
ST. LOUIS SALAMANDER FIRE

SAND THIEF PROOF SAFES, Depot No. 11 Locust street, near the Levee. Manufacture, corner Twentieth and Moran streets.

The undersigned, in offering the above article to the citizens of the Mississippi Valley, will briefly state that some of the best workmen in the country are employed by him, and that every Safe made will be warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. The proprietor has invented an **IMPROVED LOCK**, which will be patented, and when desired will be attached to any Safe at the small additional expense of \$5, which will make his the most perfect Fire and Thief proof Safe now in use. He will keep a constant supply on hand at his depot, No. 11, Locust street, near the Levee, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$500. He is also prepared to make **Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests and Boxes**. Citizens and strangers are respectfully solicited to extend to this branch of home manufactures their generous support.

mar '52

W. A. NELSON, Proprietor, 11 Locust street, bet. Main and the Levee.



GARRISON'S PORTABLE SAW MILL,

MANUFACTURED AT ST. LOUIS, MO..

By I. L. Garrison.

OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main street (over the Banking House of Page & B. even.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

I. L. GARRISON.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate in saying that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

Hiram P Goodrich,
Theron Barnum,
A P Ladue,
G F H Goodhue,
Chas Shuter,
T L Salisbury,

Daniel D Page,
E W Blatchford,
Lyman Sherwood,
Thos Fairbridge,
Thos H West,
E R Miller,

Daniel M Fraser.

FRANCIS. WALTON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS

OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C. DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS & GLASSWARE,

No. 15 MAIN STREET, (between Market and Chesnut,) ST. LOUIS, Mo.

They keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of the above articles and respectfully solicit the patronage of those dealing in their line. Every article

warranted

PURE AND GENUINE.

VALLEY FARMER.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V. ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1853. No. 2

W. A. NELSON,
General Commission Merchant
AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,
No. 11 Locust St., between the Levee & Main st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAS in store an extensive stock of manufactured Goods for the SPRING TRADE. The attention of merchants is respectfully solicited to the advertisements found below.

WINDOW GLASS DEPARTMENT—2,700 boxes
window glass, best Pittsburgh brand, in superior order, on hand and for sale at factory prices, (adding transportation) by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

WHEELING WINDOW GLASS—1,600 boxes
8x10, 10x12 and 10x14, of superior quality and in good order, for sale low by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WARE—HAVING THE
agency of two glass factories, we have on hand over 5,000 packages of green and tint glass ware, embracing every variety of bottles, vials; flasks, tumblers, jars, tinctures, salt-mouths, sweetmeats, &c., &c., which we will sell in the original packages at factory prices (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PAPER MILLS AGENCY—We have now in
store and offer for sale at mill prices—
10,000 reams rag and straw wrapping paper assorted sizes;
1,600 ' printing, book and envelope paper;
400 ' tea, hardware and hair paper;
100 ' cap, letter and fancy colored paper.
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Salamander Fire Proof Safes—
We have in store a complete assortment of the above safes, which have been tested by burning seven hours (in a large furnace) filled with books and papers, and \$70 in bank notes, all of which were taken out in a state of good preservation. Every size on hand and for sale at factory prices, by
W. A. NELSON.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Eastern Type Agency—We are now supplied
from the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, New York, with a general stock of Type and printing materials, embracing Plain, News, Book and fancy Job Types, card fonts of ornamental Flourishes, Rubs, Quotations, Rules, Dashes, Slice Gallies, Proof Gallies, Quoins, Furniture, Cases &c., which we sell at foundry prices, (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Printers' Ink—170 kegs and cans of News.
Book and fancy colored inks manufactured in New York, and for sale by
W. A. NELSON.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Washboards—50 doz. zinc Washboards of
St. Louis manufacture, for sale by W. A. NELSON.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Wooden Ware Depot—2100 Doz. Painted
Pails;
300 nests painted Tubs 3 & 8 in nest;
140 ' white pine do, 3 4 & 8 in nest;
90 doz. a-sorted sized churns;
30 ' cedar churds and buckets;
150 packages covered boxes and buckets;
190 boxes clothes pins with beads;
150 doz. well buckets and tar cans;
60 ' half bushels, peck and half peck measures;
600 ' zinc washboards St. Louis manufacture;
Also—Baskets, Cradles, Brooms, Wagons, &c., for sale at the Lowest City Prices by W. A. NELSON,
Feb'63. No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Great Western

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.
ALFRED LEE. JOS. D. OUTLEY.
ALFRED LEE & CO.

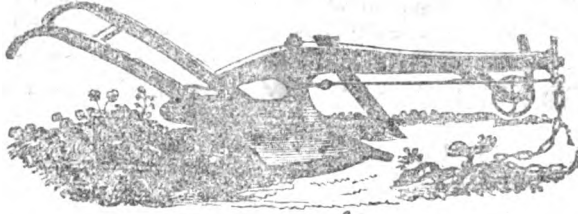
No. 14 North Main, bet' Market and Chesnut-sts.
HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of agricultural tools and implements; garden grass, flower and other seeds.

Our stock is entirely new and consists in part of
Cultivators, universal and Cast iron dirt scrapers;
others; Bog and scuttle hoes;
Harrow, Geddes, diamond Post augers and spoons;
and others; Cattle ties;
Corn planters; Ox balls and bull rings;
Seed sowers and drills; Grafting saws;
Emery's improv'd seed sowers Pruning saws and chisels;
Revolving horse rakes; Budding and pruning knives;
Hay cutters, straight and spiral transplating trowels;
rakes; Garden reels lines;
Cornstalk cutter, extra heavy; Cranberry rakes;
Vegetable cutters; Root pullers, three and four
Iron meat do; prongs;
Corn shellers; Ox yokes, cammon and best;
Corn and cob crushers; Wheel and canal barrows;
Hand grain mills; Clover seed, red and white;
Grain scoops, iron and steel; Timothy do.
Grass and bramble hoes; Blue grass do, strip'd & clean;
Corn knives and hooks; Orchard grass seed;
Hay, straw and hoop knives; Red top do;
Hay, garden and floral rakes; Millet do;
Hay and manure forks; Hemp do;
Sickles; Canary do, mixed or clear;
Scythes, grass, grain & bush; Vegetable, garden and flower
Snathes, grass and cradling; seeds from the celebrated
Handled and Carolina hoes; Wetherfield Gardens.
Cylinder chains; Thornmower chains;
Agricultural furnaces; Plows, various kinds;
We have also a large collection of a continental and horticultural books; comprising in part the works of Downing, Youatt, Saxon, Baker, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.

(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)



Eagle Self Sharpener,—A New Land Plow.

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT, *St. Louis, Mo.*

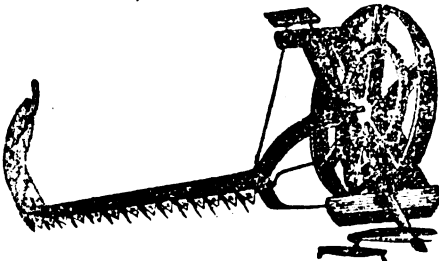
MILES G. MOIES, *Northampton, Mass.*

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes, and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Riddles, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses, Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c., &c.

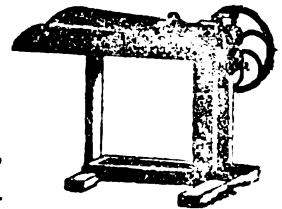
FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for Cultivation, at Lowest Garden prices.



IMPROVED
SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE
Hay Cutters,
EIGHT PATTERNS,
from \$4 to \$30.



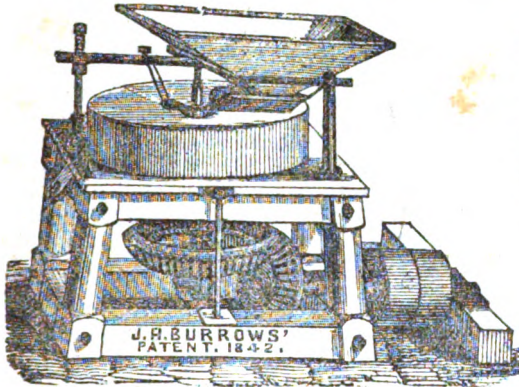
GRAIN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

We shall have 125 of different approved patterns. Those wishing to procure one for the coming harvest will do well to forward their orders early. We flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove as represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed by

St. Louis, February, 1853,

WM. M. PLANT & CO.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed French Burr Blocks encased in cast iron cases, and do not require millwright to set them up. By the steady application of the two horse power, the 24 inch will run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour, of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	\$115
with gear, - - - - -	\$125
24 inch stone, with pulley - - - - -	135
with gear, - - - - -	150
30 inch stone with pulley - - - - -	175
with gear, - - - - -	200
36 inch stone, with pulley, - - - - -	225
with gear, - - - - -	250



EMERY & COMPANY'S NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND THRESHER

We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding, the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & and Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

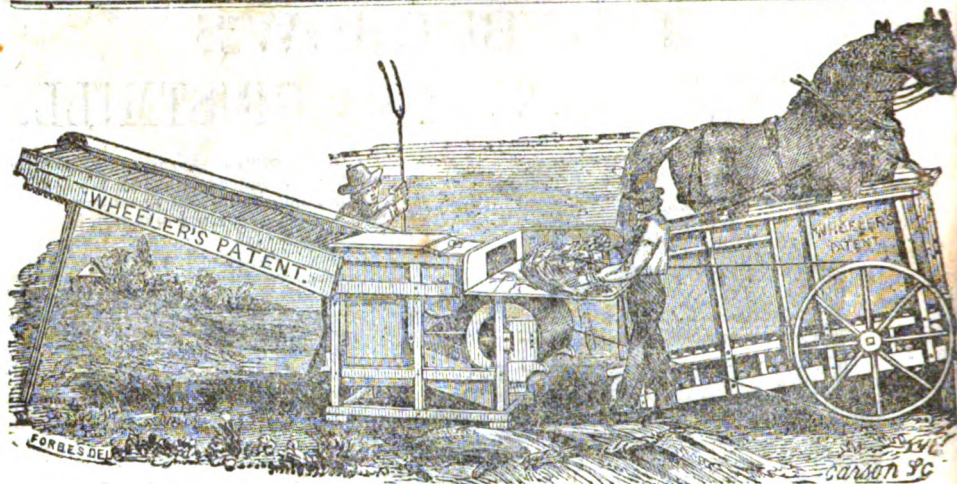
THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power*, and *Emery's Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pinion power*, with *Epicycloidal Teeth*. For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs Wm. M. PLANT & Co., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agents for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.

All Orders for the above should be sent to Wm. M. Plant, & Co., St. Louis.

EMERY & CO.



NEW YORK STATE.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 ALBANY, N. Y.

BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most valuable machine in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Thresher. It is easily driven by one Double Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in constant use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and gave extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary.

[From R. Olney, of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned fit for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 20 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules and a span of very light horses alternately, but with either team slow and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels good Oats a day and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or hands than ordinary farm work. The machine for team or hands adapted to the farmer's use; can be worked at so little expense and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and durable construction, nothing liable to break or soon wear out but that a common farmer can repair. It cleans the grain well and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write this minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given being taken from our ordinary threshing without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. Olney, of Granger, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 2000 bushels of grain, and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands we have threshed from 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels and 75 or 100 of Wheat. I can conscientiously recommend this

machine to farmers as superior to any I have used, although I have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester Olney, Dated March 1, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of Wheat and twice as much of Oats.

[From N. Olney, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. French, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an 8 Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the 'Solers' variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without any other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. Tiffany, of Dimock, Pa.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I consider your combined Thresher & winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January, and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 500 or 600, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with one of your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna Co. Your Thresher & Winnower receives the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From Samuel Tucker, North Evans, N. Y.]

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—In reply to your request about the Thresher & Winnow 1 am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie Co. I have threshed 15,794 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 59 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors want machines like mine.

We might add many more equally flattering testimonials.

Price of Double Power with Thresher and Winnow, \$225.

The superiority of **WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER, and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR** is universally acknowledged wherever they have been tested. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well as the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours and in every instance the result has been about one third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes, and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania and at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma in Michigan \$29; in Pennsylvania \$10, and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Belting, \$120

Two Horse Do. 145

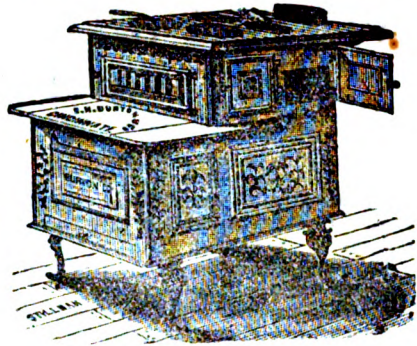
Besides the above we manufacture and keep constantly on hand among other articles, Clover Hulders, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers,) and Single Powers with Churn Gear attached. These last are extensively used in large Dairies, and are so arranged that the Power is used at pleasure for either threshing, churning, wood sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled
WHEELER, MELICK & CO.
 Corners of Hamilton, Liberty & Pruyn Street,
 (Near the Steamboat Landing,) Albany, N. Y.
 March 1st, 1852.

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will furnish them to purchasers at manufacturer's prices (freight from Albany included) and will give any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor Valley Farmer,
 N. W. corner 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis.



BUCK'S

Improved Patent Cooking Stove

The subscribers have on hand in addition to their former stock,

FOUR SIZES OF BUCK'S IMPROVED COOKING STOVES,

to which we respectfully call the attention of all persons who wish to economize in the use of fuel, and who regard a good stove as better than a poor one. We offer the stove confidentially as the best now in use, not only as a fuel saving machine, but one which by its capacity, durability, simplicity and perfectness, is adapted in all respects to the use of the kitchen. This stove combines all of the Buck stove so well and so favorably known, together with an oven which is nearly twice as large as that of any other stove in use, with flues to carry off all the steam arising from cooking various kinds of meats, pastry, &c., and thereby preventing the mixture of flavors so much complained of in all other stoves, except Buck's Patent. The oven is warranted to bake as well and as quick as a brick one, and with less fuel than any stove of like capacity. Wherever this stove has been introduced it has obtained a decided preference over all others, and will be found by any one giving it a fair trial, to possess such unequalled excellencies in performing all the operations of cooking, and so great a saving of both labor and fuel, as to make it the interest of every family to possess one. The reputation of Buck's stove has been constantly increasing and extending so that stove inventors now find it necessary, in order to sell their wares, to copy as nearly as possible the form, and then by diligent efforts attempt to palm off their productions on the public as an improvement on Buck's Patent. The fact that such is the case shows that in their estimation Buck's stoves have a reputation beyond anything in the shape of a cooking apparatus. The Buck stoves are warranted to bake evenly at top and bottom, and to operate well in every respect. The Buck stove is sold only by the subscribers in St. Louis.

We have also on hand all the former patterns of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves now so generally in use and preferred to any other by all who use them, together with Improved Premium Air-tight parlor and other Stoves; box Coal, 6, 7 and 10 Plates with the various patterns usually kept in this market, which we offer wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices.

BUCK & WRIGHT,
 209 Main street, opposite Missouri Hotel.

For the operation of Buck's Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons with hundreds of others, who have them in use:—

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| J. & W. Finney, | Roe & Kercheval, | Mrs. Denison, |
| C. W. Pomeroy, | Lillett & Harriet, | Mrs. Cheney, |
| Fife & Kerr, | Jesse D. Diddel, | Mrs. Dean, |
| Geo. Pegram, | Judge Wash, | Geo. Partridge, |
| Dr. R. P. Chase, | Wm. Humphreys, | V. C. Lacy, |
| Dr. Edwards, | W. H. Pocock, | Spencer Smith, |
| Dr. Weble, | M. Tzgeret, | N. Ranney, |
| Jno R. Cemben, | L & J Sherman, | D J Hancock, |
| Moses Forbes, | Miss Woodland, | T O Flaherty, |
| W T Christy, | J E Woodruff, | Geo Cable, |
| Samuel Treat, | J Rosenbaum, | Newman Cutler, |

August, 1849.

**THE VALLEY FARMER
 PRINTING OFFICE,**

North west corner of Third and Pine streets,
 St. Louis, Mo.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, in town and country, that he has REMOVED his printing establishment to the old Intelligence building, north west corner of Third and Pine streets, where he has made large additions to his materials and facilities for doing

Job and Book Printing,

of every description, in a superior manner and at lowest prices.

Particular personal attention given to the printing of cat, dogues, circulars, directions, labels, &c., for Nurserymen Florists, and Seedsmen. Orders from the country will be accompanied with notes and dispatches.

E. ABBOTT.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS GROCERY.

LYNCH & TANGUAY,

NO. 89 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above establishment, which contains the most extensive and varied assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., ever offered to the citizens of St. Louis.

Country Merchants and others, will also find it their interest to take their supplies at the Old Post Office Buildings Grocery.

Lynch & Tanguay will remark *en passant*, that they do not pretend to sell at cost; indeed they intend to make a reasonable profit, in order to stand up and accommodate their patrons a great many years to come.

TEAS.

Oriental, fine young hyson, extra fine do., souchong.
Wild Pigeon, fine young hyson.
Candace, superior hyson skin, fine pumpkin powder.
P. & M., fine imperial.
P. & M., extra fine imperial.
Canaan, extra fine pumpkin powder.
S. Appleton, extra curious oolong.
Flying Cloud, extra fine oolong.
Mary Adams, extra fine oolong.
Madilla, fine oolong.
Raven, fine oolong, breakfast tea.
Lurman, chulan oolong.
Teas expressly packed for family use in 4, 6, and 10 lb. boxes.

COFFEES.

Rio, rio best, old brown java, manilla, costa rica, lacuyra, mocha.
Ground coffee in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. packages.

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's no. 1, Baker's extra, eagle.
French chocolate a la vanille,
a la cannelle,
Chocolate des familles,
perfectionnee
Baker's brains.
Frodon's prepared cocoa.
Cocoa and shells, cocoa paste.

SUGARS.

Double refined leaf, refined leaf B, crushed B, do C, powdered B, refined white O, do OO, clarified yellow A, do B, New Orleans, no. 1, 2, & 3, golden syrup, steam refined molasses, sugar house syrup do., New Orleans do.

SPICES.

All can cayenne pepper,
Black pepper, carduus, rice ginger,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, allspices,
In boxes, cans and papers, whole and ground.

PROVISIONS.

Extra family flour, in bbis. and half bbis.
Corn meal, buck wheat flour.
Dried beef, hams,
Salt pork, tongues,
Sausages made in Lyons.
English dairy cheeses sage do., W. B.
Ohio do., plus apple do.
Goshen butter, Ohio, do.
Lard in kegs and barrels,
Rice, whole and ground,
Vermicelli, Macaroni, Pearl sago,
Pearl barley, B & C tapioca, farina.
Corn starch, langhans, vermicelli.
Arrow root, dried peaches, dried apples,
White beans, split peas, homony.

ESSENCES.

Extract of lemon, 2, 4 & 8 ounces.
Vanilla, nutmegs, cinnamon,
Oranges, cloves, allspice, almonds,
Ginger, peach.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Medium, crown, d crown, tea paper.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, Indigo, sataratus, soda.
Cream tartar, tartaric acid.
Yeast powders, Frodon & Merril's,
James's, Stickney's.
Table salt in boxes and bags, G. A. salt
Mason's in mtable packages.
Starch pot, silver & brass polish,
Stove polish, seeds, ropes, twines,
Mats No. 1, 2, 3, brooms, brooms,
Willow ware of every description,
Wine vinegar, figs do, cherry do,
Spirit cas, flax & cotton ropes,
to use.

FISH.

Salmon in barrels, half bbis & kits.
Mackerel in bbis " " "
Herrings,
Smoked herrings from Canada,
Red, " " Scotland,
Sardines in oil, boxes, 1-2 & 1-4
lobsters, pickled in cans 1 & 2 lbs.
Salmon " " "
Oysters " " "
Codfish dry, in drums and boxes,

PICKLES & SAUCES.

Tomato ketchup, pints & quarts,
Mushroom " " "
Wauhat " " "
Pepper sauce, gottle & pie,
John Bull sauce, Jonathan do,
Spanish olives, French do,
Syrup of roses, true lemon syrup,
lemon syrup,
Curry powder, 1-2 & 1-4 lbs.
French mustard a la Ravigote,
" aux fines herbes,
" a la estragon.

Boston S F mustard, Cincinnati and
Kentucky do,
Armistad best English,
Pickles in jars sal. 1-3 gal. & qt.

OILS.

Sweet oil, nice, pts. & qts. groce do,
Lard oil no. 1 & 2, sperm oil.

CANDLES.

Downer & co's sperm, 9's & 6's Wil-
liams do, Solar star do, standard,
tallow summer pressed candles, winter
do., lamp wick, candle do.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

Yellow bank chewing tobacco, ar-
omatic do, Cavendish do, Trainer's do,
Reeces, Omebas, Puerto Principe,
La Norma, Cheroots.

FRUITS.

Pie fruits assorted, peaches in brandy,
do, in their own juice, plums in jam,
prunes in brandy, do, in their own
juice, pears do, pears in brandy,
marmalade, jams, jellies, preserved
fruit, preserved chow-chow, sul-
tanas, Layer & Malaga raisins, cul-
trates, cotton, prunes, honey, figs,
lemons, pineapples, cherries, English
walnuts, hazelnuts, baronets.

SOAPS.

Windsor, variegated & Castle fancy
soaps.
Boston extra, No. 1 & 2,
Washburn's, chemical soap,
Emulation Boston do,
Paris soap no. 1, 2, 3,
Washing tubs, do, soda.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Brandy—Otard Dupuy & co., 1842 &
1843, Segrette, Lachore, Legor
fancy, old Jamaica rum, Holland
ging, Scotch whisky, Irish do, Bour-
bon do, Monongahela do, in pipes,
barrels, and jugs & bottles,
Swiss Absolut the cordial brandy,
Apostolic, curacao, old port wine,
Port wine, Madeira wine, sherry,
jusant de Prunigum,
Claret—Medley, Lafitte, Lorraine,
St. Estephe, St. Julien,
Chateau, Margnat,
Stout and bitters, Union do, Stoughton
bitters,
Best London Stout,
Vernon's Scotch Ale,
Champagnes—Cordon blue, St. Thomas
Grand Sillery Mousseux, Dovey,
Raynet, Sillery Mousseux Marquis &
Lorne, Sparkling Catawba—Bogen.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, cedar & oak, buckets with handles
and iron hoops,
Buckets, oak painted,
Covered buckets, 1-8 to 1 bushel,
Measures, bowls.

PLAYING CARDS.

French extra fine, & fancy,
English, Grand Mogul Highlander,
American cards,
Shot powder, American & English,
The Cape hunter's companion.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy,
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V. ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY, 1853.

No. 2.

The Valley Farmer.

Railroads.

Our State Legislature has entered largely into the railroad business—loaning its credit to several companies, and granting all the charters asked for. We have not attempted to keep the run of all the roads projected or commenced. It would occupy too much of our space to do justice to them. They are all important and in the eyes of their respective friends, each is paramount. The influence of these roads will be to add largely to the value of the property of the State; to stimulate commerce; and to render productive large bodies of land hitherto worthless for any available benefit. We see that our Pacific Railroad company is looking to the construction of the road to the Pacific, and we do not see why it should not undertake it. The road must be built, and though now it seems a mighty undertaking, yet it is nothing compared with what has been done during the last ten years, not, to be sure by one company, but by several: and the roads now in construction and under contract in our sister State of Illinois amount to more miles than a road from hence to the Pacific Ocean.

The cause of Idiocy.—Dr Howe has examined almost the entire number of cases of idiocy known in Massachusetts, and the result is, in all but four instances, he found the parents of these idiots were either intemperate, addicted to sensual vices, scrofulous, predisposed to insanity, or had intermarried with blood relations.

THE MILK TRADE OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, giving an account of the sale of pure and unadulterated milk—The Daily and Yearly Consumption—The Amount of Property Invested in the Business—The Milk Dealers of Orange and other Counties—Injurious effects of Impure Milk on Children—Advice to Country Dairyman. By JOHN MULLALLY, with an Introduction by R. T. TRALL, M. D., New York:—FOWLERS & WELLS.

Mr. MULLALLY has given in the little work before us, a fair, faithful and impartial view of the whole milk trade in this city—its uses as well as its abuses. He exposes the horrible system of distillery milk manufactures—the process of making sweet cream out of distillery milk, hogs or calves brains, molasses and chalk—and sketches with a vivid and powerful pen the multitude of evils that arise from the infamous traffic. He gives us a description of a Swill Milk Establishment and its internal economy, as well as the disgusting practices and brutality of those employed in them—a description almost enough to make the reader forswear the use of milk in the city forever. The *exposes* of the work are positively shocking. We knew that abominable, disgusting frauds were practiced by the milk dealers of the city, but really, we were not prepared for such an exhibition of human depravity and cupidity as is here bared to our view. Mr. MULLALLY is entitled to the thanks of the community for his efforts to assist in lessening the evils of the milk trade, and his little book should be in the hands of every mother, every head of a family, that parents may see what it is they feed to their children under the name of *Milk*. The book is handsomely gotten up, and may be sent by mail to any part of the country.—*N. Y. Courier*.

☐ The publishers of the above work will accept our thanks for the copy of the above work which they sent to us.

Farm Work for February.

‘At Candlemas day,
Have half your grain and half your hay.’

This is an old proverb, which we used to hear in the days of our boyhood in connection with another:

‘If Candlemas day be warm and clear,
The strength of winter is yet to appear.’

Well, this is Candlemas morning. A cold rainy, disagreeable morning, following on in the footsteps of two weeks of as lovely weather as ever was seen in any climate in the month January—almost making us believe we were in the height of Indian Summer, instead of the middle of the reign of the Winter King. But such beautiful weather could not last, and the warm Southerly wind of last night is this morning changed to a cold ‘Norwester,’ with rain, and all the indications that betoken another ‘cold snap.’ If there be, therefore any truth in signs as connected with this day, we may expect an early spring, and if so, it is quite likely that your stock will not need as the first proverb expresses it, ‘half the winter’s fodder, but for two months or more they will need most careful attention, particularly your breeding animals. Let them all be comfortably provided for—having warm and dry sleeping places for them all. It is wonderful what a less amount of food it takes to keep an animal in warm place, than it does in a cold one. It makes nearly or quite as much difference as the difference in the amount of fuel required to keep a snug plastered room, and one full of holes and cracks warm. We visited a farmer last fall who kept his seven or eight horses in a stable made as tight all about the sides as any house. After the stable was weather-boarded, he nailed thin plank or boards on to the inner side of the studding and then filled up the vacancy between these plank and the weather-boarding with dry earth or saw dust. Openings were constructed on the sides, close up to the eaves for ventilation, which were closed with hanging shutters worked with cords. The object was to have no draft of air directly on the horses. The owner kept an exact account of all his horses ate, and he told us that two-thirds the quantity of food required to keep his horses in an ordinary open stable was an ample supply in this, and his horses were in a better condition than

they ever were till he fixed his stable in the manner described.

We complain of our poor stock in this western valley—and much of it is poor enough; and we firmly believe a very considerable portion of its inferiority is owing to the manner in which the young animals and breeders are treated, or rather neglected. Can you expect that a colt which is compelled to weather every wintry storm without a shelter for protection, and to pick up a precarious living out of the leavings in the cattle yard, or by ranging over the fields where grow your crop of corn last season; his only drink coming from the filthy pool; never knowing what it is to have a warm bed; his tail and mane filled and tangled with cockle-burs never being combed—can you expect that such a colt will make any thing else but an indifferent horse. As well might you turn your son into the streets of our wicked city, and let him associate with all the vile and und abandoned wretches that throng its high-ways or lurk through its alleys, or congregate in its dark recesses, without restraint, and without instruction, and expect him to grow up to a high minded, virtuous, intelligent man, as to suppose that you can have any thing but an inferior animal, when you do not pay proper attention to his physical development. The man who turns out his old horse that is past service to starve and die in the road or on the common, can plead economy, for his course, although it is alike destitute of humanity and gratitude to a faithful servant, but the man who turns out his colts and young cattle to

‘Eat the short grass that grows against the wall.’
is alike destitute of sense and feeling.

During this month your stock need more careful attention than during any other of the whole twelve. If your working cattle and horses now get thin and weak, they will be unfit for the spring work, which must soon be commenced. And the animals with young—see that they are provided with good food and plenty of it; with warm bedding, and are not worried or teased by vicious animals yarded with them. The food for such animals should be nutritious rather than hearty, and as the period of parturition approaches, they should be sheltered with additional care. For three.

or four weeks before they bring forth, their food should be of such a nature as will impart strength to them and their offspring, and at the same time promote the secretion of milk. Brewers' grains or wheat bran from the mills where they can be obtained, are among the best and cheapest articles that can be used.— They may be fed to cows at the rate of a peck for each cow per day, before calving, and a half a bushel per day afterwards. Sheep may be fed from one quart to three quarts per day. When these articles can not be had, a little corn or oats for sheep, and for cows, corn meal, at the rate of from two to four quarts each per day, will be beneficial. A few carrots, will greatly favor the secretion of milk, both in cows and sheep, and may be given with advantage in addition to the corn or meal.

Now is the time to prepare the ground for your garden. No farmer will be without a garden—not a truck patch, where he raises a few potatoes and cabbages—but a neat, well ordered and well cultivated garden. It will be found the most profitable acre on the farm, and will give you luxuries and comforts that money cannot buy.

Your fences should now be attended to; and this puts us in mind of saying a few words about fences generally. The very worst economy that was ever practiced by the very poorest farmer that ever put his plow two inches below the surface of the earth was to have poor fences. We have seen men half enclose 80 acres with scarce rails enough for 40, and then leave half of it entirely uncultivated, and the other half not more than half cultivated and then half of what they did raise destroyed by the cattle stepping over his five rail fence and eating it up. No field should be without something equivalent to a good substantial rail fence, eight rails high, with stake and rider, and he who cannot enclose all his farm in this way had better let part of it lay open. Any other course will be but 'gaining at the spigot to loose at the bung!' Your young hedge may now be cut back to its proper proportions; your old fences repaired, and new ones constructed.

If you have not finished getting up your year's supply of wood take our advice, and do

it without delay. This is a matter in which every head of a family should feel a deep and absorbing interest. We wish that every farmer could consider himself morally bound to have a pile in his yard during this month, which will be sufficient to last him during the entire year; therefore let all push ahead and accomplish the desirable task.

Give one more look to the tools which will be needed when you commence work for the season. See that every thing is in perfect order; and remember that it is miserable policy to use poor tools. If there is anything more foolish than the custom of some farmers in using ill-shapen, badly-constructed and dull tools, unless it be another custom of depending upon one's neighbors, for the implements needed almost daily upon the farm, we do not know what it is. Resolve, then, to have the best tools, and keep them in complete order. If an axe or chisel or saw gets dull, have it sharpened immediately, and not wait until you want it again, for two to one you will then be in a great hurry.

Western Agriculture.

There is a species of what we consider bad farming, which, though not confined to the West finds many representatives here; and what is rather peculiar about it is those who practice it often consider themselves first rate farmers—model farmers. They fail to be good farmers, not because they lack energy, or industry, or a kind of intelligence; but because their energy, their industry or their intelligence fails to secure for them the great ends of life. They may be, often are, money getters, have large farms, fat cattle, sleek horses, and big houses; they are looked up to, as 'men well do in the world,' and are often spoken of as very successful farmers. They are often elevated to office by their fellow citizens, and frequently possess great influence in whatever party they attach themselves to; and for all that, we say that they come far short of being good farmers. Perhaps we cannot better make ourself understood, than by giving a little account of a visit which we made to the house of such a man some time since. We would remark at the commencement, the gentleman alluded to is, and has been for

some time, dead, so that none of our sensitive readers, whose houses we may have visited, need think we mean them. We shall divulge nothing of what we may have seen, it, indeed, we have seen *anything* out of the way in the management of any of the kind friends whose generous hospitality we have shared.

It was a pleasant afternoon in the latter part of summer that we mounted our horses to ride three or four miles to pay a long promised visit to a gentleman, who for sake of distinctness we will call Mr. Smith—John Smith, Esq., Representative of the county in the Legislature, and supposed to have some aspirations to a seat in Congress. In the prosecution of our duties as a public journalist we had often met him in town, and knew him well not only as an influential politician, but as claiming to be one of the first farmers in the county. His farm consisted of some six hundred acres of excellent and, lying along the banks of the beautiful river, and extending back on to the open prairie so as to form every variety of soil—bottom, timber, and prairie; and it was all his—all paid for by himself. He was the architect of his fortune, the improver of his farm—a self made man! ‘And yet do you say that he was not a good farmer, when he had achieved such results?’ Wait a little, and you shall see.

Mr. Smith’s house stood on an elevation overlooking the road, and some forty or fifty rods from it. It was approached through a *hog pasture*. The house was a large two story brick dwelling, nearly new and well finished, and as we dismounted at the door, our friend in his slippers and morning gown came out to receive us, and giving us a hearty welcome, ushered us into the house and introduced us to Madam. A glance about us showed the strangest medley of wisdom and foolishness, extravagance and parsimony we ever saw. Acting upon the idea that a fine house required fine furniture, many costly articles had been purchased which were disposed about the house without the least regard to order or taste. In one room was a pile of wheat sacks reposing on a three-ply carpet, while near it a side-saddle reposed comfortably on a sofa. In another the secretary and book-case stood familiarly by the side of the flour barrel, and de-

cidely the pleasantest room in the house contained a bed, a set of carriage harness, three-bunches of herbs, and half a dozen fleeces of wool. Nor were the arrangements outside in any better keeping. A lot of ground had been appropriated to a garden, and a regular gardener had been employed to put it in order; but since had left it but little had been done to it. Mr. S. did not have time to look after such things, his wife did not care much about flowers, the boys were away at school, and when they were at home they did not like to work in the garden, and the girls had too much to do. The beautiful picket fence around the house and garden which Mr. S. described to us so finely, had not yet been built, neither had the well been dug, but the spring was only little over an eighth of a mile off. In short every thing seemed to display a *lack* of comfort, and order, and neatness, and too plainly showed that the man’s heart was interested in one thing else than the comfort and happiness of his family. The man was rich; had worked hard, and had made his sons work hard but had failed to make them fond of home and the farmer’s life, and as fast as they became old enough they had left home for the office of the doctor or lawyer, or the counter of the merchant; and here he lived apparently without the idea that he had around him all the requisites for the highest and purest enjoyments our nature is capable of, with less comfort than is to be found in many a habitation of much meaner pretensions.

We were summoned to a supper of the everlasting description, fried bacon, putty biscuit, and black coffee, and while discussing it the heavens became over shadowed and a heavy shower setting in prevented our return home that night. As the evening passed away we had leisure to draw our inferences in regard to the family and the reason why they were not as happy as they might have been, and where the failure to be so originated. And we resolved into this: The farmer did not magnify his calling. Instead of making his farm and home the centre of all his aspirations, and the inmates of that home as more than all the rest of the world, he seemed to look at his farm as only a means of getting money, his home as only an abiding place, and his wife and child-

ren as dependents, who if he clothed and fed them had no further claim upon his care, attention, or sympathies. To think of cultivating a refined taste and fondness for rural scenes and domestic virtues was out of the question; and so, although he tried hard to be in 'style,' he failed in this simply because he lacked that appreciation of the beautiful and proper which is a requisite to preserve the general fitness of things.

How different the condition of things in a family where in union of heart and sympathy all labor for the happiness of all; where order and neatness pervade every department, and the dwelling, however humble, with all its appliances—the garden, the orchard, and the farm, are looked upon not merely as things whereby to live, but as the means and ends of enjoyment; where intelligence and virtue shine in every countenance, where the enquiring mind of youth is not coldly repulsed in its search after wisdom; and its ambitious yearnings after improvement are not dampened by the cold reply that it will cost *too much*. We have known families, where from the child old enough to hold a pet chicken in its apron up to the grey-headed grand parent all felt that they were living to some purpose; that they all had an interest in what was being done, and that by gradual labor and study, and care, they were adding day by day, and year by year, to their stock of knowledge, happiness and love—as well as accumulating wealth. Such a home will not be deserted by its inmates as they grow up to man's estate. Home will have too many charms for that: while those, who like our friend Smith, neglect to cultivate the hearts, intellects, and tastes of their children, will find, like him, that their children will have no taste for farming.

Two Nurserymen.

By the same mail we received the two following letters, which we publish by way of contrast. In regard to the first one we will say, that we found the name among the list of subscribers to the *Iowa Farmer's Advocate*, when it came into our possession, and we gave notice then, and have repeated the notice since frequently, that those who did not wish to receive the *Farmer*, should notify us of the

fact that we might strike the name off the list. Well, the *Valley Farmer* has been sent to this man *regularly* for four years,—we say *regularly*, because with two or three exceptions we have mailed it ourself, and know it has been sent *regularly*,—and now, after receiving the paper for four years he would repudiate one half the debt. He is welcome to the two dollars. In regard to Messrs. Overman's paper, we will state that we sent it at the suggestion of Mr. T. Walker, then living at Canton, who said that he presumed those gentlemen would like to receive it. We will also remark here that most of the complaints of irregularity in the reception of the paper, come from those who don't want to pay for it.

KNOXVILLE, KNOX CO., Ill., Jan. 29, 1853

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently received a Bill from you for four years subscription to the *Valley Farmer*. It is true that I have received some numbers of the *Valley Farmer* occasionally which I supposed to be sent to me by a brother Nurseryman of St. Louis, but which I had no idea of becoming a subscriber to, although I like the paper very well so far as I have had the opportunity of reading it. But as I am a subscriber to other similar works, I never intended to take it or expected to pay for those numbers that I have received. The paper has not come to me regularly which strengthened the belief that it was sent by an individual.

Under these circumstances I have concluded to remit to you two dollars which you will find enclosed and which I hope under the circumstances will be satisfactory. I do not wish to avoid paying ALL my honest dues or debts which I knowingly contract; but at the same time I do not think it right to force a paper however worthy or valuable it may be, upon a man without his consent. I wish the paper discontinued, of course. W.

MOUND NURSERY, Canton, Ill.,
Jan. 17th, 1853.

ED. VALLEY FARMER—Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find \$1 for current volume of the *Valley Farmer* which you will continue to send to the address of C. R. & N. Overman, Canton, Ill. We have been in regular receipt of it for the past season. I know not to whom you are indebted for the favor; if to your office, please inform us so, and we will remit forthwith. Though we take a number of similar papers, yours is not the least welcome as it makes its monthly appearance. We say so on in your spirited and laudable undertaking, and may the progress and importance of the 'Farmer' be commensurate with that of the great Valley itself. PROGRESSION is the 'main-spring' and glory of our existence, and **HERE**, in our mighty valley is its peculiar 'empire declared.'

With the most hearty wishes for your eminent success, we have honor to be

Your obt. serv'ts.

C. R. & N. OVERMAN.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.
GETTING SUBSCRIBERS.

ALEXANDER Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—We have just received our first number of the Valley Farmer for 1853. A book like it is something new to our farmers. The first appearance of it was on this wise: I got hold of the April number of '52. I took it home with me and read it. I liked it so well that I went about a little among my neighbors to see if they didn't want something of the kind. To my great surprise, those that I did think would subscribe seemed to be very backward. Some thought it not worth while, and some didn't have the money, and didn't care much; some thought they wouldn't spend any money for the like; others thought it wouldn't learn them any thing; another couldn't read; another could not read well enough to take a paper; some thought that they would borrow ours, and that would do just as well, and so on. However, I succeeded in getting three besides myself; two more have spoke to me to send for it, and several I have not seen I think would like to read a book like the Valley Farmer. I feel interested in the circulation of the Farmer, and wish all my neighbors would take it, and I will continue to try and have as many as I can get send on by the time the farming season sets in.

A. J. M.

For the Valley Farmer.

Agriculture and Democracy.

The great agricultural interests of our country, constitute the sub-stratum upon which our government rests, and to which all classes look for support; and more than this, it is from the agricultural masses that the great *conservative principle* emanates, which can alone insure the perpetuity of our government with all its concomitant blessings.

How indispensable then is it, that all the producing classes should be inducted into the science of agriculture; so that the accumulating demands at home and abroad may be met by *moderate and well directed* efforts.

Under the benign, patriotic, and expansive principle of progressive democracy, we acquired, many years ago, the country we now inhabit, extending from the frozen North, to the burning South; embracing every desirable latitude, the most fertile soil, the noblest Rivers, richest minerals, together with many other elements of wealth and greatness.

One of our late Presidents immortalized himself, by the acquisition of a country, reaching from our former possessions to the Pacific Ocean.

To recount the incalculable benefits, resulting from this last acquisition, would only be to demonstrate a problem which has already

been fully solved, and presented to an astonished and admiring world!

The same philanthropic principle (for democracy is only another name for love,) contemplates still further acquisitions to our beloved country.

Our benevolent arms will remain open wide, ready to receive, to our warm and confiding embrace, Cuba and all of Mexico, so soon as they shall be ready to fall into them; and that will not be long.

Although we may now have nothing to fear from sectional commotions, fanaticism, and reckless, corrupt, and designing demagogues, yet some may think we have much to fear from another source.

If sound *morality and intelligence among the masses*, do not keep pace, with the rapidly increasing population of our widely extending country, it will not be many years before our government will begin to totter to its fall: but, thank heaven! of all others, *this object* is most dear to the benevolent and patriotic heart of *Progressive Democracy*, and of course will receive all needful attention: so that, we may predict with certainty, that our country will not only continue to be 'the land of the free and home of the brave,' but an asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations!!

D. C.

For the Valley Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to inquire through the pages of the 'Farmer,' whether you or any of your Correspondents, can give any information in regard to fat cattle being troubled with lice? Several cases have occurred in this neighborhood in the last few years, of very valuable animals dying, apparently with no other disease. The first case was a fine Durham Bull, the owner of which told me he used on him all the usual remedies for poor stock affected in that way, without relieving him; he lingered for about two years and died. The other cases seem to be going in the same way, resisting all the remedies known to the stock raisers here. If you can throw any light on the subject, you will oblige

A YOUNG FARMER.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.—An assemblage of a highly interesting character was held early in this month at the State Capitol of Illinois. From the Springfield Journal we gather the following particulars in respect to it:

Delegates appeared from the Bnell Institute, Laclede County Agricultural Society, North-Western Pomological Association, and from counties in which societies are not yet formed.

Letters of the highest interest and most encouraging character were read from JOHN A. KENNEDY, of North Field, and D. PRINCE of Morgan

county, which fully confirmed the impressions derived from all parts of the State, that the people are awaking to the importance of having high schools and colleges for the special education of the mechanic and the farmer 'in the things next him.' That as schools are now specially adapted for the teaching of Law, Medicine and Divinity, so there should be schools specially adapted for teaching the equally important and useful sciences of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mechanics, and the Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene pertaining to each of these industrial sciences.

The officers of the 'Industrial League of the State of Illinois' are, J. B. Turner, John Gage, Bronson Murray, L. S. Pennington, J. T. Little and Wm. A. Pennell. The object of the League, according to their Declaration, is the creation of a fund, to be employed in disseminating information either oral, written or printed; keeping up a concert of action among the friends of Industrial Education; and the employment of lecturers fitted to the purpose, to address citizens in all parts of the State.

Such is a brief outline of this movement and its present achievements. It has gone on year after year, gaining strength and friends, shedding its influence as the glimmerings of a brighter day, holding the foremost opposition in check, and quietly awaiting the decision of the people, being in perfect harmony with the practical character of the American people.

The World's Fair at London is but one instance of this; and that at New York, with its Crystal palace of iron and glass, all evince the high interest the age feels in the improvement of Industry to the highest scientific attainment.

State Agricultural Society.

The friends of agriculture met in convention, January 5th, in Springfield, for the purpose of organizing the Illinois State Agricultural Society. They concluded their deliberations at the evening session, in the Representative's hall, by adopting a constitution, and electing their permanent officers. A president, nine vice presidents—one from each congressional district—recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and treasurer.

James N. Brown, Sangamon county, President.

John A. Kennicott, Cook county, J. E. McClun, McLean county, Michael Collins, Adams county, Smith Frye, Peoria county, Francis Arenz, Piatt county, C. W. Webster, Marion county, Ichebaugh Mitchell, Wayne county—vice Presidents.

Paschal P. Enos, Sangamon county, recording. Bronson Murray, La-Salle county, corresponding secretary.—E. N. Powell, Peoria county, treasurer.

A large number enrolled their names as members of the society, and paid in the entrance fee of one dollar.

Resolutions adopted:

1. That the society apply to the Legislature for an approbation of one thousand dollars, for two years.

And a committee of three was appointed to apply for said grant.

2. That the committee be instructed to draft a charter for the society, and to present it to the Legislature.

3. That a committee be appointed to draft an agricultural address to the people of the State of Illinois.

4. That 500 copies of the constitution and proceedings of the convention be printed, and that each member be furnished with a copy.

5. That the proceedings of this convention be published in the newspapers in this city, and all the papers in the State friendly to the cause.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Owen Williams of England, has just taken out a patent for the manufacture of artificial stone. The following ingredients are used in preparing it, 180 lbs. pitch, 4 1-2 gals. dead oil or orcosote, 18 lbs. resin, 15 lbs. sulphur, 4 lbs. finely powdered lime, 180 lbs. gypsum, 25 cubic feet of sand, breeze scoria, bricks, stone, or other hard materials broken to pieces, and passed through a half-inch sieve. The sulphur is first melted with about thirty pounds of pitch, after which the resin is added, then the remainder of the pitch with the lime and gypsum, which are introduced by degrees and well stirred, and the dead oil is fit to be moulded into blocks. In order to consolidate the blocks, pressure is applied to them in the molds. The patentee gives also the proportions of the above material to be used as a composition for laying pavements, as a cement for uniting to each other blocks of the first-named composition, when used for building purposes, and as a coating for bridges, the roofs of buildings, &c. The artificial stone hardens in about a week, when it becomes as stubborn as granite. The composition is not only a very durable, but a cheap one, it costing less to erect buildings out of this material than from the commonest kind of brick. A roadway plastered with this material, becomes a smooth solid, flooring of rock in about ten days.

THE WAY TO KEEP POOR.—Two glasses of beer per day, at two cents per glass; amount in one year to \$14 60. Two cents worth of tobacco, and three cents worth of cigars per day, in one year amount to \$18 25. A dog that is useless, will consume say \$5 per annum, a filthy cat \$2, and no one keeps a cat or dog at less expense, unless the animals steal from their neighbors. These sums together amount to \$39 85; enough to buy five barrels of flour at \$5 per barrel, two cords of wood at \$4 per cord, and seven pair of shoes.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Winter Butter.

MR. EDITOR:—Cold weather has come, and with it the dairy-woman's trouble; the cream rises and foams in the churn; the butter will not 'come' without much labor, and when it does come it is not good.

I think experience has taught a complete remedy for all these evils. They are all caused by the *cold*. If the milk is kept in a room so warm as to be comfortable to live in, and the cream warmed a little *before* commencing churning, the butter will come quick and have a pleasant flavor.

But it may not be convenient to keep it in a room warmed by a stove. In that case I would heat the new milk over the fire till it was hot, but *do not* let it *boil*, that hurts the flavor of the butter. Do not let the milk freeze. Have the cream the *right temperature* before you commence the churning, and it will not fail to come quick. At least I have tried it for two winters, and it has not failed once, and the butter comes much nicer than before I practiced heating the milk.

N. B. I have found a free circulation of air always essential to making good butter. If the milk is set in a tight cupboard or the pans covered, no after management can give the butter the rich flavor that it will have if the air passes freely over the milk. A cupboard with the back and door made of thin cloth is very good, if it stands where the air can circulate all around it. I recommend heating the milk in winter, to all lovers of good butter.

R. L. C.

Morgan co., Ill., Nov. 26th, 1852.

A Word to Keepers of Sheep.

A large majority of the farmers of Ohio, think that, give a sheep grass during the spring summer and autumn months, nay during the early part of winter, and hay and grain towards spring; if they die from poverty in the spring, as many of them do, it is attributed to bad luck. The unlucky man will say that he feeds his sheep all the grain they want in February and March and they still go down in flesh, and many of them die, while those belonging to his neighbor get through these trying months on half the grain and keep in good flesh. Why is it? It must be luck. Now if the unlucky man will look at his neighbor's sheep occasionally in the month of November and December, he will find them on good feed and looking strong. His lucky neighbor will tell him that when the frosts come in the fall the pastures fail in substance, and this is the time when sheep require care and attention. They should have some good hay and a little grain. A sheep to endure the approaching winter should be provided as well with a coat of flesh as of wool. If he goes into the winter strong, it is easy to bring him out strong

in the spring; but if he is thin in flesh in the fall, all the grain that can be given will not bring him up. A peck in December is better than a bushel in March—an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. But the unlucky man will say, his sheep will not eat hay, he carried them an arm-full a few days ago, and they ran over it and tramped it into the mud; as for grain, he never thought it necessary to be given until February, when sheep got weak.

Now if the unlucky man will put his hay in racks to prevent its being trampled under foot and will adopt his neighbor's mode of feeding, he will find in March, that there is more in management than in luck.

[Ohio Cult.

UNCLE BILLY.

Small Potatoes.

The *New York Agricultor* is responsible for this:

No doubt farmers wonder what we want with so many *small potatoes* in the city, and that they can find sale for such as they used to feed the pigs, at six shillings per barrel—about half-price of good ones. We will tell them. They are bought by the bakers, and after being washed clean; are boiled or steamed, then mashed and mixed with water, and passed through a sieve, leaving the skins behind, and mixed with flour, and baked into 'warranted pure Genesee flour bread.' Very good bread it is too, notwithstanding, one-third of the superfine flour is made of cheap potatoes. We are not informed whether the stale loaves, after being roasted and ground, are sold as pure coffee, or not. Our impression is, it is sold as *mixed*—say one-fourth.

Improved Clover Thresher.—In order to obviate the inconvenience at present experienced in threshing clover and other seed, a new arrangement of the machine has been invented by Sandford Mason and Seth M. Eastman, of Millport, N. Y., who have taken measures to secure a patent. It consists in employing a cylinder with projections or teeth on its periphery, and two additional sets of teeth, one above fixed to the frame, and the other below on a fast bed; the former are used for threshing the straw, and are of shape corresponding to that object; the latter are made concave, so that the projections on the cylinder fit into their recess; and thus act as a rasp, by which the seed are cleaned from the heads.

☞ A mad horse was shot at New Orleans on the 5th inst. It appears that the animal was bitten by a mad dog, and symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves in the horse, who commenced running about furiously, and biting at everything. It is said that he bit a person by the name of Nolan.

SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.—Those speculators who have brought sheep the past season to this state, will realize a great profit—being regarded altogether as a luxury, never realizing less than fifty cents per pound. Most of the sheep that we have hitherto killed have been received from Sonora, in Mexico. The quality of the Sonora sheep is delicate for the staple but is a coarse woolled animal. It is an remarkable fact that sheep in California are almost free from diseases such as attack them elsewhere—the foot rot, &c., being entirely unknown. In some bands, where care has been taken, they have increased in size.

We would recommend dealers who are bringing stock across the plains to be a little careful in the selection of their sheep, especially choosing those which are fine woolled, in as much as they cannot depend upon the present high rates obtaining for any long period, and particularly because this state will necessarily eventually become as famous for its wool as it is now for its gold.

Some sheep which have arrived this season look remarkably well; and the persons who brought them say that they had no difficulty in bringing them over; and that they are less trouble than any other kind of stock. Messrs. Pattersons brought over a band of about 1,500; they are looking well, and are worth in this market \$15 a head.

Sheep will also be a valuable acquisition to California, owing to the scarcity of water on the plains in the summer time, and this description of stock requiring so little of it, doing better on dry pasturage than on wet. They will grow larger with water only three times a week than with more, as has been proved in many instances. One of these cases we will mention. A farmer had a stock on a creek where they had water every day, and his son had another band taken from the same stock on the plain where they only had it twice a week. It was found that in the latter case they grew larger and thrived better in every respect.—*San Joaquin Republican.*

To Preserve Beans and Peas.

A new method of keeping the above quite fresh for any length of time, so that they shall lose neither their taste nor original softness, has been lately introduced by A. Albert, of Paris. Take the beans when not bigger than large peas, and pursue the following directions for both vegetables:

Plunge them for a minute, in boiling and afterwards in cold water, and after having washed off the water, spread them out for several hours on canvass frames. Then place them in an oven slightly heated on frames covered with paper, leave them long enough to be of the same warmth as the oven, and then expose the frames to a current of air until the articles are

hold. The frames are then to be replaced in the oven and again exposed to the air, these operations being repeated until the beans are perfectly dry, not so as to break, but almost like beans dried naturally. The articles should be gathered and dried on the same day, if, not, they should be left during the night in the oven; they should be kept in dry and clean bottles, and to each bottle of beans there should be added a bunch of dry savory. Before using the vegetables they should be steeped for some hours in tepid, or over night in cold water; if they are beans the water is thrown away, and they are cooked in the usual manner, but if peas, they are only covered with water, which will be entirely absorbed, and they are cooked like green peas. Vegetables prepared in this manner are quite as good as if they had been just gathered.—*Gazette Industrielle.*

Scrofula in Pork.

The Editor of the Journal of Organic and Medical chemistry, an able and new periodical comes out savage on pork. He 'defies all hog eaters, chemists and physiologists to prove that hog's flesh is a healthy article of diet.' He asserts that the name *scrofula* 'had its origin in a disease peculiar to swine.' This is true, the Greeks gave it this name—'swine disease.' It may however be as wrongfully applied as many other terms. A man is called a *dunce* as an evidence of stupidity, derived from the term applied to the followers of the metaphysician, *Duns Scotus*, by their less able but more bitter opponents. Nevertheless, there appears to be something between *scrofula* and pork, if the testimony of many able physicians is to be believed. There are some, however, who ride upon different hobbies; one upon one kind of food, and another upon a different kind. One will advocate bran bread and vegetables, another, beef, pork, wine and beer. There should be a moderation in all things, for bad beef is just as full of *scrofula* as bad pork. The great object in selecting food is to have it good—in proper condition, and when hogs are fed upon good provender, and killed in good health, their flesh, if eaten in moderation, we presume will not cause disease. People of fair complexions; who live in cold, changeable climates, are subject to *scrofula*. We believe, however, that too much pork is eaten in our country, and the strictures of the Journal of Organic Chemistry, are required to arrest attention and direct it to the unbounded use of pork for food among our people.

If you will keep your hands from chapping during the winter, wash them as often as you please, but rub them 'bright dry' each time; don't leave a particle of moisture for the cold air to act upon.

Apples as Food for Stock.

The late Payne Wingate, of Hallowell, Maine, made some experiments in feeding pigs with apples compared with potatoes. Both the apples and potatoes were boiled, or rather stewed, separately, and about four quarts of oat and pea meal mixed with each bushel, at the time the cooking was finished—the meal being intimately incorporated with the potatoes and apples while they were hot, and the mass left to ferment, slightly, before it was fed to the pigs.

Two pigs of the same litter, and as near as practical, of the same weight, were taken; one was fed for a week on a given quantity of the cooked potatoes per day, and the other on the same quantity of apples. At the end of each week the pigs were weighed and the food was reversed—the pig to which the potatoes had been given, was fed with apples, and the one which had received apples, was fed for the next week on potatoes. This course was continued through several weeks—the food of each pig being changed every week. The result was, that the apples proved to be fully equal, or somewhat superior to the potatoes. In this instance the apples were mostly sweet, and they, as well as the potatoes were nearly in a ripe state.

On another occasion Mr. W. experimented with sweet, compared with sour apples, in various ways. He found that when they were fed raw to swine, the sweet apples were preferable—the animals ate them better, as the sour apples seemed to make their teeth sore; but when both were cooked and mixed with meal in the way above described, there was no difference in the gain produced by an equal quantity of each. It should be stated, however, that all the apples used were of palatable kinds, nearly ripe; and that unripe and ill-flavored are known to be less relished by stock, as well as less nutritive. It is probable, also, that when sour apples are eaten raw, and in considerable quantities, the animal may take into the stomach too large an amount of acid, which may tend to derange the digestive organs. This objection would be chiefly obviated by cooking, and the saccharine fermentation, by which the pulp loses much of its acid, and becomes nearly sweet. It does not appear from analysis, that the amount of actual nourishment is much greater in sweet than in sour apples.

Mr. Wingate practised fattening swine for several years, on food composed principally of apples. The animals attained good weights, and the pork was solid and of excellent quality. In other instances, we have known apples fed raw to horses, cows and other stock with much advantage. For using in this way sweet apples would probably be the best, and they should be such as will keep till spring. They

may be stored in under the barn, or in the bottom of the hay mow—a proper place having been left for that purpose when the hay was put in. They will be more likely to be injured by heating than by freezing. They will seldom freeze in such a situation as is mentioned; and if they should be touched by frost their nutritive properties will not be much lessened, if they remain in a dark place, and where they will thaw slowly.

A peck of apples a day, fed to a cow, has been found to add more than a quart to the daily quantity of milk, beside greatly increasing its richness, as well as improving the condition of the cow. The effect of apples is equally favorable to other stock. Horses fatten on them, and their coats assume the brilliancy which hardly any other food will give them. For all stock they answer a similar purpose as vegetables, in preventing costiveness, which is likely to ensue from the exclusive use of dry food; and in this way, and by the nutriment they contain, they contribute much to the animal's thrift.

An impression prevails that apples will dry up the milk of a cow. This idea has been imbibed either from the effect produced on a cow by eating a very large quantity of apples at once, by which surfeit and fever were brought on, or from the trial not being properly conducted till the animal had become habituated to the food. The ill-effects attributed to apples would have occurred with any other rich food, as any kind of grain, potatoes or other vegetables.

A fair average product of an acre of orcharding, in good bearing condition, may be estimated at two hundred to three hundred bushels a year; and at this rate, we doubt whether so great an amount of animal nourishment can be obtained from the same extent of land, in proportion to the expense, by any other crop. We should not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the cultivation of apples as food for stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

The National Agricultural Society met yesterday at the Smithsonian Institute, and adjourned till to-day. A large number of Agriculturalists were present.

MARSHAL P. WILDER, President, called the assemblage to order this morning. W. S. King, of Rhode Island, Secretary. The States were called, and most of them represented. Several members of Congress, and other distinguished men, were present.

Professor Mapes presented a specimen of the Japan pea, a very productive plant; also the California soap plant.

President Wilder delivered an appropriate address, submitting various subjects for the consideration of the Society.

TRANSACTIONS.

Agricultural Societies.

We design, the present year, to devote considerable space to the doings of the different Agricultural Societies around us, and to this end we request secretaries and other officers connected with county societies to furnish us the proceedings of their respective organizations that we may publish them.

We hear of movements in various directions to organize, and we know there is a spirit being awakened all over our great valley to concentrate the energies and experience of the farmers in associations to elevate and improve their calling, and lay hold of those advantages and benefits which are measurably beyond their reach in their individual capacity.

We publish this month the proceedings of the citizens of our own county—St. Louis. We feel proud of, and encouraged at the success which has thus far attended this movement. With hardly any previous notice a large meeting convened to organize the society—comprising some of the very best men in the county, and the spirit and enthusiasm which animated them augured well for the future efficiency of the association. The Society has taken right hold of the work—resolved to have a fair in the month of October next, and to bring out the resources of the county in a manner to show that we are not all ‘bad farmers’ in St. Louis county.

We also publish the circular and constitution of the United States Agricultural Society, recently formed at Washington city, to which we desire to call the particular attention of our readers. A national Agricultural Society, properly conducted, may be of incalculable benefit to the interests of the farmers of the country; and the only way to have it properly conducted is for the farmers to join it and control its operations. We hope to see a good degree of Western influence in this Society, and though we do not expect so much immediate practical benefit from this as from the State and

County Societies, yet we do think that great ultimate good will result from it.

County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of citizens interested in agriculture, held at the Criminal Court Room on Monday, January 10th, 1852, pursuant to a call previously published, Dr. GEORGE PENN was on motion called to the chair, and Mr. H. C. HART appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. E. ABBOTT it was

Resolved, That it is expedient at this time to organize an Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association for St. Louis County, and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the chair to prepare a constitution for such an association, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday, the 15th day of January, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that a committee of a like number be also appointed by the chair, to prepare an address to the farmers, stock raisers, fruit growers, and mechanics of this county, soliciting their cooperation with us in this work, said committee to report at the adjourned meeting.

The following gentlemen were constituted such committees:

Committee to Draft Constitution.—E. Abbott, W. P. Fenn, Dr. G. Penn, J. Lay, Chas. L. Hunt.

Committee to prepare Address.—J. G. Lindell, R. D. Watson, Lewis Adie, T. T. January, H. C. Hart.

On motion of Mr. W. P. FENN,

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GEO. PENN, President.

H. C. HART, Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of citizens of St. Louis city and county, interested in agriculture, was held in the Weld Buildings in the city of St. Louis, January 15th, 1853.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. E. ABBOTT, Chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, submitted a draft of a constitution

for an Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association, for St. Louis county, which, on motion of Hon. EDWARD BATES, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. ABBOTT, on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of St. Louis city and county, on the subject of agriculture, read an address, which, on motion of Mr. JESSE LINDEL, was adopted.

On motion of Hon. EDWARD BATES, said address was ordered to be published.

A large number of persons having enrolled their names as members of the society, under the constitution just adopted, on motion of Mr. CHAS. L. HUNT, the society then proceeded to the election of officers; as follows:

THOMAS SKINKER, *President.*

E. ABBOTT,

H. C. HART,

T. T. JANUARY,

J. NO. SIGERSON,

P. TIPPETT,

LEWIS ADIE,

WM. M. PLANT, *Rec. Secretary.*

WM. WARDER, *Cor. Secretary.*

CHAS. L. HUNT, *Treasurer.*

Thomas Allen,

Edward Bates,

R. D. Watson,

W. P. Fenn,

Alex. Kayser,

Charles Rannels,

John Lay,

} *Vice Presidents.*

} *Directors.*

On motion of Mr. CHAS. HUNT, 500 copies of the constitution of this society, just adopted, were ordered to be published for circulation, in pamphlet form.

On motion of H. B. BELT, it was resolved that this society approves of the efforts of the "Valley Farmer," in the cause of agriculture, as edited by E. ABBOTT, Esq., of St. Louis; and we cordially recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the members of this society and the farmers throughout the county and State.

On motion of Mr. CHAS. RANNELS, the city papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

GEO. PENN, *President.*

H. C. HART, *Secretary.*

To the Farmers, Stock Raisers, Fruit Growers, and Mechanics of St. Louis County:

The undersigned having been appointed by a portion of the citizens of this county, assembled for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society to address you in behalf of such an association, and to solicit your co-operation therein, would respectfully call your attention to the subject.

It can hardly be supposed necessary at this time to present any argument to prove that the people of this county would be vastly benefitted by the operations of an efficient county Agricultural and Mechanical association—holding its annual fairs; encouraging the importation and breeding of superior animals; introducing a better and more diversified system of culture; developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the county; improving its stock; testing the various agricultural implements which from time to time are presented to the patronage of the farmer—stamping the worthy with its approbation and putting the ban upon the worthless; giving its encouragement to and causing the establishment of various kinds of manufactures among us—thereby retaining in our midst immense sums of money which are now sent abroad for articles that might as well be produced at home;—above all, uniting all the people of the county in the bonds of sympathy, good feeling, and brotherhood.

In every department of science, and in every department of business, the united experience of all time testifies to the utility of combining and associating the efforts of men to produce important results. Merchants know it, and hence their chambers of commerce and boards of trade. Politicians know it, and in every important election their organizations are found in every hamlet of the land. Christians see it, and unite in churches the better to effect the objects for which they labor. In fact every great object, whether in business, politics, or morals, is carried forward by the combined efforts of masses of men, acting in an associated capacity. And shall the farmer neglect to avail himself of this well known

principle? Shall he be so far behind all other classes as to plod on alone in the beaten track, seeking no aid from his fellows, and forever lagging behind all others in the career of improvement?

But what can we hope from the influence of an association like the one proposed? Let us take a hasty glance at the condition of things as they exist in our county and State, and then we will answer the question. In doing this we use the words of another:*

“While the practical deductions of science have given a new impulse, infused new life and energy into almost every department of human industry, we are cultivating our farms as did our sires and grand-sires before us. While, by the applications of science Watt and Fulton have given us steam ships to spurn the winds and stem the rolling currents of our mighty rivers; while the steam horse is puffing his way along the iron track to our rich prairies; while the lightning speeds to us the last changes in stocks and merchandise, and every move upon the political chess-board, while, in short, *progress* is stamped upon every thing, the farmer and mechanic are plodding on ‘in the good old way of our fathers.’ The result is, we, in this land of mighty forests, are importing and paying three prices for our lumber. Our houses, plank roads, and fences cost twice their usual prices. We go east for our agricultural and mechanical implements of every grade, from the plow to the butter stamp. With iron mountains and inexhaustible coal beds, we impory every article of iron from the anvil to the ten-penny nail. Our mineral veins contain nearly every paint from the costly smalt blue to the yellow ochre; and yet all we use, with a single exception, comes from a foreign market. While we are exhausting the virgin wealth of the richest soil the sun shines upon, our crops are no better than those harvested from the once barren hills of New England; and inferior races of stock crop our luxuriant prairies.

“But you may say, ‘we are doing very

*Address to the Farmers of Missouri, prepared by a committee of the Boone County Society. We have copied largely from this admirable address.

well as we are.’ Perhaps ‘we are doing well enough;’ yet, if we listen to the syren song, we may be aroused from our dreams to the humiliating reality that our neighbors with fewer natural advantages are reaping richer harvests and supplying our markets with their domestic manufactures.

“While our mothers were doing *well enough* with their distaff and hand looms, and paying six bits for cottons, the factory girl with her power loom supplied the same article for one tenth the price. While our fathers were doing *well enough* shut up between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies, the restless energy of daring spirit crossed those mountains, penetrated their boundless forests, and opened the vast resources of this mighty valley. While the planters of Virginia were doing *well enough*, many of them were surprised to find their soils exhausted and unproductive. Many are doing *well enough* with mule wagons and mud roads; but the steam-horse with his iron sinews proclaimed their thriftless folly. While the jolly flat boatman was doing *almost too well*, the steam whistle startled him from his easy jolity, and gave a ten fold energy to the commerce of our western rivers. When perfection is reached, then, and not till then, will it be safe to ‘let well enough alone.’”

This is all true in regard to all our State, but it is peculiarly true in regard to our own county. Having within our limits the great commercial emporium of this mighty valley, one of the best markets in the world, and possessing more wealth than any other county in the State, as much good land, and having every inducement that self-interest or a just pride of our high and influential position can confer, we are lamentably behind many other counties: indeed it is often said that the poorest farms and the poorest farmers and the poorest stock in the State is to be found in St. Louis county.

“The divine economy wisely provides that we shall eat our bread by the sweat of the brow; yet no divine or human wisdom demands that we shall toil and sweat, and sweat and toil on from year to year, simply

for the corn cake and bacon our appetite demands. We believe we can do better—that we can become better farmers and better mechanics; and we repudiate the idea that anything is *well enough*, which can be bettered.”

We therefore unfurl the banner inscribed with the glorious motto **PROGRESS**.

“In our efforts we ask the sympathy and aid of every profession. We do not ask others to labor for our benefit only, but for theirs also. We are the great heart of the body politic; if its pulsations are languid, the life blood will flow feebly in every department of human industry. We do not ask it as a favor; we demand it as a debt of long standing, one so just that all have frankly confessed the obligation whenever and wherever its claims have been presented.

“Since man was driven from Eden we have fed and clothed the world; we have built its dwellings and filled them with plenty and luxury; we have raised the mettlesome steed, constructed the iron horse, and launched the merchantman and the steamship upon the trackless ocean; we have been freely taxed for the support of public schools, and have contributed liberally for the endowment of colleges and universities, for the education of physicians and clergymen, lawyers and gentlemen; and yet we look in vain for a school where the science of agriculture is practically taught.

“This we contend is wrong; and as the guardians of our children’s inheritance, as the lovers of our common country, we have resolved to do our duty in remedying the evil, that we, who have so freely aided others, will make one manly effort to aid ourselves. Since our charities have not commenced at home, let them at least cheer our own firesides in their round of visitations.”

We propose to accomplish the following objects:

1st. *To improve our stock of domestic animals.*

“That better stock can be obtained than what we now possess no one will doubt; and that good animals are more profitable

than poor ones is equally evident. It costs but little more to raise a horse worth two hundred dollars than it does one worth half that sum. A cow that milks twenty quarts eats but little more than one which milks only ten. And the same principle holds good respecting every class of animals from the noble horse to the farm yard fowl. Here then by a little outlay and a generous co-operation we can greatly increase the pleasure and income derived from our domestic animals.”

Suppose that through the influence of this association in encouraging the importation and rearing of choice breeding animals; the average value of each horse in the county is increased one dollar; of each cow and ox fifty cents and of each sheep and hog twenty-five cents, would not this aggregate increase of value far out weigh the few dollars contributed to sustain the society. That much greater results than these may be obtained needs no demonstration. Yet where can the farmer who desires to possess good stock go to obtain it. Shall we forever be dependent upon New York, Ohio and Kentucky? or shall we raise them among ourselves, and in our turn supply the people of other sections, behind us in improvement, even as we for so long have been going abroad for ours.

2. *To introduce the best variety of our staple crops.*

“Farmers often cultivate an inferior variety, when a little effort would provide such seed as would secure a better crop without any additional labor or expense of cultivation. All such increase would be net profit; and though it amount only to a few dimes per acre, it would yield no mean sum continued through an ordinary life.

“Again it is a law of all vegetables improved by cultivation, whether grain roots, or fruit; that they degenerate by a constant cultivation in the same locality; but that a change of culture or locality will often improve them in both quality and quantity. Hence sound reason dictates a judicious introduction of new varieties, or the same from some distant locality, or one different in soil or culture.”

3. *To introduce improved Agricultural and Mechanical Implements.*

Our warehouses are filled with every variety of implements and machines, from the sausage stuffer to the steam saw mill, and scarcely a day passes but some enterprising genius presents us with a new and wonderful improvement. We are well aware that there are many recent inventions of incalculable value to the farmer—many machines and implements which will aid him wonderfully in the prosecution of his business. In a country, especially where land is cheap and labor comparatively dear, any labor-saving machine which is adapted to his situation is highly worthy his attention. But how shall he distinguish the good from the bad? the valuable from the worthless? Shall he take the word of the maker or vender? Shall he try every thing himself? Or shall he by uniting with his brother farmers in a society such as we propose, avail himself of the aggregate experience of all the farmers of the county?

4th, *To introduce improved modes of Culture.*

"We will mention a single illustration only from the many which might be adduced. An excess of rain often retards the operations of the farmer much to his inconvenience and the detriment of his crops; while a scarcity of wet often proves equally destructive to the product of the field. But a judicious system of soiling and ditching will most effectually counteract these evils. That subsoiling and ditching are efficient antidotes to both an excess and dearth of rain may well be called the Agricultural Paradox; and yet both Philosophy and experience amply sustain the proposition. They are also most efficient means of promoting and sustaining the productive energies of the soil."

5th. *To introduce new staples for cultivation.*

"The expenses of transportation greatly reduce the profits of our farms. This evil would be obviated by the culture of such staples as would find a market nearer, or

such as would be less in weight and bulk, thus decreasing the cost of exportation."

6th. *To introduce such a system of culture as will prevent that exhaustion of the soil which has proved so disastrous in some of the older States.*

7th. *To induce our State to provide a School, or an adjunct to some School where our sons may be thoroughly and practically taught all those Sciences which pertain to the Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.*

"It may be said we have good Schools now. This is true; and it is doubtless true that the branches provided for are as well taught as their means will permit, and that they answer all the purposes of the learned professions. But something should be done for our professions. We wish our children so educated that they can bring all the treasures of science to the improvements of the farm and the workshop.

"Our sons are taught to trace the root of a word up through the French, Italian, Latin, Greek and Sanscrit, to discover its true meaning. But who of them can trace the root of the potato beneath the soil and discover the food it seeks there? They can measure the height of a lunar mountain, and decompose the nebula of the Milky way; yet their science would be at fault in removing a mole hill or in compounding a cement to pave a footpath—They are carefully taught all the rules which govern the acquisition of wealth; yet they might live and die upon the richest mineral beds as ignorant of their existence as the bears of California.

Such are some of the objects contemplated by this Society. Are they not worthy of your support, and the support of every farmer in the country? If so, will you not unite with us in sustaining a Society, and use all your efforts to make it useful and efficient?"

Our county should take the lead in the great movement which is now making for improvement. Should a State Society be organized, how important is it that there should be an active, energetic County Society here to act with and aid it. Should an appropriation be obtained from the

Legislature for agricultural purposes ought we not to be ready in this county to share the benefits of that appropriation? And if we have any spirit of emulation, or any desire to learn anything about our calling, will we not enlist in this work with all the energy which its importance demands?

J. G. LINDELL,
R. D. WATSON,
LEWIS ADIE,
T. T. JANUARY,
H. C. HART.

United States Agricultural Society.

To the Friends of Agriculture:

The undersigned, President and Secretary of the *United States Agricultural Society*, in behalf of said body, respectfully invite the friends of agriculture, in all States and Territories, to join their national organization. Its objects are to embody in one central association, the valuable information already obtained by various local Societies, and to establish a more intimate connection between them; to correspond with foreign Societies, and to diffuse a knowledge of their most important agricultural improvements and discoveries; and, in the various ways, as set forth in the first number of the *Journal of the Society*, to aid the promotion of this noble art.

It is not by isolated and individual exertion, but by united and associated action, that rapid progress is to be made and a general interest awakened. Measures of a wise and efficient character should be taken to increase our knowledge of rural arts and sciences, as well as to communicate to every tiller of the earth such professional information and individual experience as the best farmers and planters are able to impart.

Friends of agriculture! In what terms shall we address you, to secure a practical recognition of the advantages of co-operation in a scheme that embraces every State and Territory in the Union, and is eminently calculated, as we believe to advance the great farming interest?

The plan of operations that has been adopted, is indicated by the Constitution of the United States Society, which is printed on this sheet, and to which your attention is specially invited.

It is obvious that this association cannot be useful to the country, unless many persons join it, existing Agricultural Societies give it their confidence and support, and government extends to it her fostering hand. No officer of the Society is paid for his services, and it is believed that the members will receive in its *Quarterly Journal*, seeds, plants, etc., a full

equivalent for the amount of their annual subscription.

The fee for membership has been fixed at the moderate price of \$2 per annum, or \$25 for life membership, in order to multiply the number of members, and to make the Society co-extensive with the country, and to enable it to put into the hands of each subscriber a *Quarterly Journal*, or an annual volume, valuable to himself and creditable to the Association and to American Agriculture.

A united and general effort to maintain a National Agricultural Society should no longer be delayed. Come, brother farmers! Let us engage in this worthy enterprise. Let us unite our strength and wisdom, and thus secure numerous and efficient representations in this Association, from all the States and Territories, and from all the local Agricultural Societies and kindred organizations throughout our country.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

DANIEL LEE, Cor. Secretary.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1853.

NOTE. Allow us to call your particular attention to the Annual Meeting, which is to be held in the city of Washington on the first Wednesday of February next; also to section third of the Constitution, which provides for the election of members from the local societies to the General Board of Agriculture, and to solicit your prompt and cordial co-operation in procuring members, and sending delegations to attend this meeting.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Preamble.—The undersigned, in order to improve the agriculture of the country by attracting the attention, eliciting the views, and combining the efforts of that great class composing the agricultural community, and to secure the advantages of a better organization, and more extended usefulness among all state, county and other agricultural societies, do hereby form ourselves into a society, and for its government adopt the following Constitution:

Name of the Society.—Sec. I. The name of this Society shall be the United States Agricultural Society.

Members' Dues.—Sec. II. The Society shall consist of all such persons as shall signify to any officer of the Society a wish to become a member, and who shall pay two dollars to the Treasurer of the Society, and a like sum thereafter; and of delegates from the State Agricultural Societies, in the States and Territories, and District of Columbia, who may be appointed to attend the annual, and other meetings of the Society, and who shall pay the like sum, and also of such honorary members as the Society may see fit to elect. Each mem-

ber shall be entitled to receive a Journal, or publication of said Society, containing an account of its proceedings, and such additional matter as shall be deemed worthy of publication, free from any expense except postage. Twenty-five dollars shall entitle one to the privilege of life-membership, and exempt him from any annual taxation.

Officers.—Sec. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President from each State and Territory of the Union and from the District of Columbia; a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary; an Executive Committee, consisting of five members; and a Board of Agriculture, to consist of three members from each State, Territory and District, to be appointed by the State Agricultural Societies where they exist; and where there are no such State Societies, by the Executive Committee of this Society. The President of this Society shall be *EX OFFICIO* a member and President of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Executive Committee.

Duties of Officers.—The President shall have a general superintendence of all the affairs of the Society. In case of his death or inability to discharge the functions of his office, the Board of Agriculture shall select a Vice President to act in his stead, and be clothed with the same powers; and he shall perform the same duties as the President until the next annual election.

Vice Presidents.—It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to advance all the objects of the Association in their several districts; to explain to agriculturists the character and objects of this Society, and endeavor to obtain their co-operation and support; to watch the advance of practical agriculture, and make known the results of the same, by reports or otherwise from year to year.

Board of Agriculture.—It shall be the duty of this board to watch the interests of agriculture, as they are or may be affected by the legislation of the country; to make such reports, memorials and recommendations, as may advance the cause of agriculture, promote and diffuse agricultural knowledge; to examine, and when necessary, report upon the practicability of establishing agricultural schools, colleges, and model farms; to set forth the advantages of agricultural and geological surveys, and to show the importance of the application of science to agriculture: to represent, through their reports, the relation of American Agriculture to that of foreign countries, and endeavor to obtain information from such countries; to point out the advantage of introducing any new staples, seeds and plants, and obtain, so far as practicable, annual statistical returns of the condition of

agriculture throughout the different States; all which information shall be published by the Society, and form part of its transactions.

Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee shall transact the general business of the Society, and shall designate the time and place for exhibitions, regulate the expenditures, and take such supervisory charge of the business of the Society as may best promote its interests. This body shall elect its own Chairman: three members shall constitute a quorum.

Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys, and shall pay bills only after they have been audited by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and a member of the Executive Committee and countersigned by the President of the Society or the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

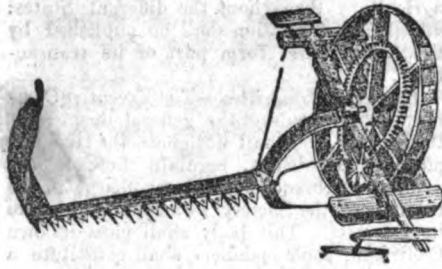
Corresponding Secretary.—The duty of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to correspond with persons interested in agriculture; at each stated meeting he shall read such portion of this correspondence as may be of general interest; and it shall be his duty to carry out and advocate the views of the Board of Agriculture in obtaining, arranging and publishing any information they may desire to have laid before the agricultural community.

Recording Secretary.—The Recording Secretary shall keep the Record of the Minutes of the Society, and of its Executive Committee.

Sec. IV. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held at the city of Washington, on the first Wednesday of February in each year, when all the officers of the Society, not otherwise appointed, shall be elected by ballot, for the ensuing year; fifteen members shall constitute a quorum. The Executive Committee, however, shall be competent, with the approbation of the Society, to appoint occasional meetings, to be held at other points.

Sec. V. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members in attendance, provided that not less than fifty members be present.

St. Louis.—The population of St. Louis now numbers almost one hundred thousand! In memory, the city seems to have sprung up, as it were in a day, from infancy into full manhood. It is a great natural centre of business, and whatever may be the tendency of various railroads now building to divert a portion of the trade accustomed to go there to other towns, the amount thus abstracted will scarcely be felt. And St. Louis can build railroads as well as other cities, and her citizens are projecting and building them with all the activity that the fashion of the times demands.—*Gales Ad*



Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

The great value of this implement induces us to place it more prominently before our readers, than could be done by simple advertisement. We were called upon some three years ago to see the machine, which Mr. Ketchum had then just got finished. It did not work to his satisfaction, but we were satisfied that he had struck the right track, and it would not be long before the last great improvement would be perfected. After being comparatively dormant for a year or more, it came into the hands of the present proprietors, by whom it has been improved and perfected, and can safely take rank with the most important labor saving machines of the age. It is interesting to know how many difficulties are conquered in most if not all important implements. At one time this was nearly given up because the knives clogged; a lucky thought of making a hole in the teeth obviated that difficulty. A defective attachment of the crank to the knives lead to frequent breaks of the bar, to which the knives are fastened. This was overcome by having the bar play in a cast iron shoe at the head. Another serious difficulty occasioned in heavy grass—by the tangling of the mown grass into bar and knives so as to prevent its cutting properly. This was overcome by attaching a very simple contrivance called a track clearer to the point. That was the last great improvement. It is now as near perfect as it can be made.

The cut tells the whole story of its simplicity. But it cannot tell how effective it is. We have used one now on nearly 100 acres, we have mowed light grass, and heavy grass, lodged and tangled, on rough and smooth ground, over stones, roots, and stumps; and in all places it has done its work well. It has nearly or quite paid for itself this year, and is just as good as new. It will cut in good ground with a span of horses and a man, 10 acres in a day, and do it better than it can be done by the best mower.

It is the great invention of the age, as far as the farmer is concerned, and is of far more importance to him, than the boasted invention of the telegraph. On large farms, mowing had become a laborious and expensive busi-

ness, and in a section where labor was scarce, it was almost impossible to secure a crop of grass until it had suffered. The harvesting machines had become general, and increased the farmers' profits materially, by diminishing the expense of curing his grain.

We now cut our grass by horse power, rake it by horse power, and put it on to the mow, if we please by horse power.

It is curious to note how surely improvements come into being as they are needed. It is within our remembrance that all our grain was cut by the sickle. That was a slow process, and when a man had 10 acres to reap, it was almost impossible to get hands to do it in time. Then came the cradle, and with it a large increase in grain growing, but in time the cradle became too slow, and expensive, and then came the harvesting machines, and horse power superceded human power. Henceforth the cradle, the sickle and the scythe can be dispensed with.

If ever a man was entitled to a testimonial from the public, it is Mr Ketchum; and we hope another year to assist in making him a substantial and handsome present. No farmer who owns a machine, will refuse to contribute liberally. *Wool Grower.*

From the Country Gentleman.

How to Raise Farmers.

How frequently do we hear those who have passed their lives upon farms, until they are approaching old age, regretting that none of their sons are willing to adopt their father's calling for a profession. And how often is it that of several sons that have been born and reared upon a farm, not one even, will remain contented upon the old homestead, to cheer, solace and comfort his parents in their old age, and to perfect the improvements they have commenced.

There must be some potent and general causes for this, or the most healthful, independent, and certainly remunerative calling, would not be so generally deserted by those who are bred to it, for those more harassing, uncertain, and far less independent; and it may not be unprofitable to consider a few of these causes, and see, if with all the skill and judgment that has been displayed in improving and perfecting the products of the farm, there may not have been errors committed in regard to the farmer's sons; which errors, and not any inherent repulsiveness of the calling or any inherent perverseness among the sons of our rural population, have led to these results.

All young persons naturally possess some degree of pride of person, and a desire to improve their condition in life. Love of approbation seems the natural birthright of all, and whatever may be the calling or social position

Young people are placed in, there are but few of this class who do not feel a desire to attain a still higher position, and to feel that he has achieved for himself a name and position that will command the admiration of his associates and friends. This feeling is manifested in a vast variety of ways, and in accordance with the amount of natural intellect the person has been blessed with, and the kind of education the person has received. Among certain classes, it finds voice in the strife to excel in feats of strength and agility, or in the capacity for physical endurance, in the performance of wonderful day's works, among farmers, or even in showing a capacity to resist the efforts of great errors in eating and drinking. Another class, whose brains are less developed, even, than those previously mentioned, and whose muscles have not been strengthened by physical labor, manifest the same feeling by the care which they cultivate the growth of hair upon their heads and faces, and the attention they pay to dress, and the conventional follies of polite society. As they have nothing within themselves, worthy of note, they endeavor to gratify this love of approbation and distinction by attention to their externals.

Others seem to care little for their own persons, but wish to become notorious from the beauty of their equipage, and their homes, and the speed of the team which draws them about. Again, there are those who wish to rise to political preferment, to have their influence felt by government, and as far as in lies, to sway the destinies of the people and nations.

Above all these, are those who wish to gain fame from having advanced the arts and sciences, or to achieve a name in the literary world, or to have their praises sounded as public benefactors, for the improvements they have made in the condition of humanity in the present or future. The true man will not be governed by purely selfish motives alone, but while he strives to advance his own interests, and secure personal advancement, he will also exert himself for the good of those around him. There are but few who are naturally wholly selfish, even among the extremes of humanity. The extreme poor have no time or means to devote to the welfare of others, and the extremely wealthy have acquired not inherited, their disregard for all but themselves or their families. It is natural for even the confirmed mammon worshipper to feel sympathy for their fellows, and to delight in social pleasures.

Let us see in what regard the sons of farmers as a class, enjoy opportunities of the indulgence of these natural desires. Infants and children are fond of notice sympathy: but many farmers, even those who have wealth

at command, have so many other things to care for,—so much stock and so many fields to look to, and their property cares consumes so much of their time, that they seldom notice their children, except to reprimand them for indulging their natural love for childish sports; and the wife and mother has so many household cares, that she is obliged to stifle the yearnings of a mother's heart, and leave her tender offspring to the attentions of a hiring, or an older child. Thus even in early childhood, can be observed a striking contrast between the condition of these children, and those of a different calling.

Mechanics, traders, and professional men, congregate in villages and cities, so that the son or daughter of either is not obliged to pass months without the society of those of their own age, and seeing none but members of the family, or some adults whom business leads to visit the farm.

With this loneliness and ennui heavy upon them, can it be a matter of wonder that these lads should loathe the calling which they count as the origin of their sufferings? As soon as the boy is able to work in the field, he is frequently armed with a worn-out and heavy implement, and placed beside experienced and strong laborers, when, instead of being taught the easiest method of performing his labor, he is laughed at for his awkwardness, and taunted with his inefficiency. In too many instances he is kept at work upon the farm for long months, and from early till late at night, without recreation or rest, except to attend church, where the children of other occupations are better dressed and wear a happier and more intelligent look than himself; and if he has any aspirations for a higher mode of existence than that of a mere laborer, he must again and again resolve to adopt some other calling for himself and his boys, as the only method to attain his desires.

As he advances in years, he is still kept upon the farm during nine months of the year, while, boys, whose parents possess no more wealth than his, are sent to a school where their minds and their manners are improved; and where he is considered but a mere drudge of a farmer's boy, they are looked upon as young and promising men, who will make their mark in the world.

During the winter he has the cattle to look after, and a thousand chores to do, so that if he attends the district school he is frequently belated, and receives a chiding from the teacher for his involuntary tardiness; and during school hours, his mind is so much occupied by his home duties, that he can make but little progress in his studies, and he soon begins to think he is a dunce, as he is called by his mates.

As he advances toward manhood, his labor

is too valuable to be dispensed with, and he is still confined to the (to him) disagreeable and dull routine of his farm, in which he takes but little interest, for he never intends to be a farmer; and without any proper preparation for entering upon any other business, when he has attained his majority, he leaves the farm in disgust, and has got to learn the occupation he is to depend on for a livelihood.

Can we wonder, with this experience, which is a true transcript of that of a large number of those who have been reared upon a farm, that the homestead should be deserted, and the old farmers be obliged to pass the evening of their lives in sad and solitary loneliness; while their boys, for the want of a proper preliminary education should struggle through as *second or third* rate traders, lawyers, or physicians? for seldom do they, after leaving their homes, learn any mechanical trade. There are some, it is true, who leave the field for the bench of the artisan, but the most of them *purchase* their time of their fathers, and are glad even thus to escape from a life that has become so distasteful to them.

There cannot be any absolute necessity for the repulsiveness that most young men feel towards farm labor, and a farmer's life. Many who have been bred to other callings, and have passed years in the busy haunts of men, are looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to the time when they can leave their present harassing and *dependent* occupations, (dependent either upon the employer or the public,) for the independent and healthful life of a tiller of the soil.

But the inquiry is, "*How to raise farmers.*" and I will endeavour to present a few hints derived from experience as well as observation, that may not be unworthy of attention.

The child should be able to discern that the father and mother enjoy life on the farm, in some methods other than the pleasure of having performed a large amount of labor, or accumulated property; for he has not yet learned thus to limit his sources of enjoyment. *Amusements* of some kind should be systematically procured for *all* young persons, whether on the farm or in villages. The spelling-book taught that,

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy;"

and many a boy would gladly quote the line, even if for a reply he should have its counterpart, if he did not *fear* more than *love* his parents.

No one, at so small an expenditure of money, can afford to their family such pleasant seasons of recreations, as can the farmer; even a ride to the neighbouring village with one, or with both parents would by most children be deemed equal to a holiday. The farmer has a team, and *he* goes on business, so there is no loss of time to him. But it is no un-

common thing to meet young persons nearly arrived to manhood, who have never been a dozen miles from the home farm, and every thing beyond these limits, wears a hue of mystery, which they are determined to remove as soon as they are freed from their present galling confinement. With a mere trifle of expense, he could gratify this laudable curiosity in his children, or he could entertain the children of his friends who reside in the village or city, and they even might almost envy *his* sons the privileges, while they are freely partaking of the fruit that otherwise would rot upon the ground.

Invite them to your homes, and let your lads show the large growth of plants and fruits, the docile and happy cattle and sheep, to those who will admire with wonder and delight, and resolve *themselves* to become tillers of the soil.

As regards clothing, every person should, *while at work*, dress in a manner befitting his employment: but there can be no reason why the children of farmers should be dressed in a manner that *must* deeply wound their pride of appearance, at all times, and on all occasions. As great would be the propriety of making the son of a shoemaker wear his leather apron to church, as there is in making farmer's children wear the clothing that is frequently provided for them. "But farmer's children should not be proud." They are and *will be* proud until all care for everything, except to accumulate wealth, is crushed out of them, and they will despise the calling that so frequently wounds their pride.

None should be favored with better opportunities for an *education*, than those who are to take the lead in Agriculture; for their are few callings where the mind can be exercised to better purpose, than in the improvement of the soil and its products. To understand how to treat the various soils, and how to furnish the proper nutriment for the great variety of plants grown upon the farm, at the least expense, so that the soils may not become deteriorated—to know how to manage the animals in sickness and in health—to understand their physiological laws, so as to be able constantly to improve them, making the offspring of more value than the parents; and that without a pecuniary loss, requires greater familiarity with the sciences, and greater activity of the mind, than is needed to manage a steamship, or command armies; yet by many it is supposed farmer's sons, need but to possess minds willing, and bodies strong to labor.

Order, regularity, and neatness, should be observed about the buildings and the fields, both because it is more profitable thus, and because then, the boys would be *proud* of their home and their calling, and be pleased to do all they could to improve embellish their homes.

On all farms, there should be a room or shop, supplied with tools for repairing such implements as need repair, and for making such as can be best made there. Here, every implement in use on the farm, should have its place, and each be put in its place. Here, also, the boys might perform the philosophical and chemical experiment they have learned at school and from books—here they can analyze their soils, and try new experiments. This room should be the *study* and workshop of the farm, and here the young, and perhaps the older farmers, would be glad to assemble in stormy weather, and during the long winter evenings, to converse upon the past, and to mature plans for future operations.

But this study should not engross all the evenings of the boys. Our Creator endowed us with *social* feelings, and the entire family, and the young people of neighboring families, should often meet in social gatherings, for the purpose of mutual improvement and *enjoyment*. The parent and child, the aged and the young, should *all* unite in making the time pass in a pleasant and profitable manner.

The sports and sallies of youth, will cause the warm blood to flow more freely through the heart of the aged, and the wisdom of years will improve the minds of the young.

Taste, and a love for the country and rural pleasures, that can so easily and cheaply be gratified, will soon eradicate the yearnings for the exciting and destructive amusements of the cities, and the sons and daughters of the soil, that have been trained in the manner indicated, will "love with intense affection, every foot of ground they tread upon, every tree, and every vine, and every shrub that their hands have planted, or their taste trained;" and their affections will be centered in that *family home*, where their minds and affections were first developed, and where they were first taught to aspire for the happy and honorable position of the *true "Country Gentleman."* C. H. CLEVELAND. *Waterbury, Vt., Dec., 1852.*

Foundered Horses.

MR. EDITOR:—What is a foundered horse? As it respects their feet, it is a lame horse. Are all horses that are lame, foundered?—Some people say so when they don't know what ails them.

I have seen horses that I was told had been lame for years, and were called foundered, when nothing but the shoeing from time to time, kept up an irritation, but there is a permanent lameness, such as a contraction of the heels, and swelling or bulging out in front of the foot, not being placed naturally under him.

He sprains his foot joint, and extends his feet forward, and when quite lame, he raises

placed directly under him, by raising or pulling off his shoe, and placing him in some soft place, like a barn yard, and he will get well, if attended to the first two months—the sooner the better.

What is the cause of this? I never heard any one express any other opinion than that they supposed it was by eating grain or drinking water. I have examined the subject a number of years, and have every reason to believe it to be a mistake; the thing convicts itself.

How can it be reasonable to believe what a horse eats for food, should single out one foot, and that always a fore foot, and always a concave, or dishing foot, never a flat one, and commonly the fleetest travelling horses. I ask how all this should take place on one forefoot, and all the others in good health, or both, after a while, and is then called chest foundered—one and the same thing; it has to favor the lame foot, and that comes on imperceptibly. Now there is a cause for all the lameness in a horse's foot, and that cause I have reason to believe is from improper shoeing; except accidents, such as wounds and bruises.

The process of shoeing is very easy; if we follow the case pointed out, we will suppose a horse has got his shoe off, and broken the sides of his hoof. The heel and toe are commonly entire; just rest the shoe on the heel and toe, so they may not rock or tilt; and if the shoe does not touch the sides, within an eighth of an inch, it will not affect his travelling at all, and the next time he wants shoeing, his hoof will be grown up square again, and may go thro' life in that way, without being lame, and his foot as perfect at the last shoeing as at the first.

Corns seem to think they have a right to put in for a share in laming horses. I shod horses 35 years, before I ever heard or saw the name of corns mentioned, and have seen but three that lamed them; it was something else put to their account.—Three times within thirty years, the English mode of shoeing horses has been published in one newspaper; the amount of it is, a shoe without a heel or toe, and have the frog freely touch the ground. It might do for a convex foot, because the frog is small and insensible, but a flat-footed horse has a larger, sensitive frog, and the shoe and heel should be high enough to clear the frog, or he will cripple. His other objection is, when the heads of the nails are worn down, it becomes a skate, and cannot hold.

Much has been said and done to keep hoofs in order: two things are necessary—without them, all that I have seen done is of little consequence: with them, there is not anything else wanting. Keep the horse in the stable instead of pasture, and shoe him once in two

his heel and rests on his toe. Let the foot be months correctly, and a foundered horse will be a scarce article.

What I have written I believe to be true, and if it should be the means of saving one poor horse from being lame or foundered, I shall be richly compensated for my trouble.

Boston Cultivator.

To the Citizens of Missouri.

Within the present century two great efforts have been made in England to control the public mind, and to give direction to popular taste. The one was the attempt to revive the institutions of Chivalry, with all their romantic associations of tournament and joust, of pilgrimage, errantry, and Troubadour; of prancing steeds, and rich emblazonry; of sounding heralds, brilliant throngs, and maidenly prizes. But this, as every one knows was an eminent failure.

The other was to open an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, at the city of London, on the 1st day of May, 1851, to bring together as fully as possible, the natural and artificial products of the world, and by a friendly rivalry in the display of the industrial genius and the artistic skill of each nation, to excite a proper emulation among them to still further advances in the modification of these materials to the wants, the comforts and the enjoyments of life. And this effort, as every one knows, was eminently successful, and its influences are every where beginning to be felt and appreciated.

Now why was this difference manifested in the success of these two prominent designs? Because, as must be obvious to every one, there was in the first instance only an effort to revive a dead body when the spirit which had animated it had long ceased to exist, whilst in the other, there was a combined and united effort to give vigor and firmness and maturity to an embryo which promised to develop a giant, fully capable of wielding the weaver's beam, animated by the spirit of the plain, practical and progressive tendencies of the Nineteenth century.

The advantages which flowed from this brilliant Exhibition were made manifest:

1. In an increase of knowledge not only of the natural productions of the earth and of the various arts applied by different nations in modifying them to the comfort and enjoyment of life, but of the interior economy of this life and of the philosophy of the institutions which have emanated from it under almost every variety of influence and diversity of relation.

2. In the influences of the scientific commerce, if we may use the expression, where the opinions and views of the most able and talented men of all nations were freely bartered and interchanged, to be carried home

and applied to other developments of industrial skill and inventive genius.

3. In the immediately *suggestive* influence on practical men from witnessing all the combined agencies of mechanical skill and inventive ingenuity applied in a thousand forms, and displayed in one connection and at one glance.

4. In the improvement of public taste, and the incentive to private ambition, offered no less by witnessing side by side the most renowned works in statuary and painting, of the past and present, but by observing how completely the agents and materials furnished by the hand of nature have been made to minister not only to the comfort and enjoyment, but to the luxurious elegance and refinement of life—in the old world.

5. In the fraternizing influence of nations meeting, in a time of profound peace, and in a spirit of friendly amity and rivalry to contest a claim to precedence in particular forms of improvement in the great march of progress.

Such are some of the advantages to be derived from similar exhibitions. In the exhibition at London, it is well known that American genius achieved many noble victories and brought home many brilliant trophies. In the great and friendly contest which we contemplate will take place at New York, commencing on the second day of May next, shall it be said that it has been less successful? We trust not—for we feel assured that the patriotism and the pride of our country will never be sacrificed on her own soil without a well contested struggle.

We would most respectfully urge upon the people of Missouri the importance of this undertaking, and call upon them to give us their aid, cooperation and encouragement in carrying out its designs. We feel satisfied that the State of Missouri possesses mineral resources equal, if not superior to those of any similar extent of surface on the globe. She possesses almost unbounded natural capabilities in the adaptation of her soil to the production of many of the most useful staples. She possesses manufactories applied to some of those staples and mineral products of which she may justly boast.— Her manufactures of Hemp, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Lead, Iron, and other materials, may, we think, bear a comparison with those of any other State or of any Kingdom or Empire.

But above all, she possesses a population, sober, industrious, intelligent, enterprising, full of inventive genius, nerved by a progressive spirit, capable, when well directed, of securing the most substantial rewards, and of working out the best results. With all these advantages shall Missouri shrink from the contest when an opportunity is presented to her of making a fair and a full representation of her resources? We know that there

is too much public spirit, state pride and patriotism among us for such a result. We therefore call upon our fellow-citizens; in every part of the State, to aid us in sending contributions to this Exhibition. The best samples, neither too large or too small, of our coal, of our numerous ores, and the metals produced from them; specimens, in one or two feet blocks, of our marbles, granites and porphyries; samples of kaolin, alum slate, white sand, and other materials used in the arts—and the natural products of our soil, hemp, tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn &c., as well as selections of our forest trees, indigenous fruit trees, and vines; the products of our manufactures in copper and iron, and of handicrafts in general, and models of mechanism in use among us.

All these, if deposited with us before the 10th day of April next, will be forwarded on to New York, free of charge, where the sender or contributor is unable to defray the expense or transportation on the same. An ample warehouse has been provided, and the Secretary of the Committee Mr. M. TARVER, will attend to the reception of all articles sent to us, and give you certificates for the same. Hoping that we shall have the hearty encouragement and united cooperation of our citizens in this great measure, and that without delay, we remain,

Very respectfully,

H. A. PROUT, Chairman.	
L. M. KENNETT,	CHAS. P. CHOUTEAU,
WM. H. BELCHER,	THOS. S. O'SULLIVAN,
A. S. MITCHELL,	L. V. BOGY,
A. B. CHAMBERS,	THORNTON GRIMSLEY.

Since the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi, there has been extracted from them not less than sixteen hundred millions of dollars! The vein is said to be as rich now as ever it was; but it is not worked for the want of mechanical force, such as steam, and the facilities which steam alone can furnish.

Description of Cattle.

The following description of the structural formation of a good Ayrshire, is from an English Agricultural paper. It will we think be found that the same points generally indicate the same in what we call our 'native' cows, in the choice of milkers.

We will in proceeding to describe the most prominent features of the best kind of cattle for producing milk, confine ourselves to the Ayrshire, as these are the only breed in Scotland that are reared principally for their power of secreting the lactic fluid.—The particular points in the structural formation can be

understood by those having a knowledge of stock, without giving cuts. To those who do not understand stock we refer them to the cuts previously given in describing the Short-horns.

The head of both male and female should be small, rather long and tapering towards the muzzle which should be darker than the color of the skin, the eye large, lively but not too prominent. In both bull and cow the jaw bone should be strong and open behind, to admit of the throat being fully developed, where it passes from the head into the neck. The horns should be small, clean, crooked, and placed at considerable distance from one another at the setting on. The ears rather large, and orange tipped in the inside. The neck long, slender, tapering towards the head, and having the appearance of hollowness; the skin and throat loosely attached to the lower part of the neck. The point of the wither or shoulder should be thin. The shoulder blades should be close above, with a very slight covering of muscle. The chest, fore quarters and neck should be light. The hind quarters large, and somewhat heavy. The back should be straight, gradually widening from the point of the shoulders towards the hook bones. These should be wide raised at the points, and presenting a somewhat scraggy look. The ribs towards the belvis should be wide and circular. These, with the joints, should appear open. The carcass should gradually deepen towards the hind quarters, and these should be deep. Dairy stock can scarcely be too long in the quarters. The quarters with the pelves should be roomy—the buttocks should be square and somewhat fleshy—the distance between the top of the tail and the hock joints should be extreme.—The hock joints should be broad, as well as the legs above and beneath these joints.—The fore and hind legs should be short somewhat delicately formed at the joints as well as at the fetlock, and the animal should appear short legged. The feet should be round, somewhat large and strong. The tail should be set on rather at a curve, than at right angles. It should be long, tapering towards the point, and the quantity of hair to the

point should be moderate. The form of the milk vessel is of paramount importance. It can scarcely be too capacious; it should be well placed forward on the belly and appear behind the line of the thighs. It should have a somewhat square form, but not low, heavy, nor loose, nor fleshy. The color of udder is by some also deemed of great importance. It should be rather white than brown, except the color of the skin be wholly brown or black. The milk veins should be large and prominent, the teats should be placed wide apart rather small and pointing forwards.

Next in importance to the form of the udder is the touch. The skin should be thin, having the soft feel of a fine kid glove.—The hair should be soft and somewhat woolly. The color should be distinct; dark red, or approaching to black, are both fashionable. The colors, if two should be arranged in blotches or small patches; light fawns are not uncommon, but are not deemed hardy; some are beautifully spotted with red on a white ground. The very light colors approaching to white are objectionable. A dash of the Alderney, as well as of the West Highlander, can sometimes be discerned, particularly in the color of the best Ayrshires; but the breed as a whole presents a characteristic distinctness of colors as well as of form. The animal when walking should have a gay and somewhat jaunty appearance, and present all the signs of a constitution. This latter point has been too much overlooked in judging of Ayrshire stock. The bull, if in a fair condition, should have an equal covering of fatty flesh all over the body, every part of it being clothed as it were with flesh. The skin soft, with the hair silky to the touch; and although he should be less feminine in appearance than a cow, he should not be too masculine looking. The muscles of both sexes particularly the female, should be somewhat slender. These will be best observed along the neck.

In judging of dairy stock, the first point is unquestionably the udder; the second, the touch; the third, the upper pointing of the hooks; the length of quarters; the fifth, roominess of the pel-

vis; the sixth, arching of the short ribs. The eye, size of jaw-bone, the form of neck, color &c., following the other points in somewhat the same order as in the Short horn. The medium size is usually preferred. The breed as a whole is diminished in size from the system rearing to which we have previously alluded. Full feeding the stock when young is known to injure their milk-secreting qualities, and is therefore generally carefully avoided.

What can Government do for Agriculture?

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in his address before the Bristol Agricultural Society, spoke at some length on this subject. His ideas in relation to what can be done for American Agriculture by actual protection are comprised in the following paragraph:

‘The great agricultural want of our country is the want of consumers and not of producers, of mouths and not of hands, of markets and not of crops. And this a want of which no Government protection, like that which has been or may be afforded to manufactures or to commerce, can possibly supply. On the contrary, that sort of protection would only increase the difficulty and aggravate the disease.’

He then proceeds to consider what Government can do for Agriculture, and in this connection says:

‘In the first place, it can adopt systematic, comprehensive and permanent measures for ascertaining from year to year, or certainly from census to census, the actual condition of our country in relation to Agriculture, the quantity of land under cultivation, the proportion of cultivated land devoted to the production of different articles of food, the relation of production to population in the various States and in the country at large, the comparative productiveness of the same crops in different parts of the Union and under different modes of culture, and generally whatever details may be included in a complete statistical account of American Agriculture. Our commercial and navigating statistics are already provided for, as incidental to our revenue system. We need similar returns both of our agriculture and our manufactures, and I should

not be sorry to have them committed to a common Bureau.

In the next place, Government, State, and National, can encourage Agricultural Science and promote Agricultural Education. This subject has been so nearly exhausted, during the last year or two, by President Hitchcock's report to our own Legislature, by Dr. Lee's reports to the Patent Office at Washington, and by the lectures and addresses in which it has been treated in all parts of the country, I propose to notice it very briefly.

Undoubtedly the noble system of Common School education, which is already in existence among us, and for which we can never be too grateful to our Puritan Fathers, is itself no small aid to the cause of agriculture. The farmers, and the farmers' children, enjoy their full share of its benefits. It furnishes that original subsoil plowing to the youthful mind, which is essential to the success of whatever culture it may be destined to undergo. There is no education, after all, which can take the place of rearing, writing, and keeping accounts; and the young man who is master of these elemental arts, and whose eye has been sharpened by observation, and his mind trained to reflection, and his heart disciplined to a sense of moral and religious responsibility—and these are the great ends and the great achievements of our common schools—will not go forth to the work of his life, whether it be manual or mental, whether of the loom or anvil, the pen or the plow, without the real, indispensable requisites for success. The great secret and solution of the wonderful advance which has been witnessed of late years in all the useful arts, has been the union of the thinking mind and the working hand in the same person. Heretofore, for long ages, they have been everywhere separated. One set of men have done the thinking, and another set of men have done the working. The land has been tilled, the loom has been tended, the hammer and the hoe have been wielded, by slaves, or by men hardly more intelligent or independent than their brute yoke-fellows. In other countries, to a considerable extent, and even in our own, so far as one region and one race are concerned,

this separation still exists. But a change has been brought about by the gradual progress of free institutions; and in the free States of our own country especially, we see a complete combination of the working hand and the thinking mind, in the same human frame. This has been the glorious result of our common school system, the cost of which, great as it has been and still is, has been remunerated a thousand fold, even in a mere pecuniary way, by the improvements, inventions, discoveries, and savings of all sorts, which have been made by educated labor, in all the varied departments of human industry. It is now everywhere seen and admitted, that the most expensive labor which can be employed, is ignorant labor, and fortunately there is very little of it left in the American market.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Caloric Ship Ericsson.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

We have to-day the gratification of chronicling an event in which the whole world is deeply interested, whose effect is to subject a new element to the power of man, and which is destined to form a new era in the history of commerce and navigation, and give an increased impetus to the strides of civilization. On Wednesday last, the Ericsson, the pioneer of a new system, the first ship constructed on the principle of propulsion by means of caloric, or heated air, made her trial trip down the bay with the most complete success. The important bearings of this enterprise on all great maritime and commercial interests, and the universal anxiety felt in the issue of the experiment, have induced us to devote a considerable space of this morning's Herald to precise and circumstantial detail of the trial trip, and to a minute description of the magnificent ship in which the experiment has been tried. The report will be found in another portion of our columns, and will, no doubt, prove extremely interesting and acceptable to our readers.

The triumphant solution given to the caloric problem by this trial trip, is calculated to elate to the utmost the friends of the enterprise, and to dispel the doubts and disbelief of those who smiled in-

credulously at the very mention of the word caloric.

Few men could be found sufficiently daring to hazard the capital necessary for such an undertaking, and Captain Ericsson was for more than twenty years reluctantly forced to make his own brain the sole repository of the theory he had constructed. It is a matter for pride, however, that New York was destined to give to the world the first realization of the grand project, and that it was one of our own enterprising merchants, who furnished the means necessary to carry it into execution.

In this age of invention the discovery of motive power as a property of heated air, ranks as one of the first among the wonders of which this century has been so fecund. Not only is the establishment of the principle, in itself, one of the most curious discoveries of modern science, but its practical application to the purpose of locomotion is pregnant with the most beneficial effects to mankind. The supplanting of steam by caloric, which will in time follow the introduction of the new principle, has numerous and incalculable advantages. Chief among these is the immense saving of fuel which will attend the adoption of the new system. *While a steamship of the same size of the Ericsson would consume on an average sixty or seventy tons of coal in the twenty-four hours, the latter would be fully supplied during the same time by six tons,* thus effecting a saving in this article of nine-tenths, so that a voyage round the world can be made without stopping at any intermediate place for fuel. The space now required for stowing coal can then be appropriated to carrying freight; and, not the least item in its favor, the disastrous accidents to which steamers are now liable cannot by possibility occur with caloric ships. Besides these advantages, the machinery of a ship built on the plan of the Ericsson will be of comparatively small cost, and will not require half the number of firemen and engineers; and so simple and easily managed is the machinery, that we learn that Captain Ericsson considers it unnecessary to accompany the vessel on her first voyage to London, but will confide her

to a competent engineer, he himself remaining in New York to engage in building other engines for the owners of the new ship. This is the strongest proof that could be afforded of the complete, and we no doubt, well placed confidence, which he has in his invention.

We wonder what, since caloric has become a real entity, will be the thought of those old fogies who scoffed and ridiculed the idea of employing it as a motive power, and who are always so prone to address human intelligence as the ancient Danish king did the waves of the sea, 'Thus far mayest thou go, and no further.' Vain and ridiculous as was the injunction of Canute to the deaf sea, is the spirit which would be disposed thus to set limits to man's progress in knowledge. The idea of using steam as a propelling power was, as we know, derided by the wise men of the day, just as the theory of supplanting it by caloric has been by the sages of the present. And yet the former has, within a generation, revolutionized society; and the latter has been, by the successful experiment of yesterday, established as a real, practical, and mighty fact.

If the first half of the nineteenth century has been distinguished beyond all ages in the eternity of the past, for those triumphs of human knowledge, the telegraph and the steam engine, and for having subjected the elements of steam and electricity to the control of man, and make them subservient to his comfort and happiness—so the beginning of the second half will be no less remarkable in having made available to the same ends another element, in which a motive power was hitherto unknown to exist. The name of Ericsson, the inventor and applier of this novel system of locomotion, deserves to be classed among those of the great benefactors of their race; and is perhaps destined to occupy as high a niche in the temple of fame as Watt, Fulton, or Fitch. And this great commercial metropolis of the New World will enjoy the enviable honor of having first given form and substance to the idea of the inventor. It is impossible to estimate its effects on existing interests; time alone can solve the problem.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY, 1853.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled-for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand—

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.

2. That no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another year with directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

ADVERTISE!! We extract from the letter of a Howard county correspondent, the following remarks in relation to advertising;

"Tell that man who has so extensive a wagon making establishment, some where a mile or so out, he makes all sorts of 'dug outs,' that he must **ADVERTISE** if he wants our custom. He made a wagon with seats on elliptic springs that a cousin of mine bought to go to Texas. I want two or three of them, and others want them; but we do not know his name. Tell him to put in his advertisement, if he wants Howard county custom.

Tell those who make **REFRIGERATORS** also to advertise for many of us want them up here.

In a word, tell each and every one that wants to be known, in any branch of business, that you have got a letter from your Howard correspondent that he, yes, he himself must let us know who he is and where he holds forth; that when we come down to the city, as a good many of us will do next spring and summer, to ride after the Iron Horse, we may know where to get what we want. Mrs. A. will also please recommend some Ladies Shoe store, that advertises; for the Ladies up here wear out many shoes, and they are connoisseurs in their boots and gaiters."

The way we are treated by those who owe us.

In our January issue we sent out bills to all our subscribers who owe us for more than one year, and in some cases to those who owe us

for 1852 only. We supposed that no reasonable man would take exceptions to this and that every liberal hearted man in consideration of the fact that we had waited upon him for two or three or four years would not only pay up for the past, but also pay for the present year.

By the answers which we receive to these missives we are able to judge pretty accurately of the kind of men we have to deal with.—For instance, does not such a letter as this tell:

Near Hannibal, Jan. 8, 1853.

Enclosed is five dollars in full of account rendered, and payment in advance for Vols. 5 and 6. W. P. S.

Now contrast the above with this from a man who owes us two dollars, and sent no money to pay it in his letter. We should expect such a man to leave for Texas.

Danville, Jan. 13, 1853.

GENTS:—You will please discontinue sending the Valley Farmer to me, as I expect to leave for Texas. G. H. B.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER for January comes out in a new dress, with J. A. Wight as Editor and Dr. Kennicott as Horticultural Editor. It is very much improved in its appearance, and is well filled with sound practical matter.

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, published at Boston by W. S. King, is one of the raciest and best Agricultural publications on our exchange list. It numbers among its contributors some of the best writers of the day. Among these are M. P. Wilder, Prof. Mapes, A. W. Dodge, Levi Bartlett, George Jaques, and others. In the last received number we notice the following justly deserved compliment to B. C. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. In speaking of the 'Transactions' for 1851, he says:

We shall take early occasion to review the book at length. Such a work—so filled with valuable information,—so excellently arranged,—so elegantly illustrated,—so exquisitely executed, typographically—Massachusetts may expect to send forth; when her Board of Agriculture is completed by the election of a competent **SECRETARY**. Such a work the Rhode Island State Society, with her invested fund of nearly \$20,000. will be able to issue, when they are fitted out with a salaried Secretary, whose sole duty it shall be to watch and to encourage R. I. Agriculture. **THE SECRETARY** is the motive power! Had we all a Col. Johnson, we would all have such an annual volume; and such success in all other respects, as the N. Y. Society. Long life to the Colonel! May his hearty laugh be heard fifty years hence, and his shadow never be less in the land!

THE HEN FEVER.—By the following letter, which was handed us for publication, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we should infer that this epidemic is getting 'no better' very fast.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Your favor came to hand a day or two since, enclosing ten dollars. The chicken fever since you were here has been so high and is at this present time, that there is not a good specimen to be had at any price, and white fowls are entirely out of the market. I sold the last pair of White for \$25, and have orders for some half a dozen more pairs at the same price; but they cannot be had. I wrote to Boston for some and one of the most distinguished fowl breeders there, wrote me he would give almost any price for good specimens, and they were scarcer there than ever. My own stock is reduced down to scarcely enough to breed from.

I saw a pair of Grey Chittagongs belonging to a passenger who came on the cars a few days since. I offered him \$15 for them; he said they cost him \$20 in New York City. I am sorry that I cannot fill your order. Enclosed please find the \$10.

J. VAN DUSEN.

To Munson Beach, St. Louis.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—We have received a file of this valuable periodical from the commencement of volume eight, for which the publishers will accept our thanks. The Scientific American is an eminently *practical* work, and as such should be in the hands of every mechanic and farmer in the land. Here he can learn what is being accomplished in the world of inventive genius and science, better than any other publication in the country. It is published by Munn & Co., New York city, at \$2 per annum.

THE MUSICAL REVIEW AND CHORAL ADVOCATE.—We have received the first number of this valuable publication, and we think it well worthy of the patronage of all lovers of music. It is printed in quarto form, upon superior paper, each number containing three or four pages of music, consisting of songs, glees, chants, hymns, anthems, &c. Price \$1 per year. Address C. M. CADY, New York.

N. Y. AGRICULTOR.—What is the reason that we have been overlooked, friend Allen? You promised to send us the specimen number, but you never did it, neither have you ever sent us

your paper at all. Do you think we are too far off, or too ugly, or too insignificant? Trot it along, will you?

THE WESTERN PLOW BOY, in his best suit, (which is a very becoming one by the way,) came whistling into our sanctum the other day, holding out to us his good right hand saluting us with 'Please Ex.' To be sure we will: and furthermore we will venture to predict that such a likely intelligent *boy* as he is will ere long become a man among men. The Western Plow Boy is devoted to Agriculture and the Agriculturist, it is published at Fort Wayne, Ind. by R. D. Turner, and J. P. Jenks, semi-monthly, at \$1 per annum.

FARM FOR SALE.—We would call the attention of persons wishing to purchase a good farm in Illinois to an advertisement of such a one in this issue. We understand that this farm is a very desirable one, and we know it is a good location. The owner of it being desirous of engaging in other business, will give a good bargain to the purchaser.

MARION AND RALLS.—A correspondent at Hannibal writes as follows: 'enclosed is five dollars for account rendered, and payment in advance for volume 5 and 6—this year and the next—of the Valley Farmer. During the approaching summer we hope to see an Agricultural Society in this (Ralls,) and Marion counties, when I hope your valuable efforts in behalf of the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley, will be properly appreciated by the farmers of Northwestern Missouri.

ENCOURAGING.—It is no uncommon thing for us to receive letters full of encouragement from our friends in the country, but we do not know when we have received one more to the purpose than the following, which came to hand just as our paper was going to press:

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 31, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I determined the other day to say something in favor of the Valley Farmer, a paper which has gained in favor very fast with me for the short acquaintance I have had with it. I saw only six men and all of them consented very cheerfully to take it. I intend to send you a host of names as soon as I can see the people in my neighborhood.

Yours Respectfully,

W. G. SINGLETON.

MISTAKES.—In sending out our bills last month, we sent some bills to persons who had paid—generally to agents who had pocketed the money, and in one or two instances where the credits had been wrongly entered on our books. Some of these persons are as indignant as though we had actually cheated them out of half they are worth—and we say now, to one and all, that we do not want any person who has paid either to us or any body else, to pay again; and wherever an incorrect bill has been sent, we will cheerfully correct it, on being informed of the fact.

THE BRUNSWICK PACKETS.—Having traveled the past season on these beautiful boats, we can speak knowingly of their good accommodations and the gentlemanly and kind treatment of all their officers and servants. During our journeying on the *Kate Swinney*, in particular, when our dear partner was suffering under very severe and dangerous illness, we received every attention and kindness, and we can with confidence recommend all the boats to the patronage of the traveling community. We know of no more pleasant excursion than a voyage on one of these boats to the pleasant and flourishing towns on the Missouri.

RECEIPTS.—We intended in this number to publish a list of payments for the Farmer, but have been compelled to omit it. It will appear next month.

Cures for the Bite of Snakes.

In some parts of the country, persons who are bitten with snakes are cured with whiskey, by making them intoxicated. We have read of, and been informed of a number of cures by this method of alcoholic application. We have also been informed that tobacco in a moist state applied to the bite is also an effectual cure. Recent English papers gives an account of a young man who was bitten a short time ago in the Zoological Gardens of London, by a cobra snake, and from the effects of which he died in a short time. A correspondent has written to the 'London Expositor' on the subject and cites a great number of cases in which a volatile caustic alkali named *Eue de Luce* was applied inside and out with complete success. The receipt for making this is not given in the 'Expositor,' but we have found it in another place, and as the cases cited were persons bitten by the hooded snake, the most venomous in the world, and as the said liquid

is now used in the East Indies with perfect success, the receipt for making it is somewhat valuable.

'Take 4 ounces of the rectified spirit of wine, and dissolve in 10 or 12 grains of white soap; filter this solution and dissolve it in a drachm of rectified oil of amber and filter again. Mix as much of this solution with a strong solution of the carbonate of ammonia in a glass bottle, which, when sufficiently shook, will produce a beautiful milky liquid. If any cream is formed on the surface, more of the spirit of wine must be added.'

This is applied to the bite, and about forty drops given as a drink at the same time, this is done as soon as possible and repeated in about ten minutes, when no more will be required for half an hour, and after that the cure is expected to be complete.

POPULATION OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY.—We last week gave the leading facts in regard to the population of Lafayette county. To-day, we give the classification, and shall begin with the towns, viz: Lexington, (population,) 2,882; Wellington 241; Dover 281; Waverly 277. Whole population, 14,511.

The number of persons taught to read and write, 5,857. Deaf and dumb, 5—one in Lexington township, and the remaining four in Washington. Blind, 2—one in Lexington, the other others in Sni-a-Bar township. No paupers reported.—[Lex. Express.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY IN SUGAR-MAKING.—An improvement has been made in the management of sugar plantations, in the discovery that bagasse, the sugar cane after it is crushed can be used for fuel. The transportation of the waste to the swamps, river and bayou, has been a heavy tax to the planters, occupying no inconsiderable time and labor. The steam to drive the sugar engine is now generated by burning bagasse. This discovery was made years ago, however by a northerner, for the definition of the word bagasse, according to Webster, is 'sugar cane crushed, used for fuel.'

The Massachusetts Ploughman gives the measurement of four apple trees set five years ago, when three years from the bud. The soil was of quite moderate fertility. Their present circumference, one foot from the ground, is fifteen inches each. This rapid growth is owing to the careful transplanting mulching with straw manure and peat, washing the stems with potash lye and keeping the ground in good tilling.

There are six acres of barrelled pork, three tiers high, at Louisville, and about six acres of live hogs in pens. That is, we suppose, about twenty-four acres of pork, in the whole.

Mysterious Conduct of a Dog.

The editor of the *Green Mountain Freeman*, published at Montpelier, Vt., gives the following item of personal experience:

To the many remarkable anecdotes related of the dog, we have one to add from our own personal experience. When just starting in our profession, we slept for a short time alone in our office, much disliking to do so, because we were occasionally subject to severe fits of the incubus, or night mare, from which we used to depend on others to arouse us. One day, our door was beset by a small, red, stranger dog, that seemed singularly intent on entering. We drove him away twice; but he as often returned and manifested the same earnest desire to come in. Being somewhat surprised at this, and knowing that no one who could be his master had been there that day, we at length opened the door, and by words and gestures invited him to come in. Joyfully availing himself of the liberty, he entered; and, without seeming to look round for any one, quietly lay down under the table, where he remained until bed-time; when we tried to make him go out. But he absolutely refused, and being struck with the singularity of the animal's conduct throughout we concluded to let him remain for the night, and after procuring some food for him, retired to our bed, which was in a small adjoining room, the entrance to which from the office, we always for the sake of better air, left open.

Some time during that night, we were visited by a frightful fit of the nightmare, from which though perfectly conscious, we probably should have never come out without assistance. At our first groan the dog bounded to our bedside, and commenced barking. Finding this did no good, he mounted the bed, and barked in our face. Failing in this, also he stripped down the bed clothes, and fell to pawing our chest, most furiously, till he tore the skin, which instantly broke the horrid spell; and we arose with a feeling of gratitude for the interposition, as we could never help viewing it, more intense than any we remember to have ever experienced. We would have gladly always kept the dog, but the next morning, when we opened the door, he passed out; and, as if his mission was ended, trotted away, never to be seen by us again.

POTATO ROT.—The Cape Girardeau Eagle has the following communication:

"The undersigned takes this method of making known to the farming part of community, and others interested, that he has ascertained a sure preventive of the Potato Rot, which has been successfully tried for three years, while potatoes grown in fields adjoining where it was not used were all destroyed by the rot. It not only pre-

vents the potato from rotting, but improves its quality, causes them to grow much larger in size, and consequently producing more per acre. The first season they yielded five hundred bushels per acre, and most of them of an enormous size. The process is this: Take one peck of fine salt and two pecks of Plaster of Paris, or the same quantity of Nova Scotia Plaster, (which is best, if you can get it,) and mix the salt and plaster thoroughly together, and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, sprinkle a table spoonful of the mixture on the main vines of each hill next to the ground, (a table spoonful to each hill) and be sure to get it on the vine next the ground, as it is ascertained that the rot proceeds from the sting of an insect in the vine which penetrates through the heart of the vine to the potatoe, and the above mixture coming in contact with the vine at the ground kills the effect produce from the sting so that it does not affect the potatoe. Any farmer who wishes to obtain a good crop of potatoes would do well to try it." H. P.

JACKSON, Mo., Jan. 30, 1852.

Fruit Catalogue—Valuable List.

The second session of American Pomological Society was held in Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th of September 1852. It was well attended by distinguished Pomologists from various sections of the Union, and we give below the last revised list of varieties recommended by this Society. It is a valuable one to the farmer and fruit grower, and should be preserved to refer to when selecting trees for the fruit yard or orchard.

Fruits worthy of General Cultivation.

APPLES—American Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Bullock's Pippin, Danver's Winter sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Summer Rose, Swaar, Vandervere, White Seek-no-Further, Wine Apple or Hays, Winesap, Gravenstein, Hubbardst on Nonsuch, Large Yellow Bough, Lady Apple, Porter, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet; and for particular localities—Canada Red, Esopus (Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin, Northern Spy, Yellow Belle Fleur.

PEARS—Ananas d'Ete, Andrews, Belle L'arative, or Fondante d'Autome; Buerre d'Anjon, Buerre d'Aremburg, Buerre Bose; Bloodgood, Buffum, Dearborn's Seeding, Doyenne d'Ete, Flemish Beauty, Fulton, Golden Buerre of Bilboa, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Madeleine, Paradise d'Automne, Rostiezer, Seckel, Tyson, Urbaniste, Uvedale's St. Germain, for baking; Vicar of Wakefield, Williams' Bon Cretien, or Bartlett; Winter Nelis; and for particular localities, Grey Doyenne, White Doyenne.

APRICOTS—Breda, Large Early, Moorpark.

NECTARINES—Downton, Early Violet, El-ruge.

PEACHES—Bergen's Yellow, Cooledge's Favorite, Crawford's Late, Early York, serrated;

Early York, large; George IVth, Grosse Mignonne, Old Nixon Free, Morris White; and for particular localities; Heath Cling.

Plums—Blecker Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Frost Gage, Green Gage; Jefferson, Lawrence's Favorite, Purple Gage, Purple Favorite, Washington; and for particular localities, Imperial Gage.

Cherries—Belle Magnifique, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Downer's Late, Elton, Early Richmond, for cooking; Gratton, or Bigarreau, Knight's Early Black, May Duke.

Grapes—(Under Glass,) Black Hamburg, Black Prince, Black Frontignan, Chasselas de Fontainebleu, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, White Muscat of Alexandria; Open culture, Catawba, Isabella.

Raspberries—Fastolf, Franconia, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp.

Strawberries—Boston Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Jenny's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet.

Currants—Black Naples, May's Victoria, Red Dutch, White Dutch, White Grape.

Gooseberries—Crown Bob, Early Sulphur, Green Gage, Green Walnut, Red Champagne, Houghton's Seedling, Ironmonger, Laurel, Warrington, Woodward's, White Smith.

New varieties which promise well.

Apples—Autumn Bough, Hawley, Melon, Northern Spy, Mether, Smoke House.

Pears—Brandywine, Brande's St. Germain, Buerre Giffard, Chancellor, Doyenne Boussock, Duchess d'Orleans, Duchesse d'Berri, Diller, Jaloise d'Fontenay, Vendee, Kirtland, Limon, Manning's Elizabeth, Noveau Poiteau, Onondaga, Ott, Pratt, Paradise d'Autonne, St. Michael Archange, Steven's Genesee, Striped Madelaine, Van Assene, Doyenne Goweault.

Plums—McLaughlin, Prince's Yellow Gage, St. Martin's Quetche, Rivers' Favorite.

Cherries—Bigarreau Montreuse de Bayay, Early Purple Guigne, Reine Hortense.

Grape—Dianna.

Raspberries—Knevett's Giant.

Strawberries—Burr's New Pine.

Substitute for tobacco. It is said that a chemist has invented a substitute for tobacco. It is made of guano, and will doubtless soon supercede the weed, as it is just as nasty and a good deal cheaper.

To kill lice on poultry. Boil onions several hours, thicken the water with meal, and feed to the poultry.

Exports of Rocheport.—A friend at Rocheport, Boone county, says the *Missouri Statesman*, furnishes us the following interesting statistics in regard to the exports of that place during the year 1851 and 1852:

Exported in 1851: 670 hhd. tobacco; 80 boxes manufactured do; 189 bales hemp; 396 coils rope; 21,423 bushels wheat; 377 bushels oats; 1,465 bushels corn; 408 bushels rye; 192 casks bacon; 127 kegs lard; 42 barrels lard; 77 tierces lard; 1,125 lbs. feathers; 176 bushels flaxseed; 719 hides; 17 barrels butter; 19 kegs butter; 1,745 bushels dried apples; 457 barrels green apples; 117 bushels dried peaches.

Exported in 1852: 515 hhd. tobacco; 224 boxes manufactured tobacco; 112 bales hemp; 957 coils rope; 12,032 bushels wheat; 205 casks bacon; 187 kegs lard; 169 barrels lard; 19 tierces lard; 1,365 lbs. feathers; 110 bushels flaxseed; 688 hides; 9 barrels butter; 36 kegs butter; 28 jars butter; 2,145 bushels dried apples; 302 barrels green apples; 75 bushels dried peaches; 2,200 lbs. tallow; 4,298 gallons stone ware; 725 lbs. wool; 4,234 pieces bulk pork.

ST LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Cattle in the yards has been light during the week past. The week closes with a very light stock on hand. Prices remain without change. Prime No. 1 sell readily at \$5 50, second \$5. The present high prices of Beef and Pork in California, and the increasing demand there, will have a tendency to cause dealers to transport, hazardedly, large quantities of Live Stock to said market the coming spring, thus draining the country of the best Cattle, will without doubt cause an unusual scarcity, the effect of which is being already felt in this market, as speculators in the western counties and in Iowa have already commenced gathering Cattle for the opening spring trade. Shippers have sent forward but few cattle the past week.

Hogs have been coming in pretty freely for some days yet the market is not overstocked. Sales for large sized Hogs are active; farmers are yet disposed to hold on for higher prices, which during the week have ruled high, ranging, from \$5 25 to \$6 30 per hundred for the largest. Slaughtered hogs have come in with a rush from the opposite side of the river for several days, which has caused a diminution in rates. Yesterday and to-days sales are somewhat dull at \$5 25 a \$5 50 per hundred.

SHEEP are without doubt very scarce throughout this region of the country, Speculators find but few; city butchers are troubled to procure enough of good quality for stall use. One drove containing 160 head were sold on the opposite side of the river yesterday at \$2 75 all round. Usual rates, when selected, from to \$2 50 \$3 20.

CALVES—Very few in market to-day. Demand is active for butcher's use.

FAMILY COWS—None in market. Demand not active.—*Intelligencer*, Jan. 29, 1853.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by
Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Domestic Happiness.

We saw in an exchange a piece entitled, 'The thoughts and doings of a Housekeeper,' and we should have copied it for the benefit of our readers, if it had not been entirely void of any motive above the mere satisfying of the natural appetites. The writer says she loves 'independence'; she *can get up*, and knows how to get breakfast for her household. All this is good, but she ought to feel more thankful than independent, and remember that there are those who know how to prepare a good breakfast as well as herself, and to whom it would be a great privilege to oversee or cook a breakfast for their dear families, but to whom God in his wise and good providence has denied this great blessing, by laying his afflictive hand upon them, and confining them to their solitary chambers for days and months; and must such a family be miserable, cross and unkind to each other because their breakfast, being committed to the care of indifferent help, was not so nice as though prepared by the hand of an affectionate wife and mother?

The writer of the piece alluded to says if their coffee had not been so clear, or their biscuit so nicely browned, the children might have been cross to each other, and father and sons might have gone to the shop, have spoiled jobs and made every body miserable around them: all because breakfast was not prepared to suit them—how *wicked* and foolish. Such a mother had better spend more time in future in caring for the hearts, than for the appetites of her family; in preparing for the time when her *head* and *hands* will be laid low, when the clouds of the valley will lay heavily upon her breast. For we are *mortal*, and it becomes us to *think* of these things. We ought to teach our families to be thankful for even having their lawful appetites gratified; and calm and quiet when circumstances and providence prevents it. They ought to be taught to eat whatever is set before them, asking no questions for conscience sake. That invalid mother may prepare more abundant and richer food for the

hearts of her family in one month than that independent mother ever did, in all her life for the appetites of her household—for 'the LIFE is more than meat.'

We do not believe it is right to feel so independent, or to inculcate such principles into the minds of our children, and we do not think it is right for any husband to be cross or impatient if his breakfast is not always cooked to perfection. Neither do we think any son ought to be in bed till breakfast is ready, and if the biscuits are not cooked to suit him to be cross and petulant.

We believe that order in domestic arrangements saves much time, and gives a degree of domestic tranquility; and to have our breakfast in good season, well done, and cooked in the nicest possible manner is calculated to make all pleasant, but to make a god of our appetites, and to be disappointed and vexed, and cross, and to treat friends and those we love in a harsh manner, and to speak 'crusty to neighbors,' all because the coffee was not cleared, or the meat not done to perfection, is too heathenish to be practised in our christian country. Order and good cooking are very desirable, and no one can prize them more than ourself, but there are things above them, and to rest the tranquility of our minds upon them will be resting on a sandy foundation, and we may be bitterly disappointed for 'it is not the whole of life to live.' We do not think any husband is worthy to be loved, if, when by some accident his coffee is not cleared to suit him, he should destroy the happiness of his family by impatience to his innocent children, or crossness to her he ought to love as his own life. We do not think it is right to uphold such a standard of happiness as depends upon a cup of clear coffee, good biscuit or well browned meat. We do not think it is worthy of any one who writes to justify any husband, father, or son, or any member of the family in the indulgence of a morose and wicked temper because the reverse of his wishes sometimes happens. Our comfort and peace of mind ought not to depend upon the pampering of our appetites.

How often does God in his all-wise providence interfere with the domestic arrangements of families well known for their good

management and order! How often has a darling child been laid on a bed of languishing, and the father and children been deprived of their perfect cook—the wife and mother—who can not be induced to leave the bedside of that beloved little one till signs of returning health relieve her anxiety; and then worn out by watching, anxiety; and fatigue, she is herself laid upon a bed of sickness and suffering. If such a family's happiness consists in the gratifying of their appetites, and having every thing to their minds, then they are doomed to many disappointments, and *that* pleasantness and cheerfulness that depends upon circumstances is not worth having, for it can not bear the interference of God's various providences. Our happiness must depend upon something deeper than outward circumstances, and

If happiness have not her home
And culture in the heart,
We may be wise of flesh or heart,
But never can be blest.

Flowers.

The season is fast approaching when it will be time to make gardens, and we hope our lady readers and even the children will not forget to cultivate the flowers. Aside from having a place for them near the house, around the doors and windows, plant them in the vegetable garden; wherever you *can* put in a flower seed, and when you gather vegetables these lovely mementoes will spring up to greet you like friends, and welcome you to all the bounties and luxuries of the garden.

The wife, as she returns laden with the increase of the garden, can pluck a few flowers expressive of that undying love and care for him who chose her in her bud of youth, worth, and beauty, to bloom a rare flower by his side for life, for him to love and care for. As she drops them into his lap he will soon understand the sentiment; and these lovely innocent flowers will instantly recall the time when he chose her for the *very* sentiments which these sweet flowers express, when she was to him the loveliest flower that his eyes ever beheld, and now still more lovely in her full bloom of goodness and affection. Flowers can speak. The language of a simple flower may help us to keep alive the flame of conjugal love in the heart. They are full of meaning, and we can

convey our sentiments to those we love in these delicate and silent interpreters. Then let us cultivate them and learn their language. They will benefit us in many ways. They tend to make us more patient and gentle, besides, the cultivation of them is healthful to any age from the little child up to the mother. If we can not hoe potatoes and plow the corn, *we can* attend to the wants of the flowers, and nurse them, and they will 'pay us our wages.'

Position of Women.

We copy the following sketch of real life from the excellent address of HENRY F. FRENCH, of Exeter, N. H., before the York county Agricultural Society, at Saco, Me. We fear the unfavorable picture which he has so vividly presented, has too many living realities up and down the country, among the respectable class of our countrymen, although we hope none to the extent described.

Look, for a moment, at the condition of a majority of the wives of respectable farmers, aye, and of men of all other classes in your own country. What are the duties, which by general consent, devolve upon them?

What do *you*, sir, and *you*, expect of the lady who presides over your household? Did you ever consider for a moment, how many and various and constant are her trials?

You are, perhaps an amateur farmer; you have, like a true and thriving Yankee built a large and elegant house—not so much because you need it, as because your neighbors live in fine houses. And, besides, you are a growing man in the world, and have been Representative to the Legislature, and are *liable* to go to Congress, or be President of the United States. There is no knowing what may befall you, and it is well to keep up appearances in the world, and be ready for any honors that may be thrust upon you.

You have a large family of children, and they are all to be educated, and of course have no time to work. Your boys must be fitted for college, and your girls must be taught music, and French, and drawing, besides the common branches of learning. Your wife is expected to see that your elegant house and furniture are kept in order—that the children are kept neat and orderly, at all times. You have a fancy for Devon and Ayrshire and Short-horn cows, and perhaps exhibit them at the Annual Fair, and your wife must take interest enough in your affairs to look well to the dairy. You have a great propensity to clear up swamps, and build stone walls, and improve your farm, and your kitchen is filled with *hired men*, and nobody but your wife knows what to get for breakfast, dinner or supper, for them or the family.

Then you are a generous, hospitable sort of a fellow, and often invite your friends from

other towns, whom you happen to meet, home to dine, and your wife is relied on, to do the thing up handsomely, for the credit of the establishment; and, although the three youngest children have just had the whooping cough, and have kept her awake half the nights of the last month, the amiable lady is expected to appear at the table dressed like the wife of a gentleman, as bland as a moonbeam, and play the agreeable to her guests, with the same matronly grace, as if she had passed the whole morning over her books and music.

You expect to see your breakfast upon the table punctually at the hour, and the children washed and neatly dressed in their places, at the table. You expect to see the table handsomely laid, and the food properly cooked and served up. You expect the good lady to be ready and at leisure, at all times morning and evening, to receive calls, of friendship, or ceremony, and especially those of your own friends.

You expect to find your wardrobe always in perfect order, with no button, or loop or string missing. If a child is ill, there is nobody but the mother to watch over it by night or by day, and the depressing, never ceasing solitude, and exhausting offices due from a mother to her infant, can be neglected delegated to no other.

In short, sir, you expect your wife to be at the same time cook and chambermaid, lady and serving girl, nurse and seamstress and governess, laundress and dairymaid.

At length, you see, with a sad heart, that her eye is losing its lustre—that her form is becoming daily more frail—that the elasticity of her spirits is gone, and at last the thought, the sickening thought, is forced upon you, that she, whose *youthful* image, radiant with health and happiness, has never passed from your heart—she, who alone has remained to you true and constant, through sickness and health in trials and prosperity—she, the mother of your children, who has so long been about you and her pleasant household, like a good angel, doing all kind offices for you and your loved ones—she who is more to you than all the world beside—*may die*.

And now, perhaps, an effort is made to relieve her, and changes are effected in the household arrangements; and housekeepers, and servants are procured; the daughters are called on to aid in the domestic affairs, and the grand schemes of improvement are suspended, and no company is invited. But it is all in vain. The hectic flush is on her cheek, and sorrow and fearful forebodings sadden every heart.

For a time, almost like a pure spirit from the realms of bliss, she glides about from room to room, still watchful for the comfort of others, and forgetful of self.

But I will not attempt to fill up the picture,

and trace the sure decay of strength and beauty and life by slow consumption. At length—*‘there is rest in Heaven.’*

Have I exaggerated the trials of a New-England wife? I wish it were true that no one of us could call to mind an original, from which my picture might have been drawn! I wish it were true that no one of us were conscious of past thoughtlessness, or unreasonable exactions, by which an undue portion of life's burdens have been cast upon the sex least able to bear them.

Benevolence and Gratitude.

A TRUE STORY.

It was a raw bleak night; the rain was falling fast, while the wind blew in violent gusts. A Portsmouth night coach stopped at the principle inn of the town to change horses. The cold and wearied travellers alighted for a few minutes to enjoy the comfort of a blazing fire as well as to take refreshments.

‘Will you give a poor fellow a night's shelter in your hay-loft?’ asked a weather-beaten sailor addressing one of the ostlers who was fastening the harness.

‘No, not to such as you,’ answered the man; ‘you had better make the best of your way off, or you will get more than you bargained for, if you prowl about here any longer.’

‘Perhaps, young man,’ replied the tar, ‘you may one day be sent adrift upon the world without a penny to keep your head above the water; and as to honesty, I know better than to take what is not my own, if I had not a shoe to my foot.’

‘I would'nt trust you farther than I can see you,’ said the ostler; ‘and if you don't be off I'll make you.’

Peor Jack was turning away, hungry and foot-sore, when he was tapped on the shoulder by a lad who acted as stable-boy.

‘If you were to go down the road to that first little shop,’ he said, ‘Widow Smith would I dare say, let you sleep in her wood-house. She is a good old creature, and is always ready to help any one in distress.’

‘Thank you,’ said the sailor.

These few words caused a revulsion of feeling in the breast of the forlorn stranger; they told him that there still were hearts in which kindness flowed.

John Willis, on coming ashore, had been robbed of his little all, a thing of no uncommon occurrence, and he was now compelled to beg his way to London. He deeply felt the rebuffs he frequently met with. The prevalence of imposition frequently renders it hard for those who are really in need to get help, for their truthfulness is often questioned.

Jack followed the directions given him, but

he found the shop closed. He felt that it was an unseasonable hour—still the favorable account that he had received of its owner encouraged him to tap at the door. His summons was answered by the worthy dame, who, having listened compassionately to his tale of suffering, bade him enter and share her frugal meal. The tar entertained his benevolent hostess with a recital of some of the shipwrecks he had witnessed, and the narrow escapes he had himself had. And she piously directed his mind to the good Providence which had protected him and preserved him to the present hour, and the Savior who had died to redeem him. The repast over, the widow placed some clean dry straw in one corner of a shed attached to her dwelling, and with a very thankful heart the wearied traveler stretched himself upon it, and slept as soundly as if on a bed of down.

Before continuing his journey in the morning, Jack looked in to thank the good woman for the shelter she had given him; he found, however, a warm meal awaiting him. Having partaken of it and accepted a few pence to help him on his way, he departed with a hearty benediction from his hostess.

Ten years passed, and the little incident here recorded had long escaped the memory of all save one, of the parties concerned. Ten years had wrought many changes in the town and most of the inhabitants; but they had glided gently over the head of Widow Smith. The only alteration perceptible in her was that her hair had become more silvery, and her form was now slightly bent. She still continued her labors of love; and though her means were very limited, she was looked upon as the friend and neighbor of all who were sick, or in want.

One morning a large official looking letter was put into Mrs. Smith's hand by the postman. Its purport was to beg her attendance in London on the following day, when the writer said she would receive gratifying intelligence, which it was wished to communicate to herself personally. Much consultation and gossiping ensued. One of her neighbors thought it a hoax, to play the old lady a trick; another said it would be highly imprudent for a woman of her years to take such a journey, especially to trust herself alone in such a wicked place as London; while a third was quite sure that the writer had some evil design. It did appear a formidable undertaking to one who had never strayed ten miles from her native place. The widow's credulity had often been imposed upon, yet she would believe anything but that any one would intentionally deceive or wrong her. She had great confidence, too, in the protecting providence of God, whom she served in humble dependence on His grace in Christ, and therefore

felt no fear in complying with the request in the letter. Wherefore, notwithstanding the ridicule of some, and the remonstrance of others, the good dame started by the first coach which passed through on the morrow, and reached London in time to meet the appointment.

The address given her was at an inn, and on arriving there she was immediately ushered into a private apartment, where two respectable looking men were waiting to receive her. The widow's surprise was increased when one of them accosted her with the familiar phrase—

'How do you do, mother? Don't you remember me, my worthy?' added he, in answer to her half frightened, inquiring glance. 'I am Jack Willis, the sailor you housed and fed ten years ago, when he had neither money nor friends. I am now captain of a merchantman; and this gentleman,' turning to his companion, 'will, in my name, do the needful to settle an annuity of fifty pounds upon you as a proof of my gratitude for your kindness, and especially for your advice, which I hope, by God's mercy, led me to think of and to trust in him for salvation.'

The widow, unable to give utterance to the emotions of her swelling heart, burst into a flood of tears.

Widow Smith returned to her cottage home, thankful to God for his blessing on her humble efforts to benefit an humble creature in body and soul, and for his bountiful care for her, and delighted that she now had increased means of usefulness; and never after did she listen to a tale of suffering without thinking of poor Jack Willis.

Plants in Bedrooms.

Some persons are so fond of odoriferous plants and flower, as to have them in their bed-chamber. This is a very dangerous practice at night, many of them being so powerful to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants not in flower, and without smell, injure the air during the night, and in absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. A melancholy proof of this recorded by Dr. Curry, occurred at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Mr. Sheerbrook having frequently had his pinery robbed the gardener determined to sit up and watch. He accordingly posted himself, with a loaded fowling piece, in the greenhouse where it is supposed he fell asleep, and in the morning was found dead upon the ground, with all the appearance of suffocation, evidently occasioned by the discharge of mephitic gas from the plants during the night. Instances of men having slept in the woods during the night, and being found dead in the morning are common.

HOG STATISTICS—The Prospect.—

From all the information we have been able to gather, says the Louisville Courier of 25th, there will be an excess in the number of hogs packed throughout the West this season over last, of fully 200,000 hogs. In the average weight of the hog packed, it is estimated that there will be a falling off of five per cent. The deficiency of lard is estimated at ten per cent.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the number of hogs packed there, from all sources, at \$61,871—a gain of nearly 10,000 over the previous year. The excess in this city is 10,000, in Indiana 116,000, and Ohio 40,000. From other points, full returns have not been received.

During the past week, prices of provisions have been dull, and at Cincinnati mess Pork had declined fully \$1 25 per bbl. but by our despatches last night, it appears that the market had assumed a decided and firmer tone.—Holders here are firm at an advance on Cincinnati prices, with, however, no sales. It is estimated that upward of 100,000 barrels of Pork have been put up by our packers this season.

PRESERVING PROPERTIES OF COFFEE.—M. E. Robin speaks highly of the preserving properties of coffee. For example, meat dipped in coffee, rather strong, which had been allowed to cool, and then left in the air for three days, has been preserved without any change worth mentioning. Since last November, 1851, it has assumed the appearance of cooked meat, and has never had any bad odor: the liquor is discolored, but preserves its aroma, which is very agreeable. Another piece of the same meat placed in a similar quantity of coffee, in the same manner, had a bad odor in ten days, and putrified at the end of three weeks. The question of its certainty for preserving is one of interest to domestic economy.—*Scientific American*.

STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—There are a number of our citizens buying up quantities of stock, to drive to California this spring, such as cattle and sheep; we have heard of but one lot contracted for, of which the price was public, which was 500 cows, to be delivered in the spring at \$12 per head. We believe that a large number might be sold at something more. The price of work cattle has not been settled, but will likely be from \$45 to \$60, from common to choice, we are not advised of the selling price of sheep.—[Independence Messenger of the 15th.

STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—There will be a very large amount of stock driven from this and the adjacent counties to California, the coming Spring. Several persons in this county have been buying cows and sheep for that market. The competition for these has caused prices to advance. Cows are selling freely at from \$15 to \$20, sheep, from \$1 25 to \$1 50, and some high as \$2 per head according to quality. Good oxen are worth \$70 per yoke, mules from \$75 to \$100. There is but lit-

tle demand at present for horses and mules, as there are few persons in this vicinity intending to cross the plains this season. This description of stock is scarce, however, and prices well maintained. The emigration from this section of the State will be almost entirely limited to the stock drivers.—[Glasgow Banner, 20th.

Every Farmer a Mechanic.

We extract the following from an article credited to the *Farmer and Artisan*:

Every farmer should be to some extent a mechanic. He should know how to make the wooden tools that he has to use, such as yokes, bows, handles, rakes, &c. &c. The boys too should be instructed in this art. Habits of industry are among the richest legacies that a man can leave his children; and on the possession of those habits, to a great degree, does the success and happiness of every individual depend.

Mr. Brown, the thrifty farmer of whom I have before spoken, acted upon the principle he had three children, two boys and a girl. He sent them to school during the time that the school was kept in his district, but if you chanced to call at his house on a winter evening you would be very sure to find himself and two boys engaged in whittling out and finishing up some axe handles, or something of the kind, that had been blocked out during the day, while the girl read to them from a news paper, his house being well supplied with this indispensable commodity. Jacob Jones used to go over to Mr. Brown's frequently to hear the reading, and it was whispered about the neighborhood that a conversation with Maria, on a particular subject would have been even more interesting, but all his arts and efforts were useless in eliciting it. This however was mere chit chat and not to be talked about in an agricultural paper.

What I was about to say was, that one even in as they were employed as usual, and Maria had finished reading the address before the agricultural society, Jacob said to Henry Brown, 'you can't make so neat an axe handle as I have got.' After a pause of a moment, Henry looked up and asked, 'who made it for you?' 'It is one that father bought in the agricultural ware house, in Portland,' replied Jacob. Henry in order to tease him, not once suspecting the fact, said, 'as likely as not it is one I made, for we sent two dozen there last week to be sold. 'No,' said Jacob, 'it was made in Massachusetts, of the very best of wood.' Henry as he placed his mark on a handle he had just finished, said, 'there if it has a cross on the end like that, it is one that I made, for I mark all mine with this little chisel.' When Jacob went home he at once examined his axe handle, and lo, and behold, it had upon it the identical cross that Henry showed him.

VALLEY FARMER

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, corner Fourth and Chesnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—
Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.

Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7; each additional insertion, \$5; one page, yearly, \$50 cards of six lines or less, one year, \$4.

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ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE. Saturday, Feb. 1, 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$83 to \$95. Demand light.
FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$3 70 to \$3 75; choice brands, \$3 80; superfine city, \$4 35 to \$4 40; extra country and city, \$4 35 to \$5 75.
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 80 to 83 cts; choice \$5 to 1 09.
CORN—per bushel, 36a37 cents, sacks; Included:
OATS—per bushel, 36a37 cents, sacks included.
TOBVCCO—per cwt. \$3.80 to \$5.50.
BARLEY—per bushel, 50 to 55 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$15.50.
PICKLED HAMS—per lb., 8 1-2 cents.
LARD—per lb., No. 1, 9 1-2 to 9 1-3 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 4 cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 25 to 28 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, 9 to 10 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.25; T. A. 62 to 65 cts; Kan-awia 25 cents per bushel.
PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$24.
BRAN—65 to 70 cents per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—per bushel, 35 cents.
HAY—per hundred, timothy, 60 to 65 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 15 cts; good to prime, 18 to 20c; choice Ohio roll, 18 to 22c. W. H. cheese 9 to 9 1-2c for prime.
DRIED FRUIT—Scarce, and prime apples held at \$1.37; to 1 50 peaches \$2.50 a \$2.75 per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—\$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—per bushel, \$1 40.
WHITE BEANS—per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.75.
BEESWAX—prime yellow 22c per lb.
FLAXSEED—Prime seed is taken at 90c per bushel.
TALLOW—No. 19 a 9 1-2c.
FEATHERS—Prime new are held at 33a35c per lb.
HIDES—Sales of dry flint at 8 1-2c.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853.



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:
MARTHA JEWETT.... WM. C. JEWETT, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.
J. M. CLENDENIN.... H. W. SMITH, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.
KATE SWINNEY..... A. C. GODDEN, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick ever Tuesday at 9 a. m.
To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on them.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM, containing 1101-2 acres, in Madison County, Ills., 20 miles from St. Louis, 2 miles from Troy, (towhich town there is a plank road) and near Marine town road. The survey of the direct Terre-haute railroad passes by the land. There are on the premises a frame house, kitchen, stables, corn crib and other buildings. Near 70 acres under fence, 50 in cultivation, balance timber; springs and a well. Horses, hogs, cows; wagons, tents, corn and oats may be had with the farm. For particulars enquire of OLSHAUSEN & STILLE, Real Estate Office, No. 4 North Second street St. Louis.

Cochin China and Shanghai Fowls,

The subscriber offers for sale a few pair of these Fowls, they have descended from importation of Mr. Buckham and Capt. Bennet, of Boston, and warranted pure in blood as any in the Union.
Enquire 154 Third Street, St. Louis.
Jan. '53 M. BEACH.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.

Missouri Seed Store.



No. 1, Southwest corner of Main and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, Grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. Call at the Missouri Seed Store, No. 1, southwest corner of Main and Market streets, up stairs. Entrance on Market street.

J. NICOL.
N. B. All seeds sold at this establishment are warranted fresh and genuine
Jan. '52

S. H. Bailey, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,

Second street, corner of Pine,
St. Louis, Mo.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, a large and splendid assortment of Steam refined Plain and Fancy CANDY, and Plain and Medicated LOZENGES and very variety, and superior quality, at wholesales and retail. LEMON SYRUP, in bulk or dozen, and Fancy Syrups made to order.
July '51.

WOODMAN'S

Labor Saving Soap.

This celebrated article, manufactured by the subscribers, is superior to any other kind of chemical preparation, for saving labor in washing clothes. This soap, invented by J. Woodman, is the only article that does not make the hands sore in using. It will save more than half of the labor, and leave the clothes whiter than any bar soap ever invented. Printed directions (very simple) given with this soap. For sale at the principal groceries.

Wholesale Agents—Francis, Walton & Warren, No. 1, North Main street; Hovaker & Johnson, No. 5 North Main street; Charles Irwin, Broadway, fourth door from Green street.
J. WOODMAN

NEW YORK AGRICULTOR.

A weekly Journal, in large Newspaper Form,

devoted to the interests of the Commercial as well as the Practical Farmer and Planter, the Stock Breeder, the Rural Architect, the Fruit and Arboriculturist, the Market and Kitchen Gardener, and the Florist; together with a complete summary of the most important Foreign and Domestic News. Published every Thursday.

TERMS.

One copy, \$2 per annum; three copies \$5; five copies \$8 ten copies \$15; fifteen copies \$20; twenty copies \$25.

The first number will be issued on Thursday, October 21. Postage, Half a Cent per week.

All Postmasters and others, disposed to act as Agents will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 Water St. New York.

AGENT FOR ST. LOUIS.—Mr. SIDNEY SMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer and receipt for the same.

J. B. Wilson.

A. M'Dough.

GREAT SPECULATION !
2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN
ST. LOUIS COUNTY!!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the St. Louis DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about

Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible points for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior to, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber **BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.**

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Leffingwell & Elliot, Dolman & Bear, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct A. S. MITCHELL.



J. H. LIGHTNER,



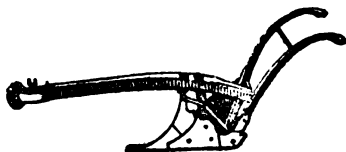
No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust,)
 DEALER IN

STOVES,

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Buceye, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS,

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Mottor PRAIRIE BREAKERS.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal parlor, box, air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes Phoenix PLOW, a superior article; ten sizes Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS, including prairie, to cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.



The subscribers would invite the attention of the public to an improved PATENT STEEL SPRING SADDLE, which has given indubitable evidence of the matchless ease and comfort it affords to the rider, and safety to the horse.

No lengthened description is required, its construction will be apparent to all, and its durability is self-evident. The additional cost of these saddles is only a trifle over the common saddle. All orders will be thankfully received, and prompt attention paid.

BEARD & WARRING,

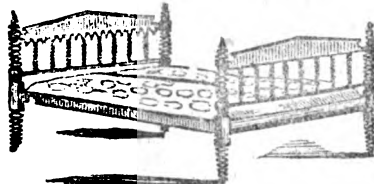
22 South Main street, opposite the market.

St. Louis, Jan., 1853.

Carpet Emporium.
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WILCOX & M'DOWELL,

No. 62 North Main street.
 SUCCESSORS TO LARKIN DEEVER.
 Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, India Matting, Horse and Steamboat Furnishing Goods, Table Covers, Store Rols, and a general assortment of Linen Goods. Silk, Damask, De Laine and Embroidered Curtains, &c. mh '51

SAINT LOUIS
FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STEPS,
 BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,
WILLIAM M. HARLOW,

PROPRIETOR,
 Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Seachairs, Ottomans, Easy Elizabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/ Marble and Mahogany tops, Eticreis, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—
BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE
 Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements to Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fncy Work

Finished to order in any required style.
 St. Louis, March, 1852.

HOIT'S.

I have just opened my spacious new house No. 212 Broadway, extending across to No. 191 Fourth street, and have opened an entirely new Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Including nearly every article in those departments, and also BONNETS and MILLINERY, CARPETS and Lace and children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which has been bought for CASH, and be will sold at bargains, as I am desirous of doing a large business at all profits. My motto is "Do as we would be done by." in ay T. W. HOIT.

Easy Riding Saddles.

DR. MCKELLOPS,



SURGEON DENTIST

No. 9 Fourth street, (opposite the Court House.)
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.

THE Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing and Agriculture*—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

It is unrivalled as a journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Implements, Agricultural Implements, Manufactures of Metals, Fibrous and Textile substances, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mills' Powers, Planing Machines, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are offered for the largest List of Subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly by **MUNN & CO.**, at their *Patent Agency Office*, 128 FULTON STREET, New York

TERMS! TERMS!

1 Copy, one year,	- - -	\$2.00
1 Copy, six months,	- - -	1.00
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10 Copies for twelve months,	- - -	15.00
15 Copies for twelve months,	- - -	22.00
20 Copies for twelve months,	- - -	28.00

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Southern and Western money and Post-Office Stamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

Specimen numbers may be seen at the office of the Valley Farmer.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the VALLEY FARMER, and receipt for the same.

THE NEW YORK
FARM AND GARDEN,

A Monthly Journal, of thirty-two pages, double columns, imperial octavo; made up principally, by selections from the weekly pages of 'The New York Agricultor.'

TERMS.

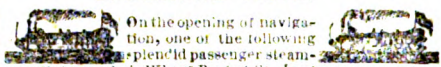
One copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.00; eight copies \$5.00
Lower rates than the above will be made with Agricultural Societies or Clubs, by taking a larger number of copies.
Postage, only one-half a cent per month.

Postmasters and others, disposed to act as Agents, will be furnished with Prospectus and Specimen Numbers, on application to the Publishers.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 Water St., N. Y.

INDUCEMENTS TO GENTLEMEN ACTING AS AGENTS.—Any person forwarding us ten or more subscriptions each, for either of the above papers, will be entitled to a copy, gratis, for one year.

St. Louis and LaSalle Packets.
RAILROAD LINE.



On the opening of navigation, one of the following splendid passenger steamers will leave their Wharf Boat at St. Louis, every evening, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at LaSalle on the second morning, in time for the morning trains going East:

AMAZONIA	Devlincy, master.
PRAIRIE STATE	Ryder, "
BELLE GUILD	Rogers, "
CATABACT	Abley, "
HIBERNIA	Price, "

Returning, will leave LaSalle immediately on the arrival of the Express-train of cars from New York, at 12 o'clock M. and Peoria at 9 o'clock same night, arriving at St. Louis next evening. Tim from St. Louis to New York, THREE DAYS!

Through tickets may be procured on board the boats or of either of the railroad Agents. R. E. SASS, Agent, Feb 53.

Intelligence, Union, Evening News, St. Louis copy three months; Peoria, Perry, LaSalle and Chicago papers copy three months and send bills to agent.

PAY UP.

A Western editor requests those of his subscribers who owe him more than six years subscription, to send him a look of their hair, that he may know they are still living. To which the Lawrenceburgh (Indiana) Register says—'If all our subscribers of that kind would do that, we could make money by carrying on the wig business.'

STATISTICS OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.

From the official reports made to the Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending 30th of June last, we learn that there were in the United States 2,729 Lodges, with nearly 200,000 members. The revenue of the Order during the year, was about \$1,200,000, of which some 550,000 were disbursed for benevolent purposes, viz. for the benefit of sick members, widowed families, or the schooling of orphan children.



MILL STONES
 G. & C. TODD,
 No. 217
 NORTH FIRST
 OR
 MAIN STREET,
 Between Morgan & Cherry,
 ST. LOUIS.
 Importers and Manufacturers of
Mill Materials,

INCLUDING
Bolting Cloths, Mill Stones, and
TODD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE
GRAIN MILLS,
 of various sizes, equal to any other mill known.
 Also, Patent, machine stretched leather and Rubber
BELTING, Rubber Hose for conducting water, Mill
Irns, &c. [Nov. '51]

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE new White Lead and Oil Factory of the under-
 signed has been organized under the incorpora-
 tion law of the State, and the business will hereafter
 be conducted under the style of the

COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

As the same skill, care, promptness and punctuality
 in all its departments, and the same effort to serve
 the interests of its customers, will be made, and will
 constitute, as formerly, the leading features of the busi-
 ness, I ask for the "Company" a continuance of the
 confidence and patronage so liberally bestowed on the
 undersigned. HENRY T. BLOW.

St. Louis, November 1, 1851.

THE COLLIER

WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

HENRY T. BLOW, President.
 GEO. COLLIER, Vice President.
 THOMAS RICHESON, Secretary.
 GEORGE COLLIER,
 HENRY T. BLOW, } Directors.
 A. D. LYLE, }

The Company organized to continue the successful
 and well known manufactory of HENRY T. BLOW,
 respectfully call attention to his Card, and also beg
 leave to state that every effort will be made to sustain
 and increase the reputation that his brands have en-
 joyed, and make the concern worthy of the continued
 confidence and patronage of consumers and dealers.

Prices of Lead as usual.
 Orders and letters for the Company to be addressed
 to the President.
 Orders, &c., may be left as heretofore, at T. GRIM-
 LEY & CO.'S, at the Post Office; or at the office of the
 Company, corner of Clark Avenue and Tenth street.
 Nov. 1851.

T. & G. HEQUEMBOURG,

Importers and manufacturers of

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles,

No. 24, Second street, corner of Chestnut,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Strict attention paid to repairing fine Watches, and
 Clocks. Broken parts and Jewels repaired equal to new
 and warranted to keep good time.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Just received, per Erie canal and Illinois
 river, first shipment for 1852 of Wheeler's
 one and two horse powers, threshers and sep-
 arators, also the new combined Thresher and
 Winnower. These machines are undoubtedly
 the very best articles for threshing grain in use
 in the west, and the combined winnower and
 cleaner, is pronounced by impartial judges to
 be far superior to any other machine.

Orders for the horse power with thresher and
 separator, or thresher and cleaner, will be
 promptly filled by the subscriber, agent for
 Wheeler, Melick & Co., at manufacturers'
 prices, with transportation charges added.

Apply at the Valley Farmer office, north-
 west corner of Third and Pine streets.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT,

Editor Valley Farmer.

St. Louis, May 24, 1852.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL \$50
 APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED PO-
 LICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing.
 Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

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T L SALISBURY, Secretary.	
D D PAGE, Treasurer.	

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, over
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JOHN B. DUNHAM'S PIANOS.

**Great Inducements in fine Pianos, Melodeans
 and Guitars.**

We are now offering our splendid stock of
 Pianos, Melodeans, Guitars, &c., at very low
 prices; and, in order to reduce our present
 large stock, we will give better bargains than
 have ever before been offered. Every instrument warranted
 to be equal to any manufactured in this country or Europe,
 and also to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Feb. GREENFIELD, SLUDER & CO., 88 Fourth st.

I. D. CUSTER,

194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS

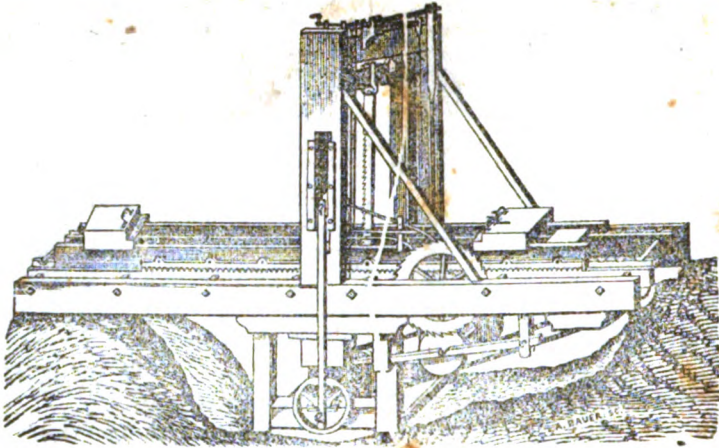
made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

paired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and re-
 stored or California or other gold at short notice. Clocks,
 Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at
 wholesale and retail [Oct. '51]

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!

We have on hand a good assortment of
 plain and fine furniture, rosewood and
 mahogany sets, walnut, mahogany and
 French book-cases, together with a
 complete variety for parlor and chamber furnishing. Pleasant
 examine. GREENFIELD, SLUDER & CO.,
 88 Fourth street.



GARRISON'S PORTABLE SAW MILL,

MANUFACTURED AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

By I. L. Garrison.

OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main street (over the Banking House of Page & Bacon.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

I. L. GARRISON.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate in saying that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

Wiram P Goodrich,	Daniel D Page,
Theron Barnum,	E W Batchelor,
A P Ladue,	Lyman Sherwood,
G F H Goodhue,	Thos Fairbridge,
Chas Shuter,	Thos H West,
T L Salisbury,	E R Miller,

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FRANCIS. WALTON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS

OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C. DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS & GLASSWARE,

No. 15 MAIN STREET, (between Market and Chesnut,) ST. LOUIS, Mo.

They keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of the above articles and respectfully solicit the patronage of those dealing in their line. Every article warranted

PURE AND GENUINE.

VALLEY FARMER.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH, 1853.

No. 3.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 88 SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS,

BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Sociables, Ottomans, Easy Elisabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Slide, Toilet and Sofa Tables, Marble and Mahogany tops, Etseisei, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good spackled and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fncy Work

Finished to order in any required style.

St. Louis, March, 1853.

HOIT'S.

I have just opened my spacious new house No. 212 Broadway, extending across to No. 191 Fourth street, and have opened an entirely new Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Including nearly every article in those departments, and also BONNETS and MILLINERY, CARPETS and Ladies' and children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which has been bought for CASH, and be will sold at bargains, as I am desirous of doing a large business at small profits. My motto is "Do as we would be done by." may

T. W. HOIT.

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds,
GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Bidding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.



I. D. CUSTER,

194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

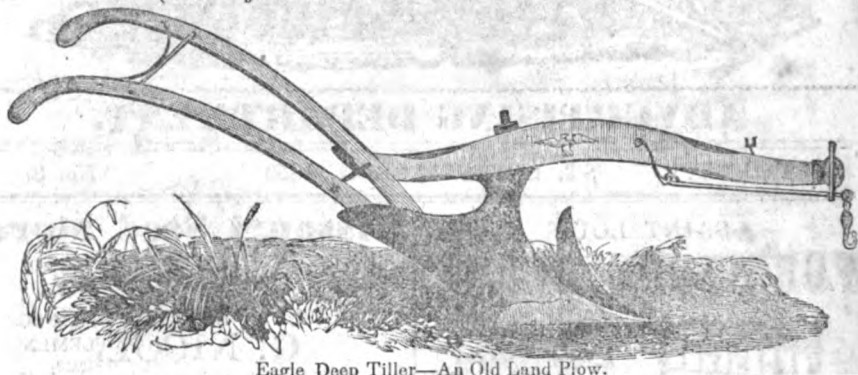
DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS
made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail.

Oct. 1854

**ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND SEED STORE,**
ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.
(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)



Eagle Deep Tiller—An Old Land Plow.

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,
Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT. *St. Louis, Mo.*

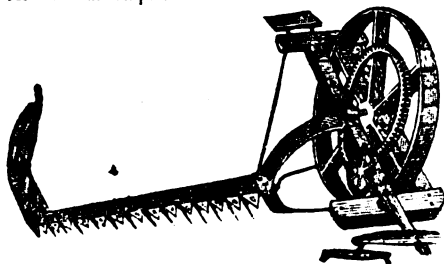
MILES G. MOIES, *Northampton, Mass*

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Sulk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes, and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving horse Rakes, Grain Cradles Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c., &c.

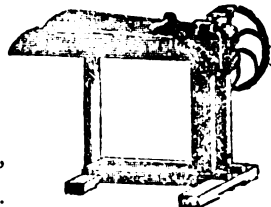
FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for Cultivation, at *Lowest* Garden prices.



IMPROVED
SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE
Hay Cutters,
EIGHT PATTERNS,
from \$4 to \$30.



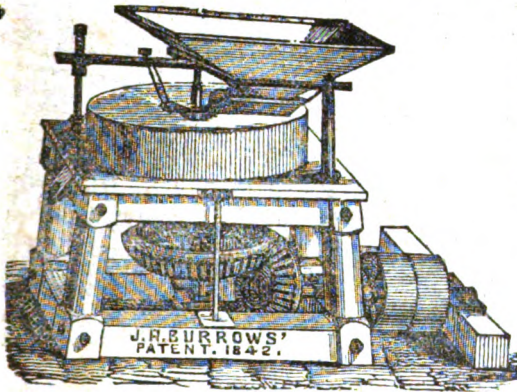
GRAIN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

We shall have 125 of different approved patterns. Those wishing to procure one for the coming harvest will do well to forward their orders early. We flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove as represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed by

St. Louis, February, 1853,

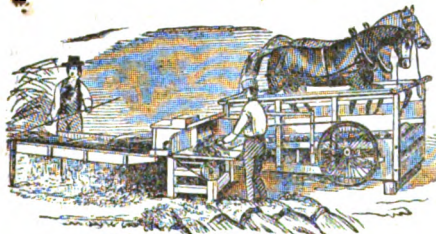
WM. M. PLANT & CO.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed of French Burr Blocks enclosed in cast iron cases, and do not require a millwright to set them up. By the steady application of Emery's two horse power, the 24 inch Mill run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and are warranted.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	\$115
with Gear, - - - - -	125
24 inch stone, with pulley - - - - -	135
with gear, - - - - -	150
30 inch stone with pulley - - - - -	175
with gear, - - - - -	200
36 inch stone, with pulley, - - - - -	225
with gear, - - - - -	250



EMERY & COMPANY'S

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

FIRST PREMIUM

CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER

AND THRESHER

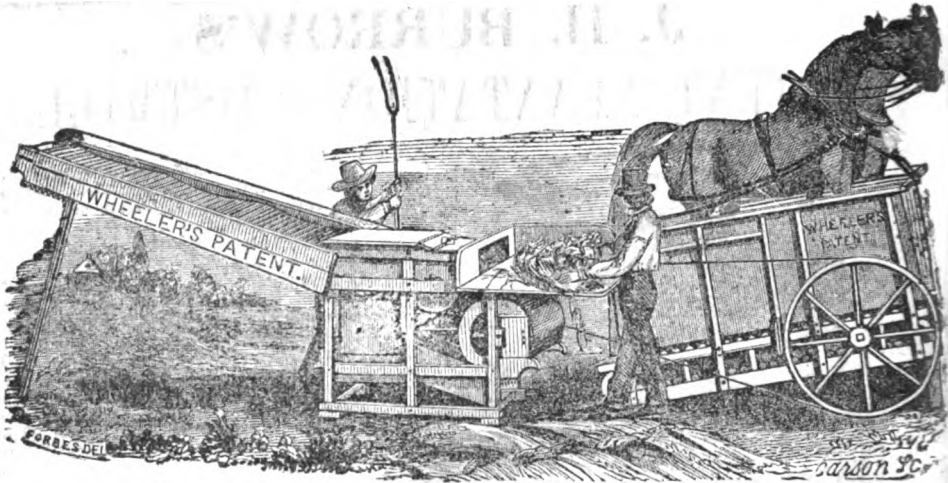
We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding, the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & and Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power*, and Emery's *Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pinion power, with Epicycloidal Teeth*. For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs WM. M. PLANT & CO., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agents for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.

All Orders for both of the above machine should be sent to Wm. M. PLANT, & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



NEW YORK STATE.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 ALBANY, N. Y.
 BY **WHEELER, MELICK & CO.**

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most valuable machine in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Thresher. It is easily driven by one Double Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in constant use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and gave extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary.

[From R. Olney, of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh Oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned fit for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work, as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 20 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules and a span of very light horses alternately, but with either team alone and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels good Oats a day and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or hands than ordinary farm-work. The machine is admirably adapted to the farmer's use; can be worked at so little expense and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and durable construction, nothing liable to break or soon wear out but that a common farmer can repair. It cleans the grain well and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write thus minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given being taken from our ordinary threshing without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. Olney, of Granger, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 3000 bushels of grain, and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands we have threshed from 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels and 100 or 150 of Wheat. I can confidently recommend this

machine to farmers as superior to any I have used though have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester Olney, Dated March 1, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of Wheat and twice as much of Oats.

[From N. Olney, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. French, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an 8 Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the 'Sole's' variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without any other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. Tiffany, of Dimock, Pa.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I consider your combined Thresher & winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January, and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 500 or 600, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen, I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna Co. Your Thresher & Winnower receives the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From Samuel Tucker, North Evans, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—In reply to your request about the Thresher & Winnowing I am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie Co. I have threshed 15,734 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 50 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors want machines like mine.

We might add many more equally flattering testimonials.

Price of Double Power with Thresher and Winnowing, \$225.

The superiority of WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER, and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR is universally acknowledged wherever they have been tested. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have been threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machine in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well as at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours and in every instance the result has been about one third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes, and its competitor in 11 3/4 minutes, being nearly one third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania and at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10, and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Beating, \$120

Two Horse Do. 145

Besides the above we manufacture and keep constantly on hand among other articles, Clover Hullers, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers), and Single Powers with Churn Gear attached. These are extensively used in large Farms, and are so arranged that the Power is used at pleasure, for either threshing, churning, wool sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.
 Corners of Hamilton, Liberty & Pray Street,
 (near the Steamboat Landings) Albany, N. Y.
 March 1st, 1852.

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will furnish them to purchasers at manufacturer's prices (freight from Albany included) and will give any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor Valley Farmer,
 N. W. corner 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis.

**THE VALLEY FARMER
 PRINTING OFFICE,**

North west corner of Third and Pine streets,
 St. Louis, Mo.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, in town and country, that he has REMOVED his printing establishment to the old Intelligencer building, north west corner of Third and Pine streets, where he has made large additions to his materials and facilities for doing

Job and Book Printing,

of every description, in a superior manner and at lowest prices.

Particular personal attention given to the printing of cat. logues, circulars, directions, labels, &c., for Nurserymen, Florists, and Seed-men. Orders from the country will be executed with dispatch and satisfaction.

**St. Louis and Lasalle Packets.
 RAILROAD LINE.**



On the opening of navigation, one of the following splendid passenger steamers will leave their Wharf Boat at St. Louis, every evening at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Lasalle on the second morning in time for the morning trains going East:

- AMAZONIA..... Devlinney, master
- PRAIRIE STATE..... Hyder, "
- BELLE GOULD..... Rogers, "
- CATARACT..... Able, "
- HIBERNIA..... Price, "

Returning, will leave Lasalle immediately on the arrival of the Express train of cars from New York, at 12 o'clock M., and Proria at 9 o'clock same night, arriving at St. Louis next evening. Tim from St. Louis to New York THREE DAYS.

Through tickets may be procured on board the boats of either of the railroad Agents.

Intelligencer, Union, Evening News, St. Louis, and three months; Peoria, Peoria, Lasalle and Chicago papers copy three months and send bills to agent.

Great Western

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE

ALFRED LEE. JOS. D. OUTLER

ALFRED LEE & CO.

No. 14 North Main, bet' Market and Chesnut-
HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of agricultural tools and implements; garden grass, flower and other seeds.

Our stock is entirely new and consists in part of

- Cultivators, universal and Cast iron dirt scrapers;
- others; Bog and scuffle hoes;
- Marrows, Geddes, diamond Pest augers and spoons;
- and others; Cattle tugs;
- Corn planters; Ox balls and bull rings;
- seed sowers and drills; Grafting saws;
- Emery's improved seed sowers; Pruning saws and chisels;
- Revolving horse rakes; Budding and pruning kni
- Hay cutters, straight and spiral; Transplanting trowels;
- knives; Garden reels lines;
- Cornstalk cutter, extra heavy; Cranberry rakes;
- Vegetable cutters; Root pullers, three and
- Iron meat do; prongs;
- Corn shellers; Ox yokes, camion and
- Corn and cob crushers; Wheel and canal barrow;
- Hand grain mills; Clover seed, red and wh
- Grain scoops, iron and steel; Timothy do.
- Grass and bramble hocks; Blue grass do, strip'd & c
- Corn knives and hocks; Orchard grass seed;
- Hay, straw and hemp knives; Red top do;
- Hay, garden and floral rakes; Millet do;
- Hay and manure forks; Hemp do;
- Sickles; Canary do, mixed or
- Scythes, grass, grain & bush; Vegetable, garden and f
- Shed, grass and cradling; seeds from the celebra
- Handled and Carolina hoes; Wetherfield Garden
- Cylinder churns; Thermometer churns;
- Agricultural furnaces; Plows, various kinds;

We have also a large collection of agricultural and cultural books, comprising in part the works of Deane, Youatt, Saxton, Bust, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

**Carpet Emporium
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

WILCOX & M'DOWE

No. 62 North Main street,
 SUCCESSORS TO LARKIN DEAYER.
 Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, India Matting, Y and Steamboat Furnishing Goods, Table Covers, Rugs, and a general assortment of Linen Goods. Damask, De Laine and Embroidered Curtains, &c., in

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the VALLEY FARMER, and receive

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

What can be got for Five Dollars!

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine (monthly), the Home Journal (weekly), and the Musical World and Times (weekly), to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders enclosing that amount to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker,
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
DYER & WILLIS,

Publishers of the Musical World and Times.
 Grand Literary and Artistic Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for FIVE DOLLARS a year! This cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal \$2; and the Musical World and Times \$3, making \$8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Centennial age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gayford Clark, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy monthly in the world, and the present volume will be better than any which has preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. H. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper of America, and the Musical World and Times, edited by Lewis Storer Hastings, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Clark, Thomas Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing, which gives, among other things, over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical journal ever published. These three publications will put a family up in nearly everything worth knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries, Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment, the Newest Fashions, and other attractions for the Ladies. Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church and the Fireside, Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works Performers and Performances, in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Literature, and Science, including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote Health, Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser, and happier, may be now obtained for FIVE DOLLARS.

DR. McKELLOPS,
725, Broadway New York.

SURGEON DENTIST

Room 1st Street, (opposite the Court House)

Seed Potatoes for Sale.

I offer for sale 150 bushels FOX'S SEEDLINGS and 150 Bushels of the ASHLEAF KIDNEYS.

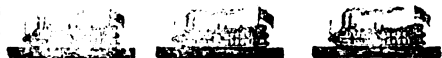
The above kinds of potatoes are the earliest known, I imported them from Mr. David Landreth, Philadelphia, last year—from 6 bushels of the Fox's Seedlings, I raised One hundred and seventy-five bushels on one quarter acre of ground. I planted them the 15th March and hauled them to Market about the 20th June.

Prices: For the Foxes \$1.25 per Bushel and for Ashleaf Kidneys \$1.00 per Bushel.

Orders can be left at Mr. James Spore, No. 72 Chesnut street, or at I. R. Burbayge's Old Agency Office, corner 2nd and Locust streets, or at my Farm and Residence, about one and a half miles west of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. March, 1853.

ROBERT BUCKLEY.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853.



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

- MARTHA JEWETT**.... WM. C. JEWETT, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.
- J. M. CLENDENIN**.... H. W. SMITH, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.
- KATE SWINNEY**..... A. C. GODDEN, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines,

Comprising the following:

- Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, price 25 cts. per box.
- Green Mountain Ointment, " 25 " "
- Sarsaparilla Compound, " \$100 " bottle.
- Children's Panacea " 50 " " "
- Eye Lotion " 25 " " "
- Fever and Ague Pills " 100 " " "
- Health bitters " 25 " " bottle.
- Consumptive's Balm " 300 " "
- Libby's Pile Ointment " 100 " "
- Marshall's Uterine Catholicon " 300 " "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. m53.

VALLEY FARMER

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.

Office, corner Fourth and Chesnut streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

TERMS.

The VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, on a number consisting of twelve or more pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of readers of interest to farmers) and is offered at the following rates:—
 Single copies, 5 CENTS.
 Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
 All payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.
 Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

VALLEY FARMER.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy,
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH, 1853.

NO. III.

The Valley Farmer.

State Agricultural Fair.

We give on page 91 Mr. Maupin's Report on this subject to the Legislature, which was accompanied by a bill, which has since become a law. We have not seen the bill nor any account of it except the following from the Boonville Observer. We shall publish the law in our April number, and also such information as we can obtain in relation to it.— We need say nothing at this time of the importance of the measure. Our views are well known:

‘Last week we presented to our readers the synopsis of a bill introduced by Mr. Maupin into the Legislature, appropriating \$1000 a year for four years, for the purposes of offering prizes for fine stock, productions and manufactures in our State. We are rejoiced to see the people awakening to a just appreciation of the benefit arising from a stimulus given to agriculture by such means; and we shall hail the passage of this bill as a bright omen for future benefits to Missouri, by producing a rivalry among her citizens that will prove beneficial to all classes of community.

‘A State Agricultural Society will be the means of bringing together, once a year, people from all parts of the State, with their stock, productions and manufactures. It will create a spirit of emulation that will develop our resources, show the fertility of our soil, the variety of our stock of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c., our mechanical implements and manufactures, our farming utensils, &c. And we may expect a large number of visitors from other States with improved stock and farming implements; many of which we may find it to our interest to adopt.

‘The bill proposes to hold the fair in the

vicinity of this city, and as the people of this county have already organized a society with some \$500 or \$600 subscribed, we do not doubt it could be raised to \$1200 or \$1500, which with the State premiums would afford prizes that would be contended for by a large number of persons.’

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held its first annual meeting at Washington, Feb. 9, 1853, Hon. M. P. Wilder, President, presiding. About one hundred members from the different States were present. An opening address was delivered by the President, which will be published in the April No. of the Valley Farmer.

Communications were received from a Committee of the N. Y. Crystal Palace, and from the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute inviting co-operation with those bodies.

Resolutions were adopted to memorialize Congress to establish a Department of Agriculture, to be presided over by a Cabinet officer, as are all other departments of the Government, and also to transfer the annual appropriation of \$5000 to the Commissioner of Patents, for the purchase and distribution of seeds, &c., to the National Agricultural Society.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was re-elected President, and one Vice President from each State and Territory was chosen. Hon. T. F. Atkinson being chosen Vice President for Missouri. C. C. Calvert, of Maryland, was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee; J. C. G. Kennedy, Cor. Sec.; W. S. King, Recording Sec.; W. Selden, Treasurer.

The annual meetings will hereafter be on the 4th Wednesday of February.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

Osage Orange—Wolves—Potatoes.

GREENFIELD, Mo., Feb. 4, 1853.

MR. ABBOTT,—Please inform me in your valuable publication whether the 'Osage Orange' and the Texas 'Bois d' Arc' are the same thing, [a] and if so we would like to have more said on the subject of hedging with it. Give particular directions about sowing the seed, preparing the ground, and the time of planting in this latitude. I have taken your 'Farmer' the last year, and feel well paid for my money—hence I renew.

I have just received three pecks of Bois d' Arc seed, which I wish to hedge with. Is it best to plant them where I want my hedge, or should I put them in a nursery first, and then transplant? [b] How far above the ground should they be cut when one year old? How far above that the second year? And how far apart should they be set? [c]

I would like for some of the contributors to the Valley Farmer to give us some directions about extracting or killing wolves or worms in the back of cattle. I know all poor cattle have worms, or as they are frequently called 'wolves' in their backs, and the idea is to get rid of them. [d]

Irish Potatoes.—Has any of the correspondents of the Valley Farmer ever tried raising Irish Potatoes from the seed growing in the bolls? [e] Would Wisconsin potatoes brought as far south as this do better here than our native potatoes? [f] Is there any Wisconsin potatoes in St. Louis for sale? [g]

NELSON McDONALD.

REMARKS.

a Bois d' arc—*maclura aurantiaca*—and Osage Orange are one and the same plant. We have been giving our views for four years past on the subject of using it for a hedge.—Those who would go over the whole ground however we would refer to the February number of the last year (1852.) We have a few copies of this number on hand which we can furnish to those who wish them. Or we can furnish a few of the bound volumes of 1852. The price of the bound volume is \$1.25; of the single copies, 10 cents.

CULTIVATING THE OSAGE FRANGE.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer gives the following account of his mode of rearing the Osage Orange.

My Osage Orange I sowed in a bed, in rows two feet apart, quite thick. I put the seed in a bucket and poured warm water upon them; changed the water every morning to prevent the acid from killing the germ; soaked four days; they were swelled about twice their common size when I put them in the ground, fine-

ly prepared; they came up in seven days and grew finely. I kept them entirely clear from weeds, and when one year old I set them in the fence. I prepared the row by plowing and harrowing well; then I began in the winter and threw five furrows together to form a ridge; in the centre of that ridge I ran a deep furrow out and back very deep for the plants. The ground being in fine order I put on my buckskin mittens, and with a heavy sharp knife, I cut them within four inches of the ground; then with a heavy spade made at the blacksmith's, for the purpose of making sod fences, for I have a hand at that also, I dug them up with ease, cut the tap roots to eight inches; I put them in a basket and a small child handed them while I with a common trowel, set them working backwards all the time; then a person following with a hoe, rounding up and stamping down to make them stand fast. In this way I set three thousand, eight inches apart, in a very short time. Thirty only died. I was prevented last year from cutting as I ought to have done except a short piece. I shall bend them down next spring, instead of cutting, to make them thick. They now stand about four feet high, and it is a difficult matter to drive a horse through them. I ought to have mentioned that the Osage Orange, or Bodark, as some call it, has stood three winters on my farm without the least injury by frost.

b You had better transplant; otherwise you will have an uneven hedge.

c When they are one year old they should be cut off close to the ground, and then set out in the hedge; the ground for which should be prepared in the following manner: Prepare a strip about six feet wide by deeply and finely pulverising with a surface plow, followed by a sub-soil; the furrows thrown to the centre so as to form a ridge, which ridge is to be opened by running a single furrow thro' it. In this furrow set your plants, six to ten inches apart, drawing the dirt about them from the ridges so as to leave an even surface. This strip should be tended with the plow and cultivator, until the hedge is sufficiently large and close to turn any kind of animal from a pig to an ox, which will be in two years more if it is properly managed. About the middle of June, after transplanting cut the growth down to within four inches of the ground, and in the fall or spring following cut it back again to six inches. Cut it down again in June to eight inches and in the fall or spring to ten or twelve inches. Cut away the later-

all branches which shoot out from below the cutting, but leave all that incline to interlace with the neighboring stems. The great desideratum is to get a hedge which shall be close at the bottom. The top will grow fast enough. The hedge will always require trimming once a year. This is one way of trimming which has been recommended; but Prof. Turner's mode is somewhat different: 'I have never,' says he, 'in a single instance, known or heard a young hedge being cut too low or trimmed too often, but I have known miles upon miles ruined, so far as small pigs are concerned, by the opposite course. If I was to make the best possible hedge, I would cut close to the ground the first time, and then cut every shoot off all summer, as it rose six inches above its fellows, down to the ground level, and never leave 'snakes heads,' as I call them, to stick above their fellow, for a single day at least not for a single week, and this is but little trouble, if the operator will hang a sharp stout, Dutch sickle, upon a common hoe handle, which makes the best possible hedge plasher for a young hedge, worth all the shears and common plashers in the market, and is moreover the most economical and useful tool on the place to trim shrubbery, head in fruit trees, cut small patches of grass, etc., that can be had.

d Allen says that these 'are grubs, the egg of which is deposited in the back of cattle by the gad-fly, (*Estrus Bovis*.) They are discernable by a protuberance or swelling on the back. They may be pressed out by the thumb and finger; or burnt by plunging a hot wire in them; or a few applications of strong brine will remove them.

e Can't say as to any of our correspondents, but the Editor has tried it and seen it tried. During the prevalence of the potato rot, about seven years ago our father planted a quantity of potato balls and raised a quart or more very small potatoes, varying in size from a pea to a pea-nut. These he planted the next spring and obtain a peck or more of potatoes of all sizes up to that of a hen's egg. There were among them evidently several varieties. They were planted the next year and produced good sized potatoes, of several marked varieties. Some of them were cooked and

were remarkably fine, but most of them were saved for planting time but before planting time came, the rot took them as it did the rest of the potatoes raised on the place, and thus ended that experiment, which was made in hopes of obtaining a new variety of potatoes which would not be affected by the rot.

f The experience of gardeners here, is that they will do rather better, after one season's acclimating.

g There are plenty of Galena potatoes; which is about the same thing.

For the Valley Farmer

Improvement of Agriculture.

MR. EDITOR:—Every individual who has observed the condition of Agriculture in the West, and who feels a laudable pride in its prosperity, must be anxious to see still greater improvements made. Feeling some solicitude in the matter, I have taken my pen up to make a few suggestions on the subject.

In the first place, the seeds of general intelligence should be sown broadcast over the land. Knowledge to the farmer is just as necessary as it is to the lawyer or physician, or any other professional character. Did our farmers understand Geology, Chemistry, Botany, and most of the natural sciences, and apply the knowledge thus acquired to husbandry, we would behold naught but the smiles of peace and plenty at the door of every cottager. Ignorance will forever impede the progress of agricultural improvement, knowledge will accelerate the movement.

There is no greater mistake than for a farmer to think he has no great need of education. And probably no false notion has done so much irretrievable mischief. The press—the agricultural press I mean—should labor to remove or correct this mistake.

In the second place, every farmer should subscribe, pay for, and read at least one agricultural journal. The good effects of agricultural papers cannot be told by your humble writer. It has appeared strange to me, to see men who claim the honorable name of farmers, so short sighted to their own best interest as not to spend one or two dollars annually for such papers, especially when it is so obvious to all who have tried them, that they are

of incalculable benefit to their patrons. These same 'penny-wise and pound foolish' farmers will frequently spend twice or thrice as much for slanderous political papers. Now, I am not at all opposed to patronizing good political papers, to the contrary—every one who has the right of suffrage should take one or two. At the same time it is the duty and interest of such a one to take a paper devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. For by pursuing and practicing the advice generally contained in them, no one can fail to be greatly benefitted in a pecuniary point of view.

Many of the best practical farmers contribute their views and results of their experiments to such journals; and those who read them, can avail themselves of this immense mass of information and thereby grow wealthier and wiser as time rolls on. To my mind the man that refuses or neglects to peruse articles on agriculture and thus add to his means of doing good, is a recreant to his family and his country. I would, therefore, advise every farmer to subscribe forthwith for the Valley Farmer, or some other agricultural periodical.

In the third place, Agricultural associations should be formed in every County. It is a trite but true saying, that 'two heads are better than one.' The farmers by forming societies of this kind will promote their own mutual benefit, and by so doing add greatly to the aggregate wealth and happiness of the nation. They are calculated to encourage a laudable emulation among farmers which is indispensably necessary to the advancement of the agricultural interests. By awarding premiums to the successful competitors, an impulse is given farmers that nothing else can give.

Old Boone, Howard, Pettis, and a few other Counties in Missouri, have already set an example in this way worthy of universal adoption. The 'Statesman' and 'Sentinel' printed in Boone tell us that many valuable importations of fine stock have been made into that county, and that a better spirit prevades among the farmers. Like causes produce like effects; and were most of the counties to form agricultural societies, a brighter era of improvement would surely commence in Mo.

Go on then, friend Abbott, in the way you have commenced. The Farmer has already

done much in the good work—more will be accomplished in future I trust.

SOL. D. CARUTHERS.

For the Valley Farmer.

Hollow Horn.

MR. EDITOR:—In your January number we see an article written over the signature of 'A Farmer,' on the subject of a well known and prevalent disease among cattle called hollow-horn. Now we would be glad if the writer would give his authority for saying there is no such disease. We are very sure from information that there is a disease called hollow horn, and we know that the horns of cattle do get hollow. We are also of the opinion and that too from experience, for we have been raising horned cattle for the last twenty years, that while that farmer is going to his hen house for his drugs and preparing his drench, we can take the very articles he condemns and effect a more speedy and effectual cure and with less than half the trouble, than he can with all the hen pepper tea he can boil in a week.

A STOCK RAISER.

JACKSON Co., Mo., Feb. 11, 1853.

Wheeler's Horse Powers,

THRESHERS, SEPARATORS, CLEANERS, SAW MILLS, FEED CUTTERS, AND CLOVER HULLERS.

As we are repeatedly asked about our arrangements for supplying these truly excellent machines the coming season, we would take occasion to state that we have now a full stock on hand and expect to be in receipt of ample supplies in season for the coming harvest.—Our terms, as heretofore, will be the Albany prices, with the addition of transportation charges, and we shall continue to sell for one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in nine months, the purchaser giving good secured notes bearing six per cent interest from date of purchase. Every machine we sell is warranted to work as recommended, allowing the purchaser to be the judge; and in every instance of dissatisfaction, the articles may be returned (within 60 days) and the purchase money will be refunded.

The two horse Power, Thresher and Separator is capable of threshing, with from three



to five hands, from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, or about twice that quantity of Oats; and is so compact that the whole can be placed and used conveniently on a common barn floor of ordinary size, or may be carried on one wagon with two horses, the weight being about 2,900 pounds. Price at Albany \$145, in St. Louis about \$175.

The one horse Power, Thresher and Separator is well adapted to the use of Farmers raising an ordinary quantity of grain. It is capable of threshing, with two or three hands, from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day, or twice that quantity of Oats. It occupies so little room that the whole can be conveniently used on a floor 12 by 24 feet, and when not in use, occupies a space not exceeding 3 by 14 feet. Price at Albany \$120, in St. Louis about \$145.

The Combined Thresher and Winnowing is so simple in construction that the works are all driven by two bands, which includes the one which gears it to the horse power. There is consequently but little friction produced, and the liability to get out of order, which complicated Machines are subject to, chiefly avoided. *The Thresher and Winnowing* is well adapted to Field Threshing, being light and compact, and requiring but little time to load and unload it. The whole Machine, including the Horse Power, is conveniently carried on a two horse wagon, the weight being less than 2500 lbs., and can be unloaded and set in readiness to work in less than 30 minutes and re-loaded ready to move in the same time. Price at Albany, with Horse Power, \$225, at St. Louis about \$260.

The Feed Cutter is simple and compact, having four plain, straight knives which are attached in such a manner that they may be taken off and ground, and then replaced without producing the least variation. All the wearing parts are made so that they can be adjusted by means of screws, with a common wrench, and any person can keep the Machine in the most perfect order. In cutting corn stalks they are crushed between strong iron feed rolls, and being cut short, the coarse stalks are split into small pieces, which reduces the whole to very fine feed. They are capable with one horse, of cutting 150 bushels per hour. Price at Albany \$28, in St. Louis \$33.

The Saw Mill is used on most Railroads in the country for Sawing Wood for locomotives, and by Farmers for Sawing Wood for stoves, &c.; and also by lumber-men for cutting up Slabs.

With a one horse power it will cut ten to fifteen Cords of Wood, twice in two, per day; with two horse power it will do much more.— Price with 24-inch Saw, in Albany, \$35, in St. Louis \$40.

The Clover Huller is small, simple and durable, and does its work perfectly, without injuring the seed. It is capable of hulling from five to ten bushels of seed per day, with one horse, taking the chaff as it is prepared by the Separator, when threshed from the straw with our Machines. Price in Albany \$28, in St. Louis \$33.

Address E. Abbott, Editor of the Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.

SNOW HILL FARM, Louisiana, Mo. }
Feb. 16th 1863. }

TO THE ED. VALLEY FARMER.—Dear Sir.—

I have been waiting some considerable time to meet with some gentlemen who promised me in the summer of last year, to subscribe for the Farmer, should I not meet with them in a week or two I will take it for granted that they will subscribe, and on my own account will forward you their subscriptions along with my own and others who subscribed last year, all of whom will continue for the present year.

I consider the Valley Farmer of great importance to the forming interest generally, and trust sincerely that they, the farmers, will be mindful enough of their own interest to support a paper so highly calculated to advance their own prosperity. You have wisely on many occasions taken notice of our sneering at book farming, a prejudice which I trust for our interest is fast fading away. I shall give you an outline of my own feelings so far as book farming (*so called*;) is concerned. I am the son of a lawyer in Scotland, to whom I was articled as an apprentice entirely against my disposition. We lived a mile and a half from the town in which my father practiced in the Supreme Court, and walked home every evening to our residence in the country, where we had a small farm of 154 acres. My father had for a foreman one of the best plowmen in Scotland, as well as one of the most skilful cultivators. My love for agriculture was strong and ardent, and I sought the earliest opportunities of being in the field in the morning with this man at the plow—my father seeing my strong desire to become a farmer forbade his foreman to let me handle the plow. My next recourse was to steal out of the office as often as I could and range through the booksellers' stores for works of merit on agriculture. Sir John Sinclair's was my first. I was by this time in my mind fully made up to be a farmer. I used to brief till 1 o'clock every morning for my father in order to be able to buy agricultural works, and was paid for that service the same as any other hiring, 1-2 d. per sheet.

I was now in my 16th year and had read most all of the ablest works on agriculture to

be found in the book stores in Scotland, and although by stolen snatches I had learned to use the plow in a masterly manner. I now got an uncle enlisted in my favor who advised my father to allow me to be apprenticed to Mr. Watson, of *Farfar Shire*, one of the most accomplished farmers in Scotland, and where I had the advantage of a splendid agricultural library, as well as ample practice in the field—here I served three years—paid £100 per annum for tuition, board and washing, and worked on the farm along with the other men all the time as hard as man could do. My experience thus obtained from able authors, and reduced to practice in the field, gave me some important advantages as a beginner and young farmer. My means being small for the purchase of a farm in Scotland, but ample in this country, I made up my mind to emigrate along with fifty others in the same predicament. We settled side by side and soon found that much that we had learned in Scotland, had to be forgotten here, and fall back upon works published in our midst for information, and in this way I was able to correct the mistakes I made in my first year's operations without serious loss, which I would have been subject to had I been obliged to find out every thing from experience. I therefore look upon a native work of good merit on agriculture as the farmer's safest and best friend;—and such I consider the Valley Farmer. One thing I must observe to you before I close—what is the reason you sometimes neglect to quote the St. Louis market price for potatoes? This to me is a matter of much importance, as I grow large crops. When I came to this county (Pike) there was nothing to be seen but small patches three years ago, but now there is a strong desire in my neighborhood to cultivate largely. I will in conclusion give you my views on this crop, and which will compose my answer to many private enquiries.

I shall now give you my experience in potato cropping, and of which I believe I have raised the largest crop ever made in this country, both in acres and amount per acre.

First in the selection of seed—the Perthshire Red I hold to be the best and most prolific potato that can be found in this country, for fall crop. Second, manner of cutting the

sets and when. Fall potatoes ought to be cut by the first of May, with two good eyes to each set; and should be placed in a barn and spread out quite thin where there is plenty of air to give the sets a good opportunity of healing or the cuts drying, but should not be exposed to the sun—turning them frequently while in this state, so that all the sets may be perfectly healed, and which will not exceed four days; after this turn them into a thin, long row against the north side of your barn, to prevent sprouting before the time you are ready to plant, which ought to be, in this latitude, on or as near the 12th of May as circumstances will permit. This is my manner of preparing my potato seed; and I will now give you my manner of preparing my land. All land intended for potatoes ought to be tilled and manured the fall previous, and in the spring as early as the frost leaves the ground in good condition—plowed, I mean plowed indeed, not less than eight inches deep, just as early as it is dry enough in the Spring it ought to be plowed crosswise to the way in which the drills are intended to be drawn, and that ought to be, if the lay of the land will permit, straight north and south. Previous to commencing drilling the land ought to be well and thoroughly harrowed and prepared evenly for drilling, which operation ought to commence as near the 10th or 12th of May as possible. A pair of stout able horses ought to be selected for this purpose, as it is of great importance to open the planting furrow as deeply as possible—just as deep as the mould board of a good Tobey & Anderson No. 6 plow can command the earth. As early as the horses go into the field two hands (*boys*) for planting should follow them, and two can plant as fast at ten inches distant between the sets as a pair of high traveling horses can go, at the same time having another stout, smart horse attached to a small one horse plow for the purpose of following the planters and the horses taught to walk on the top of the drill, so that in covering he may not injure the sets by walking in the planting furrow. The drill ought to be composed of two furrows—throwing the one to the right going up the land, and returning down in the very same furrow, but holding deeper in order to clear the planting

furrow deep and clean; in coming down in the return furrow the land horse ought to walk on the top of the drill and the furrow horse on the land, and on going up the land again the furrow horse should not be permitted to walk in the furrow, but should be taught to walk close on the edge of the down furrow. My reason for recommending this manner of working the horses is because it adds to their strength. In order to make 30 inches wide, which a potato drill ought to be, if the furrow horse be allowed to walk in the furrow the plow will not have land enough to compose such a drill unless the swingletrees are attached to a long coupling tree and the horses' heads widely separated, a practice very distressing to the horses. Now for my manner of covering with the small plow after the planters. Make the horse walk on the top of the drill going up the land and return down the land with his feet in the furrow which the plow made going up the land or down first as the case may be—thus throwing one furrow to the one side and the other furrow to the other, splitting the drill evenly. The crop being now in the ground, the next thing for the farmer to do, is to watch the sprouting of the potato, the time of which varies according to the season. The farmer must watch and try every now and then what time his seed has sprouted, say two inches long, then is the time to put on the harrow and harrow crosswise of the drill until the land almost presents a level appearance. By this time many of the sprouts will be showing their white points through the drill and which in the course of a day or two the action of the air will render quite green; this practice insures a regular stand of plants—then as soon as the potatoes are all through, take a small pairing plow and take away a light furrow from each side of the row, keeping the hoes following the small plow let them stand in this way for eight or nine days then take the small plow and set up a light furrow to the plant making a hand with a hoe follow each plow regulating the earth about the roots of the plants and drawing loose earth over the weeds. They may now be allowed to stand a week or so in this way, but not longer, as if heavy rains fall the stems will fall over the drill and impede the cultivation, at the end of

a week take a No. 6 Tobey & Anderson plow and attach a stout pair of horses to it in the tandem style, the one horse going right before the other in the hollow furrow, holding the plow deep, and at the same time muck on her land side in order to produce a drill with a wide and flat main, so as to give the plants full benefit of the rains and atmospherical manures that both fall in rains and dews. Should the potato stems fall over the drills before the last plowing, a hand must go before the plow and first turn with his hand, to the one side and then to the other, if any farther weeds rise they must be taken out by hand, especially tall weeds that shade the ground potatoes delight in clean culture, air, and light, and plenty of good air to live upon.

Should any of your subscribers not have prepared their ground last fall they may yet do so with good advantage in March, or first week of April—not later—cross plow the lands again before drilling, my practice in Scotland was to manure the potatoes in the drill at the time of planting, a practice which I would not now recommend, as since that time the potato has waxed much weaker and requires very little provocation to rot. The manures which I would most recommend to be applied in the drill are wet or rotted, or half rotted straw, leaves from the woods, chips and bark from the log pile after the winters chopping of wood at the homestead, or a good sprinkling of wood ashes spread along the drill—all of which, nearly at all times the farmer can command. There is no plaster of paris, &c., &c., here which are sometimes expensive for the farmer to obtain, and sometimes beyond the beginner's reach. Recommendations of expensive manures many a time hinder the farmer from doing as well as he might, provided he had been talked plainly to of things within his reach. But it is not to be understood that I do not recommend plaster of paris as a fertilizer, but there are other things more within the reach of every farmer which I would recommend more, viz: a systematic manner of cropping and sowing—say for instance, the three shift crop; first potatoes, then barley, sowing clover along with the barley; the field will be then in clover the third year, the first crop of which may be cut off

and fed to hogs, horses, and cattle, in a well arranged barn yard, making all the manure you can. Hogs are good hands at this kind of work. When it is too wet to dress potatoes it may not be too wet to haul mould and leaves from the woods, muck from the swamp, or grass from the prairie. The second or after math of clover should be plowed down, putting all the available manure previously on the clover; it may be plowed down any time before frost takes it or it loses the bloom. All the manure you can spare should be evenly spread over the clover and both plowed down together, then next year put it in potatoes again. This I call active working of the soil. Should it be of any interest to your readers, I will in due time give you my manner of harvesting and saving my potato crop. It may be wondered at by some at my allusions to the Tobey & Anderson plow. It is because I consider it the best general and easy draught plow I have ever tried in this country.

Yours, &c.,

D. A. KINNEAR.

From the Western Horticultural Review.

Maclura Hedges.

My object in this article is to meet some objections to the Osage Orange Plant itself, inasmuch as my experience tells me that there is no known plant so peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and so valuable to our Agricultural interests. Its surprising properties are no longer a problem. Some writers are yet disposed to class it among the 'humbugs,' and many doubt its utility, but amongst them all you will not probably find much, if any experience.—If rightly managed it makes the best and cheapest fence in the world without any objection whatever.

Believing then, as I do in the extraordinary properties of the Osage Orange (*Maclura*) for making Live Fences, I will state what I believe the best mode of cultivation and management, in as few and plain words as practicable, so as to be understood by the inexperienced—with the hope that all interested persons may practice, and enjoy its benefits.

In order then to make the seed vegetate surely and quickly, they require to be soaked a long time in warm water—usually three four or five days, but always until they are very much swollen, and partially sprouted.—The water should be kept warm all the time.

The nursery should be located with care. It should be a rich sandy loam. If you have none such—prepare the best spot you have, by deep and thorough cultivation, mixed with

well rotted manure, if not otherwise rich enough—make the drills about a foot apart and before dropping the seed send to the woods and get some of the richest and sandiest mould you can procure,—drop the seed, and cover with the woods mould an inch or an inch and a half deep. If the seed are well soaked—the ground clear and strong, they will all make their appearance before the weeds and grass will interfere with them. So soon as they are well up, the greatest care will be necessary to avoid the labor of hoeing and weeding, which can only be done by mulching well with leaves, cut straw, saw dust, or tan-bark. I name the mulching material in the rotation I think they answer best. The whole nursery should be covered, except only the plants; and put on thick enough to prevent the grass and weeds from appearing; by doing so all further labor will be avoided.

They are better not to be planted too early in the Spring—the middle of May is soon enough.

The next Spring they are ready for setting in the Hedge—the ground for which should have been well prepared the previous fall, by subsoiling, and manuring if necessary, and again in the *very early* Spring plowed and harrowed and rolled repeatedly till completely pulverized—then drive the stakes,—lay the line and spade the trenches. More care is necessary in *taking up* plants to insure their growth, than is usually observed; and more with this, as it is desirable that every one should grow. The tops may be cut off to six inches and the roots pruned proportionally. Set the plants in a double row, six inches apart, diagonally—thus * * * *—a foot apart in each row making them equal to six inches in a row. As soon as planted mulch *deeply* with leaves, straw, saw dust, or tan bark, and they will want no further attention till the next spring at which time, the pruning commences, and you begin by cutting all off within an inch of the ground—in the middle of June cut all the tops again to within four inches of the former cutting—the next Spring cut to within five inches of the preceding, and again the middle of June to within six inches, and so continue cutting each Spring and June, increasing the distance an inch each time, till the Hedge is high enough. By this means you thicken the Hedge perfectly all the way up and when grown it will require the less pruning from there being no large stalks. By pruning the tops only while growing, the side branches become the stronger, they can afterwards be pruned and thickened, till it may be made impenetrable to a bird. The mulching may require some renewing the second year, but afterwards the shade of the Hedge will prevent the interference of the grass and weeds.

The plants should never be set further apart than I have recommended above—particularly in strong soil, as the further apart they are set the stronger they will grow, and create so much more pruning after the Hedge is grown, or otherwise be objectionably high. Neither will the roots extend so far when closely set.

The Hedge should be fully protected from stock for the first two years. Moles often burrow under the Hedge, destroying the roots—to remedy this, make the ground 'dishing' where the plants are set two or three inches lower than the sides, which is found effectual and the plants flourish better.

The pruning may be made a comparatively small job, by using a strong knife for the purpose about two feet long. A common grass-hook answers pretty well; and some labor may be avoided by pruning in the fall, before the wood becomes hard, in place of the spring. The plant bears it so well, that there is no danger.

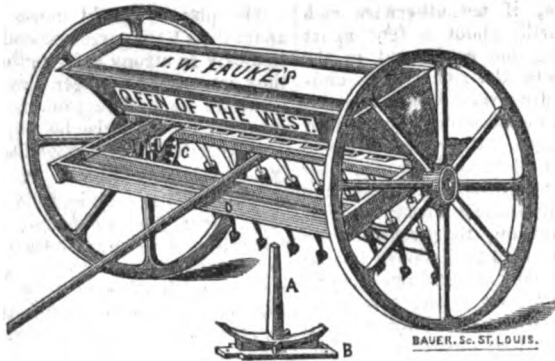
The 'plashing,' 'plaiting,' or 'interlacing,' when rightly done, may make a perfect fence, and quite ornamental—particularly while young—but it is expensive; and for common purposes, I would not recommend it further than to stop a gap.

I am persuaded that the plant may be used much farther north than has been admitted. For the first two or three years the limbs will be severely nipped by the frost, but not to injury of the fence. Respectfully,
WILLIAM NEFF.

STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—We learn that Mr. W. P. Fenn, the enterprising dairyman of this city, has made arrangements to send one hundred and fifty head of cows over the Plains this spring to California. The stock has been purchased and is ready to be started as soon as the weather shall have become mild enough to warrant it. A brother-in-law of Mr. Fenn's goes over in charge of the drove. From the demand which seems to exist for cows in California, we have no doubt but that Mr. Fenn will realize an excellent profit.

We learn from Mr. Fenn, that with the cows which he is to send to California, he is to start a dairy in the vicinity of one of the largest cities of the Golden State.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

THE HOG DISEASE.—Upwards of 800 hogs died at Carrollton, Ky., in February. The disease is not confined to the pens at the distilleries. It is said to resemble the hog epidemic which swept over this region about eighteen years since. The first visible symptom of its approach is drowsiness, and in most cases death ensues in an hour. Occasionally there is bleeding at the nose.



Seed Sowers.

Ft. MADISON, Io., Feb. 17, 1853.

To the Editor of The Valley Farmer:

I wish to know whether there is any kind of an implement in your city for sowing grass seed, and the cost also. Please answer these inquiries by letter or through the paper as best suits your convenience.

J. H. C.

We give above a cut representing a machine for sowing all kinds of seed broadcast and also by a different arrangement of its apparatus for drilling. This machine will be for sale by Wm. M. Plant & Co., in a few days, and is represented as a very valuable invention. The price will not probably vary much from \$80, and it will sow some 25 or 30 acres a day.

The front chamber in this machine, which is the sower, has a movable false or second bottom, made of sheet iron pierced with holes of the size adapted to the kind of seed to be planted. An eccentric motion is given to this bottom by the movement of the machine, so as to allow the seed to pass through the flutes constructed in the stationary bottom. By a slight alteration of its attachment it may be made to plant any desired quantity of seed to the acre.

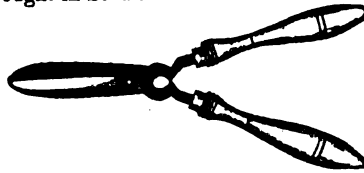
The rear chamber is arranged for drilling; the seed passing through the flukes or spouts in regular rows.

Such is a slight description of the machine as it has been represented to us. When we have an opportunity to examine it ourself we shall speak more at length of its merits.

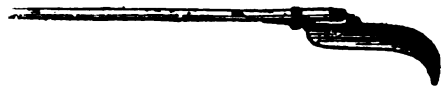
Trimming the Osage Orange.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a string of Osage Orange fence some four years old and have always trimmed it with my knife. I wish to

know what kind of an implement should now be used to make good progress in trimming; what it would cost, and whether it can be bought in St. Louis.



The pruning shears are used somewhat for this purpose. They can be bought at any of the agricultural warehouses, and cost \$1 50 to \$3 00.



An implement somewhat resembling the above is also used for this purpose. It can also be had at the warehouses and costs \$1 50.

For Prof. Turner's mode of trimming see page 82, ~~the~~ issue.

PEACH BORERS.—Having in my garden a very vigorous peach tree, and observing that it was very much affected by borers, especially in the forks of its limbs, I began to cut them out. Still I was afraid that this operation, to be performed in many places, might injure the tree, and as I had some very fine, almost pure white clay prepared, I plastered the limbs of the tree with it, and closed, when the plastering cracked in becoming dry, the cracks by rubbing them over with a painter's brush dipped in water.

The plastering became hard enough to withstand the effects of rain for several weeks, after the elapse of which of which all the borers were dead. The wound caused by them healed quickly over, and the tree is as healthy as it can be.

There's Room Enough for All.

What need of all this fuss and strife.

Each warring with his brother?

Why should we, in the crowd of life,

Keep trampling down each other;

Is there no good that can be won,

Without a fight to gain it;

No other way of getting on,

But grappling to obtain it?

Oh! fellow-men, hear wisdom then,

In friendly warning call—

‘Your clans divide; the world is wide—

There's room enough for all!’

What; if the swarthy peasant find

No field for honest labor?

He need not idly stop behind,

To thrust aside his neighbor?

There is a land of sunny skies;

Where gold for toil is given;

Where every brawny hand that tries

Its strength can grasp a living.

Oh! fellow-men remember then,

Whatever chance befall:

The world is wide, where those abide,

There's room enough for all.

From poisoned air ye breathe in courts,

And typhus-tainted alleys;

Go forth and dwell where health resorts,

In fertile hills and valleys.

Where every arm that clears a bough

Finds plenty in attendance.

And every furrow of the plough

A step to independence.

Oh! hasten then, from fevered den

And lodgings cramped and small!

The world is wide in land beside

There's room enough for all.

In this fair region far away.

Will labor find employment;

A fair day's work, a fair day's pay,

And toil will earn enjoyment.

What need then, of this daily strife,

Where each wars with his brother?

Why need we through the crowd of life,

Keep trampling down each other?

From rags and crime that distant clime,

Will free the pauper's thrall;

Take fortune's tide, the world so wide,

Has room enough for all!

There is not room if one may own

The land that others till on;

If gold be dug or grain be sown

For drones to gorge and spoil on;

But if to each the equal chance

To plow and dig be granted,

To competence may all advance

Through honest toil rewarded.

There's room, and more than room, we know,

And gold beyond the mountains;

Then let the land, and chance for gold,

Be free as nature's fountains.

Report of Committee on Agriculture

In Missouri Legislature.

The Committee on Agriculture beg leave to submit the following report:

Among the various matters which have come under their consideration, they have given their careful attention to one subject, that from its important bearing on the best interests of the State, seemed to demand especial care at their hands. The committee allude to the formation of a STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, and they are happy to state that they present this report as the fruit of their harmonious action, and their unanimous recommendation.

In approaching this subject, your committee have deeply felt its importance and the vastness of its influence. They have witnessed, with pleasure, the manifestations, evinced in various portions of the Union, of the great progress made in agriculture, and of the increasing interest in its promotion and development. They have read, with satisfaction, notices of agricultural journals starting into being in nearly every State—at once the result and the guide of popular sentiment, and they have heard with equal delight, of the formation of numerous State and county agricultural societies; an index of public feeling as healthy as it is general, and with such proofs before them, and with the conviction that forces itself upon every reflecting mind from daily observation, your committee do not hesitate to recommend the great science of husbandry, as the most important of earthly pursuits, the most ample and productive field for scientific research, and the most appropriate object of Legislative protection.

Your committee recommend it as the most important of earthly pursuits, because, in a country like ours, there depend not only upon it the acquisition of permanent prosperity, but also the very support of our existence. It is also the most productive subject for science, not only because it furnishes the elements of combination and analysis, but also the fairest, the most untrodden and the most varied field for the operations of human enquiry; and for these reasons, do your committee recommend this great subject as the most appropriate object of legislative attention.

In Missouri particularly, is agriculture the basis of prosperity, of wealth and of commerce. With its fertile soil; its majestic forests and its luxuriant prairies, our State stands confessedly among the first of the States of the Union, as an agricultural and pastoral region. We have a soil admirably adapted to the production of every staple that contributes to the support of human life. Our central position between the north and the south will always give to Missouri a prosperity and a

commerce that can, if necessity require it, be self-sustaining; as an evidence of this, we can raise, with equal facility, wool for our winter, and cotton and flax for our summer raiment; our forests can supply us with sugar, our salines with salt, our extensive prairies can feed countless herds of stock, and in no part of the earth do the cereal crops grow with such luxuriance and such variety. While we have these great advantages, possessed by so small a portion of the earth's surface, we are blessed to an unusual degree with great natural outlets of trade, even if they should not be rendered unnecessary by the various railroads projected by the present general assembly.

Your committee leave, with regret, this interesting theme of the great agricultural and pastoral resources of our State, to approach that which is the subject of their present recommendation. Presuming the fact, (which cannot be denied) that agriculture must soon form the chief occupation of our people, your committee believe that they would not properly discharge their duty, unless they urged upon this general assembly considerations, that, in their opinion, would not only enhance the profits of their occupation, but materially abridge its labors. These important results would to a certain extent, follow from the formation of a State and county agricultural societies, where friendly conflict of opinion would elicit reflection, and operate with salutary influence—where the various agricultural productions of the State would be gathered together for inspection—where improvements, in every part of husbandry, could be seen and suggested—and where above all the people could assemble, without political or religious strife, and unite in generous emulation, to carry on to perfection the noblest science under heaven, and return to their homes with hearts elate with gratitude to the Lord of the harvest for the comforts that they enjoy, and the blessings that surround them.

Your committee here beg leave to state a few of the resulting advantages of a State society.

1. The first great good, and the influence of which will perhaps be soonest felt, is the *improvement of our stock.*

We take it for granted that every member of this general assembly is aware of the comparatively high prices that are now paid for stock of all descriptions in this State. A few years since, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and other animals would scarcely pay the expense of their raising. It has been but a short time since, that a yoke of steers could be bought for twenty-five dollars; now they are worth from \$50 to \$75. Mules, that a few years since, could command about \$35 now readily sell for \$75 to \$100, and so on in proportion with other live stock. Your committee regret to be forced to acknowledge that the great

difference of price is not the result of any improvement in our stock, nor of any increased care in raising. Our farmers, with some few exceptions, are pursuing the same system that they have followed for years, and that will infallibly keep their stock at the lowest market ebb.

As the prices they are receiving for scrub stock, pay very well for a feeding that is made up of a few corn shucks and nubbins in the open air in the winter and the range in the summer, they feel no temptation to spend their money, thus easily acquired, in the purchase of improved breed. The consequence is that no improvement is visible, and no emulation is excited. To effect this improvement, and to stimulate this emulation is one of the main objects, and in the opinion of your committee, one of the sure results of agricultural societies. Your committee beg leave to cite one among many instances of the effect of association for the purpose of introducing improved stock into the community.

In the State of Ohio in the year 1833, certain public spirited individuals, 48 in number, associated themselves for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in that State, and forming a joint stock company, having 92 shares at \$100 per share, in all \$9200, sent an agent to England, who purchased 19 bulls and cows of the short horned Durham stock. These were kept together until 1836, when a sale took place under the regulations of the society, and after paying all expenses, there resulted to each share the net dividend of \$280. One cow and calf is reported as having sold for \$2,225 (See patent office report, 1851-2, page 100.) Now if this great result can be effected in Ohio, where the winters are longer, where a greater extent of feeding is required and where lands and grain are higher than with us, why cannot the same result be effected here?

Your committee take this occasion to express their surprise (a feeling that is experienced by a majority of this general assembly) that with rich and verdant prairies around us, abounding in grasses that are luxuriant and nutritious, so little attention has been paid to stock raising. Millions of acres of our richest prairies are never trodden by the foot of a domestic animal, and grasses that have sustained thousands of buffalo, and would still sustain immense herds, are suffered to bloom and die unnoticed and uncropped. This should not be. Missouri is eminently pastoral, and it is hoped that her people will not be slow in partaking of the benefits of her wasting treasures, and the hope is still further entertained that when flocks and herds shall be scattered over our boundless pastures, they will be found to consist of those breeds that will add to the credit of the State, and the profits of their owners.

Your committee believe, that by comparison,

of stock at a State Fair, an increased interest in the care and maintenance of this class of property will be the inevitable result. These fairs will become not only the source of generous competition, but the best and surest markets for the products of the farm. The best animal that the country affords will be there exhibited, and by exchange and sale, an interchange of blood will be promoted, an essential feature in the production of vigorous and healthy stock. Poor and inferior animals will not be exhibited, because of the expense of transportation and the difficulty of sale, and your committee believe, that after a few years of trial, that our State fairs will not only attract to the place of exhibition the best stock of the country, and the largest purchasers, but will, in consequence, stimulate the rearing of breeds that will give to our State a high and enviable pastoral reputation.

There are also considerations of private interest that will aid very materially the efficiency of State and county fairs. With that proneness to take advantage of every circumstance that advances his interest, the western farmer will soon find that the feeding and cost of raising a *scrub* animal is almost as great as those of rearing one of pure blood, (the only difference being in the size of the carcass, the larger requiring more food than the smaller.) He will also find in the profits from the sale of each, a wonderful discrepancy, and he will not be slow to adopt a system of improvement and management that swells his gains and does not increase his labors.

Before your committee leave this branch of their subject, they beg leave to add a few remarks on one kind of stock, and to recommend it particularly to the favorable consideration of the farmers of the State. It is the subject of *sheep husbandry*. If Vermont with its cold climate, its scanty vegetation, and its long winters, can ship wool and mutton at a great profit, why cannot Missouri, with its exhaustless pastures and mild climate, make this branch of domestic economy a source of revenue? While the former State raises, among its bleak hills, 3,410,993 pounds of wool, Missouri, with her boundless prairies, and a territory more than seven times as large, raises 1,614,860—less than one half as much. It is a singular fact, that with confessedly the best country on the globe for sheep, we import more wool than we raise. The total wool crop of 1850 in the United States, was 52,518,143 pounds, while the imports annually, of the same article vary from seventy to fifty millions. In Missouri there is one woolen factory, employing twenty-five hands and consuming 80,000 pounds of wool annually.

Under this state of things there is no danger of a glutted market. While it is contended that sheep improve the lands on which they

feed, and it is admitted that they furnish a most nutritious and healthy food, it is equally true if history is to be credited, that no country has ever existed, where due regard was paid to the propagation of the fleeces, that has not become wealthy.

2d. Another benefit of agricultural associations is *improvement of our agricultural implements*.

While it is contended, by some, that the improvements in our plows, &c., are entirely the result of accident, it is with more force, contended that all such improvements are the effect of careful examinations. A comparison of the defects and advantages of the various farm implements exhibited will lead to combinations that will reject the first, and adopt the latter, and each succeeding fair will exhibit alterations and changes that have previously been subjected to severe and accurate tests. We shall improve in this department of husbandry, your committee believe, with great rapidity. The spirit of enquiry and invention now so much alive on this subject in the Union, will not cease until improvements and innovations are made, and labor abridged to such an extent as will make this age, a few years hence, appear an age of comparative barbarism.

These innovations will consist not merely in mechanical changes, but some motive power stronger, more efficient and more rapid, will take the place of animal labor. Your committee will be excused for hazarding the prediction that half a century will not elapse before mechanical agency will completely supersede our horses and oxen; and plows, grain cutters, harrows, &c., will be driven by machinery with a force and exactness that machinery can alone effect. Until that day comes we must await the progress of improvement; but there is every reason to believe that, when this 'consummation, most devoutly to be wished for,' shall come, its advent will be greatly accelerated by comparisons, examinations and trials made at the agricultural exhibitions of the country.

3. Another great benefit resulting from associations of this kind, is *'the knowledge we gain of the best manures for our lands, the adaptation of our soils to our different staples, and the best method of their culture.'*

This knowledge, imparted through lectures, essays, addresses and familiar conversation, will be of inestimable importance to our farmers, and can be best diffused through agricultural societies. Your committee can not but deplore, as a serious evil, the system of culture that is now generally pursued in this State. In some sections the land is thought to be too fertile to be exhausted, while in others, the abandoned fields and deserted farms, with their deep gullies and bald points, exhibit in painful contrast, the fallacy of this

opinion.

Agricultural chemistry has long since taken its stand as a high and ennobling science. It is now occupying the intellects of some of the most distinguished men of our age, and the day is not far distant when every intelligent farmer can learn, with ease, why it is that his fields will produce one crop in great abundance and fail in another—why it is that some manures injure, and some are beneficial—why it is that one kind of culture will repay him for his toil, while another is but labor thrown away; and why it is that a judicious rotation of crops will leave his land richer with each succeeding year. Through essays and lectures, such as agricultural societies promote, such valuable information can be widely disseminated, and can be made more effectual than in any other mode known to your committee.

4. Your committee refer with pleasure to a 4th resulting good. *It is the increased quantity, quality and variety of fruit and flowers.*

They feel great satisfaction in referring to the advantages possessed by this State for the production of the greater variety of fruits grown in the United States. It seems to be the home of the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, the quince and the cherry, and the quick perceptions of our farmers, are turning this advantage to good account, for orchards and nurseries are arising around us in every direction. The agreeable and refreshing taste, the pleasant aroma, and the supposed healthiness of ripe fruit will always create for it a demand, with every class of the community, that will make its culture a matter of considerable interest. Your committee believe that a society, like that we recommend, will be the best means of aiding in the increase and extension of this agreeable and useful branch of farm husbandry.

To the lovers of the beautiful in nature, and to those who recognize in flowers, the fairest and most delicate creations of the Almighty's hand, a State fair offers temptations in the amount and variety that usually attend on such exhibitions.

Lastly, your committee beg leave, in this connexion, to call the attention of the general assembly to the *culture of the vine*. This is a rapidly increasing production in our State. Missouri stands 6th upon the list of wine producing States, having in 1850, made 10,563 gallons. Our woods are filled with wild grapes which, on cultivation, greatly improve in size and flavor, and will by such continuous treatment, no doubt, in a few years equal the best grapes of France and the Rhine. The culture of the grape is confined to a few counties, of which Gasconade and Osage are the principal, and chiefly to the German population. Why cannot this culture be rendered general in the State? Every section of it is

suitable to the growth and development of the grape, and while the labor of raising is so slight, the process of the vintage so simple, and the profits so large, it is a matter of surprise that so few of our American population have turned their attention to this healthy and profitable pursuit.

Ohio stands first in the list of wine growing States, producing in 1850 48,207 gallons.— This great quantity is owing, in all probability to the exertions of Mr. Longworth, who has, with great diligence and expense, applied himself to the cultivation of our native grapes, and obtained from some of them a Hoek, that is equal to the best sparkling Rhenish, and a Champaigne, that is infinitely superior to the deleterious and adulterated stuff that is drunk here as the produce of the French vintage.

It would be a matter of sincere congratulation if the culture of the grape for wine, could be extensively pursued. It would not only develop one great and almost unknown source of native wealth, but would add to the morals of our people by substituting a pure and generous beverage, in the place of those fiery and poisonous liquors that are crowding our jails with felons, and filling our cemeteries with untimely graves.

Your committee are confident that the inducements held out by a State society would add materially to the development of this great source of pleasure and of future wealth.

Your committee will pass over the other products of husbandry, as swine, hemp, tobacco, the products of the dairy, the loom and the needle, &c., with the simple remark that their production and proper management can and will, no doubt be greatly promoted by the premiums and other inducements offered by State fairs. They are important items in our agricultural system and they can equally be benefited by the advantages mentioned, in connection with other staples, in a former part of this report.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to remind the general assembly that as agriculture is the basis of a large part of the revenue, it is but an act of justice that this occupation should receive back whenever it requires it, some small portion of the tax that it pays. While your statute books show charters, and franchises, and money expended freely, for nearly every branch of industry in the State the farmer may search in vain, among the leaves, for any record that gives to his noble vocation, protection, charter, or even encouragement. Farmers emphatically constitute *the community*, that bear the imposition of taxes without a murmur—that are always ready and among the first to march at the call of their country—that are always striving to develop the vast resources of our soils—and

whose labors support the whole mighty framework of society. Your committee believe that, when their interests require it, the attention of the general assembly cannot be too prompt in its response to the call—when they ask, there should be no refusal.

Your committee believe that the recommendation here submitted is one that calls loudly on the legislature for interposition. The experiment has been made in other States, and been eminently successful. Why must it fail here? Let the trial be made. If the project fail (and there is no reason why it should,) the bounty will not be misplaced, for it is returned to the same source from which it came. If it succeed we may well congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that our vote has contributed to rear an association that tends to increase the prosperity and revenue of our State, that gives it a high and enviable character, and that scatters abroad over the land the seeds of knowledge, and the elements of public and private wealth.

In consideration of these things, your committee recommend an annual appropriation, from the treasury, of \$1,000 for 4 years, to be expended in premiums for the improvement of the stock and general husbandry of the State; the sum to be disbursed in conformity to a bill herewith submitted.

WM. O. MAUPIN, Chairman.

American Homes.

The St. Louis Evening News, in noticing the proceedings of the St. Louis Agricultural Society, makes the following remarks about American homes, which we consider not only as very important, but as extremely well-timed.

We are indebted to Charles L. Hunt, Esq., for a copy of the very admirable address put forth in the behalf of the St. Louis County Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society, and take great pleasure in laying it before our readers and asking for it an attentive consideration. The address is very logically prepared, and so aptly divided and tersely written that it cannot fail to be read with interest and profit.

What word can we add to the clear and powerful plea in behalf of home improvement therein put forth?

It has often been said that Americans have no homes. They are almost nomadic in their habits—roving from State to State, and pitching their tents like Arabs. Their better affections have no time to cling, like ivy, to ancient houses, churches, castles. Fatherly old oaks and elms hold no sway over their hearts. They have no veneration for Homesteads. Children seal the houses, 'cleared' and improved in the wilderness by a father's hard labor

and trimmed with a mother's spontaneous taste, with as little remorse as they would 'trade' a pig or swap a puppy. How often, too, does it happen that the 'old homes'—the birth places it may be, of the children thus heartlessly bartering them away—contain, in some obscure and neglected corner, the graves wherein their frugal parents, after a life of toil and hardship, have laid down their grey hairs and gone to rest.

What means shall be resorted to, to stay this restless, heartless habit of our people? We know nothing so well calculated therefore, as the awakening of an interest in the homes and home products of the country than by the means of such Societies as the one organized in this county. Make a man proud of his fields, his orchards, his stock, and he will stay with them, cultivate them, nurture them. Make him proud of his garden, his dairy, his poultry yard, and he will learn to enjoy the luxuries of living they afford. And by a happy order of Providence, just in proportion as a man employs himself in quiet, healthful, and rural pursuits, he becomes devoted to that manner of life, and finds his heart yearn more and more for its pure delights.

We expect the most gratifying results from the working of the Society now organized so ably and efficiently in this county. By getting up a wholesome and praiseworthy rivalry among farmers and gardeners, and fruit growers, and amateurs of the city who have homes or are getting them in the country around, we shall expect to see in a few short years, a complete change in the face of affairs. Homes as beautiful, though not as old, as any in 'merrie old England' will dot the whole country, and afford a wealth of luxury and abounding home comforts, of more value to the State than mines of California gold, and of greater benefit to social life and manners than almost any other education the people are likely to receive.

Making and Saving Manure.

'Composter,' gives in the *Country Gentleman* the following mode of manufacturing horse manure and litter, into good, first quality of manure, remarking that he has practiced it several years with much satisfaction:

In the first place, let me say that my hogs are confined to the pen, and a small yard in the rear of it, nearly the whole year round, (my breeding sows only being allowed to range in the winter.) My horse barn stands adjoining the pen and on one side side of the yard. The manure from the horse stable is thrown directly into the hog-yard. The hogs are allowed the liberty of the yard, and so the horse and hog manure, and the litter of both go to-

gether. The yard has been cleared so often, that the earth has been taken out more than a foot deep, and it will hold water like a dish; and the water that falls into the yard, with the urine of the animals, keeps it well saturated most of the time. Occasionally we scatter a few quarts of corn over the yard, and the whole mass will soon be turned up-side down by the industrious pigs; and in this way I can have it turned just when I wish.

The whole is allowed to remain in the yard through the summer, and in the fall I add it all rich and rotten manure. The horse manure which otherwise heats and dries so much, and by evaporation loses half its fertilizing properties, without a great deal of extra labor is bestowed upon it, is now thoroughly mixed with the hog manure, and all improved thereby. By a liberal supply of bedding to both horses and hogs, one may increase this heap to several loads for each animal kept.

When straw is not at hand, a resort to the woods for leaves as bedding, is an excellent substitute, and they are certainly within the reach of all. I have drawn several loads of them this fall, and find them good for bedding. Any one who has not tried it, will be surprised to find how easily and quickly they are obtained.

Training Steers.

The following mode of transforming the wild and unmanageable steer, into the gentle and well trained ox is both reasonable and instructive. We extract from the *Country Gentleman*:

The first point is to make them tame and gentle. This may be accomplished by feeding them out of the hand, and carding them daily. They should be approached gently, without yelling at them until they are frightened out of their wits. After having reduced them to a state of perfect docility, a good yoke should be procured, suitable to their size and strength. A small pen is necessary to put on the yoke; approach gently with the yoke, patting and speaking gently to them until you have the yoke on the off steer; then let an assistant drive the other under the yoke. Their tails should be securely fastened to prevent their getting the habit of turning the yoke. They should be yoked in the morning and unyoked at night—in this manner for several days, until they become accustomed to the yoke.

The first thing to teach them is, to stop at the word of command. This may be done by striking them across the face; the blows should be repeated until they stop, and then discontinued; by striking them for every non-observance of the word of command, they will soon learn that by stopping they will avoid it, and

will act accordingly. They may be taught then to 'gee' and 'haw,' by gently pushing them around. Backing may be taught by beginning with an empty cart on a side-hill; then on a level, then with an increasing load until they will back nearly the same load they will draw. They should never be put to a load they cannot readily draw, or drilled by prolonged exercise beyond the period when it becomes irksome. Loud and repeated yelling, or the use of the lash, is both cruel and useless. Clear and intelligible, yet low and gentle words, are all that is necessary to guide a well trained ox. The ox understands a moderate tone more perfectly than a boisterous one, as all sounds become indistinct as they increase. A command should never be given unless enforced. Many bear with bad tricks for a long time, even without an expression intelligible to them—but when patience departs, a thorough storm of blows is poured upon them. This is the way to ruin every beast; a single blow should be given for each offence.

The Poultry.

At this season of the year, when every preparation should be made for the comfort of all domestic animals, the comforts of the poultry family should receive a very liberal share of attention, inasmuch as there is no stock, that any stockholder can keep that will pay so well for the capital and labor invested as the biped tribes.

To ensure the best returns during the months of the season when they can be made more profitable than in any other, it is necessary, in the first place that they should be provided with dry and warm shelter; in the second, that they should have a constant supply of good nutritive food. If this last is given in quantities to lie by them, no waste will follow, and consequently no additional expense will accrue. We have been in the habit, during the cold season, of keeping a box of grain, where hens, &c., could have access to it any time; and have found to our satisfaction that they can be wintered on a less amount of food in this way than when they are allowed to ramble for it or is doled out to them in handfuls, at seasons of convenience. By keeping corn in a good supply within their reach, we have marketed it at more than a dollar a bushel, when the common price was seventy cents, taking pay in eggs, which in winter always turn to cash at a fair price, and have sold them other grains at an increased ratio.

Yet we would by no means confine their living to grain, especially that in a whole or uncooked condition. Meat, the refuse of the table, or from the butchers, may be given to a good advantage. It should, however, be boiled, in order to being more digestible.

Cooked potatoes, given warm, for an occasional change, we have found highly beneficial; also, meal, cooked or boiled in just water enough to give it a consistency.

We always allow lime in good quantities to lie in our hen house. The importance of this in the formation of the shells is fully known; aside from this, its healthfulness as a condiment may be fully inferred from the manner in which they devour it. A neighbor of ours, who is nice in his hen matters, a few years since finished off a room in comfortable style for their winter accommodation, lathing and plastering the sides and overhead. They had scarcely inhabited the tenement six months before the plastering was all devoured. The lime and sand were both probably the cause of this; and had both been placed in abundance within their reach, the wall would no doubt have remained untouched. Ashes or fine earth should also be placed within their reach, that they may follow their wallowing propensities in winter as they so naturally do in summer.

The poultry-house should also be in a quiet, retired place. Noise and the interference of other animals is annoying to all the feathered tribes, especially to those of domestic habits.

Fowls should not be allowed to ramble in winter, especially if the day is cold or stormy and in such days, if they are let out at all, it should be near nightfall when they will be sure to return soon.

In the arrangement of the poultry house, special regard should be paid to saving the manure. This is the true guano, which every farmer may possess, in moderate quantities, to be sure, but none the less valuable.

Its actual value is beginning to be better understood than formerly, but not so well now but that many farmers allow their poultry to roost on fences and trees, where all is lost; while many more, who save it, sell it for a mere pittance, or give it to their more discerning neighbor for cleaning out the hen roost. Now we positively believe that a bushel of hen manure is cheap to a farmer at a shilling, in any currency that may be reckoned where these remarks are read. In proof of it we give the result of some experiments made in its application.

A farmer of our acquaintance pulverised, threshing with a common flail, a quantity of it; after which he added an equal quantity of ashes, and one-fourth as much gypsum. A single handful of this compound was placed in a hill of corn; the result was a heavier crop than where well-rotted stable manure was placed in liberal quantities. The same compound we have found valuable for peppers, tomatoes, vines, and indeed all garden vegetables; it gives them a quick, healthful growth. And this same compound, sown on turnips, vnes

and other plants infested by insects in the early stage of growth, when the leaves are wet, is sure to rid them of these annoyances. But we have said enough to show its value, and here we leave it for the farmer to carry out its application to such crops and in such ways as he sees best.—*Plough, Loom, and Anvil.*

Suggestion to Farmers.

The following is an extract from the address of Mr. G. F. Stewart, before the Huron County Agricultural Society, at Norwalk, Ohio, at its last meeting. The suggestions contained in it are worthy of the attention of farmers in every place:

Many farmers who are destroying the productivity of their farms by shallow works, as they find that their crops are diminishing, think only of extending their area by adding new acres of surface, as if they supposed their title deeds only gave them a right to six inches deep of earth. If they will take those deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lessons to their fields, they will soon realize in three-field crops, the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had but one—in other words, that the subsoil brought up and combined with the top soil and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their ground, will increase three-fold, the measure of its productivity. To show to what an extent the fertility of the soil can be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report. In the year 1350, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crop, of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated 10 acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels per acre. At this time the average crop of wheat per acre in the harvests of Great Britain, on a soil cultivated for centuries, is about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is this? Simply because British farmers are for the most part educated men, and apply the principles of enlightened agriculture to their work. They pay back to the earth what they borrow; they endeavor, by every means in their power to enrich their ground, and in return it enriches them. If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would endeavor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and toil, and increase of profits. Many of them never think of digging ten inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hid in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging it in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold without the aid of dreams or divines.

We have a great advantage over the British farmers in the fact that our farmers nearly all, hold the lands which they cultivate, in fee sim

ple, while in England they are chiefly tenants, hiring the land of the nobility, and paying enormous rents to the proprietors, beside heavy taxes to the government. Taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers are their own landlords. Hence they have been able to pay three-fold wages for labor to those paid in Europe, pay the cost of transportation, and yet undersell the British farmers in their own markets.'

From New York Agriculturist.

Potatoes Injurious to Pregnant Animals.

I am induced to give your readers the result of my observation, in the hope that they being forewarned, may avoid the disastrous results which I am about to record.

The feeding of pregnant animals is a part of the farmer's duty, requiring all the judgment and circumspection that he can call to his assistance. As a general rule, the dam during the period of gestation, should be so fed as to keep all the physical organs in healthy play, and the system in high thriving condition. When in this situation, it is a well established fact that the nervous organization is in a most excited state, and susceptible in the highest degree; it is therefore operated upon by almost anything out of the usual course.—For instance, over work or a sudden alarm, is frequently attended with the most unfortunate results. The same also is the fact with a change of food, and the substitution of some kinds is particularly dangerous. To illustrate this, I will relate the misfortune of a neighbor a breeder of French Merino sheep. He laid in a large stock of potatoes, being unable (owing to the drouth in this county) to obtain his usual supply of carrots, ruta bagas, &c. His idea was to feed his cattle and sheep with potatoes, keeping the other roots for his calves and lambs when they should require them. With this intention, his orders were to feed the ewes coming in during November and December with cut potatoes.

The sheep seemed to be doing well on this food, and a few produced their lambs, but it was remarked, that though large and fat, they were quite weak and wanting vitality, requiring much assistance from the shepherd.—This difficulty increased day by day, till the lambs, though still large, were born dead or died immediately after birth.

No cause could be alleged for their mortality. This state of things continued till seven or eight lambs were lost. Our brains were racked to the utmost to account for this trouble, at last, we were forced to the conclusion that the potatoes must be the 'root of all evil.' As that was the only difference in the treatment since last year, when all did well. A change was at once made, and carrots sub-

stituted for the potatoes. Also a little stimulant was recommended. The effect was as favorable as could be desired, and much more than was expected; for after this alteration in feed a few days, the lambs became possessed of their usual vitality.

I mentioned these circumstances to a friend, a physician, who tells me that he has been aware of the pernicious effects of raw potatoes for a long time, and he himself once had experience of it, in the case of his own cow.

My idea is, but it may be a mistaken one, that raw potatoes, though good feed for store or fat cattle, owing to the great quantity of starch and mucilaginous matter, they contain, are too heavy and cold to be well adapted to sustain foetal life; that circulation being rather sluggish requires a warmer and more stimulating food.

The feeding of ruta bagas to ewes about to lamb, though generally considered a most safe food, is not unattended with danger; and in fact, by the best breeders in England, they are fed in limited quantities, or dispensed with altogether at that time. The danger is not generally to the ewe, as I have never heard of a greater loss from this cause than three to five per cent., but I have heard of as much as eighteen or twenty per cent. loss of the lambs. The post mortem examination of the lambs that had thus died, exhibit the stomach and intestines surcharged with water. The disease is known to shepherds, as 'water bellied.'

Again, I knew of a pen of Southdown's taken from the flock and as an experiment, fed upon the sprouts that are rubbed off malt.—These sprouts seemed to be a good as well as economical food; the sheep continued to all appearance, in good thriving condition, and the experiment was thus far most encouraging.

The lambing season coming on, three out of the five ewes died. Not that the lambs were so large or the dams so fat, but that the ewes though in good condition, were in so relaxed a state that they had not muscular power for natural labor. Two ewes in lambing inverted the uterus, and though they had the best attention it was of no avail, the sprouts no doubt having for weeks been acting upon the system, relaxing and reducing it to a very low state.

From what I have written above, it appears that to produce a fine animal, is not a matter of chance. It is not done by promiscuously feeding quantities of good food, or still less by letting your animal take their chance with short commons; for though you may, and probably will have lambs, they will be starvelings, and no feed will ever overcome the first want of substance.

But to produce an animal of any breed that will do credit to the breeder, requires the

closest discrimination—the most careful attention, and the best judgment that can be brought to bear on the subject. In fact, it opens a field for the display of all the practical and scientific knowledge that the most intelligent husbandman can call to his aid.

II.

To the excellent observations of our correspondent above, we will add that climate or the season of the year also has its effect upon certain articles of food. For instance, had the potatoes been very mealy and of a first rate quality, and fed in September or October, or the last of April or early in May, when there was no frost, we do not think they would have been near so injurious. Pregnant animals, however, should be fed sparingly with raw roots of any kind during frosty weather; and in fact, except to grown swine we are not much in favor of feeding them to animals in any condition during severe winter weather. Grain or meal with good hay, is much preferable.

Bots in Horses.

The following on the subject of Bots in horses, gives some information, new and interesting to most people. We copy from the *Journal of Agriculture*:

Many years ago, assisted by Dr. Roe, of White Plains, N. Y., we made examination of a horse that appeared to have died of the bots. We found the cuticular coat of the stomach almost entirely covered with them. They were upon the top and upon the bottom, and upon both sides. They worked side by side, like lazy street sweepers; and were in no wise hurried or interrupted in their operations by our observation. Some were lapped over others, as sucking pigs who get the upper row of teats are wont to feed. They ate systematically, and as remarked in the paper quoted below, 'they swept clean' as they progressed, as a silk worm cleans a mulberry leaf. The stomach was alive with these sluggish but persevering pests. But that the horse died of the bots, although there is a reason so to think, we dare not undertake to say; for the weight of authority is against us; nevertheless, we think he did. * * *

We 'exhibited' to our subjects a tempting dose of sweetened milk—in fact we submerged a portion of the stomach in milk and molasses, but the adult bot preferred the tripe, whatever the baby bot might do with the drink. We tried an application of sulphuric acid, (*oil of vitriol*), to their backs without perceptible effect. We steeped the portion of the stomach in the acid without at all interrupting their meal. This is accounted for by the fact, that the bots are coated with mucus, which defends them against the acid. Finally, we tried a

powerful burning glass; and either worried out by the protracted fight, or unequal to contest with the sun, they gave up the ghost. But this remedy would be somewhat difficult of administration, with a living horse, therefore we do not 'patent' it!

A fear the bots are full grown and fairly established, and in operation, they are safe from most applications, for this reason, that as many of them must be kept engaged on the upper portion of the stomach, medicine cannot reach them, unless the stomach is kept constantly full of the medical agent, and besides their mouths are so deeply buried in the business before them, that they will not quit it for the most seductive drug.

In view of the whole matter, we come to these conclusions. So long as there exists a sufficiency of mucus in the stomach, the bots will not attack the cuticular coat, and will at the proper time be disengaged, passed out of the stomach with chyme, and evacuated with the dung.

In the commencement of the attack they may be expelled by the remedy recommended, (sweetened milk,) or more easily by green and succulent food. So long as they confine themselves to the mucus, their presence is not dangerous to the life or health of the animal, tho' they cannot be claimed to be positively essential to his comfort and well being. The act of eating the cuticular coat is not of itself painful to the horse, for the coat is insensible; but the cuticle removed leaves the stomach at least liable to inflammation. At this stage, we do not doubt that fatal effects may follow.

On the whole it appears to us as idle to say that horses do not die of the bots, as to deny that children die of measles or hooping cough, because the cases are rare, where *rightly and seasonably treated* they do not recover.

Galls on Horses.

'The merciful man is merciful to his beasts.'

It is much to be regretted that the necessity and the duty of care and kindness to the injured horses, should not be more deeply impressed upon the public mind. We are daily pained to see, upon the breast and shoulders of horses employed upon the canals, the most revolting exhibitions of lacerated flesh, caused by the harness. To subject to service a helpless animal, under such circumstances, is more than cruel,—it is barbarous. A vast proportion of this injury and suffering, we think entirely needless,—that is, it might easily have been greatly mitigated, or wholly avoided. I have twice, within a few years past, published a remedy for galls on horses, and urgently invited attention to it, on the part of those who might be interested; but fear the advice has not been heeded.

When a young horse is first broken to the

harness, or when a horse accustomed to the harness has been lying still for a considerable time, the breast and back will be tender. The use of the collar then, if the weather be warm, will easily scald the part, and to a greater or less degree induce the abrasion. To prevent these results, the parts should be toughened before use, by the application of whisky, saturated with alum.

The breast and back of a colt, or a horse that has lain idle for a while, should be bathed with this wash three or four times a day before applying the harness. It will so toughen the skin as wholly to prevent, or greatly diminish the hazard of galling. And if under any circumstances, a gall upon the horse has unfortunately occurred, the application of this remedy has been found to effect a cure, even under the necessities of continued and constant service. In the use of horses to a great extent, for many years, I have applied no other remedy, and have invariably realized satisfactory results. Every farmer should keep in his stable, a bottle of this mixture, and if his horses are sound, use it occasionally to keep them so, and if injured, use it to effect a cure.—*Wool Grower.*

Raising White Beans.

The raising of the common *white bean* meets with but little attention among our farmers in the immediate vicinity of Boston. Farther in the interior however, land is less valuable, and light, varied crops are of more consequence to agriculturists, large quantities are annually produced in many sections of the country—and upon light soils they do well.

Mr. Samuel Carpenter, of Battleboro, a subscriber, informs us that he has raised the white bean for some years, upon a sandy soil, and has accomplished two objects worthy of imitation. His beans were sowed on peach orchard grounds. The soil was thin and light, and the beans have produced good crops—while at the same time he has found that the beans have proved a protection to his peach trees against severe drought (answering all the objects of mulching) during the hot months of mid-summer, the foliage of the bean spreads over the surface of the earth, saving the ground from the intense heat, and the ready growth of this plant does not exhaust the soil as must crops do. From a thorough experience in this matter, Mr. C. earnestly recommends the planting of the white bean in young peach orchards where the soil is light and porous.

A correspondent says "I have seen little notice given to the culture of the white bean, and as some farmers are turning their attention to this crop it may be of advantage to some to know how I manage. I do this work in the last week of May. I prepare my ground by

plowing and dragging smooth; I mark it out in shallow furrows, about two feet apart with a corn plow; I then drop the beans two or three inches apart in the furrow. I use a drag that is wide enough to cover two rows at a time. In this way with two hands, I can plant two acres a day. I find this a better way than to plant in hills. When the beans are about three or four inches high, I go through them with a cultivator; weed and hoe them all. When about ten inches high, I use the corn plow, turning the soil up against the vines to hold them up. This time I use no hoe. By this process, and with a sprinkling of plaster when I hoe them, I raise from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The past season I had four acres from which I measured up ninety-one bushels. When I gather and thresh them, I save the vines to feed cattle. I have kept seven head this winter and have fed them but little else. They are all in good order.—*N. E. Cultivator.*

Culture of Blackberries.

Mr. Lewis H. Spear, of Braintree, Vt., in a communication to the Plow, Loom & Anvil, says of this fruit:

"The blackberry is of several species, and a native of this country, growing spontaneously, and often producing abundant crops of superior fruit. The best varieties in perfection, are more wholesome and of a flavor richer than either the strawberry or the raspberry.

There are two varieties which I think superior to all others, the first of which is the "Bush," growing straight and upright, the top of which becomes recumbent and almost free from prickles, and under favorable circumstances attaining a height of from six to ten feet. It has a large white blossom in June, the fruit of a shining black, long, ovate or about one inch in length, and one in circumference, very tender, and of a juicy, sweet, rich flavor. This variety is seldom found.

The second is the "High Bush." This is a very rapid growing blackberry, stem very tall, sometimes ten or twelve feet in height; fruit shining black, very large, oval, conical, often over an inch in diameter, very sweet, juicy, and melting, with an aromatic flavor; the fruit ripening from the first of August until the middle of September.

This fruit in perfection is not excelled by the productions of any climate. It is delicious for the dessert, excellent for pies, puddings, sauce, preserves, wine, &c., and it well supplies the place of the peach and grape.

This most wholesome of all fruits, often relieves bilious and dyspeptic habits, and dysentery has often been cured by a free use of the ripe fruit. I have every reason to believe a free use of it by all classes, instead of unripe fruit and fresh-meat, would do more to

lessen mortality at that season, than all the "Dysentery Cordials," "Anti-cholera" drugs, that all the speculative ingenuity of men ever invented.

SOIL AND CULTIVATION.--The blackberry grows freely in a warm, tolerable dry, or rather deep rich soil; it abounds among stones, old logs, natural ledges, and on lands which have been recently burned over, which contain a good supply of alkali.

Land should be kept rich, mellow, and free from grass and weeds. Besides common manure, use leaves, ashes, and vegetable matter.

It is propagated by seeds and offsets from the root.

I would recommend to those who wish to cultivate this fruit, first, to select a suitable spot of ground; second, plow deep and well; third, have your hills from six to eight feet apart, for the convenience of plowing and cultivation. The land once 'set,' they will not need transplanting for a long time.

After this, manuring, plowing, and keeping the bushes properly thinned, is nearly all that is necessary to secure large and abundant crops of the choicest fruit.

One bush often produces a quart of the finest berries; a friend has a bunch covering less than one rod of land, and he assured me he picked twenty-seven quarts in one day. I saw a spot this season which produced over one bushel to the rod, or more than five thousand quarts per acre.

From the Horticulturist.

The Curculio.

I know of no one subject connected with fruit culture of more importance to us Western people than this. There is no malady or cause existing here that would prevent our having a full crop of that delicious fruit, the plum, almost every year, were it not for this pestiferous insect. Is it possible that we are to have no remedy? Must we fell all our plum, apricot, and nectarine trees, to prevent the increase of this little wretch to such an extent that he will destroy our other fruits, which is now the case to a considerable degree in many locations? I hope this great calamity may, through the ingenuity and skill of some one, be averted by the timely discovery of a remedy that will cost less than the fruit is worth. The shaking of the trees upon sheets, the only sure means of saving the crop yet discovered, with me takes an amount of labor and time fully equal to the value of the crop; so that its discovery may, as far as my experience goes, be considered of no value or utility to community. To save the majority of the fruit on half a dozen trees in my garden, by this means, requires the labor of a hand one hour and a half every morning and evening for a period of six weeks. At ten hours for a day's work, this would

amount to over twelve days, (recollect there are to be no Sundays during this time; if so, your crop is gone;) which, at 75 cents a day, would amount to \$9; saying nothing about boarding a hand for two weeks, which would at least be \$3 more. The trees upon which I made my experiments will not average over one bushel of fruit each. It will be seen, then, that by this process of preserving the fruit, it will cost about \$2 per bushel, which I think is quite as much as it would bring in our market, at least after deducting labor of picking and carrying.

I have tried many of the published experiments beside this, such as chickens, pigs, lime, salt, &c., &c., all of which have entirely failed. Connected, however, with an application of a solution of lime and sulphur to the tops, made with a syringe, during the past season, I made an accidental discovery which I think worthy of note, and which may lead to some beneficial results. I had read communications from several persons who had been successful with the sulphur and lime application. I determined last spring to try it; and as soon as plums were fairly shaped, and before the curculio commenced his destruction, I prepared the solution, went to work vigorously, and gave four applications within ten days, on one tree of *Gen. Hand*, one *White Prune*, one *Caledonian*, one *Knight's Green Drying*, one *Royal Native*, and one *Green Gage*. I covered the tops, leaves and fruit, so completely with the mixture, that at a little distance the trees looked as though they were in one perfect sheet of bloom. For two years previously I had not had a single fruit to ripen on any of these trees. About five days after the first application, I discovered the work of the insect on every tree, all about equally. The depredations increased constantly, although we applied the mixture in greater quantities. After the fourth application I discontinued it, believing that it was doing no good. At this juncture I set my gardener to work at spading up a part of my garden, with directions to spade it deeply, and turn the top earth completely under. It happened that he commenced in that part of my lot where one of the plum trees stood, (the *Green Gage*.) The ground under it, and in all parts of the lot, was deeply spaded and well turned under. There was no spading done under or about the others. After three or four days I discovered that the depredators had discontinued their work upon this tree, while on all the others they appeared, from the havoc they made, to work with a double fury, as though maddened at the attempt to foil them by covering their victims with lime and sulphur. On the *Green Gage* not a plum was incised after the spading, that I could discover. From it was gathered about one bushel of perfect fruit.

That this fruit was saved by turning up the subsoil, or turning under the top soil, I have no doubt; but as to the philosophy of the thing, or the reason of the result produced, I am at loss. It must have been produced, however, by one of two causes; and I will remark here, by way of introduction to one of them, that by syringing the trees a large quantity of the lime and sulphur solution fell upon the ground, so as to produce an incrustation upon the surface to the full extent of the circumference of the branches of the tree. One is, that the composition, or incrustation on the surface, by the turning under was brought into immediate contact with the spongioles, or feeders of the roots, and thence taking to the fruit; that, when dissolved by the sap of the tree and acids of the fruit, its effects were to produce a flavor or taste loathsome* to the deprecator, and thereby prevented his farther annoyance. The other is, that during the season in which the curculio inflicts his mischief, he fixes his habitation permanently under the tree, near the surface of the ground, where he remains during his time of rest, and from which he ascends to the top of the tree, either by his legs or wings, at his proper season for labor; and that by the spading he was turned under the ground so deeply that he could not again make his way to the surface.

I shall continue my experiments next season. I shall try the spading alone, and the turning under and sulphur and lime mixture on the surface of the ground in conjunction.

One inquiry, and I will close for the present. What became of the remedy for the curculio discovered by Wm. Quant, gardener to W. C. Langley, Esq., 3d Avenue, Long Island? (See *Horticulturalist*, Vol. 6, pp. 583, 584.) He asserted his 'conviction his composition was a radical exterminator;' that he 'would keep its nature private until practical men and others [meaning, I suppose, the rest of mankind.] interested were satisfied, after which his receipt should be open to the world.' I have waited patiently for its publicity. Should it prove to be what Mr. Quant confidently believed it would, I know of no discovery recently made, connected with pomology, which would be of equal value to this, in many portions of our country. I should be glad to hear what Mr. Quant's success has been during the past season, and whether he has not given satisfaction of the utility of his application, to justify him in making it public.

*We very much doubt this, as we have found the most loathsome applications to the fruit of no avail in repelling the insect. We are very happy to record such instances of close and careful observation, and trust that experiments will be continued; but we must say that we have very little confidence in any experiments of such a limited nature, because almost every year we see individual trees, (especially in the case of the Green Gage alluded to, from some cause or other unseen.—ED.)

From the Rural New-Yorker.

Make Home Pleasant and Happy.

Of course it is the desire of every one who has a home, to have a pleasant and happy one, and as near perfect as may be. I will ask how this can best be done? Now let us look at the matter in its true light. Every family needs a dwelling; but few families, however, have such dwellings as are calculated to make home what they desire. It is a fact that not one house in ten, built even in these days of improvement, is constructed and finished as it should be, in order to have things handy and convenient for in-door operations. Quite too many, when they make up their minds to build a new house, make too headlong a beginning, and often proceed in this manner, till they come to the construction and arrangement of the inside. When they have proceeded thus far with their new building, they find they have been at work without a plan,—or what is about the same thing; with but a mere crude one. It is an easy matter to erect the frame work for a house, and enclose it; little planning or head work is needed thus far,—but to arrange inside rooms; so that they may be convenient and handy for 'house-work,' etc., needs a well drawn plan, from some one competent; and no one is more competent to have a voice in the matter than the housekeeper herself. She knows better than any one the size she wants her rooms, and how they ought to be arranged to each other to have them easy of access. It is necessary for the person intending to build, to have his plan draw with accuracy, and every room laid out with precision, before the carpenter strikes a blow, thus saving alterations as he progresses.

There is nothing (in worldly matters) a person ought to interest himself more about, than the construction, finish, and arrangement of his house. Every husband must be aware how much fretfulness and ill temper is caused by having unhandy rooms, and especially a small and badly constructed kitchen. The kitchen, as every one knows, is the most important room in the house, and where this apartment is pinched, and ill-arranged in regard to its situation to other rooms, it is not at all to be wondered at if she does feel a little fretful at times.

The great desideratum in regard to building is, to have every room in the house so arranged and fitted, as to have a place for everything, and everything in its place. If those who are well able to build expensive houses, would pay more regard to the convenience of the *inside*, and a little less for show on the *outside*,—it would be thought full as good economy. I have seen large houses with a beautiful exterior, appearing to the passer-by, to be model houses without and within. But let him just

take a peep inside the walls; perhaps the parlor and dining room are large, commodious rooms, and everything in excellent order and neatness. Next look into the kitchen and sleeping rooms—the former may not be more than ten by twelve, with cupboard and sink in the same space; the latter, perhaps, seven by nine, with a large bed for the old people, and a trundle bed for the little ones, in this crowded space. Nearly half the houses, I presume, are built and arranged somewhat after this manner. Now what chance is there for health and cheerfulness in a house constructed after this plan.

No man can better lay out his property than in adorning and making things convenient and pleasant around his house and home. Of course it is the desire of every one who has a home, to have that home as comfortable and cheerful as may be for the female part of the household; this done, let us, (those of us who are husband's) see that they have such assistance in their more laborious toils, as they oftentimes actually need.

It is too much the case, especially among us New Englanders, that we are so anxious to add money to our pockets, we sadly neglect that which will add to the *solid pleasures* of our firesides. This desire to accumulate property to leave for their posterity, causes us to neglect to make such provisions for our home circle as is required of us. As I advance in life these things appear to me differently from what they did when I first commenced fitting for myself a dwelling place. I feel now to say in the words of another:—"Let others spend their money for balls, fashions, etc., but let me spend mine for a neat family homestead; and then let me, year by year, spend no small part of income in adorning and improving it, till, in the decline of life, I shall have a perfect home for myself and family."

A different state of society would be the result, if we would interest ourselves more for the welfare and happiness of our families, and study to make the fire-side circle what it should be. Then might we have pleasant and agreeable homes—then might we witness our sons and daughters returning with smiles of love and good feeling, to the parental roof—to the home of their youth, that they may make glad the hearts of their endeared and venerable parents.

A. TODD.

Smithfield, R. I. 12th mo. 1852.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.—Parrott's building in San Francisco, of one hundred feet front, seventy or eighty feet deep, and four stories high all solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered, the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, and re-erected in San Francisco by the same hands.—[Scientific American.

Resolutions.

Of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of Industrial Universities, and for the encouragement of practical and general education among the People—unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the spirit and progress of this age and country demand the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment in theoretic and industrial science:—*And whereas*, it is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase without calling into requisition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of the government: *And Whereas*, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endowed in each State of the Union, co-operative with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people, tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence and true glory of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress donating to each State in the Union an amount of public lands not less in value than *five hundred thousand dollars*, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other and with the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; a liberal and varied education adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a provision for such educational facilities, being in manifest concurrence with intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united efforts of our national strength.

Resolved, That the Government is hereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and representatives in Congress, and to the executive and Legislature of each of our sister States, inviting them to co-operate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. KOENER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

J. A. MATTESON, Gov.

APPROVED, February 8, 1853.

A true copy: Attest,

ALEXANDER STARNE.

Secretary of State.

From New England Cultivator.

**Grand Father's Old Farm,
AND WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT.**

Dear Sir:—I was on my way in the cars from Maine to Boston, last week, and found myself upon the seat with a gentlemanly man advanced in years, to whom (as I honor old age,) I endeavored to make myself agreeable, *en route*.

After the interchange of a few commonplace remarks, our conversation turned upon the subject of agriculture—the old and new modes of farming, etc., and I subsequently ascertained that my venerable acquaintance was a most intelligent farmer, who had retired, in his old age, upon a competency. As we dashed along in the cars, he entertained me with the substance of the following narrative; the details of which he assured me had transpired within his own knowledge.

“Speaking of the existing progress and improvements in agriculture,” he said, “reminds me of an instance that occurred within my remembrance, which I will relate to you, if you are disposed to hear it.” I thanked him, and he proceeded on, nearly as follows:

“Some forty years, or more, ago—a neighbor of mine in C——, a Mr. Smith, occupied an immense tract of land, which he called ‘a farm.’ It was about thirty rods in width, and upwards of *two miles* in length; an old “Indian grant” as it was termed; upon which he had been brought up a “farmer,” and where his father and grandfather and great grandfather had lived before him.

“Each generation of the Smiths that had dwelt upon this strip of land, had continued to “farm it,” each in the same “old way,” year in and year out, from father to son. The place had never known a dollar’s incumbrance, scores of Smiths had been reared upon it, generation after generation came and passed away there, and the same cart-paths, the same dilapidated old walls and fences, the identical sheds and shanties and decayed trees were still visible—almost the same furrow had been turned for a hundred years, and more; when—as had been the custom of the Smith families, on previous occasions, it finally came the turn of the *then* occupant, to resign Gran’ther’s old place, to his only son—Ben Smith—now come of thirty.

“For five and forty years, at least, Ben’s father had carried on this old farm. In all that long period, as regularly as the year rolled round, so regularly had Mr. Smith plowed up his eight acres, mowed all the grass that Providence would grow for him, pastured his ten sheep, reared his four head of cattle, fattened his three hogs, and wintered as many cows. *But this was all.*

“True—Mr. Smith had a *great* farm. He

toiled like a trooper, from day-light till dark He raised his own pork and corn, (such as it was,) his cattle and fodder, cut from his own forest the wood he burned—and never owed any man a farthing. He contrived, even, to pay his town and county tax, too—without borrowing money! But, he was literally “even with the world”—for, while he owed no one, *no one owed him a dollar.* And so he lived, up to seventy.

“Ben”—said the old man to his son, one evening, as they sat before the winter’s fire, “I’m getting old. I’ve worked pooty hard, here, for a good many years, and I’ve concluded to give up. It’s your turn now.”

“My turn, for what?” asked Ben.

“To take charge of the old farm, Ben.—You’re young, and stout and healthy. I’m going to give up the homestead to you; and if you continue to labor constantly as I’ve done, and as your gran’ther did, afore us—you can get a good livin’ off on t. as *we* have done.—We can’t take nothin’ out of this world with us, Ben. Naked we came into it, and so we must go out on’t! But the old place is free from encumbrance, there never was a dollar mortgage on it, and I hope there never will be. I shall give you the farm—free and clear—to-morrow.”

Ben slept on this; and next day he was master of a “farm,” thirty rods wide, and two and a half miles long!

“I shall take the place, father,” he said, “and carry it on; but *not* as you and grandfather and his father did.”

“And though the old gentleman shook his head, and looked earnestly over the bridge of his ‘spees’ at his son, Ben was as good as his word; and forthwith he went to work in earnest.

“Spring came. Ben went into the old eight-acre field and plowed up one half of it. Upon this he had previously deposited the whole of the season’s manure, that hitherto for years had been sparsely spread upon double the surface. He harrowed these *four* acres, and planted them carefully. Hoeing-time came, and Ben had only one half the space to go over. Though the corn and potatoes looked finely, and the beets, the cabbages, and the carrots grew marvellously, the good old man was crusty, and declared “it wouldn’t do”—that “there wouldn’t be roots enough.” But Ben went right along, in his own way.

“At the second hoeing, Ben went into his four acres—but *not* with the hand hoe! He had “got some kind of a jimcrack (as the old man termed it.) hitched to the old mare’s heels, and instead of hoein’ his potatoes ‘man-fashion,’ but that *cultivator*, as Ben called it, wouldn’t work, no how!”

“Ben continued the use of the cultivator,

however, the old gentleman continued to grumble, and the corn and potatoes continued to flourish.

Ben Smith had gone over to a neighboring town early in the spring, and run in debt—(Ben was the first Smith that ever did this thing!) for two hundred bushels of “nasty ashes,” which he had tugged the cattle to draw to the farm, and with which he “top-dressed” the old meadow. Here was an innovation, to be sure! And he had subscribed for an agricultural weekly, too; what with his jimerack of a “cultivator,” his ashes and his “book-farmin’,” the old man was nearly crazed. It would never *do*, to go on at this rate, said the old gentleman.

But the four acres of corn and potatoes and vegetables still grew finely. Never had the Smiths seen *such* corn, such potatoes, and carrots. The grass came up thick and strong and thrifty—and harvest time came round at last.

The cattle had plenty of good feed—and they were fat and sleek; the pigs were fat, the poultry was fat, the old horse was fat, and Ben grew fat and jolly, as he garnered his high corn, his big potatoes, his generous sized beets, and his great bright yellow carrots.—Ben had found time, during his evenings, to read his agricultural paper, and now he finally took in his second crop—his bouncing turnips and his blushing buckwheat. Who ever heard (before this) of a *second* crop on the old Smith farm? Nobody, to be sure! But the old gentleman shook his head, and was sorry, in his old age, to see his son thus “run to riot” in his “book-larnin’.”

Winter came. The good old father entered the barn. It was *crammed* with hay, and corn stalks and wheat and rye. The granary was loaded with corn, and Ben, who had been carefully taught to shell the cobs across the edge of a shovel—now stood beside another stupid “mersheen,” throwing in a bushel of ears at the top, while the big golden kernels rushed in a constant shower from the bottom! Ben Smith had “squandered” six dollars (in cash) upon a corn-sheller! Ah—“what was the silly boy coming to,” exclaimed his venerable progenitor, as he sighed and turned to the barn again.

The old man examined the harvesting.—There was more hay in the mows than ever before! The corn had turned out grandly! There was everything in profusion—and only half the eight acres had been tilled! Ben pointed to this gratifying result—and his father only shook his head, and said—“Ben, you have been lucky; *we’ve had a remarkable season*. Things have grown finely. A very forward season, Ben, very!”

Ben Smith junior only smiled at this. He continued to read his paper, subscribed for

another! paid for both (ah! *what* extravagance!) and winter passed glibly away.

He killed off the old razor-backed grunTERS that had been bred in-and-in upon the ancient farm from time immemorial, and bought six improved Suffolks, instead of the three alligators that had previously been annually tel-erated on the Smith place.

The superannuated cows “with the crumpled horns” were turned into beef, and a brace of shining North Devons supplied their places. A sub-soil plow found its way into the yard, one morning early in the spring, and a “new-fangled” harrow followed this. Then came a patent churn, then a capital straw-cutter, then more “nasty ashes,” then a seed-drill—and “there was no end,” (said Ben senior,) “to the infernal masheens that Ben junior cluttered up the place with!”

Ben had been no idler, mean time. He had drawn into the cow yard two hundred loads of peat and pond-muck, in the previous fall. He got plaster and crushed bones and mixed with it, and when February came it was heaped out generously upon the four acres again. Everything went on swimmingly, and at haying-time the “cap sheaf” of machinery arrived!

“What on earth is *that*?” asked the old gentleman, as Ben put his team before his new horse-rake. Ben laughed outright, and asked his respected dad why he didn’t read the papers! But his father said he “had no occasion—he knew enough!”

Again the old barns creaked under their generous harvest of hay, and grain, and vegetables, and again the old man looked on and sighed—and declared that “the season had been remarkable—very!”

Ben hadn’t room to stow away two thirds of his year’s produce! But his hay was excellent, his potatoes were noble ones, his carrots and beets and onions were splendid, he had surplus ruta bagas by the cord, and turnips, and squashes and cabbages, by the ton—for which he readily found a good market, seven miles distant. Nobody believed it, (at first) but all these fine products really came from the old Smith farm.

When the snow and sleet rattled around the ancient mansion, that winter, Ben owed no man a dollar, his barns, and bins and cellars were well filled, and he had three hundred dollars in clean cash, on hand! Here was a fortune.

“Verily, Ben,” said his parent, “you have been *lucky*, and the seasons have been favorable, *very!*”

* * * * *

The elder Smith has been gathered to his fathers. Benjamin Smith Junior, *Esquire*, is now a man of solid substance, a justice of the peace, and a farmer of forty years in good standing. He knows the difference between

partial and thorough cultivation; he can tell you about the benefits of sub-soil plowing and a shallow furrow; he can tell you whether and wherefore a piece of Suffolk pork, or of Devon beef is preferable to that of the grey-hound hog or the shingle backed ox; he knows how to use the horse-rake and the potato-dropper; he will now inform you about the advantages to be derived from irrigation, from draining, from the use of phosphate of lime and the like; he will show you on his farm big hay stacks, generous squashes, huge potatoes, twelve-rowed corn, fat hogs, improved poultry, sleek velvety cattle, and all the "jimeracks" of modern agricultural progress—and you will now find in a snug corner of Ben's ample "keeping-room" at the old Smith home-stead, the choicest agricultural library in the State; while he is a constant reader and paying subscriber to all the leading "book-farm" publications in the country.

"No one that knew the old Smith farm five and twenty years ago, would recognise it now. Squire Ben is worth a pretty fortune, has a buxom wife and half a dozen children, and though a little corpulent, (for he will "live well,") he is as lively and jolly and thrifty a *book farmer* as you or I would wish to meet with.

"I beg your pardon," concluded my traveler-friend, at this point, "but here we are!"—and the train halted in the Boston Depot.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The accompanying letter from Mr. Ernst, was read at the last meeting of the Society, and being deemed of sufficient importance to the Agricultural community, it was

Ordered, That the letter with accompanying note from Mr. Teschemacher, be published in the Daily Evening Transcript.

SPRING GARDEN, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 11th, 1853.

My Dear Sir: I herewith send you for distribution amongst the members of the M. H. Society, a small parcel of peas.

The growth of the plant is peculiar, being of an upright and stiff form, somewhat branching—the leaves are large, light green, and downy beneath—the blossom is a small lilac-color—seed pods numerous, small and woolly; growing in clusters over the entire plant, proving very productive.

Its habit of growth is such as to fit it to withstand severe storms; and, should it prove valuable as food for cattle, it must commend itself to the agricultural community in field culture.

In its cultivation it evidently requires room, to enable the plant a full development for branching. Its bearing properties are immense.

Accompanying the seeds I send a plant, to show its habit of growth and bearing properties.

Its origin is said to have been Japan. It was introduced into this country some two years since

by the agency of one of those calamities which sometimes result in benefit to mankind.

An American ship encountered a Japan vessel in distress, and the crew were carried to San Francisco, Cal. Amongst the stores which were transferred was the 'Japan pea,' a few of which found their way into the hands of Dr. Edwards, of Alton, Ill. He handed them over to Mr. J. H. Ladd, a distinguished horticulturist, who presented the produce to our society. Those now sent you were grown in my grounds—having fully matured in our climate. Your climate may prove too severe.

I have sent small packages of seed to kindred associations, with the request that they be placed in careful hands.

It is possible that it may not be anything new with you. I would be thankful for any information you may possess in reference to it.

Very respectfully, A. H. ERNST.

The plant and seeds were submitted to the inspection of the Society's distinguished botanist and vegetable physiologist, J. E. Teschemacher Esq., and in return received the following note:

MY DEAR SIR: The plant alluded to by Mr. Ernst, is *Cajanus bicolor*, a native of the East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower small, interior yellow, vexillum purple, erect shrub, pubescent, nearest in alliance to *Lupinus*. The seeds are good to eat, and when young, very delicate. On soaking the round seeds for an hour in moderately hot water, they take exactly the form and appearance of the common white bean, become quite tender, and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily flavor. The whole plant with the seed is excellent for fattening hogs and cattle.

There is one other species, *Cajanus flavus*, common in South America and the West Indies, where it is sometimes used for a fence to sugar plantations. In Jamaica this species is much used for feeding pigeons, and is there called the Pigeon-pea. In Martinique the seed is much esteemed for the table.

Being a tropical plant, it would hardly stand our winter. Yet, from the observations of Mr. Ernst, it is not improbable that our climate might admit of annual harvest of the seed, which seem to be so abundantly produced as to make an experiment highly interesting,

Most truly yours, J. E. TESCHEMACHER.
Boston, 19th Jan., 1853.

P. S. These particulars I furnished to Hon. M. P. Wilder a week ago, imagining they would be laid before the Society.

To DR. EBEN WIGHT,
Cor. Sec. Mass. Hort. Society.

APPLES.—Dont keep them warm.—A writer in the Geraintown Telegraph, says he placed some apples in open casks in his cellar, which half rotted in a few weeks, while others on a loft floor, where the [air circulated freely through the siding remained almost perfectly sound. Apples buried in a hay mow, kept remarkably well. A cool dry place is what is required to preserve apples.—[N. Y. Agricultor.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH, 1853.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Post Office Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled-for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand—

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.

2. That no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another, year with directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

CORRECTION.—Mr. G. H. B. of Danville, is very angry with us, and justly enough too, for stating that he was in our debt two dollars; as he avers that he paid to a man named A. Henry for his paper up to Oct. 1852. This man Henry was either a very forgetful fellow or an unmitigated scamp, for he assured us that Mr. B. had not paid, and on that ground we wrote what we did. We are sorry for it, as we have no idea that Mr. B. would refuse or neglect to pay anything which he justly owes.

GOLD DOLLARS.—In several instances recently gold dollars have been lost out of letters sent us in payment of subscriptions to the Valley Farmer. In most instances these coins appear to have been pressed into a wet wafer attached to the sheet. As soon as the wafer dries it loses its hold on the coin, which escapes from the letter and is lost in the mail bag or in the post office. The proper way is either to envelope the money in a piece of paper and wafer that to the letter, or lay the dollar on the letter—inside—and cover it all over with sealing wax. In either case it will come safe.

GIVING CREDIT.—Our brother of the N. E. Cultivator says we are 'brick.' We think he must have had a 'brick' in his hat, when he wrote that article, for in the first place we never asked him nor any other editor of an agricultural paper to notice us. All such notices have been voluntary on the part of our cotemporaries: and in the next place, there was not an article copied into the January number of the Farmer from his paper without credit. There were several short paragraphs published and perhaps one or two longer articles without credits: but they were taken from among the selected matter of our exchanges and we knew not who was entitled to the credit. We invariably give credit for every thing we publish, when we know who is entitled to it. Can Brother Burnham say as much?

TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A good move.—Mr. John Slater, of Ill. informs us that they have found in that neighborhood a Township Agricultural Society, one of the terms of membership of which is that each member shall be a subscriber to some Agricultural Newspaper. As the fruits of their beginning he sends us a very respectable list of names as subscribers to the Valley Farmer. This is a good move, and we should be glad to hear more about the Society.

Extracts from Correspondence,

WITH ANSWERS WHEN NEEDED.

W. N. P. Crittenden, 'Your paper will benefit any farmer twenty dollars a year, if he will work to it; yes fifty.'

S. B. Montrose Io. 'Should be glad for latest and best mode of planting, cultivating &c., the Osage Orange for hedge.'

G. W. D. New Madrid, Mo. 'I am highly interested in the growth of the Osage Orange, and read all you say in your paper, and then wish to see more about it.'

[We have at various times particularly in our January, February and March numbers of last year given directions about the planting and cultivation of the Osage Orange. We have also in the January number for the present year some interesting articles. We want to hear more from Farmers who have experimented with it.]

S. B. Montrose, Io. 'In procuring seed potatoes—which is most advantageous to bring them from the north or south? or is it as well to procure them in them in the same latitude?

[If there is any difference we should say that seed taken south of where raised would do best. We know that all kinds of trees do best thus re-

moved and we presume the same laws would hold good in potatoes. We have conversed with some cultivators of potatoes in this vicinity who tell us that they prefer the seed grown at home to any brought from abroad. Or rather the potato which they find does best is that raised here from seed brought from the north. One year's acclimation appearing to improve its quality and productiveness.]

G. H. Ewing Ill. 'The Valley Farmer is too valuable a paper for us to loose, if we do not disagree too much about payment. I expect to be a standing subscriber as long as I live, and you continue to make it as valuable as heretofore. I consider it would profit every farmer more than ten times its cost.'

[Your statement is all correct.]

A. P. P. Liberty, 'The Valley Farmer is just such a paper as every farmer in the great valley of the west should read. The department conducted by Mrs. Abbott is more than worth the subscription to every housewife. The Horticulturists would be well paid for his dollar, and I will venture to say that no one who will read 'The Valley Farmer' for 1853 will regret so doing, nor will they be willing to admit their time or money was mispent. But the time is already come when an agricultural periodical is duly appreciated by our farming community. The present existence of your paper is a substantial evidence of it.'

ST. LOUIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society is fast growing in efficiency. The Board of managers hold a meeting on the 3d inst., to make arrangements and propose work for the quarterly meeting [of the Society—the first Monday of April. We understand at that meeting an address may be expected from Hon. E. Bates, a fact which we doubt not will call out a large attendance of the farmers of the country. No person who feels any interest in the progress of agricultural improvement should delay to enroll himself a member. The Society will hold a fair in October of the present year, and we are confident it will be such an one as the people of St. Louis county will be proud of.]

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Now is the season for Farm and Garden Seeds, and Agricultural implements, and we can assure our country friend

that they can find a full supply at the Warehouses and seed stores in St. Louis. We refer our readers to our Advertising Department for full particulars. All the cheap traders advertise with us.

FURNITURE.—We would invite our friends to notice the advertisement of W. M. Harlow & Co., on our first page of Advertising Department. We can speak from experience of the excellence of their furniture, having had some of it in use for more than a year. One circumstance which should commend their wares to the patronage of the public (in addition to cheapness and excellence) is that they are manufacturing a large portion of their stock here. Encourage home manufactures.

STOCK RAISING.—During the last month, says the Glasgow, (Mo.) Banner, we have spent the most of our time traveling in this county and Randolph, and have made some investigation as to the course the industry of the country has taken. We find a very general disposition on the part of the farmers to abandon the culture of tobacco, and devote themselves to stock raising. They say they cannot produce tobacco for the present price while labor is so enormously high. Besides, the prices of this staple fluctuate to an extent that must, in many cases, prove ruinous to growers. A farmer may this year get \$4 to \$6 per 100 for tobacco, and can afford to give \$150 to \$200 per year for hands, while next year he will be compelled to pay the same price and will not perhaps receive more than \$1 50 per 100 lbs for tobacco. The enterprise of the country will not follow a channel so uncertain while others, more safe and remunerative, are open to it.

Our farmers are making their arrangements for embarking in the rearing of cattle, horses, mules, hogs, &c. It requires no keen foresight to see that for years the supply will not equal the demand, and that those who pay most attention to this department of industry will receive the best compensation for their labor and capital. A further consideration which we have frequently heard mentioned by farmers is, that the growth of tobacco exhausts the soil too much; that the capacity of their land for producing is constantly diminishing by its cultivation, whereas, by rearing stock, they can increase the productiveness of their land to its full capability, and keep it uniformly in a high state of cultivation.

Missouri has advantages for the successful production of stock that very few countries possess. The great abundance of natural pasturage during summer, and the facility of producing the grasses and grains necessary for

their sustenance during winter, seem to invite the attention of our farmers to this branch of industry. They have now a market unequalled for stock of every description and age.

THE TRIP OF THE ERICSSON.—Washington, Feb. 22, 1853.—The caloric ship Ericsson arrived at Alexandria yesterday afternoon from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had laid at anchor for 27 hours, during the late snow and thick weather.

Capt. Lowber weighed anchor at half past 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning, at Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of instructions, stood to the Eastward in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for 80 miles, when the wind shifted to the Northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water, with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making 6 1-4 turns a minute with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines.

After the ship and the engines were thus fully tested, Capt Lowber shaped his course from the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay against a gale from the N. N. E., encountered a heavy snow storm. On approaching the mouth of the Potomac, the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go farther, and the ship came to anchor at 10 o'clock this morning.

The engines had then been in operation 73 hours, without being stopped for a moment, or requiring any adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in 14 hours.

Capt. Sands, of the U. S. Navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is a demonstrated reality.

HOWELL'S FERRY.—We learn that a company of gentlemen of this city have recently purchased the Howell Ferry at the termination of the Central Plank Road, leading from this city to the Missouri river. An excellent steam ferry boat is owned by the company and is used at that point. A store house is shortly to be erected and it will be followed soon by the erection of a tavern for the accommodation of travelers, also at the landing. The company also contemplate planking the road connecting the ferry landing with the point of intersection of the Salt river and Boon's Lick roads. By the Howell Ferry route the distance from this intersection to St. Louis is five miles

less than by any other, and it bids fair to become the most popular with travelers.—*Int.*

Scraps from the Papers.

Chloroform is being used to remove bees from the honey comb. The hive is placed above a chamber, having a glass window at one side, and a small hole pierced at the other. The chloroform is put in a small bottle having two tubes through its cork, only one of which is allowed to come into immediate contact with the chloroform. The tube which does come into immediate contact with the chloroform is inserted into a small hole in the side of the box, and by blowing into the other chamber is soon filled with the gas, and they tumble out in a box below.—[Scientific American.]

Quite likely; but then what for? Is there any necessity for killing the bees at all? and if there be, is chloroform any better than the old method? Is change always improvement?

The Peach, originally, was a poisonous almond. Its fleshy parts were then used to poison arrows, and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia, the transplanting and cultivation, however not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy.—[Granite Farmer.]

All nonsense! We believe that just as good peaches grew in the Garden of Eden, as have been produced by the most successful cultivator since. That the peach and other fruits may have degenerated by neglect so as to become poisonous, is quite likely, but to suppose that man can improve any fruit beyond its original, primary condition is absurd.

TO DETERMINE THE SEX OF EGGS.—Hold the egg up to a strong candle light and a vacant space will be observed at the large end. If this vacant spot be in the center of the end, it will produce a male bird; if at one side of the center, a female bird. So say the books.—[Granite Farmer.]

A curious chap who sometimes strolls into our office told us the other day that he had read sometime ago in the Valley Farmer that if you wished to distinguish the sex of eggs, to take for males the long ones and for females the short plump ones. He did so and set a hen with 12 short plump eggs and one long slim egg; the result was that the hen hatched 12 females and one male.

CURE FOR ERSYPELAS.—The editor of the 'Salem Observer' gives a public cure for this disorder, from which he has been a great sufferer. He says:—'A simple poultice made of cranberries, pounded fine, and applied in a raw state, has proved in my case, and a number also in this vicinity, a certain remedy.' In this case the poultice was applied on going to bed, and the next morning, to his surprise he found the inflam-

mation nearly gone; and in two days he was as well as ever.—[Scientific American.

GRAPE VINES.—The most suitable soils for the culture of the grape, is a deep, rich, and moderately moist loam. Trenching, or stirring the soil to the depth of two feet, with an application of good, well rooted compost, is a suitable preparation where large plantations are to be formed. Old, well rotted manure, forest scrapings, leaves, rotten wood and house ashes, make the best compost. It should be thoroughly worked in and mixed with the surface soil to the depth of six inches, and the surface carefully smoothed and rolled.' So says one of our correspondents.—[German Tel.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—The roots, while out of the ground, should be kept moist, and they should never, for a moment even, become dried during the process of transplanting. Hence a rainy day is recommended in all cases, and especially where the roots are denuded.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—Mr. Wm. S. Denman, a citizen of Westwood, Woodford county is the inventor of a machine a patent for which will be obtained without delay that is destined to be of incalculable benefit to the farmer. It is called a Seed Sower and Prairie Breaker. It successfully accomplishes the double operation of sowing small grains and breaking prairie. With this machine, the farmer can with three horses, sow the seed and break three acres of prairie per day. The sod is thoroughly cut up into narrow strips and to any depth required. The operation can be performed in the spring, and oats spring wheat and other small grain, or in the fall or otherwise, as the seed sowing apparatus can be detached. The machine can be made suitable for two, three or four horses, and will be sold at prices ranging from \$30 to \$40.

This invention will be hailed with pleasure, by all who are about making new farms on our prairies. By the use of it the price of prairie breaking is reduced to 75 cents per acre, to say nothing about sowing grain at the same time.—[Peoria Republican.

EXPERIMENTS ON SILK WORMS.—By experiments that have been lately made, it appears that the natural silk from the silk worms can be obtained colored as desired by administering colored articles of food to silk worms just before they begin spinning their cocoons. The first experiments were conducted with indigo, which was mixed in certain portions with the mulberry leaves, serving the worms for food. The result of treatment was successful; blue cocoons were obtained. Small portions of bignonia chica having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk-worms consumed the mixture and produced red colored silk.—[Scientific American.

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON.—The Oregon papers are calling public attention to the peculiar grain growing qualities of the soil of that Territory. The 'Columbian' says there is no country in the world in which wheat arrives at a greater degree of perfection than in Oregon, and certainly none in which a greater yield per

acre is obtained, or a more lucrative or desirable market for rewarding the producer, with as little labor.

PROFITABLE HEN.—There is a hen in the possession of a farmer, not far from West Chester, which hatched and raised last summer three broods of chickens, two of fifteen each and one of twelve—making in all 42 chickens. The most of those have been, and the remainder will be sold at an average of 62 1-2 cents per pair—31 pairs—\$13 12 1-2. And yet, strange as it may seem, this was not an imported fowl with a large name; but a common dung-hill chicken!—[New York Agricultor.

WOOL.—The fact that fine woolled sheep do not deteriorate in this country, has been fully proved by the careful examinations of Peter A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, a gentleman who has devoted years to the investigation of the subject of producing fine wool in abundance in this country. He says: Spanish sheep, yielding naturally wool hairs 2,000 to the inch, carried to England degenerated to 1,000 to the inch, and brought to the United States recovered to 2,100, or finer than the original. The fact being once established that our climate and soil produce finer wool than other countries, will give to our manufacturers inevitably the superiority in cloths, if the manufacturer is allied in his interest to the grower.—[N. Y. Agricultor.

RANDOLPH CO. (ILL.) AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Randolph County Agricultural Society, for electing officers and other business, took place on the 14th inst., when the following were elected: James Crawford, President; Oliver Bannister, Vice president; William Leggat, Treasurer; and William Addison Secretary; Joseph J. Swanwick, Perry county; William Phillips, Chester; Alexander Cuthbertson, Plum Creek Prairie; and J. B. Anderson, south of Eden, were corresponding Secretaries. The Committee of management for 1853 are: Blair Strahan, Samuel Boyd, Jr., W. R. Brown, James Craig, and William Robertson; with the other officers who are ex-officio members of committee.

It was moved and unanimously agreed to that the third article of the constitution be amended so that the initiation fee or entry money of members, for persons entering after the autumn Exhibition and on or before the annual meeting in January, pay, as formerly, twenty-five cents; between the January and before the April meeting fifty cents and after the July meeting, until the Exhibition or October meeting, one dollar. All members pay, in addition fifteen cents at each quarterly meeting or sixty cents per annum. Failing to pay for one year they cease to be members.

It was also resolved that all the moneys collected by the July meeting of each year be expended in prizes or other necessary expenditures at the fall exhibition.

Valuable Stock.

Mr. Lewis G. Morris of Fordham, Westchester Co. N. Y., has of late imported some stock, of which Sanford Howard, Esq., editor of the Boston Cultivator, writes as follows. Mr. Howard is an entirely competent judge of all that relates to stock and his testimony may be implicitly relied on. As our farmers have now a greatly awakened interest in these matters, they will doubtless be gratified by the statements.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Having examined the fine animals lately imported by Lewis G. Morris, Esq., Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y., we take this opportunity of submitting a few facts in regard to them, which may interest, as well as benefit the public.

Mr. Morris has been for some years engaged in breeding domestic animals of various kinds, and, as many of our readers know, has been a successful competitor for prizes at the shows of the New York State Agricultural Society and the American Institute. He has for several years had annual sales of his stock, by auction. These meetings, usually held in June, have formed the occasion of much pleasant social intercourse among the leading stock-breeders and farmers of the country.—Mr. Morris has been so much encouraged by the attention which has been given to his annual sales, that he has been induced to make several trips to Europe for the purpose of obtaining the choicest animals, to keep up and improve the quality of his own stock. The foreign animals have been selected under his own eye, in connection with the personal examination and advice of Mr. Strafford, editor of the Short-horn Herd Book, Mr. Davy, editor of the Devon Herd-Book, and others. No expense has been spared to obtain the very best specimens of the respective breeds which could be bought, and the different sections of the country will be greatly benefitted by the introduction of these animals.

The following list comprises the animals of the last importation :

SHORT-HORNS.—*Bulls:* 'Marquis of Carrabas,' roan, calved Jan. 16, 1851. Bred by and purchased of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., Farnly Hall, Otley, Yorkshire.

'Romeo,' roan, calved April 1850. Bred by and purchased of the Marquis of Exeter. The latter selected for N. J. Becar, Esq., Long Island.

Heifers: 'Bloom,' red roan, calved January 1850. Bred by Mr. Fowle, North Allerton, Yorkshire; purchased of J. S. Tanqueray, Esq., Brent Lodge, Hendon, Middlesex.

'Romelia,' roan, calved 1851. Purchased of J. S. Tanqueray.

'Lady Booth,' calved Dec. 1850. Bred by J. Emerson, Eryholme, purchased of J. S. Tanqueray. The latter selected for Mr. Becar.

DEVONS.—*Bull:* 'Rodney,' alias 'Frank Quartly,' calved March 1851. Bred by and purchased of Mr. John Quartly, South Molton, North Devon; sire, 'Earl of Exeter' (38) dam, 'Curly' (96).

Cows: 'Birthday' (38.) Bred by and purchased of J. A. Thomas, Esq., So. Molton, North Devon.

'Princess' (380.) Bred by and purchased of James Quartly, Esq., South Molton, North Devon.

The figures refer to the numbers of the animals as registered in the Devon Herd-Book. None of the Short-horns except 'Marquis of Carrabas' are yet registered in the Herd-Book, their owners having omitted to send their pedigrees to Mr. Strafford, the editor, previous to Mr. Morris's purchase; but they will be inserted in the next volume. Both Short-horns and Devons are very fine specimens of their breeds. The Devon cow 'Birthday' received several prizes in England, and is one of the most beautiful animals we have ever seen.—Her breeder, Mr. Thomas, was a very successful competitor at the late show of the Smithfield Club. The other cow and the bull are also very fine—the latter, especially, very complete in form, and of good size and firm constitution.

SWINE.—Mr. Morris also brought out an addition to his stock of Essex, Suffolk and Berkshire swine. The Essex were bred by and purchased of W. Fisher Hobbs, Esq., Boxted Lodge, near Colchester. The boar is of the best of this gentleman's noted stock, and is altogether a most perfect specimen of his species. The figure of an Essex hog, in this paper of December 18, might be taken for his portrait, though not doing him full justice in every point. The Suffolk boar, an excellent animal, was bred by and purchased of Lord Wenlock Yorkshire. The Berkshires were purchased of Mr. Wilson, bailiff to Sir R. G. Throcknorton, Berkshire.

SHEEP.—Mr. Morris brought out for himself and Mr. Becar, two South-Down rams and six ewes, bred by and purchased of the celebrated breeder, Mr. J. Webb, Babraham, near Cambridge. He had before, quite a flock of South Down as purchased of Mr. Webb.

In addition to the above stock, Mr. Morris selected and brought out for Mr. Corning of Albany, three Hersfords—a bull and two heifers, of which we have spoken before. We saw them a few days since, and were pleased to see that they, as well as Mr. C's other fine stock of this breed, were doing well.'

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Woman's Mission.

We consider Woman's Mission far too high and sacred to believe it right for her to become a peddling lecturer on any or every science, whether real or imaginary, or roaming preachers, whether they are Millerites, Perfectionites, Swedenborgians, or Spirit Rapping lecturers, or Mediums. We consider *Home* to be her kingdom, and if her reign is peace and love, her influence will be boundless, and as much as any believer in the bible could desire. It is contrary to the whole spirit of Divine Revelation for women to leave their homes and all that ought to be dear to them, to travel about preaching or lecturing to gain masculine fame or notoriety. The *notoriety*, that of *shame*. No real woman, no matter how high may be her intellect—no matter what may be her talents—will throw away her natural modesty and shamefacedness to appear in the public assembly, to cause her voice to be heard on high. Her home duties, others cannot perform. If she refuses to provide for her home, she has 'denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel!' yet these *lecturers* and *preachers* pretend to believe the bible, when their very appearance in public as teachers gives falsehood to their pretensions. Who is to perform home duties when the wife and mother is off on a lecturing expedition? These are left to minds wholly unfit and incapacitated to perform them. When women take upon them public affairs they come in competition with the other sex, when God designed them to be co-workers and fellow laborers, each in their proper sphere.

Women cannot take upon herself the occupations, business and political duties of man without going out of her own sphere, and the station God has designed her to fill. Neither can man fill the station of woman, being totally unfit for these high and holy duties, where love and self-sacrifice are the ruling powers. Woman is not fitted by nature to take upon her, the works, business, and pursuits of man; thus showing that God has de-

signed her for quite a different sphere. Her voice, her small and delicate frame, show that she was not designed to be a public speaker. Why wish to set aside the laws of God, which has given to man *power* and to woman *influence* to second the plans of Almighty goodness. They are formed to be co-workers and not rivals, and rivals they would undoubtedly become if the same career of public ambition and the same rewards were open to both. They would cease to be cherished, and they looked upon with envious eyes, and their influence for good would be lost. We do not believe it is right for woman to leave her own peculiar duties, for if she performs them properly, she will have no time to take up herself the business of man.

Finally, we believe in the Bible; 'to the law and to the testimony,' 'let the women learn in silence;' 'but I suffer not the woman to teach or to usurp authority over the man;' 'to be discreet, chaste, keepers of home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed.' What shall we say to these things? Shall we throw away the word of God for a few crazy or *wise women* of the east? We think not.

Spirit Rappers.

Those horrid, wicked assemblies of spirit rappers or 'mediums' as they are called, are doing immense mischief in our city and all over the country. We thought the delusion would die off with a few crazy headed fanatics, and we should hear no more of it, but it has not, and we feel constrained to use our influence against them. There have been those who we thought had too much mind to be carried away with them, but they have been those who were too wise and prudent in their own eyes, to seek that wisdom that cometh from above, but have been carried about with every wind of doctrine till God has given them up to believe a lie. They were not satisfied with the revelation God has made of himself in his word, but are constantly seeking for wonders and manifestations from these seducing spirits till God will give them up to believe a lie that they may be damned.

Until these phenomena are explained on philosophical principles we shall view them as

ming from Satan and treat them as such; r they are productive of no good but much il. That which is from above is pure; that rich is from beneath is full of all evil. From whatever cause these wonders proceed, it is t good, for its effects are evil. God is not e author of evil. We believe that no one offensing to be a Christian ought to have gthing to do with these latter day wonders.

The Felicities of Illness.

Were you ever ill; so ill that your friends are to inquire for you, lest they might be told ou were gone from their midst forever? No! Then you know nothing of that state which capable of affording, more than any oth- er, unalloyed gratification to the senses. The illness is rather serious affair, and it is not over agreeable; but then the recovery! The weakness when the crisis is passed, forbidding all mental exertion, which might hinder the perception of those describable sensations, known only to th who even yet seems suspended over the yawning abyss,—and needing but a breath to usher him into eternity. The feeling that you are beloved with an earnestness, for which you are not hope. The consciousness that warm, kind hearts are praising God for this unhop- ed change, and are asking in the name of the Nazarine for your entire recovery. To feel our head, which yourself have not strength to turn upon the pillow, raised by one gentle hand, while the other unwearied through the long watchings by your bed, brings the life-giving cup to your lips; and then as your head returned to its place, to feel smiling lips pressed softly to your own, and hear low whis- pered words of true, christian love, breathed close to your ear! And all this continued day after day,—during your long convalescence— with the outbursts of joy at every exhibition of returning strength, the watchfulness to antic- ipate your every desire, your own childish glad- ness expressed in laughter, which you are unable to control—the consciousness of how very necessary you are to the happiness of those around you, more flattering than any words.

To know—to feel all this is enough to pay for all one suffers in the severest sickness. Words cannot describe it. It is known only to those who have drawn very near the grave, and been recalled by loving prayers and gentle hands, to life.

It is enough to repay all yourself may en- tire; but what will repay the suffering, the agony of others, whose pain exceeds your own? And then, how many have no friends to watch beside their couch, and support their trembling limbs in the first attempt to walk!

It is very pleasant to recover; but many would willingly forego that pleasure and save their friends from the anxiety attendant on the preparatory steps to that most blissful portion of life.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

GUM ARABIC STARCH.—Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next put it into a piteher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the drags into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed,) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.—[*Scientific American.*]

RECIPE FOR JOINING GLASS.—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, and add a small quantity of water. Warm the mixture gently over a moderate fire. When mixed by thoroughly melting, it will form glue perfectly transparent, and which will unite broken broken glass so nicely and firmly that the joining will scarcely be perceptible to the most critical eye. Lime mixed with the white of an egg forms a very strong cement for glass, porcelain, &c., it must be done neatly, as when hard, the superfluous part cannot easily be smoothed down.

BUTTER.—The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which butter has from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees, &c. Boil two ounces of saltpetre in a quart of water, and put two or more spoonfuls according to the quantity of milk, into the pail before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty years experience, and if it does not succeed the farmers may rest assured that the fault arises from neglect of the dairy maid.

Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe, while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.

CHARACTER.—We easily judge a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifests pleasure in low and sordid objects; in vulgar songs and debasing language; in the misfortunes of his fellows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we may be satisfied that he is an upright man. A debased mind shrinks from the association of the good and wise.

Happy Homes.

Perhaps the most perfect happiness, the tenderest sympathies, the most enduring affections, and the purest freedom on earth, is found in a Christian, well ordered family. And, doubtless, the greatest safeguards of the property, prosperity, and peace of a nation are those homes, where not only the intellect is highly cultivated, but where the moral feelings are trained for the highest and best purposes, the good of man and the glory of God.

If these propositions be true, then how very important is that charge entrusted to every head of a family? It embraces not only the few individuals in that family circle, but the *actual welfare* of the great community, of which he is a member. Alas, how great an error such a one makes, or how great a crime he commits against his family and his country, who either does not study his mission or neglects to fulfil it. It is a common remark, and universally believed, that there are very few *happy families* when compared with the number of those who cannot in any degree lay claim to such a pleasing distinction. If this be true, then what a vast beneficial influence does this *blessed* though small, in minority, exercise over society in this country, which we believe is distinguished among the nations around as having this characteristic—'Great lovers of home.'

Every one loves to visit a happy home. Every one would like to have a happy home. It is one of those things that most passes under the criticism of friends and neighbors; it is considered one of the essential necessities of life by all, esteemed a glorious luxury, and the foundation of all other temporal blessings.

How is it that we have so few really happy homes? Is the question to be answered in this way—That the most valuable things are always scarce, or that to possess what is really worth having, requires study and preparation? We are inclined thus to solve it.

Parents do not make this subject sufficiently prominent in the training of their children. Should not every mother say in her heart, when she is blessed with a daughter—'My mission now is to train my child so as to make at least one home happy.' And carrying this thought in her mind, of the eventful future of her child, that little one will appear in her estimation to be of much more importance in the economy of life than she suspected before. The mother will look at her own *cares, perplexities, fears, position in society*, and then gaze on the innocent before her, and say with almost absolute certainty of the truth.—'My child must pass through all this!' and adding as well—'Shall I not try to benefit her with my experience, that she may avoid whatever mistakes I have made? and wherein I have been

happily successful, shall I not help her to the same results by a less circuitous way!'

The teaching will of course be more from the life of the mother, as that will cling the longest to the memory, and is as pure truth. 'What my mother used to say,' has never in after life half the weight as 'what my mother used to do.'

The way any thing is done; the even or uneven temper is manifested; the general tone of the voice; the expression of the countenance; the prevailing habits; the style of dress; time, order, judgment, ability, management—all these are noted down with remarkable correctness, consciously, involuntary, perhaps, by the little witnesses and listeners, to be read out loud and faithfully criticised in maturer years. And more or less developed in their own characters as a correct portraiture of the originals which they have been so long studying.

The wise and judicious management of a home, where there is a family to train, is not acquired at random, suddenly, easily. It is almost a divine act; requiring good sense, forethought, great patience, forbearance, decision, order, and a large amount or rather a heart full of love. Her home must be the mother's world—her studies, her business, her pleasure, her contribution of wealth, wisdom, happiness, to the support, honor, and glory of her country.

Though the husband be the stay, support, and source of authority from which there is no appeal, nominally or really, yet without doubt, the most powerful influence is wielded by the wife, if she be a wise woman. No men are really so successful, so safe and happy in the world, as those who have loving and prudent wives. And what treasure on earth is to be compared in the estimation of all right-minded men, to the loving wife and the affectionate mother? And what sight so thrillingly happy to them, as to see around their own bright firesides those little ones whom God has graciously given them, and the mother bending over them with all the emotions of maternal solicitude? No pen has yet been fully able to picture it, and no language found fully to express it.

However men may fail in their home duties, or in their expressions of sympathy, this general fact is worthy of being recorded—that their confidence in their wives is unqualified. The exceptions are few. Among the many causes of family dissension, we believe that want of confidence in the wife is the fewest.—We say this not to flatter, but to encourage the hearts of anxious wives and loving mothers. The fact cannot be disputed, that however favorable the circumstances of married life, the wife and mother has the heaviest load to carry, the greatest sufferings to endure, the greatest trial of patience, the most confinement:

home, and the least relaxation from care. But if she has the loving sympathy of her husband in hand and heart, she is the most willing laborer to be found in all the departments of life.

From the Student.

Leaving Home.

BY ALBERT.

Boys, I desire to say a word to you, or to those of you who are about leaving parents and home. I imagine there are many of you, even now, planning ways, and devising means, by which to leave a good home, to go out into the world to act for yourselves. I imagine you have got the idea into your heads that you have served your parents, already, too long for what they have done for you; that because you have reached the age of sixteen, and served your parents faithfully your time ought to be your *own*. A mistaken idea, truly.

Boys, pause for a moment, and review the years of your past life, and reckon up the years you were in a helpless and dependent state; then reckon up the years you were in a state of wild boyhood, and how many years will you have remained, up to your present ages, on which to reckon for faithfully serving your parents.

Listen to one who has been where you now are, and who once thought as you now think. When I was sixteen, and perhaps before, I got it into my head that I had lived at home long enough; and that I had, thus far in life, paid my way. I therefore felt a strong desire to go forth into the world and act for myself. The truth was, boys, I was tired of living at home; it seemed a sort of monotonous life to me. Accordingly, I early apprised my parents of my desires, but they met with but little encouragement; and as I had been taught *obedience*, I gave up for the present.

At the age of seventeen, however, I succeeded in carrying my points, and was allowed to take my own course; a singular course it was, too. In the latter part of February, I set out (pedestrian style) on a journey of about three hundred miles, with a pack strapped over my shoulders, and seven dollars in my pocket. The day previous to my departure was one of life and joy. The monotony was about to be broken, and the home I had become tired of, was about to be left. I don't know that I shed any tears when I left, but I felt a sort of choking sensation when I caught a glimpse of the tear in my mother's eye. But I left with a light heart, happy in the prospect of the future.

Every thing went along cheerfully, till toward the close of the first day's travel. When I saw the sun sinking to rest in its western home, there seemed to come over me a sort of strange feeling, and ever and anon I felt a tear

trickling down my cheek. I wiped it off, but still another followed in the same channel. Why was this? Why did those tears start one after another, from my eyes? There was a cause; my mind had gone back to the spot that *now* began to seem dear to me. I felt that I was fairly abroad in the world, and among strangers; I felt, too, that I had indeed left *home*, and not till then had I felt it in all its reality.

Boys, I am aware that many of you will deem me foolish for thinking of home so soon after leaving, but let me say to those of you who are anxious to leave home and parents, and be acting for yourselves in the world, that you know not the value of a good home and kind parents until you have left them. It is not my desire to dissuade you from leaving home and going forth into the world, at the proper time, and under proper circumstances; no,—far from it. I would rather encourage *young men* to do so. But my object is to keep *boys* at home until they have become matured in mind and judgment, sufficiently to act for themselves; and to such as would leave home at the age of fifteen or sixteen (however faithful they may have been to their parents,) I would say, few have paid the debt they owe their parents.

Certain it is, that boys, at this age, are not fitted to go out into the world among strangers, and act in their own capacity. The state of society in our cities and villages (places where boys usually desire to resort) is so corrupt, that even *young men* are led away, and nearly ruined, ere they are aware their characters have become sullied. Then, boys, abandon the idea of leaving parents and home, and cling to them till you have seen twenty-one years, at least; and in the mean time get all the knowledge and advice from your parents you can; by so doing you will be better prepared to engage in the various avocations and duties of life.

Do not scorn or turn a deaf ear to the counsels of your father and mother; for, bear in mind, they can advise from experience—having passed through similar scenes. Then treasure up the advice of your parents, and withal profit by it; and when *duty* calls you to bid adieu to the home of your childhood, resolve in your minds that you will never do aught that will bring down sorrow upon the heads of your parents.

HINTS TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreens may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches taken from luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, be cut as for slips and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a

number of bottles thus filled in a flower-basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for the whole season. They require no fresh water.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET. FEBRUARY, 28.

The cattle yards are but indifferently supplied this week. All kinds of live stock are scarce.

BEEF CATTLE—Suitable for butcher's use for the daily supply for the stalls in market, meet with ready sale at \$5 per hundred. In some few instances a shade higher is paid by butchers for those extra fatted. The demand for prime cattle is much greater than the present supply. Shippers pay on an average from \$5 50 to \$5 75. Several hundred have been sent forward since last report. There appears to be an increased demand for the Southern markets.

HOGS—The demand for Hogs is at present confined to the city trade. There are but very few in the pens at present. Prices seem to rule high, notwithstanding the demand is far less than for some weeks past. Heavy hogs weighing over 200 lbs, in prime condition, have been bought by butchers the present week at from \$6 to \$4 50 per 100. The unusual high rates for live stock in general seems to be firmly maintained.

SHEEP—Continue scarce. There are but few in market. City butchers are troubled to procure enough for the supply of their customers. No change in rates.

CALVES—A scarcity still exists. There have been but a very few brought in country wagons yesterday and to-day.

FAMILY COWS—None in market.

St. Louis Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Business is dull, and will probably continue so until navigation improves and receipts of produce are increased which will cause some movement in the market.

TOBACCO—In manufactured there is a limited business with the city trade, but the market is generally dull.

HEMP—The market will probably open at \$100 to \$106 per tan for fair to good hemp, and strictly prime may command \$110.

FLOUR—In a limited way to bakers, and in supplying orders, sales range at \$3 87 1-2 a \$4 25 per bbl. for superfine and fancy, and extra from \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl.

WHEAT—Prime 75a76c, strictly choice red and white, 78 to 83c, fair and good from 65 to 73c, and lower grades from 50 to 60c per bushel.

CORN—Mixed and yellow in second hand bags 34a35c, and pure yellow in new gunnies 35a35 1-2c per bushel.

OATS—30a31c per bushel in second hand and new bags.

BARLEY—Prime summer 50c, common 48c per bushel.

GROCERIES—Sugar 4 3-8 to 5c per lb.; molasses 29a30c; sugar house 32c per gallon; coffee 9 7-8 to 10 1-8c; rice 5a5 1-4c per lb.

BUTTER—Good fair to prime roll 12a13c quote from 12 1-2 to 15c, packed and common roll from 8 to 11c per lb, the latter description being almost unsalable.

CHEESE—Common to prime Ohio 8 1-2 to 9c per lb.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and rather dull, especially inferior and common descriptions, which sell at 25a30c per bushel. Good and prime pink eyes and Neshanoeks sell from 35 to 45c per bushel. The only receipts are by wagons.

BEANS—Prime white \$1 25 per bushel. Castor beans \$1 25a\$1 40 per bushel.

HAY—60a65c per 100 lbs timothy; low 45a50c; common and good timothy 50a55c; prime and choice 57 1-2a60c per 100 lbs.

WOOL—There is none in the market, and we can only report an active demand for that article at very full rates.

FRUIT—Dried apples \$1 50 per bushel; peaches \$2 62 1-2a2 75 per bushel.

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R Parks, D A Griffith St. Charles; T H Cleaver New Orleans; H Schonfeld, Laverage; Gregory Tully; O N...
Grove; J W Bradley Pilot Grove; R T...
(1 and 5); Col Pierce; J Tucker, Col Quarles, T...
A Gibson; O P Thomson, C H Greenleaf; H J Da-...
Bouckhuth; W J Wyan; J Jackson, S Jones, J M...
Henson; H M Myers; J W Harper; C Sontag; W D...
H P Elliott; S Woodlot; J O'Brien; G Skinner; O...
Wood; J E Crawford; Spring Fork; L Manly...
W W Beatty; H Phillips; J Rogers; A...
Turner; A W Turner; Columbia; R Bley...
R Blevins; A W Wainell West Springfield; E Shaw Onta-...
W B Bass; S A Tombs; W Bolton (1 and 5) W G...
Hess (4 and 5) Boying Green; A Wilson; N Day; W...
Hess (4 and 5) C F Sander; S Yager; S Sides; J...
W B Wilson; J Miller; L Hinkle; T Wilson; 3 Hank...
W Park; D B Buchanan unknown W Park; Iowa ville...
W Park; J B Hamilton; T G Gator; T S Bages; D C Marc...
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W A Wilson; J R Duffy; Glasgow; W Barnes (4) J...
W A Wilson; J R Willoughby Troy; Ill; W N Kam-...
J (4 and 5) W Morrison (4 and 5) Elkhorst; Ill;...
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J Swanwick; W S Alexander; Sparta Ill; C Fan-...
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Wagoner; Newbury Fredericton; W Dunnup; F W Hlick-...
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Wagoner; 5) Fred Carroll Ill; I W Hill; D H...
Wagoner; A S Jennings; R Jeky; Farmington; T Mource

[2345] M H Goode W M Carroll, L E Williamson, R A...
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(2 3 4) R B Kohn St Genevieve, M Morris, T W Bryden;...
S Mason; Kane Ill; H O Easton St. Charles; W R Davis;...
G W Dawson; (2 4 6) New Madrid; J W Atkins Green-...
ville; D Rankin Glasgow Ill; B Nance 4 copies (4) Jenkins...
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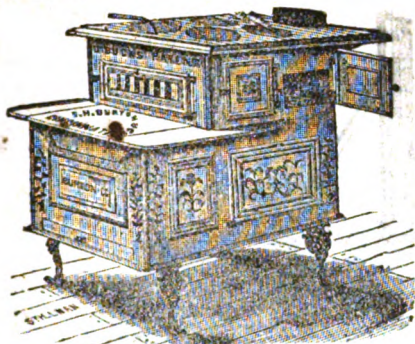
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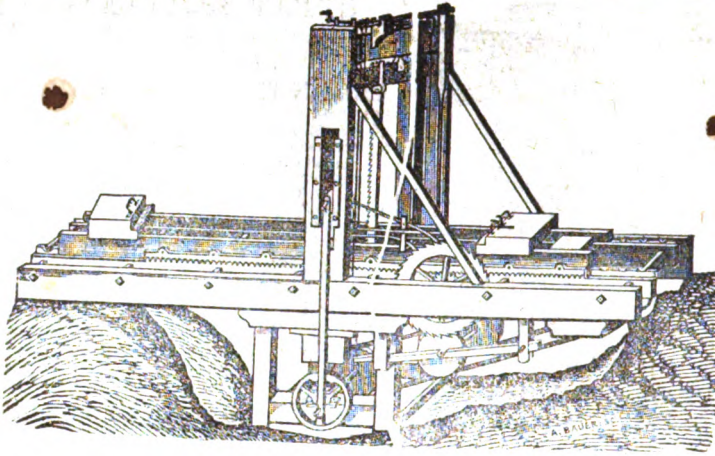
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OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main street (over the Banking House of Page & Bacon.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

I. L. GARRISON.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate in saying that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

Hiram P Goodrich,

Theron Barnum,

A P Ladue,

G F H Goodhue,

Chas Shuter,

T L Salisbury,

Daniel D Page,

E W Blatchford,

Lyman Sherwood,

Thos Fairbridge,

Thos H West,

E R Miller,

Daniel M Fraser.

FRANCIS. WALTON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS

OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C. DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS & GLASSWARE,

No. 15 MAIN STREET, (between Market and Chesnut,) ST. LOUIS, Mo.

They keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of the above articles and respectfully solicit the patronage of those dealing in their line. Every article warranted

PURE AND GENUINE.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



**MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.**

MILL STONES
G. & C. TODD,
No. 217
NORTH FIRST
or
MAIN STREET,
Between Morgan & Cherry,
ST. LOUIS.
Importers and Manufacturers of
Mill Materials,

**Bolting Cloths, Mill Stones, and
TODD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE
GRAIN MILLS,**

of various sizes, equal to any other mill known.
Also, Patent, machine stretched leather and Rubber
BELTING, Rubber Hose for conducting water, Mill
Irons, &c. [Nov. '51]

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE new White Lead and Oil Factory of the undersigned has been organized under the incorporation law of the State, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of the

COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

As the same skill, care, promptness and punctuality in all its departments, and the same effort to serve the interests of its customers, will be made, and will constitute, as formerly, the leading features of the business, I ask for the "Company" a continuance of the confidence and patronage so liberally bestowed on the undersigned. HENRY T. BLOW.

St. Louis, November 1, 1851.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1815. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO
APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing.
Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL D PAGE,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
ISAAC L GARRISON,	JOHN WHITEHILL,
DAVID W DIXON,	THERON BARNUM,
ASA WILGUS,	J C HAVENS,
WELLYS KING.	
ISAAC L GARRISON, President.	
T L SALISBURY, Secretary.	
D D PAGE, Treasurer.	

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.

HENRY T. BLOW,	GEO. COLLIER,
President.	Vice President.
THOMAS RICHESON, Secretary.	
GEORGE COLLIER,	} Directors.
HENRY T. BLOW,	
A. D. LYLE,	

The Company organized to continue the successful and well known manufactory of HENRY T. BLOW, respectfully call attention to his Card, and also beg leave to state that every effort will be made to sustain and increase the reputation that his brands have enjoyed, and make the concern worthy of the continued confidence and patronage of consumers and dealers.
Prices of Lead as usual.

Orders and letters for the Company to be addressed to the President.

Orders, &c., may be left as heretofore, at T. GRIMSLEY & CO.'S, at the Post Office; or at the office of the Company, corner of Clark Avenue and Tenth street. Nov. 1851.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS GROCERY.

LYNCH & TANGUAY,

NO. 39 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above establishment, which contains the most extensive and varied assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., ever offered to the citizens of St. Louis.

Country Merchants and others, will also find it their interest to take their supplies at the Old Post Office Buildings Grocery.

Lynch & Tanguay will remark *en passant*, that they do not pretend to sell at cost; indeed they intend to make a reasonable profit, in order to stand up and accommodate their patrons a great many years to come.

TEAS.

Oriental, fine young hyson, extra fine do., souchong.
Wild Pigeon, fine young hyson.
Candace, superior hyson skin, fine gunpowder.
Panama, fine imperial,
Helen, extra fine imperial,
Oxnard, extra fine gunpowder.
S. Appleton, extra curious oolong,
Flying Cloud, extra fine oolong,
Mary Adams, extra fine oolong,
Matilda, fine oolong,
Raven, fine co souchong, breakfast tea,
Lurman, chulan souchong,
Teas expressly packed for family use in 4, 6, and 10 lb. boxes.

COFFEES.

Rio, rio best, old brown java, manilla, costa rica, laguyra, mocha.
Ground coffee in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. packages.

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's no. 1, Baker's extra, eagle,
French chocolate a la vanille,
" " a la canelle,
Chocolote des familles,
" perfectionne,
Baker's broma,
Preston's prepared cocoa,
Cocoa and shells, cocoa paste.

SUGARS.

Double refined leaf, refined loaf B. crushed B, do C, powdered B, refined white O, do OO, clarified yellow A, do B, New Orleans, no. 1, 2, & 3, golden syrup, steam refined molasses, sugar house syrup do., New Orleans do.

SPICES.

African cayenne pepper,
Black pepper, cassias, race ginger,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, allspices,
In boxes, cans and papers, whole and ground.

PROVISIONS.

Extra family flour, in bbls. and half bbls.
Corn meal, buck wheat flour.
Dried beef, hams,
Salt pork, tongues,
Sausages made in Lyons,
English dairy cheese, sage do., W. R. Ohio do., pine apple do.
Goshen butter, Ohio, do.
Lard in kegs and terces,
Rice, whole and ground.
Vermicelli, Macaroni, Pearl sago,
Pearl barley, Rio tapioca, farina.
Corn starch, isinglass, gelatine.
Arrow root, dried peaches, dried apples,
White beans, split peas, homony.

ESSENCES.

Extract of lemon, 2, 4 & 8 ounces.
Vanilla, nutmegs, cinnamon.
Orange, cloves, allspices, almonds,
Ginger, peach.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Medium, crown, d crown, tea paper.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, indigo, salaratus, soda.
Cream tarar, tartaric acid.
Yeast powders, Preston & Merrill's,
James's, Stickney's.
Table salt in boxes and bags, G. A. salt
Mason's immitable blacking.
Starch polish, silver & brass polish.
Stove polish, seeds, ropes, twines.
Mats No. 1, 2, 3, brushes, brooms.
Willow ware of every description.
Wine vinegar, figs do, cider do.
Spirit gas, flax & cotton ropes,
" " " twine.

FISH.

Salmon in tierces, half bbis & kitta.
Mackerel in bbls " " "
Herrings,
Smoked herrings from Canada,
Red, " " Scotland,
Sardines in oil, boxes, 1-2 & 1-4
Lobsters, pickled in cans 1 & 2 lbs.
Salmon " " "
Oysters " " "
Codfish dry, in drums and boxes,

PICKLES & SAUCES.

Tomato ketchups, pints & quarts,
Mushroom " " "
Walnut " " "
Pepper sauce, gothic & pts.
John Bull sauce, Jonathan do.
Spanish olives, French do.
Syrup of rose, true lemon syrup,
lemon syrup.

Curry powder, 1-2 & 1-4ths.
French mustard a la Navigote.
" " aux fines herbes.
" " a la estragon.
Boston S F mustard, Cincinnati and
Kentucky do.
Armstead best English.
Pickles in jars gal. 1-2 gal. & qt.

OILS.

Sweet oil, nice, pts. & qts. grease do.
Lard oil no. 1 & 2. Sperm oil.

CANDLES.

Downer & co's sperm, 4's & 6's Williams' do. Solar star do. star do.
tallow summer pressed candles, winter do., lamp wick, candle do.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

Yellow bank chewing tobacco, aromatic do. Cavendish do. Trainor's de Regallas, Camellas, Puerto Principe, La Normas, Cheroots.

FRUITS.

Pie fruits assorted, peaches in brandy, do. in their own juice, plums in jam, prunes in brandy, do. in their own juice, pears do. pears in brandy, marmalades, jams, jellies, preserved ginger, preserved chow-chow, Sultanas, Laver & Malaga raisins, currants, citron, prunes, honey, figs, lemons, almonds, oil-tans, English walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts.

SOAPS.

Windsor, variegated & Castile fancy soaps.
Boston extra, No. 1 & 2.
Woodman's chemical soap,
Imitation Boston do.
Palm soap no. 1, 2, 3.
Washing fluids, do. soda.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Brandles—(Hard Dupuy & co., 1842 & 1843, Seagnette, Lufforge, Leger
" frees, old Jamaica rum, Holland gin, Scotch whiskey, Irish do., Bourbon do., Monongahela do., in pipes, barrels, dimijolins & bottles.
Swiss Absynthe cordial brandies.
Anisette, curacon, old port wine.
Port wine, Madeira wine, sherry.
Muscat de Frontignan.
Claret.—Medoc, Lafitte, Lorraine, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Chateau, Margaud.
Stomach bitters, Union do. Stoughton bitters.
Best London Stout,
Tennot's Scotch Ale.
Champagnes—Cordon blue, St. Thomas Grand Sherry Mousseux, Deveyrav-Kavinet, Sillery Mousseux Marquis de Lorne, Sparkling Catawba—Bogen.

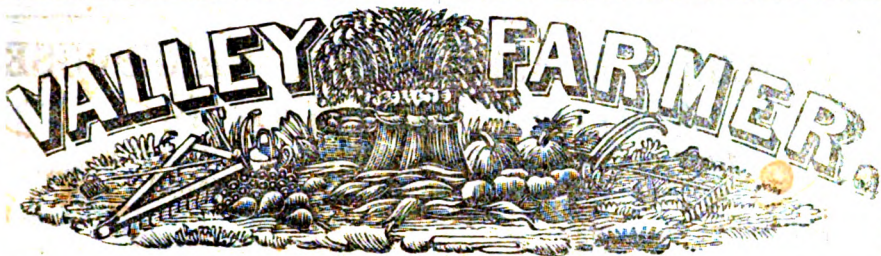
WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, cedar & oak, buckets with brass and iron hoops.
Buckets, oak painted.
Covered buckets, 1-8 to 1 bushel.
Measures, bowls.

PLAYING CARDS.

French extra fine, & fancy.
English, Grand Mogu Highlander.
American cards.
Shot, powder, American & English.
The Cape hunter's companion.

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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL, 1853.

No. 4.

**GEO. NEWLAND'S
CELEBRATED MAMMOTH**

Alpine Strawberry!

These Strawberries differ from many other varieties in three particulars, viz: Flavor, Bearing and Cultivation. The flavor is much sweeter, though Rich and Delicious. The bearing continues about two months, (most others only two or three weeks,) and begin to ripen about the first of June. The cultivation is easy, the plants being hardy, and producing perfect fruit set alone, or without being fertilized by other varieties. With proper cultivation (for which printed directions will be given) the plants will become large hills in one season, and continue bearing 3 or 4 years without being re-set. The season of 1849 in the city of Providence, one plant, one year old, produced 268 ripe berries by the 16th of July, and measured 28 1-2 inches across and one plant 3 months old produced 205 berries. Some of the fruit has measured 3 inches in circumference.

Orders for Plants with money enclosed, directed to GEO. NEWLAND, proprietor, Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., will be promptly attended to. Price of plants \$5 per 100 \$30 per 100.

Plants may be had, for a short time, of T. B. PHELPS, Agent, at A. LEE & CO'S., 14 Main street, St. Louis. ap'53.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochon China, Chittagong, Black Spanish, Gunderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded. Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berkshire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid.

Address, Peter Meleady, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio.

apr

P. MELEADY.

HOIT'S.

I have just opened my spacious new house No. 212 Broadway, extending across to No. 191 Fourth street, and have opened an entirely new Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Including nearly every article in those departments, and also BONNETS and MILLINERY, CARPETS and Ladies' and children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which has been bought for CASH, and he will sold at bargains as I am desirous of doing a large business at small profits. My motto is "Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS.

NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY E. MARTIN.

CHAS. W. IRWIN.

State Tobacco Warehouse.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of planters and shippers of tobacco to the above House and solicits consignments, assuring them that nothing can be done but to give entire satisfaction.

I have an open policy of insurance for the accommodation of shippers. All tobacco sent to the above House, can be covered by insurance, by stating it on the bill of lading.

The regular annual premiums will be awarded at the above House, on THURSDAY, 23d of June, 1853, for the four best hogsheads tobacco, grown in Missouri.

For the best hhd manufacturing leaf.....	\$50
“ second best hhd manufacturing leaf.....	40
“ second hhd shipping leaf.....	30
“ second best hhd shipping leaf.....	20

The judges to be disinterested persons, selected by the planters or their agents. W.M. CARSON, Sup't.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1852.



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

THE following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

- MARTHA JEWETT..... W.M. C. JEWETT, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.
- J. M. CLENDENIN..... H. W. SMITH, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Thursday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.
- KATE SWINNEY..... A. C. GODDEN, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of their patronage heretofore bestowed on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.

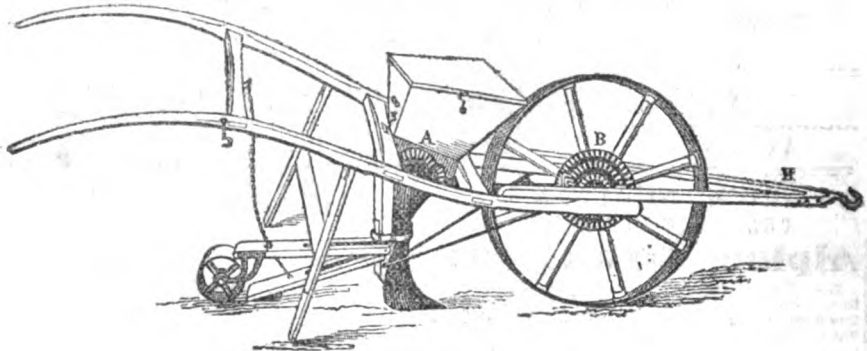
DR. McKELLOPS;

SURGEON DENTIST

Second street, (opposite the Court House)

J. W. Walker & Co.

**ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND SEED STORE,
ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.
(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)**



WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT. St. Louis, Mo.

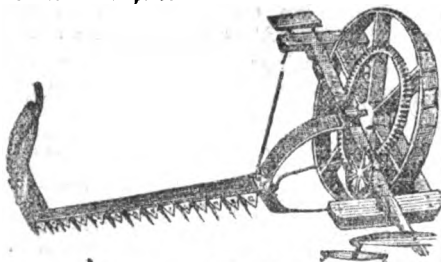
MILES G. MOIES, Northampton, Mass

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes, and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving horse Rakes, Grait Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Rools and Lines, &c., &c.

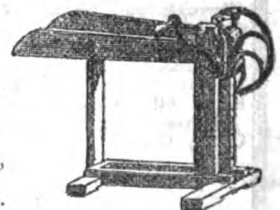
FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

☐ Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for Cultivation, at Lowest Garden prices.



IMPROVED
SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE
Hay Cutters,
EIGHT PATTERNS,
from \$4 to \$30.



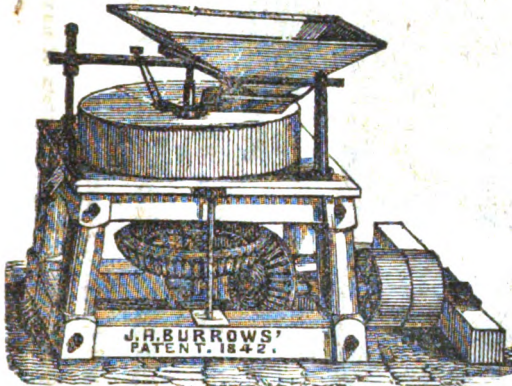
GRAIN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

We shall have 125 of different approved patterns. Those wishing to procure one for the coming harvest will do well to forward their orders early. We flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove as represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed by

St. Louis, February, 1853,

WM. M. PLANT & CO.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed of French Burr Blocks enclosed in cast iron cases, and do not require a millwright to set them up. By the steady application of Emery's two horse power, the 24 inch Mill run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its full-est speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and are warranted.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	\$115
with Gear,	125
24 inch stone, with pulley	135
with gear,	150
30 inch stone with pulley	175
with gear,	200
36 inch stone, with pulley,	225
with gear,	250



EMERY & COMPANY'S NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND THRESHER

We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding, the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & and Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

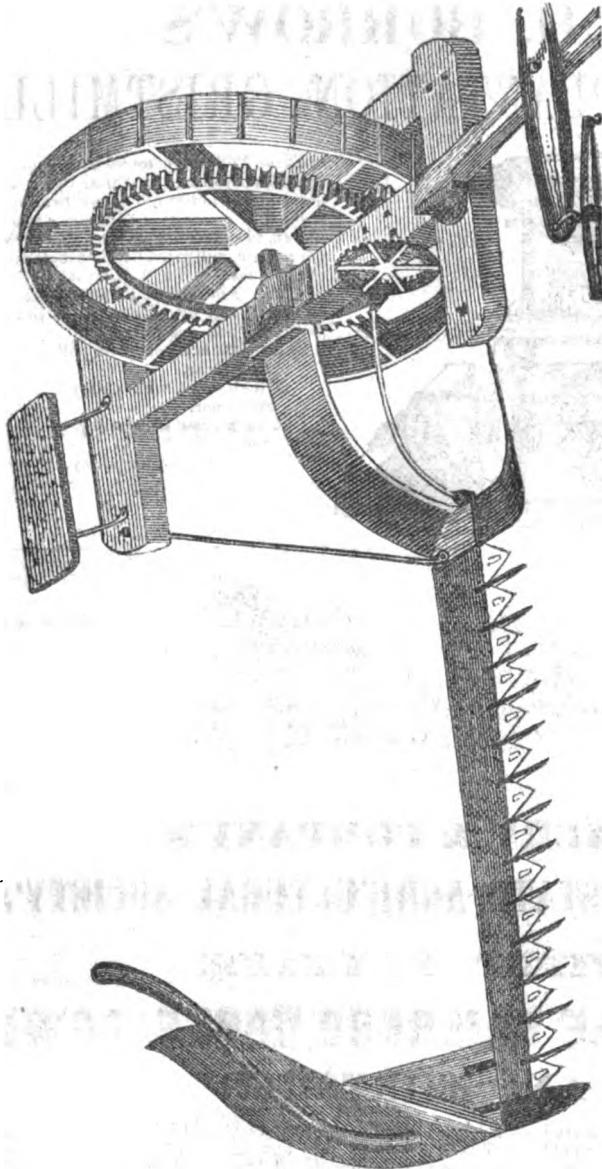
THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power*, and *Emery's Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pinion power, with Epicycloidal Teeth*. For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs Wm. M. PLANT & Co., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agent for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.

EMERY & CO.
All Orders for both of the above machine should be sent to Wm. M. PLANT, & CO., St. Louis, Mo

KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.



Manufactured for and sold by A. LEE & CO., at the

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

No. 14, Main, between Market and Chestnut streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

[See bottom of next page.

This justly celebrated machine has been steadily advancing in public favor, for its simplicity, durability, and efficiency—and it has settled the question beyond a doubt that grass can be cut by Horse Power: for, during the past season, Five Hundred of these Machines were sold, and universally approved of by those who used them. Farmers were daily in the habit of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day, with ordinary driving. It leaves the grass evenly spread over the ground, requiring no turning to cure properly. There is an actual saving, by the use of this Machine, over hand labor, of \$13 per day. They are so very compact that one of them can be easily carried in an ordinary one-horse wagon, and so very simple that it requires no machinist to put it together, as there are but two bolts, beside the pole bolts, to be secured, to have the machine ready for use, and which does not require over ten minutes time. They weigh about 750 lbs., and can be worked by any boy who can manage a team.

**GREAT WESTERN
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.**

ALFRED LEE.

JOS. D. OUTLEY.

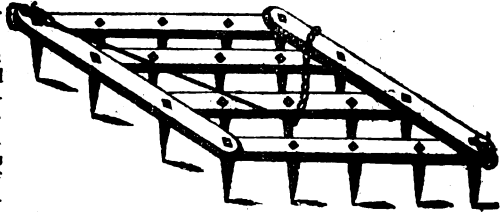
ALFRED LEE & Co.,

No. 14 North Main, between Market and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of **AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS; GARDEN, GRASS, FLOWER AND OTHER SEEDS.** Our stock is entirely new. We have also a large collection of **Agricultural and Horticultural BOOKS**, comprising in part the works of Downing, Youatt, Saxton, Buist, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.

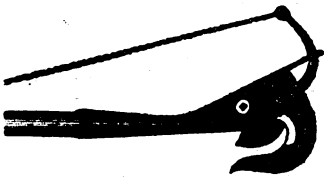
Diamond, or Parallel Expanding Harrow

This Harrow is of recent invention, possessing many advantages over all other kinds in use. By the use of the chain and rod which is attached to each harrow it can be expanded or contracted without difficulty by the operator to suit the nature of the ground which he is working. It is particularly useful in all new lands troubled with stumps. It obviates every difficulty heretofore existing in use of other harrows. Whether expanded or contracted, the teeth stand in the same relative position, always working in a direct line forward. The woodwork is constructed of the best seasoned Massachusetts white oak. The teeth are made of Swedes iron and steel pointed. For sale by



ALFRED LEE & CO., No. 14 North Main street, St. Louis.

Improved Spring Pruning Shears.



This is an excellent implement for cutting out the growth of trees without climbing into them. It takes hold of the limb and holding it firmly in its place, cuts it off as evenly and smoothly as if done with the sharpest pruning knife.

The Improved Spring Pruning Shears are for sale by
A. LEE & CO.,

At the Great Western Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 14 Main, between Market and Chesnut streets, St. Louis.

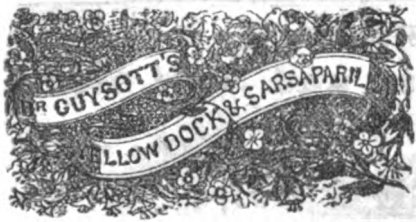
Instructions for using Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

Put the knife bar to its place, and be sure all the nuts are tight; oil the Machine well, except the knives; the brass boxes should be strictly looked to, and not be confined so much as to cause friction—also, particular care should be observed to keep them well oiled; gauge the Machine by the neck yoke strap, the front of knife bar wanting to be a little higher than on a level; in very heavy or lodged grass, attach the track clearer at the outer end of the rack bar; in starting, always give the knives a motion before coming into the grass; the driver should always be on his seat, and drive with a steady brisk walk, and in no case turn to the left. To sharpen the knives, disconnect the pitman, and draw them out through the main wheel; in grinding them, be careful and keep the same bevel; the usual quantity to cut without sharpening is from five to ten acres.

WARRANTY—If the above directions are followed, we warrant the Machine, on lands free from obstructions, to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, (of any kind of grass,) with one span of horses and driver, and do it as well as is done with a sythe by the best of mowers.

ap53

A. LEE & CO.



DR. GUYSSOTT'S

IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

It is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the wonderful cures performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only *True* and *Original* article.

The medicine when used according to directions.

Will Cure Without Fail

*Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors,
Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or
Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism,
Pains in the Bones or Joints,
Old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling
of the Glands, Syphilis,
Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Disease of Kidneys,
Loss of Appetite,
Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy,
Lambago, Jaundice and Costiveness!!*

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equilibrium of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing the fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.



Scrofula and Cancer Cured by Dr. Guysott's Improved

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Rutledge, Granger county, Tenn., }
April 27, 1852. }

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Der Sir:* It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians in this section of the country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our physicians, who has seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit; for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the scrofula and cancer cured entirely well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

*Extract of a letter from an extensive merchant in
Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.*

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

MR. JOHN D. PARK—*Dear Sir:* Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr. S. B. Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been cured of very severe case of scrofula by the use of only one bottle. He had tried almost everything that the doctors had prescribed, but of no avail, as the child continued growing worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

[Signed] R. A. BRAL.

Females Read the Following,

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.

MR. BENNETT: We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed me that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharge for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause.

T. B. TRIPP & Co.

Price, \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5,
Sold by H. BLAKESLEY, south-west corner
of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis. ap.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL, 1853.

No. 4.

The Valley Farmer.

The World's Fair in New York.

We rejoice in the prospect that Missouri will be creditably represented at the World's Fair to be held in New York, commencing in May next. Our Legislature at its late session appropriated \$4,000 to defray the expenses of transportation, &c., of articles from this State, constituting our worthy Mayor the agent for the State in the expenditure of the fund. Mr. Kennett has issued the following circular, which we hope will receive the attention it deserves. We learn that from various sources articles are being sent, consisting of the various agricultural and mineral productions of the State. Our Mechanics also, are astir, and show a determination not to be behind those of other States; also, by an advertisement in the papers we learn that there is to be an *air ship*, the invention of a St. Louis mechanic—Mr. Graham—exhibited in St. Louis previous to its departure for the World's Fair. It is to consist of a slight wooden frame work, covered with varnished linnen, containing fifty thousand cubic feet of gas, and calculated to carry ten or twenty people, according as carbonated or simple hydrogen is used. The only machinery connected with it, are two wheels with vanes like the ordinary ventilators of windmills. These vanes when acted upon by the wind exert a reactionary power, which diminishes the resistance, while the wind acts upon the sides in the same manner as on those of a ship; and this is the only power used, except in a calm, when a single man can drive by the wheel at the rate of five and a half

miles per hour. The cost of the whole contrivance will be only about two hundred dollars.

The undersigned having been appointed by act of the Legislature, agent for the State of Missouri, to take charge of and forward to New York, such articles the growth, product or manufacture of the State as it may be for her interest and advantage to exhibit at the Great Fair or Industrial Exposition about to take place in the city of New York, gives notice that he is prepared to receive and forward to their destination, free of expense, all articles of the character mentioned in the circulars, published by the Committee at New York, and the auxiliary Committee of the city of St. Louis.

The cereal products and other agricultural staples of our State, and especially its mineral treasures, should be fully represented. The committee say, 'we are particularly desirous that our building should contain a complete collection of the various ores, which the active industry of our people is daily bringing to light, of the metals produced from them, in their various stages of development, and also of all other minerals. This includes coal, granite, and other similar substances, also chemical products more especially used in the arts. The ores should be accompanied by the rocks in which they are found—and if possible, by plans and sections of the measure in which they lie. It would also be of great interest to exhibit, either by models or descriptive drawings, the different processes employed in the reduction of the ores and the manufacture of the metals. All specimens forwarded will be classified and arranged so as best to subserve the objects of the exhibition, and add to the general information and experience of our people.—Paintings in frames, and sculpture, will be received and exhibited.' For further particulars, reference is made to the circulars of the association, which have been generally published in the papers of the State.

The undersigned will receive and pay charges on all articles intended for the exhibition forwarded to his address, and will submit the same to the auxiliary committee in St. Louis for inspection. All such specimens as may be approved by the Committee will be forwarded to New York, at the charge of the State of Missouri, and proper means will be taken to insure their exhibition at the Fair in a suitable manner, and the disposition of them afterward, as the parties furnishing them may desire. To this end, the agent appointed by the Legislature will attend the exhibition, if the interest excited should furnish such an amount of her products as to do justice to the vast resources of our State. For full information and all particulars respecting the Exposition, address M. TARVER, Esq. Secretary of the Committee at St. Louis, or L. M. KENNETT, Agent of the State of Missouri.

April Work.

Now is the seed time for the farmer and consequently we do not expect to find him much inclined to tell or hear long stories; nevertheless if we can get him after the toils of the day are over, the supper dishes out of the way, and wife comfortably disposed in her seat with her knitting—one foot meanwhile keeping up the motion of the cradle—to sit down and listen to us we will have a little talk about matters and things in general pertaining to the work of this month. We do not make any pretensions to the character of Sir Oracle, but will ask a few questions, and make a few suggestions which you can heed or 'otherwise' as you see fit. And first about the fields.

We suppose the plows have been running for some time and much of the dryer portions of your fields have been gone over, and probably you are all anxious to get your corn in the ground as early as possible. Now we are a little inclined to think that the ardent desire which most farmers have to get their corn planted as early as possible, is a notion caught from our eastern and northern neighbors which, like eastern and northern agricultural papers, is not exactly suited to our latitude. We have heard a good many arguments, pro and con on this question. It is said that corn planted early fills better and is not so likely to be affected by the drought as late planted; and moreover, by early planting the crop is out of the way sooner, so as not to interfere with the harvest, and is ready to be fed out earlier in the fall. Granting these advantages it is contended that early planted corn is very uncertain about coming up—frequently requiring to be planted two or three times over and then quite likely to have a very indifferent stand and after all not being much ahead in ripening with that planted later. Besides there is much more danger from spring than from fall frosts. We know that some of the largest crops ever raised in the west have been planted quite late in the season. How close together should the stalks of corn stand to produce the largest crop? Las-

fall we spent some time in examining several fields of corn which were estimated to yield 50 bushels per acre. We found it standing quite unequally in the hills. In some instances one stalk, in others two, and so on up to six. Where there was only one stalk in a hill we almost invariably found two large well filled ears on the stalk. Where there was four, five or six stalks there was hardly ever more than four ears and perhaps a nubbin or two, and frequently not so much. In some instances where there were two stalks only for several hills in succession there were three ears to the two stalks, and occasionally four. The hills were about four feet apart each way. Now, from what we saw we concluded if the hills had been a little nearer together and had contained uniformly two stalks to each hill a larger crop would have been obtained with the same culture. How deep do you intend to plow this season? Have you examined to see how deep the roots of a vigorous stalk of corn would penetrate into the earth?—Where the surface soil is thin with a stiff clay subsoil, it is not best to turn the subsoil to the surface except in small portions at a time, but recollect if the plant does not send its roots down into the subsoil for food it may send them there for water, and by loosening the subsoil with a subsoil plow you afford your corn an opportunity to obtain moisture when the surface soil may be as dry as the sands of the desert or a bed of ashes. This is the great antidote for the summer's drought, and it is also the great antidote for excessive wetness in the early part of the season. The surplusage of water soaks into the subsoil and remains there until the dry season, when it is eagerly sought for and easily obtained by the thirsty plant.

Barley should be sown this month; as also flax, hemp, field peas and beans. In relation to peas: as a field crop we desire to make a few remarks as we go along. The pea plant possesses merits that are only known to persons who have cultivated the crop extensively. It flourishes best upon a clay soil, having upon its surface from four

to six inches of vegetable mould. The clay should be permeable, so as to freely admit the roots of the plant to a depth of from twenty to thirty inches. It is not necessary that the same amount of labor be expended for this as would be required for many other crops, and in most instances one good plowing is all that would be needed to obtain a full average crop. This is obviously the fact, on account of the smothering influence that is produced from a thick and perfect covering of the ground with pea haulm, which thoroughly induces the decomposition of every particle of crude vegetable substance in the soil. The pea crop through this agency exerts a mechanical influence upon the soil which eminently fits it for many other crops that might be made to succeed it. It is by no means a great exhauster of the soil as it draws its supply of food largely from the atmosphere, and in this respect becomes very closely allied to red clover in its effects and ameliorating agency. The quantity of seed must be increased or lessened in proportion to the average length of the vine when at maturity. For instance two bushels per acre of seed would be sufficient for many varieties and others would require three bushels, and for the dwarf pea, four bushels per acre would not be too great a quantity of seed. The former varieties will yield on proper soil and under good management forty bushels per acre, whereas the latter on a rich soil with equal treatment would produce sixty bushels per acre.—The article of pea straw is very valuable for wintering sheep and young horses, and the pea itself for fattening hogs, especially when mixed with barley meal is very much superior to corn. Pork, however, may be made cheaper from corn than from peas and barley, but the quality of the meat is inferior, and the latter when cured by dry salting and drying according to the most approved methods, is worth one hundred per cent. more in the European markets than corn fed pork cured and packed as are ordinarily done.

Although we are no great believer in the efficacy of roots as a substitute for corn, in

the west, yet we believe that as a change food they would be found very beneficial, and that they may be grown in any quantities if properly treated. The ground for all such crops should be finely and deeply pulverized with plow, harrow and clod crusher, and then rolled with a heavy harrow. The kinds of roots that we recommend, are, the following, viz: Parsnips, Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, and the Ruta Baga—the last should not be sown until about the middle of June—the four first, any time after the frost is entirely out of the ground, up to the beginning of May; the sooner, however, the better, where largeness of the roots is desirable—and as largeness gives quantity, that is no mean consideration. Each of these kinds of roots could not fail to produce from 500 to 600 bushels per acre, provided the soil, manuring, preparation, and culture, were such as they ought to be. Of Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beet, from a thousand to thirteen hundred bushels have been grown on an acre. Now then, as half a bushel of roots, in addition to the ordinary long forage, will keep each head of cattle in good condition, keep them with loose hides, glossy hair, and vigorous constitutions, the smallest number would so keep 40 head of cattle 125 days, while the largest would do so 150 days. During all this time, the milch cows would be giving flowing pails of milk, rich cream, and delicious butter; the working oxen would be improving in flesh, fat, and muscular strength, and the young cattle, elaborating, from day to day, the elements of bone, muscle, and fat, the sheep growing superior wool, and adding to their carcass values, while the swine would be increasing their frames and taking on fat.

THE ORCHARD.—We had intended in this place to make some remarks about planting and cultivating fruit trees, but we find the subject so well treated by our old friend Dr. Kennicott, in his 'Brief Horticultural Notes' for the Wisconsin Farmer, that we take them bodily, and thank him besides:

You cannot depend, entirely, on eastern

descriptions of fruit, for a western orchard. Many of their 'best,' are of no account here, and some of our favorites are of small value there. Select your varieties, for domestic use, to please your own family—remembering that for stock, sweet apples are preferable, and that there are varieties suited to drying and stewing—and others that are fine for cider, or excellent for jellies and preserves, and yet not desirable for the dessert, in their raw state.

If you plant for market, early fruit will be found to pay best, if you are near your customers, and winter, or late fall, if you have some distance to haul your crop. The largest and most beautiful sorts, sell best to those ignorant of quality, but those who know, will always regard flavor, and other good properties, before appearance.

Go north, rather than south for your trees, and never seek for the tallest and straightest specimens, for such are the least valuable in the orchard. The top, of a healthy desirable tree, is always proportioned to its height, and the diameter of the trunk is in accordance with both. The more 'stocky,' the better—and the lower and larger the head, the more valuable the tree—other things equal. Don't be frightened at a crooked tree—they are often the best, and the earliest bearers—but reject a forked one. See that your tree has plenty of roots, and don't let them dry, or freeze, before planting—better cover the roots as fast as dug, and when you get them home, bury the roots in mellow earth, until you are ready to plant them.

Trees, with the roots properly 'puddled' and packed in moss, may be kept a month, and be transported thousands of miles, with more safety, than those rooted up, and tumbled open, into a wagon, for a five mile drive, on a dry, windy day. But if your trees are dry, when you receive them, you can not treat them better than to bury them, root and branch, in fine mellow earth, and leave them there, until the wood looks fresh again. We generally wet them, in warm water, before burying, and plant them in the evening, or on a cloudy day—giving plenty of sun-warmed water when we plant.

For apples, pears and plums, we think that the rows need not be over 20 to 24 feet apart and the same distance in the row; but in the quincunx form, which gives much more room, peaches, cherries, &c., will do, twice as thick on the ground—as the 'dwarfs,' of all sorts, may be planted almost as close together as corn-hills—5 to 10 feet, being distance enough. But we are treating of standard trees, and orchard planting; and eastern men will tell you, that double our distances are necessary; but not so here.

If you can choose, plant apple trees on the richest and worst drained portion of your orchard lot—and your other fruits, especially pears and plums, on the best drained—and if stiff clay, all the better for the plums, and not so bad, as one might think, for the pear, though this fruit loves a very dry bottomed, deep, rich loam, with about 3 or 4 per cent. of alumina; and a few varieties of the plum will thrive in sand, but a soil of the stiffest clay if under-drained, produces this beautiful fruit in the richest perfection.

Give your peach and cherry trees, (and your grapes, if you please,) the highest and poorest soil—a clay barren, or a gravel knoll, or light sand, all of a light color—for your object is, a moderate growth of well ripened wood, which shall remain dormant from the fall of the leaf, to the latest day in spring. These trees *must* have low heads, to defend the trunk from the blistering sun of summer. I have known peaches and cherries abundant, on trees in the shade of a high fence, or a building, when not a fruit could be found on exposed ones, in the same vicinity.

When you are ready to plant, dig and mellow the ground, very thoroughly, where the tree is to stand; but dig *no deeper*, than you have trenched or sub-soiled and completely drained. It is often, if not always, well to work in some manure, below, where the tree is to be planted—but this is not essential, and is sometimes troublesome, for you want only the best mellow earth in contact with the roots.

You should try your trees, to learn the

necessary depth, which should never be greater than that of the same tree, in the nursery. Better raise the ground over the roots, than settle them below their natural depth.

Pare the bruised roots before planting, and if these are scanty, and the tree large, shorten the tops, by cutting the new wood, to three or four eyes, and removing such branches as can be spared. Set the heaviest part of the top, or natural crook, so as to lean towards the heaviest summer wind; which blows from the south-west in my vicinity.

Spread out the roots, and distribute them evenly and naturally, while an assistant holds the tree in the right position; and with the *hand*, fill in fine earth—covering every root in its place—and when nearly finished, if the soil is dry, give warm water enough to wet the soil about the tree, very sufficiently; and let this be the first and last watering. After the water has had time to disappear, you can go over the trees giving more earth and pressing down, and packing the ground lightly, if the tree does not stand firmly—but never use stakes, for this purpose if you can possibly do without them.

The MULCHING is the last process, and a very important one. Cover the ground over and beyond the roots, around every tree, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches with straw or any coarse litter, and this will preserve your trees, and cause a rapid growth, and may be plowed under for manure, when no longer needed for shade.

STATE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—The readers of the Valley Farmer, who are interested in the growth or sale of tobacco, will notice the advertisement of the Superintendent of the State Tobacco Warehouse. We have had considerable acquaintance, in a business way, with Mr. Carson, and have always found him faithful and obliging. The premiums which he offers, will doubtless call out the choice tobacco of the State.

See Mr. Morris's advertisement, and call on us for catalogues.

The Highlands of Western St. Louis Co.

It is now believed that Fruit Growing and the culture of the Grape is destined to become a great and additional means of wealth to our citizens, and is likely soon to rival in these respects, Hamilton Co., Ohio, which alone out of its vineyards and wine making from the pure juice of the grape, gives employment to 2,000 persons. For many reasons which our space will not allow us now to give, we are led to agree in this opinion so favorable to our Missouri Switzerland, held as it is by our German and other fellow citizens—some of whom have been to Hamilton Co., and examined into the matter, and who on this subject have the experience of a lifetime to guide them, and are still more confirmed in this view from comparisons of its soil actually made through the instrumentality of one of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, Wm. T. Christy, Esq., who had it examined by a body of scientific and practical men in Cincinnati—from the great height and formation of its hills, ranging from three to five hundred feet above the level of the rivers in the County, and from its healthfulness and remarkable facilities to reach a market, now in a few weeks to be given to it forever by the completion of the Pacific Railroad—the want of which and of good roads generally has hitherto prevented its development.

This new interest in our County is valuable in every light in which we view it. Over two hundred thousand bushels of apples and peaches are annually sold in St. Louis, chiefly consumed by its citizens, and the tribute which we pay to our industrious neighbors of Illinois for fruit, while they pay us no taxes, and put no shoulder to our Railroad wheels, is calculated by tens of thousands of dollars. We hail, therefore, once more, this new means of wealth, so soon likely to become ours, by orchards and vine clad hills covering our western Highlands—an interest which, while it gives employment to additional thousands of consumers of our agricultural products, and, by the increase in taxable inhabitants and property, adds no small sum to our treasury, and to the general wealth of the County—yet for itself in the fresh fields of Horticulture, is sure to reap a golden harvest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER.

Sir:—Accompanying this is a manuscript on the Peach and its cultivation which was presented to me on leaving Philadelphia, by my friend Mr. John Stratton, but in its present form it is as it were locked up to all but me, and as your paper is open for such matters I have concluded to forward it to you for publication. I think it is such information as many persons need about this part of the country. If you think well of this I have some other writings by the same person which I will send you some other time.

Spring Garden is one of the Districts of Philadelphia, and this article was written for the Pennsylvania Inquirer, of Philadelphia.

REUBEN NICHOLLS.

Portland, Mo., March 16th, 1853.

Peaches.

Peaches as they are usually brought to market are seldom properly ripened, or in good eatable condition. They should remain on the tree a sufficient length of time after they have attained their growth, so that their juices may be properly elaborated—till maturation is perfected, which can only be done by the action of the plant performing its proper and natural function. When sent to market they are taken off the tree hard and green. The ripening which follows in the market basket is not properly maturation, or ripening—it is fermentation and decomposition. If they are perfectly ripe when picked from the trees they would decay before they could be sold, therefore peach growers are necessitated to bring them to market in a crude state or they would spoil on their hands. Many persons who have large gardens in and about the city, and others who have farms in the country think it not worth while to plant peach trees because the fruit is so cheap; but there is a vast difference between a luscious, full flavored peach, ripened in the natural way, and one which has been pulled from the tree half ripe and fermented in a market basket. Every person who has room for some trees should plant every year, so as to keep up a succession or fruit bearing plants to take the place of those which die off. They also succeed well when raised from the stone generally speaking—plant the stones in

the fall and cover them about two inches.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH TREE.

Two years old plants are generally considered the best size for transplanting; larger ones are preferred by some who have but little space and wish to make the most of time and means, but the two year old plants finally succeed best, they take to the ground better and attain a larger growth. No tree should be planted deeper than it grows in the natural state. That part of the tree where the roots and trunk connects has been aptly called the crown or seat of vitality. If you observe a tree in the natural state you will perceive this particular part is high up above the ground in proportion to the humidity of the soil in which it grows, and is so shaped in a shelving manner as to throw off water. A tree growing in a wet, swampy situation has a greater portion of its roots growing above the surface than one in a comparatively dry situation. Look where we may we find the crown of the plant out of the reach of accumulating moisture, the wetter the situation the more the plant is raised above the surface of the soil when it is quite young, by the action of the frost. The greater part of those who call themselves gardeners force the tree into the ground some five or six inches below its natural level, the excess of moisture instead of being thrown off as it is with trees in the natural state accumulate, and soaks in against the trunks destroying the inner bark and leaving large spaces on the body of the tree near the surface of the ground entirely divested of the bark, thereby, in some measure cutting off the connection between the tree and its roots. Any person may easily find how deep a tree ought to be planted by the dirt marks on its roots. As to soil, the top spit from an old pasture, grass and all chopped up together is the best for any kind of tree. This contains all the different proportions or ingredients suitable to the wants of hardwooded plants. It is also unexhausted by previous cropping, as is often the case where crops of grain &c., have been raised. Farmers can find some old sod along the head lands of their fields. If dry manure is wanted, cow manure is the best, as it contains more potash than any other, but no manure of any kind should be placed in contact with the roots when first

planted. Stable manure thrown over the surface immediately about the tree will help to keep the ground moist during summer and will enrich it as much as may be necessary. Soot where wood is burnt will keep off the worms as well as anything. Place it immediately around the tree. Ashes of any kind will answer the same purpose, but it is well not to depend too much on nostrums. There is nothing like picking them out in the autumn or winter and destroying them effectually. Leave a place around the tree bare during winter, thereby exposing the place to the action of the frost, has a tendency to destroy many larvæ, &c., of insects lying dormant.

THE DECAY OF PEACH TREES.

There are many things which cause peach trees to decay prematurely; but there appears to be three principal causes; 1st, injudicious pruning. 2d, the worm. 3d, over cropping. By injudicious pruning, I allude to the too common practice of cutting away the lower limbs, thereby exposing the trunk to the direct rays of the sun which dries up, and otherwise injures the bark, checking more or less the circulation of the sap, and exposing the roots too much. Where a sufficient quantity of these lower limbs are suffered to grow a more uniform moisture and temperature is kept up on the surface of the ground and among the branches. The atmosphere thereabouts is so much damper that the red spider has not so good a chance to harbor on and infest the foliage. I do not think the 'yellows,' as a sickly peach tree is said to have, is any more than the Red Spider. But after all the most destructive of all is the over cropping. Many persons have noticed when the fruit is about the size of hickory nut one third or more frequently falls off. The fallen fruit on examination is found to be soft all through, it has no stone in it. That which remains on the tree is hard inside so that you cannot pass a pin through it. The stoning or seeding process is just past, the tree not being able to form seeds and stones for them all casts off the excess, which is what one finds lying on the ground. Even what remains may yet be too much for tree to support. It is not the fruit which exhausts the plant so much as the seed. This seed is the young plant in the embryo state,

and the plant parts with too much of its own vitality in order to give vitality to its numerous progeny, the seeds. This, ninety-nine times in one hundred is the cause of premature decay of peach trees, and the only remedy is to remove a portion of the smallest about the time they become so hard that a pin will not pass through freely. You will have just as much fruit in quantity of a finer quality though not so many in number. The plant will not be exhausted by the stoning process and will therefore be better able to perform its proper functions and more thoroughly elaborate its juices, saccharine matter, &c. When a tree is suffered to bear too many peaches, or rather peach stones one or more years in succession the fruit degenerates, it is scarce any else but a stem surrounded with a very little flesh, premature ripening takes place, and this is the kind of fruit we frequently see in the market in the earlier part of the season—dry, insipid and tasteless. I think a scale might be arranged so as to know exactly how much, or rather how many peaches a tree can bear without injuring its vitality, and suggest to some extensive peach grower or amateur to measure the tree immediately above the ground and try to ascertain how many peaches to every inch in circumference may be raised on a tree without exhausting its vitality. Perhaps the best way to prune them is to shorten the leading branches, (that is the most vigorous shoots of the last year's growth) back to a strong wood bud which is generally a single bud, the first bearing buds being generally double, and remove all such small twigs or shoots as may be likely to be shaded by other and larger shoots. Also remove all shoots that are likely to run crosswise, so that the extremest of the shoots may point outwards. Buds may be removed in the spring when the tree begins to grow if they seem likely to produce a shoot that will not point outwards.

J. STRATTON.

Spring Garden, March 1853.

LONGEVITY OF FARMERS.—It appears from the Massachusetts registry of births and deaths for 1851 that the duration of lives of agriculturists was 12 years above the general average, nearly 19 beyond that of common laborers, and 19 per cent above the average at death of mechanics.—*Me. Farmer.*

Guano.

We learn that an effort is about being made to introduce this manure into use in this vicinity. 100 bags have been sent by the agents of the Peruvian Government to this city to Messrs. Humphery & Thatcher for gratuitous distribution among intelligent farmers and gardeners for experiment, to be followed by the establishment of a permanent agency for its sale. This lot has we learn been disposed of, and if as great benefits are realized from its use as in many other sections it will undoubtedly have a great sale here.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Messrs. Humphreys & Thatcher for a little manual entitled "Guano; a practical treatise for farmers," &c. by Solon Robinson, from which we shall prepare some articles hereafter on the subject. In the meantime we quote from the book an answer to the question often propounded to us:

WHAT IS GUANO?

Guano is the concentrated essence of fish-eating birds' excrements. It is found in the condition of a dry powder, of a brownish yellow color, not unlike in appearance to Scotch snuff; with a pungent strong smell of ammonia, distinguishing it from any other substance. It is found in various parts of the world, upon desert headlands and Islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where the birds have had undisputed possession for countless ages of time.

The Peruvian Guano is not only the most valuable, but is found in the largest quantities of any other guano known. That which has been sent to this country and England, in such quantities within the last ten years, was taken from the Chincha Islands, which are situated between latitude 13° and 14°, and at about twelve miles from the coast of Peru, in the Bay of Piseco. The great value of the Peruvian guano, arises from the fact that rain never falls on the Islands where guano is found. The air is always dry, and the sun shines with intense power, sufficient to evaporate all the juices from flesh, so that meat can be preserved sweet without salt. The waters surrounding these islands may be said to be literally alive so full are they of fish. Almost as numerous as the fish, are the birds which satisfy their voracious appetites on this finny multitude, until they can gorge no more, when they retire to the islands to deposit their excrement, composed of the oily flesh and bones of their only food, until the mass which has been accumulating for thousands of years

is as great as almost to exceed human belief.

Humboldt, in his history of South America, states some of these deposits are 50 or 70 feet thick. Many have thought this the 'romance of history,' but the actual survey made by the Peruvian government five or six years ago, have proved that the guano in many places is more than twice that depth; and as there is good reason to believe, and as may be seen by the diagram on page 79, it is probably 300 feet thick in some of the depressions of the natural surface. And this has been accumulated by an annual aggregation, so slow as to be scarcely visible from year to year, until the quantity now exceeds 20,000,000 of tons.

To Farmers.

Barlow's patent Wire Teeth Horse Rakes.

These implements are made of the best materials—the finest English Wire, manufactured expressly for the purpose, being used—and light timber, so that they can be easily handled; and sold on the most reasonable terms; every rake being warranted. Price of the rake \$14.

S. T. Stewart, of Fairfax Co., Va., says: This Rake has advantages over any other I have used, being light, durable, and adapted to gleaning either light or heavy stubble; the teeth springing back whenever they come in contact with stumps or stones, will therefore very seldom break. Every farmer who studies economy should have one of these Rakes. I would not be without one for three times its cost.

Orders for this rake will be received at the Valley Farmer office, St. Louis, Mo., by the subscriber.
E. ABBOTT.

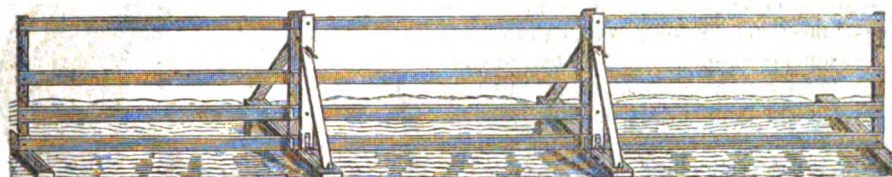
TO THE EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER:

Inquiry was made in your last number what would kill Lice on Cattle. There are two good remedies—one, grease rendered from old rancid bacon, rubbed on well; the other, a plenty of corn and good timothy hay, and salted regularly.

J. E.

Johnson Co., Mo., March 5, 1853.

PREMIUM TOBACCO—London World's Fair
—Capt. J. W. Stratton, of Glasgow, Mo., has received, through President Fillmore, an Exhibitor's Medal, decreed to him by the jury of award of the great World's Fair, at London, for his specimens of manufactured tobacco. The tobacco was grown in Howard county, and manufactured at Glasgow.



New Movable Fence.

We are indebted to Col. Ferdinand Kennett, of Washington county, for a very neat model of a movable fence, which we consider far preferable in every respect to any hurdle with which we are acquainted. We believe it is better every way. It is cheaper, easier made, more durable, stronger, erected in less time, and looks better. It will also answer every purpose of a stationary fence, and is preferable, because cheaper and easier made than any description of plank or post and rail fence; its only objection being that it occupies a little wider space than an ordinary straight fence. Col. Kennett informs us that he designs enclosing his whole farm with it; and has already considerable of it in use. We have the model at our office where it can be inspected by any person interested, and we also present above an engraving representing a few sections of it.

Farmers who are taking in new prairie, which they design to enclose with a hedge of Osage Orange, will find this structure admirably adapted for use until the hedge is grown, when it can be removed. It has the advantage over any other fence that it can be placed nearer the row of growing plants than any other, and if desired may be removed while tilling.

This figure represents three sections or lengths of fence each ten feet long and 4 feet 6 inches high; four pannels each 6 inches wide to each section; a space of 3 inches below the bottom board and 3 spaces above 6, 9, and 12 inches respectively. This is high enough for an ordinary movable fence; but if it is desired to make it higher and closer another pannel may be added of the same width, and the spaces made 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 inches, which will make a fence 5 feet 6 inches high.

This fence is all made of inch plank, 6

inches wide, except the sills or sleepers which should be 5 feet long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick. They may be made of small logs or saplings, cut the right length, split in the middle, the flat side to lay on the ground and the upper side scored off to receive the pins and staples. Near the end of these sills a permanent pin is to be driven as represented in the cut, and two inches each way from the centre, a staple is to be driven, made of a piece of common nail rod, bent over and sharpened at the ends. Cut your plank into 10 feet lengths and for every length of fence cut two strips 4 feet 3 inches long and two strips 3 feet 9 inches long; the longer strips to be cut off square, the others with a bevel so as that one end will match against the upright bar and the other on the sill against the pin. They should be cut in a box, and a groove cut in each end with a common gouge. Now procure thin strips of iron, (common strap iron,) 7 inches long, with a nail hole within an inch of one end and another 3 inches from the first; and one inch of the other end turned over square in this manner. Take 8 penny nails, burn them, so as to make them malleable, and then lay down your plank for a section of fence flat on the floor, or on a platform constructed for the purpose; fix guides so that your work will be square, the spaces right, and then lay on your upright pieces at the ends, and at the bottom of each of these the strip of iron, the bottom of the lower pannel the bottom of the upright strip and the end of the iron which turns out, being all even. Nail all together, clinching the nails on the other side, which may be done without trouble if you place underneath a flat bar of iron and drive the nails through on to that, for the nails will then turn over and clench themselves as they come through. Two

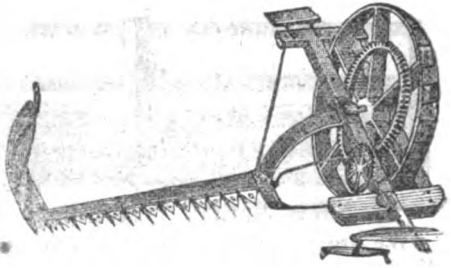
nails to each panel is sufficient. Now find the exact distance where your brace will join the upright and bore a hole through the panel with an inch auger, (or this may have been done before nailing together, and your section of fence is completed, and may be set away under cover until needed.

The uprights and the braces should all be made just alike: the pins and staples in the sills at just the same distances apart. To do this they should all be made by a pattern, and any of them will answer any where.

In putting up the fence prepare a box of nails about 6 or 8 inches long, to fit the holes in the uprights; lay down a sill at the commencement, crosswise of the line of fence, and joining the hook on one end of this section of fence to the staple in the sill, press one end of the brace against the pin at the end of the sill next to the staple used, bring the other end to the hole in the upright, and put in a pin. If all is made right the fence will stand perpendicular, and snug against the brace. For the other side you will want at the commencement a little larger brace. Put another sill at the other end of the section and insert the other hook in the staple nearest the same end as before, then put the end of another section at the end of the first and put the hook of that into the other staple, and then the holes in the uprights of each will come together; put in your braces, drive in the pins, and go on to the next.

With proper tools to work with any man who can saw off a plank and drive a nail, can make a great deal of this fence in a day, and it can be put up just as fast as the materials can be handled. There is no digging to be done, or nailing in putting it up. The sills rest on the surface of the ground and of course will not soon rot.

MATERIALS.—For one hundred yards of fence, four and a half feet high, 840 feet of 1 inch plank cut into strips 6 inches wide, at \$1.25 per 100 feet, \$10.50; 30 sills, each containing 7 1-2 feet board measure 225 feet, \$2.81; 60 staples and 60 straps, each 3 cts. \$2.40; 6 lbs. nails, 30 cts. Total, \$16. 00 cts per rod.



Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

Mowing and Reaping Machines.

We frequently receive letters from our friends making enquiries as to the different reaping and mowing machines, which is the best, &c. Now, it would be invidious and unfair for us, with our limited experience to decide between the various candidates for public patronage.

McCormick's reaper is known the world all over, and has been more extensively used in the west than any other article of the kind. Every farmer is so familiar with it that it needs no description from us.

Hussey's Reaper and Mower has also a very extended reputation, and in some sections is preferred to any other. But as the proprietors of neither of these machines have advised us, we cannot say by whom they are sold in St. Louis, or whether they are for sale at all.

Stepping into the agricultural warehouse of WM. M. PLANT & Co. a few days since we noticed that he offers for sale the following machines:

- Ketchum's Grass Cutter;
- Read's Grain and Grass Cutter;
- Danforth's double sickle Grain and Grass Cutter;
- Rugg's Grain and Grass Cutter;
- Green's Grain and Grass Cutter.

All or any of the above machines can be had as above, if application be made soon. They are all warranted to cut both grass and grain, with the exception of Ketchum's, which is a mower only. They will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day. Price \$130 each, for all. For further particulars, we must refer our readers to the agents, who will give them all necessary information.

See their advertisement.

From the New-England Farmer.

The Garden.

BY E. PORTER DYER.

A garden, a garden, O give me a garden,
With a soil of a mellow dark mould,
Where my face may get tanned, and my fingers may harden;
I would not exchange it for gold.

His spading, and hoeing, and raking, and wheeling,
Preparing to scatter the seed in,
To my mind the goodness of him is revealing
Who planted a garden in Eden.

The scent of fresh mould—'tis refreshing to smell of—
The toil it requires is reviving,
The sweat of the brow, though 'tis nothing to tell of,
It sweetens the gardener's living.

Our first father found it an exquisite pleasure,
To practice the science of pruning;
Or walk with his Eve in the shade at his leisure,
For instance while 'taking his nooning.'

And whether he planted corn, beans or tomatoes,
I find not a word of tradition,
But always suppose I when he dug his potatoes,
He found them in healthy condition.

His strawberry plants must have looked quite delicious,
At least while in process of bearing—
As berries and cream were considered nutritious
Of cream, his dear Eve was not sparing.

She always took pleasure in setting her table
To study the taste of her Adam;
And he from his garden, whenever he was able,
Found comfort in picking for madam.

And often I've thought had not garden employment
Been furnished in Eden for Adam,
His wife had been a homestead, and all his enjoyment
Been making herb tea for his madam.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

'TERRA-CULTURE.'

The Wonderful Mystery Revealed.

In presenting the following article to the public—thereby disclosing the so-called great and useful discovery in vegetation—a word of explanation may be necessary in regard to the propriety of appropriating, or imparting to the community, that which is claimed as valuable individual property. As to our *right and duty* in the premises, we have no misgivings—1. For the reason that the responsible editor of the RURAL has never made any pledge whatsoever concerning the secret, and hence has no compunctions of conscience in regard to 'disclosing the disclosures.' 2. We firmly believe that the pretended discovery is of little or no value—indeed, that such of it as may be of use is not *new*, as we can (and may hereafter) demonstrate by quoting from the works of popular authors—and hence, that it is our bounden duty to expose the deception, in or-

der that those whose interests we advocate may no longer unwittingly be defrauded of their well earned dollars, and valuable time.

The subjoined article was written by a gentleman connected with this journal, who has listened most patiently and attentively to the 'disclosures'—and who, in common with numerous other hearers thereof, has arrived at the conclusion that the pretended discovery by the theoretical Professor ought to be made public. If this it not sufficient in extenuation, we may state that the Professor has violated his portion of the contract, and hence our associate is under no obligation. For pronouncing the pretensions of the Professor to the possession of a secret of great value, an unmitigated humbug, the vials of his wrath have been poured out upon us, most profusely. These incoherent ravings are harmless, however, and certainly will not deter us from discharging our duty to the agricultural community. Hence, for the benefit of the public, we shall now and hereafter submit certain facts for candid consideration.—E.D.

The Agricultural community has been kept in a state of excitement for some time past, by the announcement that RUSSELL COMSTOCK of Mabbettsville, Dutchess county, had discovered a new and valuable fact in vegetable physiology, which was of the utmost importance to mankind. Presenting himself before Congress, the secret was disclosed to a committee, from which he avers he received the offer of \$500,000 for his discovery. The same occurred before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and we think, New York. All of the Committees he avers, pronounced the discovery of incalculable importance, but with none was he able to make a satisfactory bargain.

He next urged the matter upon the attention of the New York State Agricultural Society, who appointed a committee to hear the disclosures, and report their value to the Society. Overwhelmed by the magnitude (?) of the subject, the Committee were unable to make a report at the time, but subsequently the late A. J. DOWNING, Esq., who was one of the Committee, responded to the numerous calls of the public, and submitted a lucid, and we doubt not satisfactory disclosure.

If any still doubt the immense importance of the disclosures, will they step with us into the lecture room, and listen to the weighty secret—hear the great discoverer 'disclose his disclosures,' as the Professor euphoniously terms his revelations.

Before you stands the veritable Professor himself; around him are arranged, in admirable disorder, sundry roots, twigs and sapplings, with here and there an ear of corn, or the cob on which corn has grown, and a few old and apparently well-read books. With an appearance of wisdom which would grace

a Solomon, he announces that, many years since, in looking over the pages of a 'School Botany,' he caught what had escaped the attention of the author,—a fact in vegetable physiology which he believes to be of incalculable benefit to all who live by tilling the soil. In Loudon's 'Encyclopedia of Agriculture,' he also found a corroboration of the fact, since which time he has, by much labor, wrought the whole into a system, which is as universal in its application as are the plants which are subject to this newly discovered law.

Picking up a small peach tree, he will go on to illustrate that, at the point where the root merges into the tree, the point between the ground and the air, is what may be called the *seat of life* in the plant, or tree. If this *seat of life* in planting is set too low into the ground, so as to be covered up, the tap root dies; the tree from being a seedling becomes a sucker, merely an offshoot from the original tree—forming roots above the 'seat of life,' which changes its nature, and subjects it to all the blighting diseases of which farmers and horticulturists so much complain. This principle he applies to every tree and plant; and, by some process of reasoning unintelligible to common comprehension, insists that the same effects are very sure to follow any departure from the rule, by either putting in trees or plants too deep, or not setting them far enough into the ground.

Should some hearer, less credulous than any other, venture to ask an explanation, or the application of the discovery to any plant not before named, the Professor is sure to give all the facts before related, winding up with an exhibition of some of his favorite trees.

The prevention of the potato rot, raising wheat without winter-killing, and many of his theories concerning growing crops, are but efforts to make the system of cultivation conform to the great mystery of the '*seat of life*.' The burden of his discovery is, that Nature terra-cultures,—therefore, follow Nature.—Trees for fruit or ornament need no trimming or cultivation, more than to let them grow as nature designed.

Such is, substantially, the whole theory of 'Terra-Culture;' and should the reader consider it a 'most lame and impotent' affair, we shall not attempt to controvert his conclusion.

H. C. W.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We observe in a late paper an account of the extensive sheep husbandry of the brothers Rose, near Pen-Yan N. Y. On 1,500 acres of land, stocked with 3000 sheep, their rotation is three years clover, summer fallow, wheat and clover, (with plaster) for three years again. Much clover and much wheat are of course to be expected from this enriching treatment. Their barns are

about 30 to 40 feet, and are filled with hay through three successive tiers of doors, one above the other—the hay being put in through the lower first; when they are closed, the next above are used. Sheds stand on each side of the barns, made of boarded piles, and with boarded roofs open in front, where they are four feet high, and five and a half feet high at the back. A rack runs the whole length. These barns are conveniently distributed over the farm. They never keep over 100 grown sheep in a flock.—*Cultivator*.

Cultivation of the Peach.

In answer to several letters relative to the cultivation of the Peach, we copy part of our address delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, and published by that Institution.

I have been requested in this address to refer particularly to the cultivation of the Peach. It is true that New England is not as well positioned in climate for the cultivation of the Peach as New Jersey, Delaware and some other states, and hence the greater necessity for more exact cultivation, for with it this crop may be grown in sufficient quantities for home consumption and to prevent the necessity of import which is now a large item in most of the Eastern States. The Peach tree where native (Persia) is of slow growth, producing a hard texture and firm wood. With us it is an exotic, and as such should be treated. The ordinary mode of raising Peach trees is to give them little or no care. They are taken from the nursery rows in a deformed shape, consequent upon growing in a crowded nursery row, and placed without alteration or amendment where they are intended to remain, usually in holes only sufficiently large to admit the roots with the assistance occasionally of an uncouth pushing of the foot, planted at a greater depth than that at which they grew, and suffered to put out new growth from the ends of a few straggling branches; so that, by the time they bear fruit, its weight on the extreme end of long limbs, causes them to bend so as to break off at the tree, or by bending too close the capillary tubes on the lower side of each branch, so as to prevent the flow of pabulum for fruit making. After three or four years of struggling they die, producing, in the interim, fruit of inferior quality and of inconsiderable quantity.

All this may be prevented by judicious treatment. In placing the pit in the ground, don't bury, but insert it, point downwards, in the nursery row, so that its soft end shall be prepared to receive moisture. The freezing of the first winter will split this shell, causing the tree to commence its growth with its germ in the right position, and with its cotyledons at or above the surface of the ground. At the

proper season it may be budded, and after the growth of this bud the original stalk above the bud may be removed. When at sufficient age for removing from the nursery, take it up with care without breaking the roots. Do not pull it up so as to disengage a large number of its fibres, leaving them in the ground. Remove the branches, leaving it as a simple staff. The reasons for this are numerous.—While in the nursery row, it will be found to form more branches toward the next rows than towards the next trees in the same row—there being most room and air between the rows, therefore the tree is out of balance. In placing it in its new location with all the branches on, an immense surface would be left for the evaporation of moisture before the root is established for its reception, and an unhealthy growth will ensue; therefore, all these branches should be removed, cut close to the tree, and with a very sharp knife.

In placing the tree in its new location, dig a large deep hole, and do not return to this hole the sub-soil removed from it, but fill it with the surface-soil from its immediate vicinity, replacing this surface-soil with the sub-soil taken from the hole, thus permitting it to receive the influences of sun and air, and to become surface-soil by time. This hole should be three feet wide in diameter and four feet deep. Do not plunge the tree up and down when putting in the soil, nor enter it any deeper than when growing in the nursery row. Indeed it should be one inch higher out of the ground to compensate for the settling of the soil during the first season. A stream of water passed down its trunk will arrange the soil among its roots more completely than any other means. If the upper roots near the tree be covered with soil, or the soil be piled up for an inch or two around the trunk, new roots will start from the outer surface, and old ones will die, causing the pith in the centre of the tree, for a few inches above the surface of the ground, to turn brown. For each old root that dies some limb will decay, and the peach worm will enter at the soft spots in the bark near the root crown. When the earth is kept away from the trunk, and if the tree is not permitted to sink into the soil below its natural depth, these difficulties will not occur, and the peach worm will not be so apt to annoy it. During the first season, new branches will put forth, fairly balanced on all sides of the tree. The following spring these branches should be shortened in, cutting next to a wood bud, and never next to a fruit bud, removing two-thirds of the new growth. This will cause the new puttings-forth to be nearer the tree, and greater in number, so that, instead of a few straggling branches shading the smaller ones and causing them to die out for want of air and sun, you will have a number of branch-

es of equal length with each other, and of double thickness. Continue this practice each year, and by the end of the third year you may have a round-headed tree resembling the shape of a horse-chestnut tree, and bearing its fruit on branches incapable of being bent by its weight, and which will continue to bear fruit for many years, provided the soil be annually disturbed as with other exotics. The peach tree will not bear fine fruit without continued cultivation. Original trees, raised from the pit, and accidentally producing good kinds, last longer than those which are budded, simply because they are not placed too deeply in the ground. Nature plants the pits correctly when they fall from the tree, and therefore the cotyledons are not covered up as with imperfectly transplanted trees for the particular accommodation of the peach worm. How often do we find peach trees near stable windows, where the ends of the limbs are bitten off by the horses or cattle, bearing superior fruit; and how often do we find similar instances of fruit-bearing with Peach trees, a large proportion of which has been removed by accident, thus in part taking place of the shortening in process we have recommended.

The treatment recommended for the Peach, is equally applicable to the Nectarine and Apricot, but should never be appealed to for other fruit.—*The Working Farmer.*

Application of a Curious Physiological Discovery.

It has long been known to physiologists that certain coloring matters, if administered to animals along with their food, possessed the property of entering into the system and tinging the bones. In this way the bones of swine have been tinged purple by madder, and instances are on record of other animals being similarly affected. No attempt, however, has been made to turn this beautiful discovery to account until lately, when Mons. Boulin speculated on what might be the consequence of administering colored articles of food to silk-worms just before they begin spinning their cocoons. His first experiments were conducted were with indigo, which he mixed in certain proportions with the mulberry leaves serving the worms for food. The result of this treatment was successful—he obtained blue cocoons. Prosecuting still farther his experiments, he sought a red coloring matter capable of being eaten by the silk-worms without injury resulting. He had some difficulty to find such a coloring matter at first, but eventually alighted on the *Bignonia chica*. Small portions of this plant having been added to the mulberry leaves, the silk-worms consumed the mixture, and produced red-colored silk. In this manner the experimenter, who is still prosecuting his researches, hopes to obtain silk as secreted by

the worm of many other colors.—*Weekly Post.*

The Shanghai Breed of Fowls.

The Genesee Farmer makes the following statement respecting the Shanghas fowls.

'The *Cochin China* and *Shanghai* are much larger than our common fowls, probably three times their weight. Of about fifty we raised last year, the smallest hen weighed six pounds, and the largest cock ten pounds, at one year old. They produce *more eggs* than any fowls we have ever kept. The hens often commence laying in less than three weeks after hatching a brood, and continue laying every day regularly, at the same time taking care of the chickens until they are able to take care for themselves. We made a present of a present of a pair of Shanghai fowls to a gentleman well known to all our agricultural readers. After a few weeks, happening to be at his place, we inquired how the fowls prospered, and were told that the hen had not laid. Thinking this strange, we asked to see what eggs they had, when we found between two and three dozen laid by our pullet, which we readily recognised.—On pointing out her eggs to our friend, he remarked: 'My wife has several times observed that the hen that layed the yellow eggs, layed more than all the others.' He had some half dozen in all.

'They are good mothers, but lay a large number of eggs before wanting to set—generally from forty to six. The young chickens are very hardy—much more so than any others we know. In several, when raising very late or very early chickens, we have had broods part Shanghai or Cochin China, and part common chickens, and lost nearly all the common without losing one of the others.

'The eggs of pullets the first year are small. Indeed, these pullets do not arrive at full maturity in less than eighteen months. For this reason we think it would be better to raise crosses in the fall. We killed a dozen crosses last year, at about six months old, the smallest of which weighed six pounds dressed. They were from common hens and a Shanghai cock. We also killed several Shanghai and Cochin China chickens at about the same age, taking a little pains to test the quality of the flesh, and disregarding the Scripture injunction to call in the 'halt, the lame and the blind,' invited a few of our friends who are good judges of what a fowl should be, and they were unanimously pronounced first-rate, and no difference could be detected between the flesh of the crosses and pure bloods, as to fineness of flavor. There is some satisfaction in carving from a chicken that weighs from six to seven pounds.'

Domestic Agriculture.

High Price of Sugar Lands.—We learn from *The Vigilant* that the Fortier Plantation, in the Parish of St. Charles, La., was sold by the Sheriff on the 24th ult., for the sum of \$121,500. It was purchased by Madame LE BURGEOIS. It measures nine arpents front on the river and eighty arpents deep, and has a force of seventy negroes on it.

The arpent, (*arpony*), is the French acre, which is about five-sixths of an English acre. Nine arpents front and eighty deep, is seven hundred and twenty arpents in the tract. All the plantations upon the coast of the Mississippi river are laid off in that way—eighty arpents deep, and sometimes only one in width.

Indiana State Agricultural Society for 1853.—The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture will meet in the Supreme Court Room at Indianapolis on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1853, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of arranging schedules of premiums, and appointing the time and place of holding the next annual Fair.

Milk.—Col. Faulkner, of Acton, states that the value of the milk brought over the Fitchburg Railroad into Boston the past year, at 4 1-2 cents per quart, would amount to \$146,560 20. This was the product chiefly of Middlesex county.

Railroads Improve the Value of Land.—A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Democrat*, from the upper part of the State, writes that the stretching of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad across the wild lands above the mountains has given to a territory, nearly worthless six years ago, a very considerable value. Owners of the timber lands to the north of the base of Mt. Washington will realize fortunes by the sale of timber alone.

Heavy Porker.—On Tuesday, 22d ult, Mr. B. E. Critchel, of the Boston Pork Store, No. 119 State-st., purchased a dressed hog weighing 610 lbs,—said to be the largest yet brought into the city. It was raised and fattened by Mr. Dibble, of Hindsburg, Orleans county, Vt. *N. Y. Agricultor.*

LARGE CATTLE.—Some of our Monroe, Howard, Audrian and Cooper county friends—and among those in the latter county we mention Jas. Hutchinson and Jno. J. Tucker—sometimes boast of large beef cattle. We dislike to take the starch out of all such genteel bragging, but feel compelled to let them know that their cattle are 'no where,' when compared to those fattened on the grass of 'Old Boone.' On the 1st., two steers belonging to Mr. Howard D. English, of this county, were weighed on the scales in this place as follows: Red steer, 2,030 pounds, white steer, 2,500 pounds. Stand aside, gentlemen, with your calves, and let the cattle of Old Boone pass!—*Columbia Statesman.*

National Agricultural Society.

PRESIDENT WILDER'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the U. S. Agricultural Society:

The Constitution of the Association provides that its annual meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday of February. We have assembled in conformity with that provision, although but a few months have elapsed since our organization. Our officers are now to be elected for the first calendar year, and such other business transacted as may be deemed, at present necessary for its general welfare.

Before entering upon these duties, it may reasonably be expected that your presiding officer should submit such subjects for your consideration as our brief history suggests.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, whose duty it was to appoint, in certain cases, State and Territorial Boards of Agriculture, I would state that the Committee held a meeting in Philadelphia last September, but that they conclude to defer such appointment at least till the present session, when it was supposed additional information would be obtained and increased facilities presented for the better fulfilment of this trust.

Some States have already appointed their quota of the National Board, from which we expect an account at this time, and a similar measure is in progress in other States, from which reports may be received during the ensuing year; and it is hoped that the full organization of the Board will soon be completed in all our States and Territories, either by their own action or by the appointments of your Executive Committee.

The first number of the Society's Journal, consisting of 144 octavo pages, was prepared and published by the energy of our Corresponding Secretary within about two months after our organization, and has been distributed to most of the new members. It was printed from stereotype plates, from which additional copies can be obtained to supply future demand. Events attending its publication caused some typographical errors which will be corrected in subsequent impressions. It should also be stated that the list of members was found, in several instances, not to contain their post-office addresses, which will account for the non-reception of it by those members, their full names, titles and post-address, written in a plain and legible style.

Circumstances beyond the control of the Executive Committee, have delayed the publication of the second number of the Journal, which we trust will be shortly issued.

A correspondence has been opened with distinguished Agriculturists and many local Associations relative to the progress and condition of Agriculture in the United States, and to the existence and objects of this Society.

This should be continued and extended to all parts of our own country and continent and to transatlantic nations; and I respectfully submit whether a conference of a Committee of this body with the General Government is not desirable in regard to the facilities for conducting this correspondence through its functionaries in other lands, and for the transfer through them, of additional Agricultural information, seeds, and specimen products, and for the proper dissemination thereof, by this Association to the farmers and gardeners of America.

The action of your committee has increased their conviction of the necessity of a closer alliance between the United States Agricultural Society and kindred Associations in the various States, Territories and districts of the Union; and it is therefore earnestly recommended that measures be immediately adopted to secure such association and cooperation with them, and to obtain annual reports of their transactions during the present, past and succeeding years, which shall be carefully preserved, and from which compilations from year to year may be made, and also to secure, ultimately, at the seat of Government a full history of the state and progress of American Agriculture.

Your attention is also respectfully solicited to the expediency of such an alliance of this Society with the American Pomological Society, as kindred objects and interests may seem to require.

Our location at the national capital gives us peculiar facilities for intercommunication and for intercourse with members of Congress representing all parts of our widely extended country. We may also secure many benefits from the Smithsonian Institute, whose objects are the general diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of science, objects so analogous to those of this Association as to give importance to the question whether each may not be benefited by a closer connexion between them. By the courtesy of the Institute, we have been permitted to occupy their commodious apartments, and an inquiry should be made by our Executive officers or a special Committee, to ascertain what room or rooms can be obtained for the future accommodation of this Society. We need a public building or offices in some existing edifice for our Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, for the preservation of our records and of the Agricultural seeds and products which are now in our possession or may be hereafter acquired, and also for an Agricultural library, museum and cabinet.

The progress of this Society, the fulfilment of its designs, and the rank it should take as National Association require a permanent Secretary, who shall be located in this city, and devote his time and talents to its advancement. Its correspondence must necessarily be exten-

sive; and the preparation, publication and distribution of its Transactions and Quarterly Journal, will demand much labor, and these duties will become more onerous with the progress of the Society.

The Treasurer's Report will be presented in the progress of business, from which we will learn the state of our finances. The efficiency and success of this body require pecuniary means adequate for the permanent support of a Secretary, and a suitable compensation for the duties which may devolve upon the Treasurer, also for the regular issue of its Journal and Transactions, for postage and other necessary and contingent expenses. I respectfully submit whether a portion of these means may not be obtained from Government, either as a grant in furtherance of our objects, on the same general principle as many of the State Governments bestow their patronage upon the Agricultural Societies within their territorial limits, or, if government would so direct, as a consideration for the performance by this Society, of the duties of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

The sum now expended by Government in that branch of the Department, if placed at the disposal of this Society would enable us to collect, through our auxiliaries and corresponding bodies, the most reliable statistics and the most recent and valuable information and would also enable us to publish the same and to distribute it, through the members of Congress, through those of the Society, and of the hundred of kindred local Associations acting in concert with us throughout the country.

It is also worthy of inquiry what further measures can be adopted to increase the income of the Society by donations and memberships and by the sale of its publications. For the furtherance of these objects, the Executive have, in a few instances, appointed local agents, whose success encourages the belief that it is expedient to multiply these functionaries with a view to canvass all the States and Territories of the Union.

One of these agents in the smallest State (Rhode Island) has, in the course of six weeks procured more than 100 members collected valuable information and awakened additional interest in this worthy cause, and is still successfully prosecuting his labors. Had a similar agency been employed in other parts of the country, with the same success, we should have enrolled at this time 8,000 members, with an annual income of \$16,000; a result eminently desirable, and which we believe can be accomplished by an efficient agency. Local agents may be appointed by the Executive Committee, or with their concurrence, by the officers of this Society, in each of their respective States, and supported by a reasonable percentage on their collections.

Much may also be done to secure funds requisite for extensive and successful operation by donations from the wealthy and benevolent. A gentleman fortune, Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, whose name is honorable associated with various philanthropic and charitable enterprises of our age and nation, has the honor of commencing worthy action in our behalf by a donation of *one thousand dollars*. Several other distinguished gentlemen have subscribed liberally to our funds, in the form either of donations or of Life-memberships, a detailed statement of which will hereafter be submitted and published in the Society's Transactions. Is it too much to believe that persons may be found in our commercial cities and widely extended country who will imitate these excellent examples, and thus place at our disposal a fund, the annual income of which will be sufficient to render the influence of this Society permanent and most salutary? I commend to your favorable consideration.

In addition to the measures already enumerated for the accomplishment of our objects, I would submit to you a suggestion with reference to holding an annual Exhibition of this Society in connexion with the World's Fair, which is to commence next May, and to continue through the ensuing Summer and Autumn in the Crystal Palace in the City of New York.

The idea of such a Fair, in many minds, appears to have originated from the very incomplete and imperfect representation of American arts and industry in the World's Fair at London, in 1851, and consequently from the inadequate impression of the same thereby left in some portions of the mother country and of Europe. If this American Fair succeeds, as it is anticipated, it is desirable there should be in it a full and fair representation of American Agriculture, Horticulture, Pomology and kindred arts. The Hon. Secretary of State has already presented the subject to various agents of our Government in foreign lands, and instructed them to co-operate in the design. An exhibition of this Society as an independent body, or in connexion with some of the State Agricultural Societies, at that time and place, would give the Association a world-wide notoriety, and secure for it other advantages besides contributing largely to the completeness and interest of the Fair.

If this suggestion is received with favor, it will be important that the Executive, or a Special Committee, be invested with full power to confer and negotiate with the Committee of that Association already appointed on this subject, and to execute the design in a manner conducive to American Agriculture and to the Republic.

Several distinguished gentlemen have been invited to attend this meeting, from whom it is hoped we may receive other addresses or lectures on agricultural topics; and as our an-

nual meeting will occur during the session of Congress I would recommend that provision be made, hereafter, for an annual course of lectures during our anniversary, and that the same be published in the Transactions of the Society, or in a separate volume.

Our Constitution was necessarily prepared in haste, during the Convention which gave birth to the Society, and in some particulars is susceptible of improvement and important additions. Section III, may be improved by more definite phraseology, precisely adapted to our organization. Another embarrassment would be removed if our 'Board of Agriculture' were denominated the 'General Board of Agriculture,' to distinguish it from the members thereof in a given State, who constitute a 'Local Board,' and should be so designated.

The Constitution also provides (Sec II) for the election of honorary members, but does not prescribe the manner in which they shall be proposed. It is worthy of consideration whether this instrument should not require their nomination by the Executive Committee before their election by the Society, and whether this alteration should not be made at the present session, so as to secure the immediate appointment as honorary and corresponding members, of gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in the Arts, by donations to this Society or by important public services. Measures should be immediately adopted for procuring a suitable Diploma of this Society, and a copy thereof, duly executed for each of its Annual, Life, Honorary and Corresponding Members.

Gentlemen—Having submitted these suggestions for your considerations, permit me to add, that a great work has been given us to accomplish, but we have much to encourage us to its prompt and faithful performance.

The vastness of our Agricultural resources—the extent of our territory, surpassingly rich in gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, and other metallic and mineral treasures—the variety of our soil and climate, capable of producing nearly all the Agricultural productions of the world—our rapidly reduplicating population, spreading through our valleys and over our hills, and peopling our fair land with the industrious and enterprising of all nations—the wondrous progress of the natural sciences, upon which the arts of successful cultivation depend—the facilities for intercommunication between all parts of the country and the world—the interest already awakened in our Association and the cause it seeks to promote, an interest which is manifested among us by hundreds of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, increasing every year, and by the multitude of periodicals and publications which are devoted to its advocacy and advancement—these, all these urge us onward, right onward

to the accomplishment of our mission.

A brighter day has begun to dawn. It is within the recollection that the first Agricultural Society was organized in the United States; indeed, it is not fifty years since the establishment of the Horticultural Society of London, the first institution of the kind in the world. This was soon followed by kindred associations in France, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other places. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and Farmer's Clubs, spring up as by enchantment throughout our country, all zealously engaging in the work of improvement.

While we rejoice in these favorable indications, and in the cheering prospect before us, we are reminded by the absence of those whom we have been wont to meet on similar occasions that the Destroyer has been among us. They involuntarily rise up before us, and their valuable claim our grateful remembrance. When we last assembled in this city, the 'Farmer of Ashland' lay upon the bed of death, and has since been borne with distinguished funeral honors, amidst a nation's sorrow, far hence to the sepulchre of his fathers.

The great Landscape Gardener and Rural Architect of America, upon whose genius the government depended for the laying out and adornment of the public grounds surrounding these premises, and who did so much to elevate the standard and improved taste in the rural arts, was numbered with the victims by that awful disaster upon the waters of the Hudson, on the 28th of last July, which agonized the hearts of so many American citizens.

The cause of scientific Agriculture in this country, has sustained a great loss by the death of one of its most distinguished and promising professors—a gentleman, who, though young, had already made many valuable contributions to Agricultural literature, who had no superior of equal age, and from whose future labors much was anticipated. Downing and Morton are no more—both cut down in the midst of life and usefulness.

One of the distinguished representatives of the Essex Society of Massachusetts, the Hon. Judge Mack, of Salem, who was present and participated in the organization of this Society, a most worthy gentleman and who filled with honor and integrity various stations in life, has also gone to his rest.

The 'Marshfield Farmer' is also numbered with the mighty dead. He was a farmer,—the son of a farmer, and the noblest production of American soil! His majestic form, his mountain brow and expressive countenance, his deep, yet melodious voice, his whole person eloquent in every step and act, are bright visions on which we delight to dwell.

We fondly cherish the remembrance of him as he appeared in this assembly at the organi-

zation of our Society, and in the cordial manner in which he saluted the worthy representative of the immortal Washington, the 'Farmer of Arlington.' We love to think of his subsequent reception of us at his hospitable mansion in this city, and of the close of his eloquent address, and especially of his friendly benediction: 'Brother farmers—I shall remember you, and the occasion which has called us together. I invoke for you a safe return to your homes. I invoke for you an abundant harvest; and if we meet not again in time, I trust that hereafter we shall meet in a more genial clime, and under a kindlier sun.'

Yes, sainted patriots; *there*, in those celestial fields, where the sickle of the Great Reaper shall no more cut down the wise and good, we hope at last to meet thee; *there*, in those pure realms, where the rainbow never fades, where thy brilliant star shall shine out with purer effulgence, and where the high and glorious aspirations of thy soul shall be forever realized!

These great and worthy men have ceased from their earthly labors, and are gone to that land whose bloom is perennial, whose fruit is immortal, and whose harvest is eternal. We live to promote a cause which was dear to their hearts and to execute plans which they helped us to form, and on which depend some of their most cherished hopes respecting the prosperity of their country and the happiness of mankind.

Soon shall we be called to follow them; but let us rejoice that the cause we are seeking to promote will flourish when we are laid beneath the clods of the valley.

Gentlemen—Cheering prospects are before us, I dwell with pleasure on the bright future. I seem to see this Association enrolling among its members thousands of our intelligent yeomanry, and whether from the North or the South, the East or the West, all banded and leagued together as brethren by a common interest; a State Society auxiliary to this in every Commonwealth,—County Societies, Farmer's Clubs, Agricultural Schools and Colleges, each drawing from its own peculiar section and resources the means of information and improvement, and all with united purpose and harmonious action, both disseminating and receiving aid from one another, and thus illustrating the power of voluntary associations under the fostering care of government, and tending to make ourselves and our beloved nation the most intelligent, enterprising, virtuous, happy and powerful people on earth.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

RAIN.—The drops of rain vary in their size, perhaps from one twenty-fifth to one twenty-fourth of an inch in diameter. In parting with the clouds, they precipitate their descent till the increasing resistance opposed by the air

becomes equal to their weight, when they continue to fall with a uniform velocity. This velocity is, therefore, in a certain ratio to the diameter of the drops; hence thunder and other showers, in which the drops are large, pour down faster than a drizzling rain. A drop of the twenty-fifth part of an inch, in falling through the air, would when it arrived at the uniform velocity, only acquire a celerity of eleven feet and a half per second; whilst one of one-fourth of an inch would acquire a velocity of thirty-five feet and a half.

THE JAPAN PEA.—At the late annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, at Washington, as we learn from the National Intelligencer, Prof. Mapes of New Jersey handed to the President a portion of the vine or stalk of the Japan Pea, which was raised last season in Suffolk county, New Jersey. The seed was originally obtained from some of the company of a Japanese vessel wrecked on the coast of California, and formed a portion of their food. He described it as a plant whose botanical character had not yet been settled, but which was probably well deserving the attention of agriculturists. The specimen offered was cut off about two feet from the ground, and was thickly studded around with seed pods, thus producing very many times the crop of the ordinary pea of our gardens. In planting, these peas are set about five feet apart, and in the course of their growth cover the whole surface of the intervening ground. They require no sticking or other support, the stem being quite stiff and unyielding. This pea appears to be especially useful for feeding to horses; but may no doubt also be made to contribute largely to human sustenance.—*Maine Farmer.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL.—Great improvements have recently been made in England in steel, especially in cast steel. Messrs. Blake & Pakin, of Meadow Steel Works, Sheffield, are making steam engine piston rods, said to bear more than double the strain of ordinary cast steel of the same thickness, by combining two tempers of different degrees of hardness in one bar—the soft part being inside, the outside being harder, thus combining the two requisites of stiffness and toughness. This peculiar steel is now used extensively by engineers, for making their screw taps. It can be made with the hard temper inside and the soft temper outside, for medal dies, mint dies, &c. Samples are ordered for the bank of England and the Royal Mint, for their dies. Most of the large engineers in this country and in the United States are bringing this core-annealed steel into use for engine piston rods and screw taps. The price is said to be about the same as ordinary cast-steel.—*Maine Farmer.*

From The Country Gentleman.

How I Bought a Horse that had the Heaves.

AND HOW I TREATED THAT DISEASE.

BY H. F. FRENCH, EXETER, N. H.

Mr. Editor:—Did you ever read ‘The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse?’ I read it, years ago, and have never been so fortunate as to see it since. If I recollect aright, it gives the experience of a man, who set out to purchase a perfect horse, and with about the same success that King Solomon had in trying to find a perfect woman; and tells how he, like all the rest of us, got cheated again and again, in different ways, as the *best of people will*, and indeed are more likely to be than any body else. Once he bot a fine animal that was advertised, as ‘*sold for no fault, only the owner wants to leave town.*’ and the new proprietor was led to feel the full force of the language, the first time he wanted to leave town, for his new steed could not be induced, by any suasion, moral or physical, to budge a single rod from his stable door.

Perhaps it was not *that* gentleman, but another, who having purchased a nag, which was *free from all faults*, and found him stone blind, brought him back to the seller, and reminded him of his statement.

‘I hope,’ replied the seller coolly, ‘you don’t call blindness a *fault*, when it is only the poor horse’s *misfortune!*’

Everybody knows that I have no great pretensions to much knowledge about horses, and in order, therefore, to give my teachings due weight, you must be informed how I came by my education in this department of science. Be it known, then, that about five years ago, I chanced to be the proprietor of a mare, the veriest vixen that ever went on fur feet.—Among her other ‘amiable weaknesses,’ was a strange propensity to *kick*. It was her favorite amusement to kick at any other creature, quadruped or biped, that came within reach; and when tied alone, she would keep herself in practice, by kicking up her heels, as high as the scaffold, about once in five minutes, accompanying the performance with a squeal, that could be heard by all the neighbors.

Such an animal was rather difficult to dispose of, as you may suppose. Mr. Pickwick and his friend, after they had led that ‘dreadful horse’ six miles in the heat and dust of a summer’s day, without being able to mount him, were in a scarcely worse dilemma. Finally, my precious Kate, who was more of a ‘shrew’ than even Petruchio’s, having withstood most manfully (*womanfully*, occurred to me, but I won’t say it,) all my endeavors to ‘stame’ her, commenced a new species of gymnastics, by kicking up in the carriage every time she felt the breeching, in going down hill.

Now, as she would not work on the farm ‘for any man’s persuasion,’ and was not precisely the kind of animal to sell to one’s particular friend, as ‘a steady family horse,’ and as I did not dare to risk my own wife and children behind her, I began to read the Muck Manual,’ with the idea of computing her agricultural value, for the compost heap, when fortunately I had occasion to drive her to the good old town of Derry, in a sleigh. As I came up to Cameron’s Hotel, at about a three minute lick,’ as the jockies say, I saw at the sign post, a fine stately horse harnessed to a sleigh. I was examining him pretty carefully when a man whose appearance announced him as one of ‘the Fancy’ stepped out, and accosted me with, ‘Well, friend, do you want to buy such a horse as that?’ ‘I should like him,’ was my reply, ‘if he is as good as he looks, and you will sell him at a fair price, and take mine without any extra charge.’

‘Why, what sort of a beast’ have you got? She looks well, and came up the street as if she had legs enough.’

I hope I shall be forgiven, if I suspected he would not believe more than half I said, when I replied, giving him the literal truth: ‘She is six years old, and sound, can trot a mile in three minutes, and will be likely to kick your brains out if you take her, in the course of a week.’ He assured me that *his* horse was perfectly sound and kind; that his price was three hundred dollars, and that he would ‘swap right’; adding coolly, ‘I should like to see one horse that is uglier than I am.’

I proposed to drive his horse alone, to which the owner at once assented, and I steered straight off to the stable of a man, famous for his skill in horse-flesh, whom I had known when I was a boy there at Pinkerton Academy, and asked him to examine the animal with me. We drove him out of sight, and gave him a thorough investigation. We tried him in all his paces, walk, trot and canter, forward and backward, examined his teeth, his feet, his knees, his eyes. We observed his breathing, spoke of the glands, the heaves, broken wind, and various other ills which horse-flesh is heir to. But he seemed all right.’ He was young, and large, and handsome, and fleet, and to all appearance sound and manageable, and yet we were perfectly satisfied that the horse had some defect.

However, I put a bold face on the matter, drove back to the hotel, and told my man I would give him fifty dollars to boot, or go along with my own horse. Without driving my mare an inch, he quietly unhitched his own horse from his sleigh, exchanged harness, put him to my sleigh, and pocketed his fifty dollars, hardly losing a whiff of the cigar he was smoking. I confess I was a little startled at his perfect composure, but with a friendly

caution to beware of Kate's heels, I bade him farewell.

I had but five miles to drive that afternoon, to my native town of Chester, where I stabled my new horse for the night. I gave him the name of the 'General,' it being a time of political excitement, when both candidates bore that title. I never mingle politics with agriculture, and did not want my horse to run a political course.

Having dreamed of horses all night, besides having the *nightmare* once or twice, I awoke betimes, anxious to learn the condition of my new treasure. Everybody knows how much more pride one feels in his horse, than in any other property, and especially how it 'takes the conceit out of him' to be cheated in a 'horse trade.'

I went to the stable with fear and trembling, doubting whether the *General* had not been transformed like 'fairy gold,' to dust and ashes, during the night, or whether he might not have been a witch's horse, and be found turned into a broomstick!

But he was there in full shape and proportions. He gave a slight cough as I opened the door, a sound which a man who has owned a horse with the heaves never will forget! and on examination I found he had a strange way of breathing, his flank heaving two or three times at every expiration of the breath. I was told at once that my horse had the heaves.

I had heard of the disease frequently, and had the impression, which I find is quite common, that it renders the animal worthless. However, as it was a complaint which struck at my purse and my feelings, and not like Katy's heels, at my head, I concluded to be resigned, and avail myself of my very manifest advantages for observations on its symptoms and treatment.

My horse went home to Exeter, sixteen miles, in fine style, with no symptom of disease, except once in a mile or two, a slight cough. Straightway I strove to learn all that books and stable men can tell of the heaves, and try all known remedies.

In its common form, it is thought to be a formation of air cells on the outside of the lungs, from which the air escapes with difficulty. Sometimes, on dissection, the proper air cells of the lungs are found to be ruptured and generally there is inflammation of the throat and windpipe. The theories about it are various. It is said often that the lungs have not room for action, and that food should therefore be given in a condensed form, and in moderate quantity—and this I should regard as correct, were it not notorious that horses at grass, where they eat enormously, and keep their stomachs distended, are usually relieved of their worst symptoms.

I tried all sorts of *heave powders* on my pa-

tient, with no effect whatever. It is said that in a *limestone* country this disease is unknown, and lime water was prescribed, with no apparent advantage. Some one told me to give the horse *ginger*, and strange to tell, I found that a table spoonful of ginger given to the *General* with his oats, when breathing his worst, would cure him *for the day* in half an hour after he had eaten it; but on giving it daily, the effect soon ceased. It is a jockey's remedy, and will last long enough to *swap* upon.— Finally, I was advised to cut my horse's fodder and give it always wet. I pursued that course carefully, keeping the *General* tied with so short a halter that he could not eat his bedding, giving him chopped hay and meal three times a day, and never more than a bucket of water at a time.

He improved rapidly. I have kept him five years, making him a *factotum*—carriage horse, saddle horse, plow and cart horse—and he bids fair to remain useful for five years to come. Kept in this way, his disease does not lessen his value for speed or labor, a single dollar. When the boys grow careless, and give him dry hay, he informs me of it in a few days, by the peculiar cough I have mentioned; but sometimes for six months together, no indication of disease is visible, and he would pass for a sound horse with the most knowing in such matters. There is no doubt that *clover hay*, probably because of its *dust*, often induces the heaves. Stable keepers, with us, refuse it altogether for this reason.

Many suppose that the *wind* of the horse is affected by the heaves, so that fast driving at any time will, as we express it, put him out of breath. With my horse, it is not so, nor with others affected with this disorder.

When the *General* was at the worst, rapid driving, when just from the stable would increase his difficulty, but a mile or two of moderate exercise would dissipate the symptoms entirely. We have, occasionally, what are called *wind-broken* horses, which are nearly worthless, for want of *wind*. They can never be driven rapidly without great distress, and frequently give out entirely by a few miles driving. This is thought to be a different disease. The *General's* case is, I suppose, a fair example of the heaves.

I have no doubt that *regular feeding with chopped and wet fodder*, and exclusion of dust from hay fed to other animals in the same stable, would render many horses now deemed almost worthless, and which manifestly endure great suffering, equally valuable for most purposes, with those that are sound.

An iron foundry has been started at Desert, Utah, for the manufacture of hollow ware. Saleratus and brimstone are found there in quantities.

A Chapter about Dogs.

I have just paid my taxes, and among the items of the same, was 50 cts. for being an 'able bodied man, and liable to military duty,' and 50 cts. for my two dogs, 'Bose' and 'Trip.' At the first thought it seemed rather mortifying that two dogs were of equal value in community with the 'noblest work of creation,' to wit, a private in the Militia of the State of New York; but when I think of the vast benefit they are in the world, and especially of the luxury of their society I think our Legislators were correct in making two of them equal to a man. Think of this, ye unwise souls who have none of the delightful creatures. You know not how much pleasure you lose in this way. They are such loving, social beings, they leap upon you, leaving the marks of their attachment upon your garments—they follow you into the parlor, and floors and carpets prove that they have been that way. Even your little girl—in her new pink dress—is not left without some thing to remind you of the depth of their attachment.

But their friendship is but one of many of their useful qualities. They are great promoters of health in a community. All physicians agree that too much sleep is injurious to mankind. And who does not know how nicely dogs keep the community from too great indulgence in somniferous pleasures, especially in country villages? Something disturbs the slumbers of old 'Fowler' at one end of the street, and with a hoarse baw he begins to 'bay the moon'; 'Pink' at the next house strikes in a treble, 'Carlo' across the street now joins with a tenor, and soon the whole troop,

*Mongrel, Whelp, and Hound,
And curs of low degree?

put in their notes, each adding to the music. Ah, sirs! this is delicious; shades of Jenny Lind or Ole Bull rest on your laurels and listen to this concert of vocal music in a country village! No fear of a superabundance of sleep there. Is this not one reason why people in country villages are so much more healthy than in large cities, where in consequence of the stringent ordinances about dogs and the quantity of *sauzages* manufactured, dogs are not as plenty? Think of this ye health officers.

Again, dogs are such useful assistants. Does a cow or hog get into the corn or potato field, how handy to have a dog to set upon them to drive them out. If they run to the extreme end of the field, and you have to follow and drive them back again, don't, by any means, suppose that the dog is to blame. It is only because the cow or hog is too contrary to go out, where they came in. No blame should be attached to the dog—he did not drive 'em

there—they ran ahead and he only followed after.

It is said that under the old Blue Laws of Connecticut, a person that was supported by the town was not allowed to keep more than three dogs. This unjust and tyrannical law, I presume, our Puritanical ancestors retained from their forefathers, the English, and it shows how old prejudices will stick to an enlightened people. But, I am happy to say, this law has long since been repealed, and at the present time, a person, though so unfortunate as to be dependent upon public charity, may keep as many dogs as he pleases. At least I suppose this to be the case, from the instances which I have seen; why should the poor be deprived of this privilege?—it is all the stock they have; not a cow nor hog can be seen around their premises,—then why deprive them of the right of keeping half a score of dogs? Why, Mr. Editor, do we never see anything in your valuable paper about the improvement of the canine race? While the Short-horn is loudly praised, no meed of praise is bestowed upon my favorite, old 'Bose.' Whilst almost every paper has descriptions of celebrated bulls, not a word is said of the celebrated bull-dog. While portraits of valuable horses, with arched neck and bowing tail, are frequently seen, the valuable dog may arch his neck and curl his tail, in the most approved style, but no artist designs to notice him. While the most judicious and successful methods of crossing the different breeds of cattle, sheep and horses are explained, we hear nothing of improving the breed of dogs,—is it because they have already been brought to perfection?

Give us a few touches on Dog ology, Messrs. Editors, and oblige some of the

TAX PAYERS.

NEW PREMIUMS—A GOOD IDEA.—We find the following in the *Boston Journal*. It is a capital suggestion, and worthy of adoption by Agricultural Societies:

In the report of the Committee on Needlework, at the late Fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, the suggestion was made that 'large quantities of embroidery and expensive work were offered for premiums, and but little needlework which was of practical utility.' Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Whiton sent \$20 to the officers of the society, with the request that it might be offered in premiums for the best specimens of *patching* and *darning*. This is truly practical, and the New Hampshire girls will now have an opportunity of showing their skill in a description of needlework of far more importance and interest to the hard fisted yeomanry of their native State, than fancy quilts embroidered ottomans, tapestry, &c. We imag

me that those excelling in this new department will be in great demand to grace the homes of the young farmers of New Hampshire. We are glad to notice this provision for the award of premiums for excellence in those acquirements which will fit the daughters of our farmers for the practical duties of life. Many who can tastily embroider an ottoman, it is feared, would be completely at a loss to know how to neatly darn the heel of their father's stockings, or sew a patch upon his homespun pantaloon.

A Western Silk Manufactory.

The editor of the 'Cleveland Herald,' being on a visit to Wheeling, thus describes a large silk factory there:—

Not the least interesting of Wheeling manufactories is the silk factory of John W. Gill, Esq. He commenced the culture and manufacture of silk at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, some twelve years ago, and removed his establishment to Wheeling in 1845. His establishment is the largest of the kind in the United States, employs a capital of \$20,000, and Mr. G. manufactures about \$15,000 worth of silk per annum. He would manufacture much more extensively, but for the difficulty in obtaining stock. He buys all the American cocoons and reeled silk he can get, but can only keep his looms in operation three months of the twelve. Mr. G. attributes the slow progress of silk growing in this country to the *morus multicaulis* speculation, which disgusted every body with the business. He regards the *morus multicaulis* as worthless. The White Mulberry is found to be the best for feeding silkworms, and it is hardy and of rapid growth. Mr. G. says an acre of the mulberry will net a family \$100 a year for raising cocoons, and the labor can be performed by women and children in six weeks. The worms need not artificial heat, and no extraordinary attention in the Ohio Valley climate. The quantity of the cocoons raised is now increasing, and Mr. G., who is an enterprising gentleman of great wealth, is now resolved to continue the manufacture of silk, not as a matter of profit, but if possible, to induce a more general attention to the American silk business, we can and should become independent of Europe in silk fabrics.

Mr. Gill has thoroughly tested the capacity of the United States to produce and manufacture silk, and he is satisfied that no country is better adapted to the business than the Valley of the Ohio. He has manufactured every variety of staple silk, embracing satins, velvets, dress silks, law and coat plushes, brocades, vestings, levantines, surges, florentines, flag silks, handkerchiefs, scarfs, cravats, gloves, stocks, shirts, sewing silk, coach lace, and trimmings, tassels, twist buttons, &c., to the

value some seasons of \$25,000, and the first premiums have been awarded to his goods wherever they have been exhibited.

We are confident that if but a little attention was devoted by our farmers to the raising of silk worms, it would be a great benefit to our country. We can raise as fine silk and grapes in the United States as in any country, and there is no occasion of importing raw silks or manufactured wines.

Hints on Breeding Grazing Cattle.

Some breeds of cattle are disposed to carry fat internally, and others externally, while in others it is deposited between the layers of muscles, forming what is called 'marbled meat.' In the races of cattle disposed to carry fat internally, are the once famed 'Dishley breed,' with large fatty rumps, and the African Ox, with his immense humps of fat on his shoulders. These animals have little or no external fat. The Herefords are distinguished for this peculiarity of carrying much external fat, making these exceeding good 'handlers.' The 'improved Durhams' are highly prized for their 'marbled beef.'

The animals which reach the greatest weight of muscle and fat, with the least consumption of food, are the Herefords and Durhams; the former breed will fatten, at the age of two and a half years, to one thousand pounds, while nearly all other breeds require at least one year longer to attain this weight, an important fact that should not be lost sight of by breeders of grazing cattle.

In calling attention to the 'principles' of breeding, we cannot perhaps do better than examine the 'rules' followed by the most successful English breeders.

The following are the means by which Bakewell established the permanent character of his cattle. He first selected the best animals of their respective kinds, and coupling these, endeavored to develop in the highest degree these characters which he deemed good, looking mainly to those peculiarities of conformation which indicate a disposition to fatten.— He arrived at producing a large cylindrical body, and a smallness of the head, neck, and extremities, or what is called fineness of bone; a saying of his, often quoted, is that 'all was useless that was not beef.' Hence the principles which guided him were the most meat from the least food, the least offal, and the size of the best joints: smallness of the bone, aptness to fatten, and arrive at early maturity, he kept constantly in view. He always bred from his best animals, making the very best selection of both male and female. He tho't the production of a large quantity of milk was inconsistent with the property of yielding much fat.

Charles and Robert Colling made many improvements in the Durhams. They, like Bakewell, seem to have regarded size in their animals as a quality secondary, and subordinate, to those which they wished to produce, and to have directed almost exclusive attention to beauty and utility of form, and development of the properties of early fattening. Having by skilful selection, become possessed of animals with the properties sought for, they continued to breed 'in and in.'

C. Colling's first great improvement was made by a young bull which he obtained by a kind of chance of a poor man, from a cow fed by the road side; his sagacity led him to perceive the value of the young animal; he likewise afterwards obtained the cow, which, however, on being removed to superior pasture, became so fat that she did not again breed. The calf inherited the same property, and as he grew up became so fat as to be useless as a bull. This bull was termed Hubback; he was the sire of the celebrated Bolingbroke.

Colling, by continually breeding from his own stock, seems to have pushed refinement in breeding to its limits, having produced that great delicacy and impairment of constitution which never fails to accompany a continued intermixture of blood in a limited number of animals. He now attempted various crosses with the cows of other breeds, but his most fortunate cross was with a beautiful polled Galloway cow, of a red color, and his 'shorthorn' bull Bolingbroke. The produce, being a male calf, was in due time conjoined with Johanna, a fine shorthorn cow; the produce being another male calf, was put to 'Lady,' a true bred shorthorn. This cow, with her descendants, at his sale in 1810, forty-eight lots, brought seven thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds, or about \$716 each.

Michael Dobson, one of the earliest improvers of Durhams, visited Holland for the purpose of selecting bulls of the Dutch breed.—His stock were of great size, coarse, great consumers of food, did not fatten very early, produced much internal fat, and were well adapted to the uses of the dairy. This district, Holderness, was distinguished beyond any other part of England for its dairy stock, and many cows of this variety are yet to be found more or less mixed with the Durham blood. The effect has been to improve their form, but to impair their milking properties; nevertheless, the modern Holderness still stand in the first rank of dairy cows, and the great London dairies are chiefly supplied by them.

The following are the principle characters, found in animals possessing the faculty of fattening readily. The head small, face long from the eyes to the point of the nose, frontis broad, muzzle fine, nostrils capacious, neck

short, light, nearly straight, and small from the back of the head to the middle; full, clear, and prominent eye; the back straight from the top of the shoulders to the tail, which should fall perpendicularly from the line of the back; the chest wide and deep; the ribs deep and circular—this depth of 'barrel' is most advantageous in proportion as it is found behind the elbow; hips wide apart; loins and back well filled up with muscle, quarters full and large; flank deep and well filled out; bones small and flat, but not so find as to indicate too great delicacy of constitution; the hide—a very important part—rather thin, expansive, and mellow, well covered with fine and soft hair.

These are the principal characters which indicate the property of secreting the fatty tissue, and they may be said to be universal, extending to all domesticated animals, the horse, the sheep, the hog, the dog, and the rabbit.

In breeding, always observe the following rules:

1. Breed from sound and healthy animals.
2. Breed from the most perfect in form, and take especial care that a tendency to the same defect does not exist in both parents.
3. Breed animals of a *distinct and positive character*, to insure a certain description of offspring.
4. Select the very best males, for the produce inherit much more of the qualities of the male, whether good or bad, than they do from the female.
5. In 'crossing,' the true system is to take one cross, and then return, and adhere to the original breed.

It is a common practice in the rearing of blood stock intended for exhibition, to place the young animals, shortly after they are weaned, in a narrow stall, or box, and to feed them with milk and meal, sometimes sugar and molasses is added, and afterwards with grass, hay, earrots, &c.; the animals look fat and plump, and their owner is satisfied. Now, the effect of this is, without doubt, to lessen the size of the lungs, and other organs concerned in nutrition, and produce a breed that will carry immense masses of fat, come quickly to maturity, and also, when they breed, produce the same qualities in their offspring.

By breeding from animals having a great tendency to fatten, or from those kept constantly fat, function must react on organization, and at last these qualities become not only increased, but fixed, in the race. By function reacting on organization, is meant, when an organ—the lungs, for instance—becomes diminished in consequence of not performing its natural functions, and the disposition to accumulate fat is thereby produced, the diminished structure is very likely to be

re-produced in the progeny of an animal so affected; hence the re-action. The great secret of rearing animals for profit is to obtain the fat kind, and supply them with all the food they desire, from their birth to maturity.

But, however desirable these qualities may be in animals intended for the butcher, others of an opposite character must be attended to; these are, weight of muscles, constitution, and capabilities of propagating their species; to produce all which, quite a different system must be adopted. The proper development and growth of muscles depends in a great measure upon the use that is made of them; as a set of muscles in active employment increase in size and vigor, while those that are but little used lose their firmness, and diminish in bulk. Cattle require not such exercise as would harden the muscular fibre, but just so much as would tend to keep them in health and prevent their getting too fat.

By merely feeding an adult animal, we have not the power of increasing its muscular substance, but we have a great power over the increase of fatty matter, which, along with the fleshy fibre, forms food.

Daily experience fully proves the folly and impolicy of neglecting young stock of any kind, but especially is such neglect injurious in the case of those animals whose value depends on their size, symmetry, and constitution, which are mainly promoted by a careful provision of shelter, and a liberal supply of food during the first two years; as nearly the whole of the fleshy parts (muscle) of an animal, which afford most profit, are assimilated during the period of its growth.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Drought and Deep Tillage.

The depth to which the roots of wheat, corn, clover, etc., penetrate the earth, under favorable circumstances, is much greater than is generally supposed. We have seen roots of wheat, under ordinary cultivation, that were upwards of nine feet long; and it is supposed that clover roots descend lower than wheat, though on what evidence we know not. The value of deep plowing and thorough pulverization of the soil, is now beginning to be more generally seen and believed in.

There are some soils on which deep plowing would, for the first few years after the operation, prove injurious; yet in the end under the meliorating effect of the atmosphere, the advantage of such plowing and working must be most decided. Sub-soil plowing, or merely breaking and loosening the sub-soil without bringing it to the surface or mixing it with surface-soil, cannot prove injurious on any soil, though it may the first and second year cause it to throw up a most unusual quantity

of weeds, instances of which have ourselves experienced.

We do not think it advisable or necessary to plow deep for every crop—one good deep plowing once in four or five years being all that is required. Especially is this true where manure is applied pretty freely, and crops are grown which require most manure during the early stages of their growth.

It is rather a difficult matter to get some farmers to believe that in a very dry summer, land that is well under-drained and sub-soiled, so that all water shall drain off quickly, is really wetter, or capable of supplying more water to the growing plants, than a similar soil undrained or shallow plowed. It is nevertheless a fact; and more and more are convinced of it each year, as they see the good effects produced. And as we believe that all which is necessary to cause a farmer to change his mode of culture, is to convince him that he is in error, and to show him a better way for him to adopt, we think there can be no doubt that the next twenty years will witness a great change in our system of agriculture, and under-draining and deep plowing will be the much needed improvement.

We have been led to these remarks by reading an article in the Rural New Yorker, of September 9, from the pen of Linus Cone, Esq., of Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, in which, after saying that the crops had been most seriously injured by the drought this season, he gives the following most important and interesting statement:

‘As an instance to show what deep cultivation will do in the time of severe drought, I will mention a field of about six and a half acres, mostly high, dry, undulating, clayey land, which has been in grain most of the time since it was cleared—over twenty years ago. Five years since it was manured with about thirty loads of coarse barn-yard manure to the acre, and planted in corn for two seasons, then barley and oats one season, wheat next, and seeded with eight or ten bushels of clover chaff to the acre. For the barley and wheat crops it was sub-soiled and made fine and mellow to the depth of twenty inches. This season it was in meadow, and a heavier growth of grass I never saw; thirty-three loads of hay were taken from it, and since it was cut the pasture has been fresh and good. Here are probably over three tons of hay per acre while on the other land of this city, of similar soil, but which has been subjected to shallow tilling, the grass was light—in many cases hardly worth cutting.

‘I might mention other instances to show the beneficial effect that deep cultivation has upon growing crops, but it is not necessary—it would not probably do any good even such a statement should be made to every farmer in

our land. It is much easier to grumble about the weather than it is to put in the plow, that nearly all prefer the former course."

The fall is the most convenient time for sub-soil plowing and under-draining.—*Genessee Farmer.*

The fear expressed, of injuring the soil by deep tillage, is groundless, if the depth of plowing be increased but one inch at each plowing; such a gradual increase of depth will subject the newly elevated portions to the combined influences of sun and air, so as to improve their texture and render them surface soil. By such practice for a few years, any soil may be turned into a deep one.

That deeply disintegrated soils are not so seriously affected by drought, can be no longer disputed. The experiments of Mr. James Campbell, of Weston, and thousands of others, clearly show that corn will not curl during drought on well-subsoiled lands.

Sub-soiled meadows do not run out. During the droughts of summer, when the land seems parched, it is not because the water is run out of existence, but because it is resident in the atmosphere instead of in the soil; and in deeply disintegrated soils the atmosphere will deposit its moisture on the surface of cold particles, just as it will on the surface of a cold pitcher when exposed to its influences.—*Working Farmer.*

From the Ohio Farmer.

Milk Cows—How to Improve Them.

The Ayrshire of all imported Stock of pure blood, possesses undoubtedly the best milking qualities, and our dairymen would do well to breed more from that stock.

Breeding cows, solely, or principally in reference to their milking qualities, has hitherto received but a small share of the attention at the hands of farmers and dairymen which the subject so richly deserves. During the past season I have had some cows which have given from 40 to 45 pounds of milk per day, and one which gave 48 pounds a day; while others gave only from 18 to 20 pounds per day. Now I hold that one cow which gives 45 pounds of milk per day, is worth much more than two that only give 25 pounds per day each; and if by careful and judicious breeding we could bring all up to the highest standard, it would certainly add greatly to the wealth of the country.

The present practice of dairymen, killing all their calves young, or 'deadening' them as it is called, induces them to use any little scrub bull that comes to hand, and as it is generally acknowledged, and from my own experience and observation, I am confident that it is correct, that in order to preserve good milking qualities in the stock, it is of as much or more importance that the sire be of a first rate milk

stock, as the dam, it is easy to see how so few good milkers are to be found among our dairies, of their own raising.

Many people say that they are by no means sure of raising good milkers from first rate cows, but I am inclined to think that it would be found that in nine out of ten the cases of failure, the sire will be found to have come from poor milk stock; whereas, on the other hand if the sire is from first rate milk stock, and the dam a good milker, nine out of every ten will be first rate milkers.

Another thing which in my opinion has an influence on the milking qualities of stock, is the quality of food given them while growing. Those animals which have been reared to such food as is best calculated to promote secretions of milk in the full grown animals, will be found to be better milkers than those which have been reared on food unfavorable to the greatest secretion of milk. But the great difficulty with us Yankees, is that we want to realize the profits sooner than we can by raising our own cows, and prefer buying them already grown; still, as I think that all the cows in the country must be raised by somebody, there might be great improvements made if those engaged in raising stock would give attention to the foregoing suggestions. It is a subject well worthy the attention of dairymen, but one which has hitherto been sadly neglected.

Allow me to say here, that it is not necessary to go after any foreign breeds to improve our milk stock, for we have many first rate milkers among our native cows, and with proper care and management, especially in the selection of bulls, and the rearing of heifers the value of the cows in the country might be improved twenty-five per cent in four years.

It is true nevertheless, that it would be well to breed from imported stock such as Ayrshire and Spanish milkers, but as animals of these imported breeds are scarce and high priced, breeders would do well to improve the breeds at their disposal, and not be in too great a hurry to adopt everything new, merely because it is imported and has a great name, but be sure that their qualities are equal to their pretensions.

Whenever a dairyman decides on raising a heifer, let it be from first rate milk stock on both sides, and if all our dairymen would improve every opportunity to raise heifers from their best sows, using no other sire but first rate milk stock, we should very soon see a great improvement in cows. There is no good reason why Ohio should not be as celebrated for milk cows as it is for improved stock of other kinds.

If any of my brother farmers differ with me in my views, I would be glad to hear from them through the columns of the 'Farmer.'

I remain yours with respect, R.

Currants and Gooseberries.

It is to be presumed that not one in a hundred understands the simple process of cultivating either currants or gooseberries, although it has been detailed in all the horticultural books with which the world abounds. Thousands of persons, with every appliance for success, are still content to live without a plentiful supply of those delicious, healthy, and cheap luxuries, merely because they have not thought of the matter. They have a few stunted bushes set in the grass, with three fourths of the stocks dead, and then wonder why they do not bear in abundance.

There is not a more beautiful shrub growing than the currant, properly propagated; and the same may be said of the gooseberry.—Cultivators who pay any attention to the subject, never allow the root to make but one stock, or, as the English say, 'make them stand on one leg'—thus forming a beautiful miniature tree.

To do this you must take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut all the eyes, or buds, in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them about half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will root, and run up a single stock, forming a beautiful and symmetrical head. If you wish it higher, cut the eyes out again the second year. I have one six feet high. This places your fruit out of the way of hens, and prevents the gooseberry from mildewing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. It changes an unsightly bush, which cumber and disfigures your garden, into an ornamental dwarf tree. The fruit is larger, and ripens better, and will last on the bushes, by growing in perfection, until late in the fall.

The mass of people suppose that the roots make out from the lower buds. It is not so: they start from between the bark and wood, at the place where it was cut from the parent root.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

MOSES C. CRYPSEY, of Lockport, gives the particulars of raising twenty acres of corn, which yielded seventy-five bushels to the acre. The expense of the crop was \$23.97, and he realized from it \$593.80. His land was clear of stumps and stones, and all obstructions to the cultivator. He planted on sod ground, put on sixteen loads of manure early in the spring, plowed eight inches deep, rolled hard, cultivated the ground till it was as fine as an onion bed, which prevented damage by the wire worm, planted in straight rows, five to eight kernels in a hill, three feet apart, after the weather got so warm that the corn came up in eight days, rolled after planting and cultiva-

ted as often as the weeds started, and at harvest time pulled up all the large weeds. He finds that this mode of cultivation saves labor and adds largely to the profits.—*Loch. Dem.*

CLOVES.—Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel and the bay. It is a native of the Moulca or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers, in clusters at the very end of the branches. The cloves we use are the flowers gathered before they have opened, and whilst they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts, a round head, which is the petals or leaves of the flowers rolled up inclosing a number of small stocks or filaments. The other part of the cloves is terminated with four points, and is in fact the flower cup and the unripe seed vessel.

A hint to the Farmer.

We may send to England for Durham cows, and to Spain or Saxony for the choicest sheep; we may search the world over for cattle that please the eye; but unless they receive the best care and liberal feeding they will most assuredly deteriorate, and eventually become as worthless and unworthy of propagation as any of the skeleton breeds that now haunt our rich but neglected pasture lands. We remember an anecdote in point, and will relate it by way of illustration. A farmer having purchased a cow from a county abounding in the richest pasturage, upon taking her to his own inferior pastures found that she fell short of the yield which he was informed she had been accustomed to give. He complained to the gentleman of whom he had purchased, that the cow was not the one he bargained for, or in other words that she was 'cracked up to be.' 'Why,' said the seller, 'I sold you my cow, but I did not sell you my pasture too.'

The above, which we cut from an exchange, reminds us of the reply which a shrewd old farmer, whom we knew many years ago, made to one of his neighbors. The latter had obtained some pigs from a man residing some miles off, and who, because intelligent, was always very successful in his farming operations, particularly surpassing his neighbors in raising pork. Shortly after, meeting the old gentleman referred to, he says, 'well, Mr. Sweetsir, 'I'm going to beat you in raising hogs this year, I have got some of J— M—'s breed.' 'A-a-ah,' drawled out the old man, 'you'd be-etter get the breed of his ho-og-trough!'—*Me. Farmer*.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL, 1853.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office. In Old Post Office Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Post Office Alley.

A. Lee & Co.

We desire to call particular attention to the advertisements of this house, occupying the 4th and 5th pages of our advertising department. This is a new house, and the members of the firm are gentlemen of integrity and will do all in their power to give satisfaction to those who patronize them. They have an extensive and well selected stock of fresh seeds and approved agricultural implements.

THE ALPINE STRAWBERRY.—We recommend our readers to try this new variety of Strawberry, which as may be seen by an advertisement on the first page of our advertising department, may be obtained of the agent at A. Lee & Co's, 14 Main street. We have seen some of the preserved fruit which fully comes up to the description in the advertisement, and from affidavits and certificates from men well known as good Horticulturists, we are assured that the variety is well worthy of cultivation, and we consequently rejoice at its introduction into our midst.

FANCY STOCK, FOWLS, &c.—See Mr. Melendy's advertisement in this issue. In our next number we hope to be able to give an engraving and description of Mr. M's establishment. In the meantime we can state that we have every assurance that every thing purchased of him will turn out what it purports to be.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Devoted to science, literature and general intelligence, is beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. It is emphatically a journal for the people—containing matters of important interest to all branches of the home circle. Friends of human progress will help to circulate this work. Published in N. Y. by Fowlers and Wells, at \$1 00—clubs of 20 or more 50 cents.

THE STUDENT.—A monthly miscellany devoted to the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of youth. Edited by N. A. Calkins, and published by Fowlers and Wells, N. Y. We commend it to those parents who wish to place in the hands of their children, a work which will instruct and elevate, as well as entertain their minds, at the same time exerting a healthy moral influence in the family. One dollar per year in advance.

SOUND REASONING.—A friend in Iowa, who sends us a club of subscribers writes us as follows: 'When I expected to meet with encouragement, I heard some of the most futile excuses and inconsistent remarks imaginable,—The following is one among many others 'I would not give one picayune for all agricultural papers printed in the country.' Now what is the sum and substance of such a remark? Simply this, That the experience of our most influential and practical farmers; their mode of farming and feeding stock of all kinds so as to receive the most profit with least expense, collected together and printed in an acceptable style is not worth one picayune! Now I would ask of such persons what is the use of schools? Is it not to teach that which is useful and necessary? The same I presume, yea, I know is the intention of all agricultural papers. Their object is to inform their readers of that which is known to be correct from personal experience and observation, and of course useful and necessary.'

PROF. MAPES.—This gentleman, editor of the Working Farmer, and Agricultural chemist, seems from some cause to have got into quite a quarrel with some of the Agricultural editors. We notice that the Genesee Farmer particularly is down on him in no measured terms; and also at the annual meeting of the National Agricultural Society Dr. Elwin presented a paper written by Prof. Booth of Philadelphia, arguing that the analysis of soils in the present state of chemistry is of no immediate practical value to the farmer.

This was intended and understood as a reflection upon Prof. Mapes, and replied to accordingly. It was subsequently withdrawn, but it had the effect intended. We do not understand all the merits of the controversy, but it would appear that the Prof. is charged with attempting, under the cover of chemical science to palm off a compounded fertilizer, in the manufacture of which he is interested, for far more than it is worth.

WATER CURE JOURNAL.—Devoted to physiology, hydropathy and the laws of life, is published monthly by Fowlers & Wells, N. Y., at the low price of \$1 00 per annum, for single copy, 5 copies \$4 00. Its influence is already powerful and widely felt throughout our land.

An association styled 'The Northern Kentucky Cattle Importing Association' was recently organized at Paris, Ky., with a capital of \$23,000. The association was permanently organized by the election of Brutus J. Clay as president, and Charles S. Brent as secretary. Messrs. Nelson Dudley, of Fayette, Charles T. Garard, of Bourbon, and Solomon Vanmeter, of Clarke, were elected as agents to go to Europe to purchase stock. The agents were instructed to purchase cattle of the pure short-horn breed and about an equal number of males and females, and such other stock of every description as they may deem for the advantage of the country. The association has not confined itself entirely to cattle, but have given the agents discretion to purchase other stock.

POISONING RATS.—Mix dry, equal parts of corn meal and plaster Paris, with a small quantity of white sugar. This mixture will be eagerly eaten by the rats, and when it comes in contact with the moisture of the stomach the plaster forms an insoluble mass, causing death.

THE DISEASE AMONG HOGS.—A correspondent writes that the disease, which has been so fatal to the hogs in the vicinity; and along the river and above here, is the hog pox, and is contagious. He advises that the sick hogs be removed from the well and prescribed for as follows:

Now to the treatment, as it was pursued by **FARRIER MICHEL**, in Germany. First a strong emetic, composed of from 15 to 30 grains of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol,) to be repeated every half hour until free vomiting is produced, after which a slop of oat or rye meal is given for a day or two. The next day and until the hog has got well, give in each feed from 1-2 to 1 dram of sulphate of Iron (copperas.) Simple as this treatment is it has proved a very efficient one.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

Saturday, April 2, 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$100 to \$105. Demand light.
FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$3.60 to \$3.66; choice brands, \$3.75; superfine city, \$3.75 to \$3.85; extra country and city, \$4.50 to \$5.00.
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 75 to 80 cts; choice, 75 to 80.
CORN—per bushel, 33a35 cents, sacks; included:
OATS—per bushel, 30a33 cents, sacks included.
TOBVCCO—per cwt. \$3.55 to \$3.95.
BARLEY—per bushel, 55 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$14.50.
PICKLED HAMS—per lb., 8 1-4 cents.
LARD—per lb., No. 1, 8 to 9 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 4a cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 30 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, to 10 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.50; T. 1.75 cts; Kanawha 95 cents per bushel.
PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$45.
BRAN—55 to 66 cents per 100 lbs.
ONIONS—per bushel, 10 cents.
HAY—per hundred, timothy, 60to80 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 12to15cts; good to prime, 16 to 19c; choice Ohio roll, 18 to 22c. W. R. cheese 10c for prime.
DRIED FRUIT—Scarce, and prime apples held at \$1.40; 1 50 peaches \$2.50 a \$2.75 per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—\$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—per bushel, \$1.25 to 1.40.
WHITE BEANS—per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40.
BREXWAX—prime yellow 22c per lb.
FLAXSEED—Prime seed is taken at 90 per bushel.
TALLOW—No. 1 9 a 9 1-4c.
FEATHERS—Prime new are held at 35a37c per lb.
HIDES—Salt - 1 dry flint at 10c.

We would call attention to the following circular of Mr. Offutt. We have had an opportunity within a few days of witnessing some examples of Mr. Offutt's skill in taming unmanageable horses, and in treating diseased animals; and certainly think he understands the subject better than any man we have ever seen. He has with him testimonials from some of the best men in Kentucky, Texas, &c, as to the value of his teachings. Among them are Henry Clay, Prof. Dudley, Dr. Yendall, Sam Houston, T. J. Rush, D. R. Atkinson, Garret Davis, Jas. H. Relfe. Persons wishing to obtain the work can send their names to the editor of Valley Farmer at St. Louis, and the book will be forwarded to their order as soon as published.

DISCOVERIES IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY,

The undersigned proposes publishing immediately, by subscription, a work under the above title.

All creation, whether mental or material, is governed by fixed laws. To act successfully in unison with these laws or be benefitted by them their full extent, we must understand them and such cause as may vary, or interfere with their operation. To select the best breed of animals we must be in possession of such physiological and phenological signs or indications as will not mislead and are too seldom recognized. The best animals depend much on the best crosses. The knowledge of these crosses would be far more valuable to this Commonwealth, or any other, than any agricultural knowledge now proposed that will cost no more money. Our nation would be benefitted annually more than a hundred million of dollars, animals would be less dangerous to man and more easily controlled. When the above knowledge with reference to the horse is acquired, it is comparatively easy to apply it to other animals. To have a superior horse, certain qualities are indispensable, such as action, speed, strength, health, thrift and aptitude to fatten, fine wind and bottom, quietude and docility. If any one of these are wanting, the horse fails short of being a very valuable animal. The form of the body and limbs may and do vary, but if you look closely to the physiological and phenological action of the animal as developed in the book, you may determine more certainly their worth. You may also learn what gains he has or can acquire, and whether best adapted to work the saddle or the race course; also his distance and the course or track to suit him.

The diseases of animals will also be treated of, whether hereditary, idiopathic or symptomatic; the origin of which is unknown to the mass of men, whose treatment of disease is generally guess-work, terminating in suffering and death. Much matter contained in this work, such as the qualities of animals, &c., so far as can be, will be illustrated with life-like engravings, conveying a vast amount of instruction, through the eye, in a short time. There will be from fifty to one hundred accurate engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs &c.

The work will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained to justify it, and on a large clear print, and well bound in cloth, will be offered to subscribers at the moderate price of \$5. It will be the only work of the kind extant, and for subscribers only.

Copies of this work will be delivered to subscribers in clubs of five at \$4 per copy. Single copies at the regular price.

Subscribers direct to Lexington, Ky.

DENTON OFFUTT.

April 1853.

For testimony refer to.

Prof. B. W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky.
 Prof. J. Cobb, M. D, Louisville, Ky.
 Prof. L. P. Yandell, M. D. Louisville, Ky.
 Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland, Ky.

Scraps from the Papers.

WIDH AND WITHOUT COMMENTS.

BUTTER FRAUD—Some of the Boston papers bring to light a new cheat in the adulteration of butter. Rennet is put into butter which turns it into cheese, and this is worked into butter for market, increasing the quantity about thirty per cent. The fraud may be detected by melting the butter in an oven. The Boston Herald says this fraud is quite extensively practiced in Franklin county. —[Rural New Yorker.

If this is any thing new in Boston it is not in St. Louis; for more than two years ago we exposed the same fraud as practiced by some of our western butter makers. This ibery butter makes a very delectable compound, especially if it has a little rancid lard, filthy salt and some other similar articles mixed with it.

CREDIT.—The New England Cultivator has recently been lecturing such honorably conducted journals as the Maine Farmer, Mass. Plowman, and Valley Farmer about giving credit! Now, inasmuch as the N. E. C. purloins from all quarters, and rarely gives credit, we consider the complaint superlatively frigid! This same N. E. C., has abstracted so extensively from the Rural and other journals, that we dare not copy from its pages, and give credit, lest injustice should thereby be done to some of our cotemporaries. —[Moore's Rural New Yorker.

We have now before us a copy of the Cultivator containing an article entitled 'The Farmer' originally published in the Valley Farmer, in January last, and which is published in the Cultivator without credit or acknowledgement. What's the 'heft' of a 'brick'?

VANDALISM IN THE SENATE.—The public of the United States will feel justly indignant against their representatives in the Senate, on learning that in the last hurried hours of legislation, an amendment was passed to the census bill, excluding from publication all the valuable statistics of manufacturing industry, all the detailed statistics of the deaf and dumb, of the insane, idiotic, paupers, criminals, &c., and leaving nothing in the last census, in the compilation of which so much care, talent, industry, and public money were expended, save the bare uninteresting, and unsuggestive statistics, of population, agriculture, and a few other condensed summaries, of little importance.

'Bare, uninteresting, and unsuggestive statistics of population, AGRICULTURE, &c! Rich, is it not? We just think, ourself, that the detailed statistics of the deaf and dumb, insane, idiots, paupers, criminals, &c., had better be prepared and published by the different States and that the census reports should not be numbered with them. Statistics of, manufacturing industry and of agriculture should go hand in hand, and neither be considered bare uninteresting or unsuggestive.'

SPANISH JACKS.—The Steamer U. S. Mail, Capt. Jake Hezlep, arrived yesterday morning with 25 Jackasses aboard for a stock raiser in Maysville, Ky. They were purchased in old Spain, and shipped to Charleston, S. C., and from thence to Chattanooga, via the railroad to Nashville, and from Nashville here on the U. S. Mail.

The idea of sending Jacks from the Southern seaboard to the interior of a Western State, by the 'U. S. Mail' is rather a singular idea to some not conversant with mail matter and the capacity of Uncle Sam's 'pouch.'—Louisville Courier.

THE VINTAGE OF COOPER COUNTY.—The culture of the grape is rapidly becoming an important branch of the productive wealth of this county. Several flourishing vineyards are in this immediate vicinity, which yielded, the past year, several hundred gallons of wine of superior quality. Some of it being pronounced by connoisseurs, equal to the finest sparkling Catawba. One vineyard alone, will we are informed, should the season prove favorable, yield the coming year two thousand gallons of wine.

The soil and climate is admirably adapted to the growth of this delicious fruit, and ere long we may expect to find it enriching, as well as adorning the homesteads of all our farmers.—Boonville Observer.

ADMIRABLE FORESIGHT!—The great care which the British Admiralty take to provide their ships on foreign stations with all things which may contribute to the convenience or anticipate the wants of those on board is well known. It is even stated that the apparatus which was sent out by the British Government, some years ago, for distilling fresh water from Lake Erie, is still in existence at one of the Canadian navy yards. It is an undisputed fact that all the war vessels intended for the navigation of the Lakes in 1812 were well and thoroughly supplied with tanks and casks for containing a full supply of fresh water! —[Me. Farmer.

DON'T WANT THEM BACK.—It is stated that the Austrian authorities have determined not to permit emigrants to the U. S. to return to Austria. Cause—the allegation that 'they bring back nothing more valuable than the political opinions they have picked up in North America.'—[Me. Farmer.

THE OLDEST MAN IN NEW ENGLAND.—Died in Nottingham, N. H., on the 23d of January, 1853, Mr. Charles Willey. He was born in that town on the 25th of March, 1746, and would consequently have been one hundred and seven years of age next month. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and has been a pensioner. He has been a healthy, robust man, and until recently has been an active laborer. He says he learned to mow when he was ten years old, and used his sythe, until he was an hundred; he then left it as he thought ninety years was long enough for any man to follow that business. He has left a son, Mr. Jonathan Willey, between 70 and 80 years of age; who is also a pensioner for services in the war of 1812.—[Portsmouth Journal.

From the Ohio Farmer.

Early Peas.

I find by conversation with different individuals, that different persons have different views with regard to frost on early peas. Now, the fact is, and I know it from experience, that there is no danger in planting early peas too soon, say as soon as the 1st of February, if the ground is in condition to plant them. I have already planted, and I entertain no doubts as to having a good crop, when the planting is done properly. This should be done in the following manner: In the first place plow or spade your ground fine; then with the corner of a hoe, chop a ditch or furrow about eight inches deep; then in the bottom of this furrow scatter fine well rotted manure to the depth of about two inches; then drop your peas and cover them about six inches deep.

The reasons for planting the peas so deep are first, that they are deep enough in the ground to be entirely out of the way of the frost while sprouting, and second, they are not as liable to be injured by the drought as when they are not more than one or two inches under the surface; and thirdly, I would add, that the hens soon get tired of trying to dig them up. The first peas that I planted in this way I raised in Connecticut a number of years ago, and my success was complete; the peas were up and hoed early in April, and on the night of the 29th of May, there was a severe frost, so severe that the leaves would break with the frost. They were just changing from the flower to the pod. I think I never had a better crop.

I would say, here, that it may be necessary to break the surface of the pea bed a little just as the peas are coming. I find an advantage in laying my rows from east to west.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—We are obliged to our correspondent for his suggestion as to the culture of the pea, and would be still more obliged if he had mentioned the variety of early pea he has already planted. The Extra Early May is a valuable early variety, and we believe now generally preferred to some of the older varieties. It takes its name from the season at which it comes to maturity.

The Knight's Marrow is also a very choice variety no pea surpasses it in size, sweetness and softness; but it does not come to maturity as early as some other varieties.

The Prince Albert, the Bishop's Early Dwarf, the Dwarf Sugar, and other varieties have a high reputation, and some of them have been extensively cultivated in Europe.

The ground should be well prepared. A dry and exhausted soil is perhaps better than fresh and active manure. If manure is necessary, it should be well decomposed—and leaf mold is perhaps the best.

Care should be exercised in protecting th

early crops by brush for a short time after their appearance, and they should be carefully staked and the ground kept loose between the rows.

Too much care cannot be taken in procuring the best varieties, and in the proper cultivation of this much esteemed vegetable.

From the Mo. Republican.

The Potato Rot.

UNION Co., Ill., Jan. 15, 1853.

Permit me through your very excellent paper, to make known to the farming part of community, and others interested, a perfect cure and preventative of the *potato rot*, having tested it thoroughly four years, with perfect success while others in the same field, who did not use the preventive, lost their entire crop by the rot. It not only prevents the rot, but restores the potatoe to its primitive vigor, and the products is not only sound but *double* the size, consequently, producing twice the quantity on the same ground, and the vines grow much larger, and retain their freshness and vitality until the frost kills them. Aside from the cure of the *rot*, the farmers would be more than doubly compensated for their trouble and expense in the increase and quality of the crop. It being of such vast importance for the farming part of community to know the secret of preventive in time to save the coming crop of potatoe, I hasten its publication, in order to give them a chance to try it, if they see proper, the present season, trusting entirely to the public gratitude to reward me, as they may see proper at their next Annual Fair, for the discovery, after they have tested the merits of the preventive. The remedy or preventive of the *potato rot* is as follows: Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of *Nova Scotia Plaster* or *Gypsum*, (the plaster is the best,) and immediately after hoeing the potatoe the second time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines next to the ground, a table spoonfull of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines as it is found that the rot proceeds from a sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, *kills* the effect of it, before it reaches the potatoe. Farmers would do well to try it, as they would be well paid for their trouble by the increase of their crop as well as the quality of the potato. *Try it and see*. I could if necessary, furnish ample certificates to substantiate the above, but deem it unnecessary, as it needs only a trial to prove it.

Mr. Editor, If you think the above worthy a place in your paper, you will please publish it for the benefit of others, and oblige yours,
H. PENNOYER.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by
Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Healthfulness of Out-door Exercise.

We cannot better illustrate our views as to the benefit of out-door exercise on the health of females than by relating an incident concerning myself. A few years ago we were in very bad health. We could not read, write, or sew for any length of time without suffering great inconvenience. As to household affairs we could not do any thing at them, and having a great taste for flowers we thought we would try and cultivate a few. At that time we were living on quite a farm—in our eyes—perhaps an eighth of an acre, and we thought we would like to experiment a little in the way of gardening. We were so weak that we could not walk across the room without holding on to the chairs or any thing that came in our way. But we were determined to dig up a little spot and plant a few seeds. We had a large garden with a great variety of flowers a short distance from the house, but we were so feeble that we could not often enjoy a walk in it, and we thought if we could make a little model of a garden close by the door, we could enjoy the sight of it when we were to weak to walk. One day, early in the spring, we set about our garden, which we intended for a model. With a stool, a hatchet and a knife we commenced operations. We used the knife when we were to feeble to dig with the hatchet. In about three days we dug up about 14 by 18 feet for our *great* garden, and we had about four trials at digging each day before we got through preparing the ground.

When we first commenced our garden, we could not stay out more than half an hour at once, and then we were obliged to go in and lie down; and when we recommenced our work we were very lame and tired. We were obliged to sit all the time on our stool, being too weak to stand up and work a minute at a time. In the morning we would plant a few vegetables and flowers on the outside of the bed, and late in the afternoon would spend a little more time at our pleasant labor till we had finished it to our mind. In this spacious

little garden we had every variety of vegetables to be found in gardens of more pretensions. Along the sides, and edging our patch of ground we had annual flowers of almost every variety, and in each corner we had a fine pink. We performed all the labor with our own hands, while seated on a stool, using a knife and hatchet to dig and plant with. Other dear hands prepared us larger beds for beets and onions, so that our little garden was made somewhat larger. We had larger, earlier and better vegetables from that little garden than we had from the large one, and one foot of that little spot yielded more than five feet of the large garden, and in our model was not seen a weed. The flowers that grew there were fairer and sweeter, and we were more than paid for all our perseverance and exertions.

When we first commenced our out-door exercise we were so weak that we were obliged to walk to our little spot which we had chosen to experiment upon (which was only about ten feet from the door) with a cane, and when we set down to our work the perspiration would stand in drops upon our forehead, and we could not work but a few minutes at a time. When we had finished our work, which was in about two weeks, we had gained in strength so much that we could stand and walk about our garden and weed it for one or two hours, without one half the fatigue we felt at first. We improved every day, and our health was benefitted entirely by our exertions in the open air, for we were suffering from chronic disease and found no benefit from medicines. We had not been *suddenly* reduced so weak, but had been so for a long time. But every day we dug in the fresh earth, and took regular out-door exercise we improved in health.

We believe where nervous debility and weakness is the complaint, that out-door exercise, digging in the fresh earth, with an object to interest the mind, let it be the care of flowers, or anything to occupy the mind, that a perfect cure may be effected. We were suffering from spinal disease, which made it very difficult to exercise in the way we did, yet it benefitted us greatly, although it did not make us perfectly well. It strengthened us and

improved our general health very much. Where there is not constitutional disease, we believe that two-thirds of the diseases of females may be cured by a steady and regular course of out-door exercise, with objects to interest the mind.

Where parents have weakly children we would advise them to let them dig and play in the fresh earth. Let them raise a few flowers, or tend a bed of vegetables, or a few hills of corn, and take care of them themselves and encourage them in such efforts, and you will find the blessing of health attend such exertions. Let those that are too small to accomplish anything play and dig in the earth as much they choose, and do not fear that they will soil their hands or clothes, as water will quickly remedy that evil, when it cannot so quickly bring health and color to the cheek.

Ladies, when you have a little job to do in your garden, do not send a servant to do it, but do it yourselves, and you will receive benefit from it both in mind and body. If you wish to look youthful, it will give a freshness to your cheek that all the rouge or cosmetics could never put there. In some future number we shall give our experience of such employments on the mind.

Encouraging.

We are truly glad to know that our heartfelt endeavors to be of some benefit to our readers, are appreciated, as is shown by the following extract from a letter received from a subscriber and a sympathizer with us, in those things that lie near our heart; and we return our sincere thanks to him for his kind wishes concerning us:

‘Your remarks in the February number on “Domestic Happiness,” are too true and valuable to be read without eliciting the highest encomiums. I am sorry that the whole of the piece alluded to had not been published, in order that, by contrast, the beauty and moral worth of your remarks might have shone more brightly.

I sincerely hope you may long live to beautify those pages with bright and vivid pictures of moral beauty and worth—that we may long listen to such lessons of sound and intelligent import, and when you pass from the theatre of life may you leave behind you others more than able to act your part.’

It greatly encourages us to receive such letters, as it shows there are those who can sympathize with us, and that our humble efforts are not altogether vain. We have received great encouragement from our friends for which we feel very thankful, as it is the earnest and ardent desire of our heart, to be of some *lasting* benefit to all the ‘Family Circles’ where the Valley Farmer goes.

We can say with sincerity that it is not for dollars and cents that we conduct the FAMILY CIRCLE, for the Valley Farmer could do well enough without us, but it is that we may do some little good in this part of His vineyard where God in his providence has placed us to labor.

We have for the benefit of our country readers examined the stock of domestic, dress, and other goods of Messrs. Martin & Irwin, No. 184, Broadway. They have a very good assortment, particularly of domestic goods, which they sell very low. We intend to recommend a few stores to our country friends that we know to be honest dealers, and who sell cheap, so that our friends when they visit the city may know where to trade, and be honestly and politely dealt with.

We have received the January and February numbers of the Mother’s Magazine, and are very much pleased with its contents. We consider it a valuable help to mothers in training their children for usefulness here and happiness hereafter. We have not yet seen the March number. It is published by S. T. Allen & Co., 116 Nassua street, New York, at \$1 per annum.

Mrs. Whittlesey’s Magazine, the Mothers’ Magazine, Youth’s Companion, and Student are regularly received, and we are glad to see that they are all persevering in the good cause to which they are devoted.

Mr. Hoit, Nos. 212 and 213 Broadway, has just received a supply of every variety of dry goods, which he sells very cheap. We cheerfully recommend Mr. Hoit to all our friends.

There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behavior will not conceal, or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill-nature or affection will not deform.

Disobedience to Parents.

Young man, is that your father? How could you make use of language so disrespectful? You don't care? You will talk as you please, no matter who hears you? If we were in want of a clerk, and there was not another young man within ten hundred miles that we could engage, we would not consent to take you. We should be afraid to trust a boy who is so disobedient to his parents—who shows so little respect to his father. A youth who was saucy to his parents we never knew to turn out well. He respects nobody. If your father is in the wrong and you are certain of it, there is no excuse for such language. No one will respect you for it. Every one will condemn you. A parent should be treated with respect by his children; no matter how poor he may be, or how large his family may have grown.

There is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievous to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children: 'I will,' 'I won't,' 'don't care,' 'its none of your business,' 'I am old enough to know what is right,' and the like expressions are painfully common. Large boys and grown up girls even, do not hesitate to give their mother the lie, and break away from their commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintances, and if they have any shame, it must flush their cheeks. There is truth as well as rhyme in a couplet by Randolph:

Whosoever makes his parents heart to bleed
Shalt have a child that will revenge the deed.

Of one thing we are certain—an undutiful son and a disobedient daughter cannot long prosper. For a season they may appear well to the eye of a stranger, but their self will and stubbornness are soon discovered and they are despised. A child who disobeys his parents will not hesitate to abuse anybody. Neither age nor talents receive respect from him.

THE SORROWFUL TREE.—At Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen: and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them fall off, and others close up.

THE INFIDEL'S GIFT TO HIS SON.—An infidel physician, as his son was about to leave him for college, procured for him a pocket Bible; frankly stating to a friend, that he knew nothing so likely to preserve him from the seductive influence of vicious associates.

INTERESTING PRECOCITY.—It once happened that an anxious mother asked Mrs. Barbauld at what age she would begin to teach her children to read. 'I should much prefer that a child should not read before five years of age,' was the reply. 'Why, then, have you written books for children of three?' 'Because if young mammas be ever busy they had better teach in a good way than a bad one.' I have known clever precocious children at three, dunces at twelve, and dunces at six, particularly clever at sixteen. One of the most popular authoresses of the day could not read at seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it; but said that as every person did learn with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen this apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and before thirty had published thirty volumes.

DOING GOOD.—There is a way of doing good in the world; on a small scale, that is scarcely appreciated. A man who educates one child faithfully, may effect a work of greater benevolence than one who has won the name of philanthropist. The love concentrated in a family may produce richer fruits than that which embraces the world. Its action is more intense and invisible, but its results may go abroad and leaven the whole mass of a community.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.

The road which ambition travels has the disadvantage that the higher it ascends, the more difficult it becomes, 'till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose, and where the occupant, above the sympathy of man and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not the depth of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to a rock.

All the virtues are in peril when filial piety gives way.

To love another selfishly, to expect reward rather than to rejoice in imparting good, is to offer the purest feeling of humanity for sale; it is to forget and practically to deny that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he can say a great deal in a very small compass.

Listen, if you would learn; be silent if you would be safe.

Yeast.

We have been trying for the last three years to improve our yeast and our way of making bread. We have tried various kinds of yeast which were recommended to us, some of them made good bread, if we were able to make it ourself, but if we trusted to others it would be spoiled. We have tried the following receipt, for making yeast which we copy from the Mother's Magazine, ourself. We have made the yeast and it makes the best bread of all the experiments we have ever yet tried. It gives no unpleasant taste; is sweeter, more tender, and keeps longer moist. We recommend this receipt to our readers as the best we have ever published. We have well tried it and know by experience. This yeast is easily made, and is sure. We most always try receipts before we recommend them:

YEAST AND BREAD.

For some time I used this kind of yeast without knowing how to make it. As soon however as an opportunity presented I obtained a recipe of my sister, which is as follows:—Put three quarts of water into a boiler, then take a pint of hops, tie them up in a little bag of thin material, so as to let the strength of them boil out, put them in and let them boil about an hour, adding to the water as soon as it boils one tablespoon full of vinegar, two of salt, and two of molasses. After boiling the hops sufficiently to get their strength, take them out. Stir up a thickening of flour and water sufficient to make your yeast about as thick as paste. Stir this thickening into the water and just let it boil up once, then turn it out and let it stand till it is just lukewarm, then add your old yeast to make it rise. When fermented sufficiently put it in a jug, being careful to leave the cork loose the first twenty-four hours lest it should be driven out by the fermentation. After this, cork it tight and keep it in the cellar. This yeast will keep two months.

When you wish to make bread take half a teacupful of this yeast, put in your mixing pan, add one pint of warm water and stir in flour. Then set this sponge in a warm place to rise, and when risen, add a little salt and half a pint of warm milk, and mix your bread. In the morning, when you wish to bake, mould it up, put it in your pans, cut a deep gash in the top to keep it from running out at the side, and let it stand in the pan about an hour, when it is ready to bake. When baked, take it from the oven, envelop it in a napkin wrung out of cold water, and wrap a dry table cloth outside of the wet napkin.

SOAP.—It seems very desirable that every housekeeper should have a proper receipt for making soap. Home made soap is doubly economical, and much more efficient than the manufacturers'. Let the cook save all the bits of fat and grease, and once a week put it in an iron pot or frying pan, try it out, and strain it through the colander into a pail. It lessens trouble to weigh the pail before you put any fat in it, and chalk its weight on its side. When the pail is full weigh it, and for every pound of grease, allow one pound of good potash, and eight pounds of each to one barrel. Be sure your barrel will not leak; it is best to try it with water the day before. Crack your potash into small pieces, put it in an iron pot full of water; let it simmer till it is all melted; then put the grease in another pot, and let it get boiling hot. Put a teakettle full of boiling water into the barrel, and then with a large dipper, put in the grease and ley, first a dipper full of one, then of the other, and so on, till it is all in; fill the barrel up with cold water, stir it all well together, and your soap is made; the whole business will take half an hour. You can use it as soon as it is cold; but it is best after standing some months. It will usually become a thick jelly while you are putting it together; if it does not, set it in some out kitchen, stir it occasionally, and in a week or ten days it will come right.—*Mrs. Whittlesey's Magazine.*

From the Rural New Yorker.

There's the Print of Little Feet.

There's the print of little feet
In the snow around my door.
Up, across and down the street
They have wandered o'er and o'er
Buisy, active little feet.
To and fro they go;
Making tiny, graceful foot-prints
In the wintry snow.

Onward in the road of life
These dear feet will tread,
Walking sometimes in earth's sunshine—
Sometimes, storms o'er head.
But God grant that wheresoever
They may chance to go,
That they'll wander, never, never,
Mid haunts, vile and low.

Far ahead my thoughts are running,
Where will my boy be,
In life's ever changing drama,
Mingling actively?
And my mother's dreams are telling,
Moves he nobly there,
And my mother-heart is swelling
With hopes high and fair.

But his path is wisely hidden,—
Onward, could I see,
All my fairest dreams might vanish,
Vanish fearfully:
Others just as fondly cherished
Shipwrecked in life's sea,
Have caused brighter hopes to perish
Than I build for thee.

Sorrow's Teachings.

'How is it, said I, despondingly, to Aunt Milly, 'that you, who have been steeped to the lips in trouble, can be so cheerful?'

'Listen to me, Ellen. You know my first great sorrow, the loss of my husband. When the grave closed over him, the star of hope faded from my sky. I could see no mercy in the hand that dealt the blow. The green earth became one wide sepulchre; the sweet ministrations of nature had no healing power. In my selfish despair, I would have shrouded the blue heavens in sable, and thrown a pall of gloom over every happy heart. Months passed away, slowly, wearily, and I found no alleviation of my sorrow; no tears came to ease that dull, dead pain, that seemed crushing the life from out my heart; no star of Bethlehem shone through the dark cloud over my head.

'I was sitting one dreary afternoon, as usual, motionless and speechless. It was dark and gloomy without, as my soul within. The driving sleet beat heavily against the windows. Twilight had set in. My little Charley had patiently tried for hours to amuse himself with his toys, now and then glancing sadly at my mournful face. But the oppressive gloom was becoming unendurable to the child. At length, creeping slowly to my side, and leaning heavily against my shoulder, he said, in a half sob, "*Does God love to see you look so, Mother?*"

'No, no, Charley!' said I, as I clasped him to my heart with repentant tears. 'No, no! I'll cloud your sunny face no longer.'

'Alas! dear Ellen, I but turned from one idol to another; I gave God the second place and lived only for my boy; and so my wayward heart needed another lesson. The grave took in my last earthly treasure. But when the smiter had done his work, those little lips, though silent, still said to me, "*God loveth the cheerful giver;*" and so, smiling through my tears, I learned to say, "Thy will be done." Dear Ellen, if the good Father taketh away with one hand, He gives with the other. There is always some blessing left. "*Ilka blade of grass keeps ain drop o' dew!*"—*Olive Branch.*

Fanny Fern thus writes of children in the 'Olive Branch':

And she has seen you sitting like automations, in a badly ventilated school room, with your nervous little toes at just such an angle, for hours, under the tuition of a Miss Nancy Nipper, who didn't care a rush-light whether your spine was as crooked as the letter S or not, if the *Great Mogul Committee*, who march in once a month to make the 'grand tour,' voted her a '*model school-marm.*'

Yes, and that *aint* all. She has seen you sent off to bed, just at the witching hour of

candle light, when some entertaining guest was in the middle of a delightful story, that you, poor miserable 'little pitcher,' was doomed never to hear the *end* of! Yes, and she has seen 'the line and plummet' laid to you so rigidly, that you were driven to deceit and evasion; and then seen you punished for the very sin your tormentors helped to commit.—And she has seen your ears boxed *just as hard* for tearing a hole in your best pinafore, or breaking a china cup, as for telling as big a lie as Ananias and Sapphira did.

And when by patient labor you have reared an edifice of tiny blocks (fairer in its architectural proportions to your infantile eye than any palace in ancient Rome,) she has seen it ruthlessly kicked into a shattered ruin by somebody in the house whose dinner hadn't digested!

Never Mind. *I wish I was a mother to the whole of you!* Such glorious times as we'd have! Reading pretty books that had no big words in 'em; going to school where you could sneeze without getting a rap on the head for not asking leave first; and going to church on the quiet, blessed Sabbath, where the minister like the dear Savior, sometimes remembered to 'take little children in his arms, and bless them.'

Then if you asked me a question, I wouldn't pretend not to hear; or lazily tell you I 'didn't know,' or turn you off with some fabulous evasion, for your memory to chew for a cud till you were old enough to see how you had been fooled. And I'd never wear such a fashionable gown, that you couldn't climb on my lap whenever the fit took you; or refuse to kiss you for fear you'd ruffle my curls, or my collar, or my temper—not a bit of it! and then you should pay me with your merry laugh, and your little confiding hand slid ever trustingly in mine.

Oh! I tell you, my little pets, Fanny is sick of din, and strife, and envy, and uncharitableness; and I'd rather, by ten thousand, live in a little world full of fresh, guileless, loving little children, than in this great museum full of such *dry, dusty, withered hearts.*

THE CROUP—HOW TO PREVENT IT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says:

'The premonitory symptom of croup, is a shrill, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gaye'r than usual; his hands are cool, his face flush, possibly a shade paler than usual. The solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease

heretofore latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages, unchecked to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this symptom of croup are simple and in most cases perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, or spirits of harts-horn, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Hive syrup to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week, that are now lost through negligence and delay.'

ERRATA.—In the description of the mode of making bread taken from the Mother's Magazine, we omitted to state that the sponge for the bread should be set in winter soon after dinner, and in summer directly after tea—the bread to be baked the next morning.

Hay, baled, sells at 52 a 55 cents, loose at 55 a 60 cents; Hides are active at 9 3-4 a 10c for dry tint; Dried Apples—260 bags sold at \$1 35 per bushel; in store are held higher: Of Potatoes, two good lots were sold at 30 a 32 1-2c sacks included: Flaxseed steady at 90 a 95 cents; Hempseed at \$1: Timothy at \$2, and Clover at \$6 a \$6 25 per bushel.

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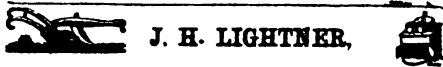
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TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 (two octavo pages) including 12 pages devoted to advertisements or matters of interest to farmers; and is offered at the following rates:—
 Single copy, one year, \$1 00
 Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
 Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

Pure Bred Male Stock,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
At Mount Fordham, Westchester Co.,
(11 miles from City Hall, N. Y.)
 I will sell and let from 10 to 12 Short Horned Bulls and Bull Calves; 4 Down Bulls and Bull Calves, and from 12 to 15 Southdown Rams. The animal sale by auction will be omitted this year, as I wish to reserve all the Females, having recently purchased another Farm to enable me to increase my Breeding Establishment. My Hog Stock, including all the spring litters, are engaged. Catalogues with full Description and Pedigrees of above Bulls and Southdown Rams, with the Prices attached, can be obtained by the 15th of April next, from the subscriber, or at any of the Principal Agricultural Stores; or from the Editors of the Principal Agricultural Journals. **L. G. MORRIS.**
March 23d, 1853.



J. H. LIGHTNER,
 No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust,)
 DEALER IN
STOVES,
 Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Ruceye, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Feuders.

PLOWS,
 Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, **Moline** RAIRIE BREAKERS.
 apr52

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

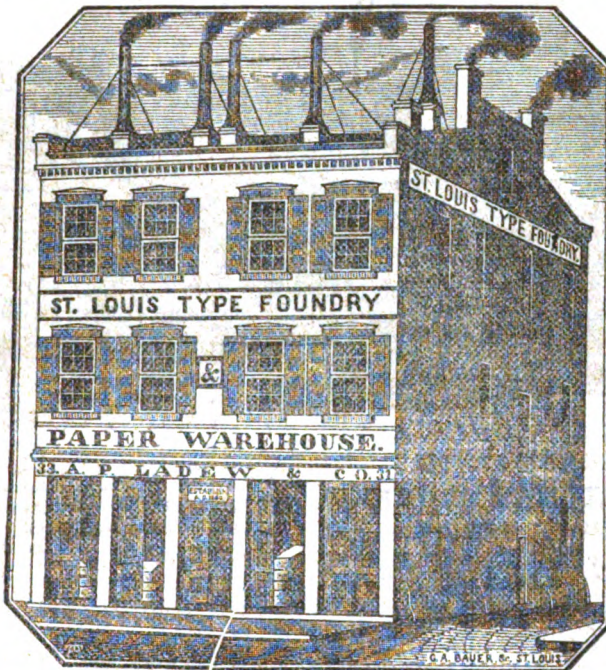
A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
THE new White Lead and Oil Factory of the undersigned has been organized under the incorporation law of the State, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style of the
COLLIER WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.
 As the same skill, care, promptness and punctuality in all its departments, and the same effort to serve the interests of its customers, will be made, and will constitute, as formerly, the leading features of the business, I ask for the "Company" a continuance of the confidence and patronage so liberally bestowed on the undersigned. **HENRY T. BLOW.**
 St. Louis, November 1, 1851.

THE COLLIER
WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.
HENRY T. BLOW, President.
GEO. COLLIER, Vice President.
THOMAS RICHESON, Secretary.
GEORGE COLLIER,
HENRY T. BLOW, } Directors.
A. D. LYLE, }

The Company organized to continue the successful and well known manufactory of **HENRY T. Blow**, respectfully call attention to his Card, and also beg leave to state that every effort will be made to sustain and increase the reputation that his brands have enjoyed, and make the concern worthy of the continued confidence and patronage of consumers and dealers.
 Prices of Lead as usual.
 Orders and letters for the Company to be addressed to the President.
 Orders, &c., may be left as heretofore, at **T. GRIMSELEY & CO'S,** at the Post Office; or at the office of the Company, corner of Clark Avenue and Tenth street. **nov. 1851.**

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.



A. P. LADEW.

THOS. F. PURCELL.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of **TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS**, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

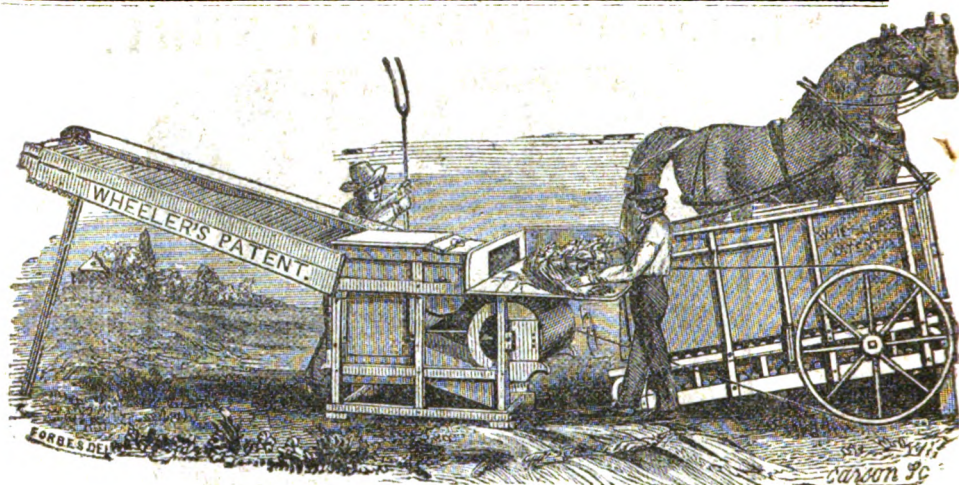
of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of **NEW SCOTCH TYPE**.

They keep always on hand a large supply of **NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER**; also, **CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS**; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for **STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING** will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. **WOOD TYPE** a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.



NEW YORK STATE.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 ALBANY, N. Y.
 BY **WHEELER, MELICK & CO.**

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most valuable machine in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Thresher. It is easily driven by one Double Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in constant use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and gave extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary.

[From R. Olney, of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned at for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 20 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules and a span of very light horses alternately, but with either team alone and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels good Oats a day and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or hands than ordinary farm work. The machine is admirably adapted to the farmer's use; can be worked at so little expense and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and durable construction, nothing liable to break or soon wear out but that a common farmer can repair. It cleans the grain well and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write thus minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given being taken from our ordinary threshing without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. Olney, of Granger, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 2000 bushels of grain, and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands we have threshed from 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels and 150 or 100 of Wheat. I can confidently recommend this

machine to farmers as superior to any I have used though I have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester Olney, Dated March 1, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of Wheat and twice as much of Oats.

[From N. Olney, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. French, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an S Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the 'Soles' variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without any other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. Tiffany, of Dimock, Pa.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I consider your combined Thresher & winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January; and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 600 or 600, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with one of your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna Co. Your Thresher & Winnower received the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From Samuel Tucker, North Evans, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—In reply to your request about the Thresher & Winnowing I am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie Co. I have threshed 18,794 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 50 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors want machines like mine.

We might add many more equally flattering testimonials.

Price of Double Power with Thresher and Winnowing, \$225.

The superiority of **WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER, and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR** is universally acknowledged wherever they have been tested. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machine in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well as at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours and in every instance the result has been about one third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one third in favor of ours.

On have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania and at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Belting. - - - - - \$120
Two Horse Do - - - - - 145

Besides the above we manufacture and keep constantly on hand among other articles, Clover Hullers, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers,) and Single Powers with Chain Gear attached. These last are extensively used in large Dairies, and are so arranged that the Power is used at pleasure for either threshing, churning, wood sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled
WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Corners of Hamilton, Liberty & Pruyn Street,
Near the Steamboat Landing,) Albany, N. Y.
March 1st, 1852.

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will furnish them to purchasers at manufacturer's prices (freight from Albany included) and will give any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

BPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor Valley Farmer,
N. W. corner 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal parlor, box-air-tight, ball and coal stoves.

Also four sizes **Phoenix PLOW**, a superior article; ten sizes **Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS**, including prairie, cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, on hand and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.

W. A. NELSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St., between the Levee & Main st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Has in store an extensive stock of manufactured Goods for the **SPRING TRADE**. The attention of merchants is respectfully solicited to the advertisements found below.

WINDOW GLASS DEPARTMENT—2,700 boxes window glass, best Pittsburgh brand, in superior order, on hand and for sale at factory prices, (adding transportation) by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

WHEELING WINDOW GLASS—1,600 boxes 8x10, 10x12 and 10x14, of superior quality and in good order, for sale low by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WARE—HAVING THE Agency of two glass factories, we have on hand over 5,000 packages of green and flint glass ware, embracing every variety of bottles, also: flasks, tumblers, jars, tinctures, sal-mouths, sweetmeats, &c., &c., which we will sell in the original packages at factory prices (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PAPER MILLS AGENCY—We have now in store and offer for sale at mill prices—
10,000 reams rag and straw wrapping paper assorted sizes;
1,600 printing, book and envelop paper;
400 too, hardware and ham paper;
100 cap, letter and fancy colored paper.
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Salamander Fire Proof Safes—We have in store a complete assortment of the above safes, which have been tested by burning seven hours (in a large furnace) filled with books and papers, and \$70 in bank notes, all of which were taken out in a state of good preservation. Every size on hand and for sale at factory prices, by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Eastern Type Agency—We are now supplied from the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, New York, with a general stock of Type and printing materials, embracing Plain, News, Book and fancy Job Types, card fonts of ornamental Foursines, Guts, Quotations, Rules, Dashes, Slice Gallies, Proof Gallies, Quoins, Furniture, Cases &c., which we sell at foundry prices, (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

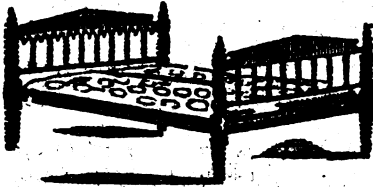
Printers' Ink—170 kegs and cans of News, Book and fancy colored Inks manufactured in New York, and for sale by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Washboards—50 doz. zinc Washboards of St. Louis manufacture, for sale by **W. A. NELSON,**
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Wooden Ware Depot—2100 Doz. Painted Pails;

- 300 nests painted Tubs 2 & 8 in nest;
 - 140 white pine do. 3 4 & 8 in nest;
 - 90 doz. a-sorted sized churns;
 - 30 cedar churns and buckets;
 - 150 packages covered boxes and buckets,
 - 190 boxes clothes pins with heads;
 - 150 doz. well buckets and tar cans;
 - 60 half bushels, peck and half peck measures;
 - 500 zinc washboards St. Louis manufacture;
- Also—Baskets, Cradles, Broons, Wagons, &c., &c. for sale at the Lowest City Prices by **W. A. NELSON,** feb'53.
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

**SAINT LOUIS
FURNITURE STORE,**



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS,
BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILLIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large as-
sessment of elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, D
vans, Sociables, Ottomans, Easy Elisabeth Parlor an
Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/
Marble and Mahogany tops, Etseels, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds,
Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Fur-
niture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good spacked and shipped by careful and experi-
enced hands.

Embroidered & Fncy Work

Finished to order in any required style.
St. Louis, March, 1863.

**HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS.**

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO

APRIL 30, 1862, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED PO-
LICIES, \$517,269 33—and constantly increasing.

✓ Policies issued from thirty days to six years. ✓

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL D PAGE,
ISAAC L GARRISON,
DAVID W DIXON,
ASA WILGUS,

SAMUEL RUSSELL,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
THERON BARNUM,
J C HAVENS,

WYLLYS KING.

ISAAC L GARRISON, President.
T L SATHSBURY, Secretary.
D D PAGE, Treasurer.

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over
Page & Bacon's Banking House.

**GREAT SPECULATION !
2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN
ST. LOUIS COUNTY !!**

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to
the ST. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increas-
ing business of which demands his entire attention, offers
for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad,
within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about
Twenty-Seven Thousand Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest
bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of
every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible
points for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along
the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior
to, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality
of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the
subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good
man or company of men who may wish to make a large
speculation.

For particulars, apply to Leffingwell & Elliot, Dodman &
Obear, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber,
editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct

A. S MITCHELL.

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds,
GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AT this establishment is kept an exten-
sive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm,
and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of
David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genu-
ine, crop of 1861. Market gardeners and others, putting
down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they
will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy,
Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mus-
tard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions,
&c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at low-
est rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1861,
direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden
seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, con-
sisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Sho-
vels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass
Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hodge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages
(all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or
single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Ridding and
Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and
Beels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private
families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound,
ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes
flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues
in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

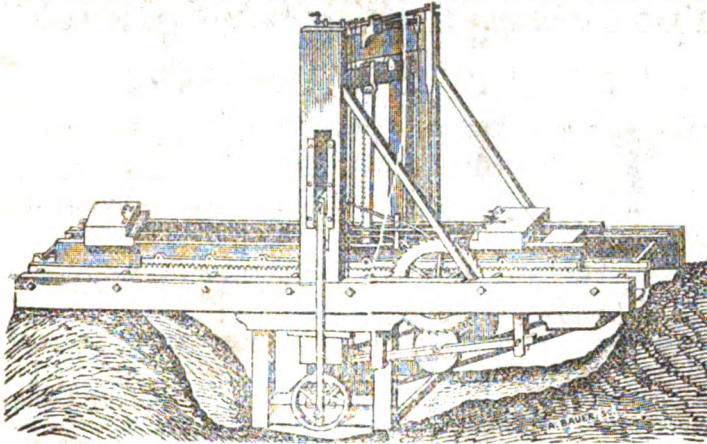
Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer.
None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here.
Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders prompt-
ly executed.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

Comprising the following:

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,	price 25	cts. per box.
Green Mountain Ointment,	" 25	" " "
Sarsaparilla Compound,	" \$100	" " bottle.
Chiltron's Panacea	" 50	" " "
Eye Lotion	" 25	" " "
Vermand Ague Pills	" 100	" " box.
Health Bitters	" 25	" " bottle.
Consumptive's Balm	" 300	" " "
Libby's Pile Ointment	" 100	" " "
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	" 300	" " "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Wood-
ward, corner of Fourth and Chestnut
streets, St.
Louis, Mo.
m'63.



GARRISON'S PORTABLE SAW MILL,

MANUFACTURED AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

By I. L. Garrison.

OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main streets (over the Banking House of Page & Bacon.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate in saying that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Hiram P Goodrich, | Daniel D Page, |
| Theron Barnum, | E W Blatchford, |
| A P Ladue, | Lyman Sherwood, |
| G F H Goodhue, | Thos Fairbridge, |
| Chas Shuter, | Thos H West, |
| T L Salisbury, | E R Miller, |

Daniel M Fraser.

What can be got for Five Dollars !

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders enclosing that amount to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker,
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
DYER & WILLIS,

Publishers of the Musical World and Times.
Grand Literary and Artistic Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for FIVE DOLLARS a year! This is cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$8 per annum; the Home Journal \$2; and the Musical World and Times \$3, making \$8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gay lord Clark, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy 'monthly' in the world, and the present volume

will be better than any which has preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. H. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America, and the Musical World and Times, edited by Lewis Storrs Willis, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing, and which gives, among other things, over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in nearly everything worth knowing:—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries, Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment, the Newest Fashions, and other attractions for the Ladies, Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church and the Fireside, Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works Performers and Performances, in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Literature, and Science, including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser, and happier, may be now obtained for FIVE DOLLARS.

Address
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 725, Broadway New York.

Mr. SIDNEYSMITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the VALLEY FARMER, and receipt for the same.

VALLEY FARMER.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1853.

No. 5.

IMPORTATION OF Short-Horn Durham Cattle.

THE subscriber will, in May next, go to England, to ship to America Short-Horned Cattle which he purchased last year. He will be in England until November next. To persons wishing to import Cattle, he offers his services to buy and ship such animals as they may order. No person in England or America has had anything like the experience of the subscriber in selecting and shipping Cattle to this country, as he has seen and knows every herd of any character in England. He has spent three summers and autumns in the last five years in England for this purpose, and chosen and shipped more animals than any person else. No animal ever shipped by him has been lost at sea; and every one arrived in America in perfectly good condition. He has imported for Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., and himself, a large number of animals which have been winners of FIRST prizes. He has also imported for several other persons, cattle which have been winners of FIRST prizes. Of these animals so imported, eleven have been winners of FIRST prizes at the New York Great Shows, and five have each won two or three FIRST prizes.

The subscriber will not purchase Short Horns for himself this year, but merely ship those bought for himself last year, and will thus be quite free to select Short-Horns for others without any interference of his own interest with theirs. He refers to the gentlemen named below as to his capacity as a Judge, and his experience.

Persons desiring full information as to particulars, can address him.

AMBROSE STEVENS,
Box 299 Postoffice, New York city.

REFER TO—W. T. Dennis, Editor of Indiana Farmer, Richmond, Wayne co., Ind.; M. B. Bateham, Editor of Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.; Gen. Watson and O. H. Burbridge, Paris, Ky.; James G. Kinnaird, Lexington, Ky.; Col. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y.; L. F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y.; A. B. Allen and C. M. Saxton, N. Y. city.

N. B.—A. STEVENS has for sale two imported Short-Horn Bulls, one, and two years old; two Short-Horn yearling Bulls by IMPORTED prize bull, Duke of Cambridge, out of IMPORTED cows, and several Short-Horn yearling bulls Cambridge, Seaham and Wolviston, out of PRIZE and first class cows. All those young Bulls are red or roan in color.
[may '53]

Pure Bred Male Stock,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

At Mount Fordham, Westchester Co.,
(11 miles from City Hall, N. Y.)

I will sell and let from 10 to 12 Short Horned Bulls and Bull Calves; 4 Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, and from 12 to 15 Southdown Rams. The animal sale by auction will be omitted this year, as I wish to reserve all the Females, having recently purchased another Farm to enable me to increase my Breeding Establishment. My Hog Stock, including all the spring litters, are engaged. Catalogues with full Description and Pedigrees of above Bulls and Southdown Rams, with the Prices attached, can be obtained by the 15th of April next, from the subscriber, or at any of the Principal Agricultural Stores; or from the Editors of the Principal Agricultural Journals.
L. G. MORRIS.

March 23d, 1853.

Short Horn Durham Bulls.

I offer for sale the following Bulls, viz:

IMPORTED WOLVISTON, red, 2 years, bred by Mr. Stephenson. See English herd book, vol. 9th page.

IMPORTED EARL VANE, yearling, red, by Mr. Stephenson. English herd book, vol. 9th, page.

LORD SPENCER, yearling, red, by imported Third Duke of Cambridge, dam imported Princess 3d, bred by Mr. Stephenson. English Herd Book, vol. 9th, page.

LORD BERWICK, yearling, red, by imported Third Duke of Cambridge, dam imported Princess 2d, bred by Mr. Stephenson. English herd book, vol. 9th, page.

CHEVALIER, yearling, red, by imported Earl of Seaham, dam Novice, by imported Yorkshireman, 5700, to imported cow Arabella. Herd Book.

CRUSADER, yearling, red, by imported Earl of Seaham, dam Fayaway, by imported Yorkshireman, 5700, to imported cow Pansy. Herd Book.

BANKER, 10 months, by imported Wolviston, dam Violet, by Dandy, to imported cow Daffodil. Herd book.

FINANCIER, 8 months, red, by imported Earl of Seaham, dam Style, by imported Young Waterloo, to imported cow by Starling. Herd Book.

I also offer several Short Horn Cows and Heifers. All these animals can be traced in the English Herd Book, and will themselves be recorded in the forthcoming 11th vol. of that work. Catalogues, with full pedigrees of all these animals, with full particulars, may be had at the Indiana Farmer office, Richmond, Ind.; Cultivator office, Columbus, Ohio; Prairie Farmer office, Chicago, Illinois; Valley Farmer office, St. Louis Mo; or of C. M. Saxton, New York. or of the subscriber,

AMBROSE STEVENS,

Post Office Box 299, New York city.

For your information, I have to say that the only Bulls that can be bought in the State of New York, old enough to be now fit for use belong to me except Col. Sherwood's Tempest.

A. STEVENS.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochon China, Chittagong, Black Spanish, Guilderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded, Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

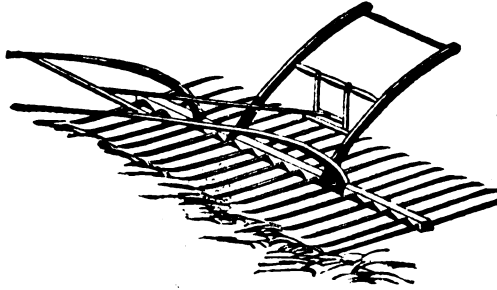
Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berkshire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid. Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio.
P. MELENDY.

Mr. SIDNEYS MITH is authorized to receive subscriptions for the VALLEY FARMER, and receipt for the same.

J. M. Miles, Sny.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.
(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)



WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.
NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT. *St. Louis, Mo.*

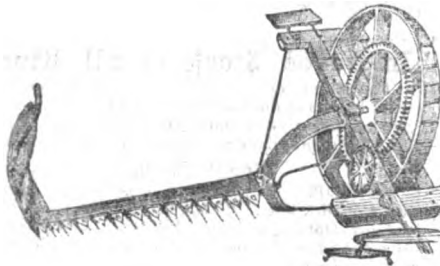
MILES G. MOLES, *Northampton, Mass*

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes, and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rides, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses, Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c., &c.

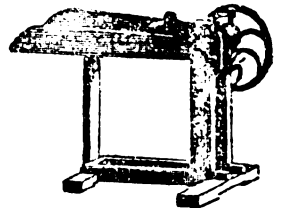
FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for Cultivation, at Lowest Garden prices.



IMPROVED
SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE
Hay Cutters,
EIGHT PATTERNS,
from \$4 to \$30.



GRAIN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

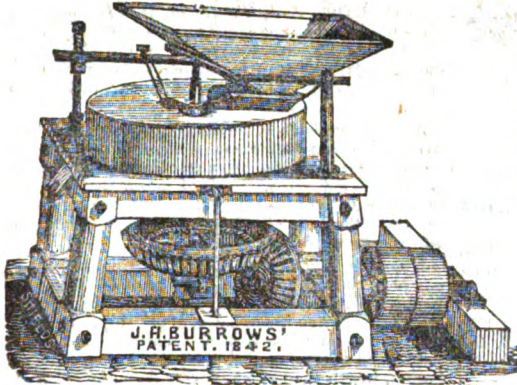
We shall have 125 of different approved patterns. Those wishing to procure one for the coming harvest will do well to forward their orders early. We flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove as represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed by

St. Louis, February, 1853,

WM. M. PLANT & CO.

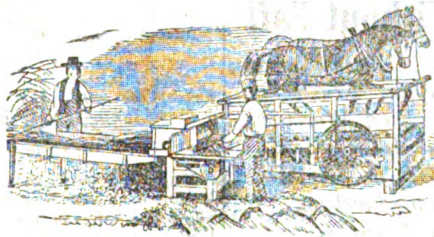
St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed of French Burr Blocks enclosed in cast iron cases, and do not require a millwright to set them up. By the steady application of Emery's two horse power, the 24 inch Mill run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and are warranted.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	\$115
with Gear, - - - - -	125
24 inch stone, with pulley - - - - -	135
with gear, - - - - -	150
30 inch stone with pulley - - - - -	175
with gear, - - - - -	200
36 inch stone, with pulley, - - - - -	225
with gear, - - - - -	250



EMERY & COMPANY'S NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND THRESHER

We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & and Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power*, and Emery's *Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pinion power*, with *Epicycloidal Teeth*. For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs Wm. M. PLANT & Co., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agent for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.

All Orders for both of the above machine should be sent to Wm. M. PLANT, & CO., St. Louis, Mo



DR. GUYSOTT'S

IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

It is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the wonderful cures performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only True and Original article.

The medicine when used according to directions,

Will Cure Without Fail

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness!!

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing the fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as 'Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.'

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer Cured by Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Rutledge, Granger county, Tenn.,
April 27, 1852.

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians in this section of the country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cokes, one of our physicians, who has seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit; for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the scrofula and cancer cured entirely well. Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Extract of a letter from an extensive merchant in Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

MR. JOHN D. PARK—*Dear Sir:* Dr. Guysott's Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr. S. B. Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been cured of very severe case of scrofula by the use of only one bottle. He had tried almost everything that the doctors had prescribed, but of no avail, as the child continued growing worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,
[signed] R. A. BEAL.

Females Read the Following,

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.

MR. BENNETT: We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed me that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharge for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause.

T. B. TRIPP & Co.

Price, \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5,
Sold by H. BLAKESLEY, south-west corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, General Agent for Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Also for sale by dealers generally.

**SAINT LOUIS
FURNITURE STORE,**



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS,
BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Seclables, Ottomans, Easy Ellsabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, wt. Marble and Mahogany tops, Bessels, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—
BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fncy Work

Finished to order in any required style.
St. Louis, March, 1853.

**HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ST. LOUIS.**

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO

APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing.

Polices issued from thirty days to six years.

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T L SALISBURY, Secretary.

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Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

GREAT SPECULATION !

2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN

ST. LOUIS COUNTY!!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the St. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about

Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible points for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior to, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Leffingwell & Elliot, Dolman & Obeur, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct

A. S MITCHELL.

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds,
GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from TEXAS.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

Comprising the following:

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,	price 25 cts. per box.
Green Mountain Ointment,	" 25 " "
Sarsaparilla Compound,	" \$100 " bottle.
Children's Panacea	" 50 " "
Eye Lotion	" 25 " "
Fever and Ague Pills	" 100 " box.
Health bitters	" 25 " bottle.
Consumptive's Balm	" 300 " "
Libby's Pile Ointment	" 100 " "
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	" 300 " "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

McCORMICK'S.

Reaping and Mowing Machine.

The undersigned, agents for Southern Illinois, would call attention to the important improvements to the Reaper for 1853, to wit: Iron beam for combined machine, which allows grass to pass over more freely—improvements in the fingers; self-adjusting arrangement for mowing, by which the beam rises and falls, and accommodates itself to inequalities of ground, which is important for mowing though unnecessary for reaping; very fine cut sickles for grass, insuring perfect performance of Mower; shortening platform and placing raker closer to his work in reaping; new and beautiful arrangement by which the machine may be raised to any desired height in five minutes time with main wheel enlarged. The Reaper and mower are warranted to perform as stated in hand-bills—Those wishing the Reaper with the improvements should lose no time in forwarding us their orders, so that the machine may be here in good season for the coming harvest.

HARVEY, WALKER & Co.

Belleville, Illinois May 1253.

HOIT'S.

I have just opened my spacious new house No. 212 Broadway, extending across to No. 191 Fourth street, and have opened an entirely new Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Including nearly every article in those departments, and also BONNETS and MILLINERY, CARPETS and Ladies' and children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which has been bought for CASH, and he will sell at as barcains as I am desirous of doing a large business at small profits. My motto is "Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY E. MARTIN.

CHAS. W. IRWIN.

State Tobacco Warehouse.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.,

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the planters and shippers of tobacco to the above House, and solicits consignments, assuring them that nothing on my part will be wanting to give entire satisfaction.

I have an open policy of insurance for the accommodation of shippers. All tobacco sent to the above House, can be covered by insurance, by stating it on the bill of lading.

The regular annual premiums will be awarded at the above House, on THURSDAY, 23d of June, 1853, for the four best hog-heads tobacco, grown in Missouri.

- For the best hhd manufacturing leaf..... \$60
- “ second best hhd manufacturing leaf..... .30
- “ best hhd shipping leaf..... .40
- “ second best hhd shipping leaf..... .20

The Judges to be disinterested persons, selected by the planters or their agents. WM. CARSON, Sup't.

DR. MCKELLOPS,



Fourth street, (opposite the Court House.)

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853.



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

MARTHA JEWETT... WM. C. JEWETT, Commander,

Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.

J. M. CLENNENN... H. W. SMITH, Commander,

Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.

KATE SWINNEY... A. C. GODDEN, Commander,

Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage hereof, and to bestow it on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.



J. H. LIGHTNER,



No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust.)

DEALER IN

STOVES,

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Bucyer, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS,

Moline, Pratts, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moline PRAIRIE BREAKERS. apr22

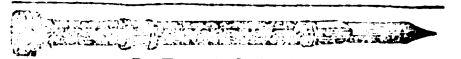
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Messrs. HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Belleville Ill.; Dr. B. McFARLAND, Hahardsville, Henderson Co. Ky.; and Dr. JOHN SMITH, Bentonville, Ark., are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1853.

No. 5.

The Valley Farmer.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.

Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 Lines, \$1; over-

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THE JUNE NUMBER OF THE VALLEY FARMER will be the most valuable number that has ever yet been published. It will contain an extra quantity of matter, and will be embellished with several interesting engravings. New subscribers can be supplied to a limited extent with the back numbers from the commencement of the year, or, if they choose to commence with the June number they may have the seven numbers to December for half the price by the year. New clubs for the last half of the year will be received, and additions made to old ones on the usual terms. Shall we not receive a large accession to our list the present month? Come, kind friends, speak a good word for us to your neighbors. We want to just double our circulation between this and the end of the year. If we can do this, we shall make calculations and preparations to present the Valley Farmer to the public in 1854 very much improved and enlarged. The extent and variety of these improvement will depend very much upon the efforts of our friends to increase our circulation during the remainder of the present year. Our list of subscribers ought to be doubled before the expiration of the present volume, and that number again doubled for the commencement of the sixth volume, to be doubled again before its close.

IOWA CITY, March 20, 1753.

To the Editor of the Valley Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I see in your paper much said about hedging, and no two stories agree. Why it is I cannot tell, but it is so. My object is to know why it takes so long to make a fence, and why so many set it so wide apart. My own opinion is they write without knowing any thing about it, or very little. Well, Mr. Editor, I commenced the business ten years ago, while Mr. Overman and many others were asleep, and have been setting some nearly every year since. I got my plants from near Boston, at a cost of \$15 per thousand, and as I was taking my old country neighbor's opinions how they should be set I set them 16 inches apart, let them grow one year, then hacked them at the ground on one side, and bent them down one way, and I hardly have a fence yet with all the care I could take. The next year I could get no plants; eight years ago I got plants at \$12 per thousand. I did not like my first plan, so I set in two rows 12 inches apart and the rows 8 inches apart. I then cut three years near the ground to make it thick and it is a good fence, but only for three years past. I followed this plan till three years ago, but not being satisfied waiting so long for a fence I set some 6 inches in one row, some 5 inches; and have let it grow up to four feet, then I cropped and that is the best fence I have growing on my farm. Two years ago I thought I could make a fence in two years by setting closer, so I set my plants 4 to 4 1-2 inches apart in one row 40 rods long, but being in latitude nearly 43 my plants killed nearly to the ground the first year and that kept me back some, but still I intend taking the wood fence away as soon as I get home, for I have wheat on one side and pasture on the other and will not turn into my pasture till the middle of June next and am satisfied I can do so, for the second winter never has killed my plants more than 12 inches down. Well, Mr. Editor, I find in No. 12, Vol. 4, 412th page a piece headed Osage Orange Hedges on Railways, the person writing that piece never has raised a hedge, but he is afraid it may choke out some of the plants. How to treat such men's writings I hardly know. I think he don't know much about Osage Orange for

hedging or he never would say choke out once, for it will grow no thicker 4 inches than it will 12 inches, and if it kills out in this country 12 inches is certainly will two feet, so let every henge planter think of this, and every thinking man who has anything to do with the Osage. As to the hedge on railroads, if planted close it will answer a fine purpose. I see many Osage advertisements since I left home, they all go in for planting closer than formerly and on the one row system, but don't say anything about the soil in the West the farmers have to plant in. I should like them to give their *experience* and not their *opinions* as they nearly all done.

Well, Mr. Editor, I expect to bring my family to the West in June next and if my practical farming is worth its room in your columns you can have it with pleasure, but my theory in farming is poor as I believe in practical nearly altogether.

Yours truly,

A FRIEND TO THE WEST.

For the Valley Farmer.

Suggestions.

MR. ABBOTT:—You may publish the following suggestions for what they are worth:

Seed Corn.—Select the heaviest and soundest ears you can find. If any of your neighbors have a better variety than yours, or raised more to the acre, you would do well to obtain from them. If you want your corn to come up quickly, and be unmolested by squirrels, crows and birds while young, then put about a bushel of corn in a tub, pour on two or three gallons of boiling water; while hot stir in a quart of tar, let it cool and soak a half or a whole day, then drain off the water and stir in enough dry ashes, or Plaster Paris, to keep the grain from sticking together. I know that corn prepared as above, will come up in four or five days and that squirrels &c. will not interrupt it.

The Valley Farmer.—Do not let the numbers be destroyed as is too frequently the case. As fast as you receive them fasten them together with tape or any thing else that will answer. At the end of the year have them substantially half bound. You will then have a neat volume filled with valuable knowledge which will always be ready to be consulted.

At any rate fasten them together. This is much better than to let the numbers go to destruction. If you take any other agricultural journal treat in the same manner.

Receipt Book.—Procure a blank book worth 75c or \$1. Enter in it from time to time such receipts, cures, suggestions, &c., as you hear well recommended. Also various other matters pertaining to agriculture, domestic economy and so on, that you may wish to remember. In the fore part have an index so that you can find any article without much trouble.

Contributions.—I want to see more original articles in the Farmer. Nearly every subscriber knows something that would interest us, and which is not generally known. Come sirs, wake up, and let us hear from more of you. But few of us farmers are critics, therefore do not be afraid to let your 'light shine.' Bad spelling and inelegant language are overlooked when something useful is communicated. Respectfully,

SOL. D. CARUTHERS.

Kinkead, Mo.

REMARKS—*Contributions.*—We respond, most heartily, to the suggestions of Mr. Caruthers. Why is it that our friends, generally, are so backward about writing? We have often invited and urged them to favor us with the productions of their pens, yet they will not write for their paper. Now one of the most common objections which our good friends tell us they hear from their neighbors, when they ask them to subscribe for the Valley Farmer, is, 'Oh, I don't want it; I know more about farming than these city folks do.' Now meet them with the assurance that all this is granted; but that the value of the Valley Farmer does not depend upon what 'them city folks know,' but upon the fact that some 500 or 1000 intelligent farmers scattered about in the Great Valley, are constantly using it as a medium to communicate to their friends and brother farmers the results of their experiences and their modes of farming, treating stock and cultivating fruit. If such an answer could be given to those objections how completely would they be put to silence. And why may it not be? We firmly believe that we have among our present list of subscribers at least 500 men fully competent to the task of writing

at least one article yearly which would be not only creditable to themselves but useful and interesting to the great body of readers of the Valley Farmer. We do not profess to know much; but we do desire to have intelligent, practical men send us the productions of their pens for publication.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND IOWA.—Our up country friends are going along famously with their railroad enterprises. Eighteen months ago we passed over the route of the road spoken of in the following extract from a family letter received a few days since. At that time the project of this road was talked of, but its construction was looked upon as a thing in the far distant future; and the idea of bridging the Father of Waters at that point had scarcely entered the head of any one, except a few chimerical geniuses who were always conjuring up some foolish notion! Well, we had some excellent chances to buy land there then which will be quadrupled in value the moment the cars commence running over the road; but we didn't buy any—and are living examples of the truth of the proverb that 'When it rains porridge some people's dishes are always up-bottomwards. But here is the extract:

'Business is better than ever before; it is gitting to be rail road lines. In a few words I will state that the Mississippi and Rock River junction Railroad [branching from the Illinois Central near its junction with the Aurora and Chicago, running nearly due west to Fulton on the Mississippi, and constituting the shortest possible connection between Chicago and the Mississippi river] is progressing finely. The leading men of the Michigan Central, the Aurora Extension, and the Illinois Central have taken \$405,000 of stock, which is \$5,000 more than half. A new Board of Directors will be chosen May 1st, when the little big men of of Whitesides will be replaced by the great big bugs of Wall street. The grading is nearly done from Fulton to the bluff, and the cars will run to Union Grove by September. In two years we shall have a direct communication to Chicago. The contract is also let to build a railroad from Lyons, Iowa [directly opposite Fulton] to Iowa City, thence to Coruncil Bluffs. The Engineers are on the route, and work will be commenced in a few days. If you should happen up this way in 18 months you will see the abutments for a bridge across the "Father of Waters," which will be 80 feet above high water.'

The Season, Crops, &c.

'Our spring,' says our cotemporary of the Brunswicker, 'like our winter deserves great praise—and is just forward enough for all utilitarian purposes. The fruit trees, peach, plum, cherry and apple are all in bloom—with the most flattering promise of an abundant fruit yield. The wheat crops, which looked so bad in the early part of the year, on account of having no snow, and which the farmers were threatening in some cases to plow up are greening and expanding under the genial weather of the last few weeks. These are great times for the agriculturist, and all hands are very busy in the fields.'

From every direction our ears are cheered with the like words of encouragement. We do not recollect when we have witnessed a more propitious spring. With enough of rain to bring forward the grass rapidly, there has been enough of dry weather to enable the farmers and gardeners to seed their grounds early, and having had no frosts to destroy the early germs, we have now a prospect of abundance of fruit and a bountiful harvest of all kinds of grain. It is also, we believe a season of unusual health throughout the country. Stimulated by high prices, plenty of money, and the great improvements going on all over the country, bringing the producers and consumers nearer together, the farmers are prosecuting their labors with joyful hearts and thankful spirits.

Now, then, is time to push forward the schemes of agricultural improvement. While all is prosperous let those who wish to have a County Agricultural Society formed, agitate the matter, let improved stock be introduced, and last but not least, induce your neighbors who has not done it to subscribe for the Valley Farmer. No farmer, as times are now, can say that he is too poor to pay a dollar or seventy-five cents for the best agricultural paper in the West, and the Mississippi Valley.

The country resident has pleasure at every season; but in none, perhaps, has he more than in the month of May. All nature seems as if enjoying the return of spring; the spirits are excited, and we feel more than usually disposed to be pleased with all around us, and as the farmer contemplates his ample fields

where soon will wave the golden grain. He should not forget Him who gives both seed time and harvest,—the early and the latter rain.

But do not neglect the garden. If you have kept up with the season your garden will have been pretty well planted by the commencement of this month, and your work will now in a great measure consist of transplanting, thinning, hoeing and weeding, which should be diligently attended to. There are many farmers who are willing to forgo the luxury of early vegetables to save the trouble of growing them, and make a practice of delaying to sow or plant anything in their gardens until late in the season, till what they consider the more important work of the farm is accomplished, and then they plow, plant, and sow every thing in the same day. They have this advantage, that their ground is in the best possible condition for working, but they deprive themselves for several weeks of refreshing salads and luxurious vegetables, which their more pains-taking neighbors are enjoying.

For the Valley Farmer.

Crystal Springs,)
St. Louis, April 25, 1853. }

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Esq.,—Sir:—I beg leave through your paper to remind the fruit growers of Missouri that the 'American Pomological Society' is collecting, through State Committees, information from the different States in the Union in relation to the progress of fruit culture, with the view of diffusing knowledge of the best fruits. Of this Society I have the honor to be a Vice President, and Chairman of the State Fruit Committee for Missouri. The second session of this Society was held last September in Philadelphia, their transactions contain many important facts to the fruit growers as the results of experience. It is made the duty of the State Committee to report to the Society, and it will give me great pleasure to receive pomological notes and observations from every part of the State, in order that the experience of Missouri, her progress her difficulties, her wants in fruit culture, may be embodied in a general report. The Spring, so far has been uncommonly fine, and there is at present every prospect of an abundant harvest of every kind of fruit in this vi-

oinity. I shall be glad to hear of the favorite fruits of Missouri, whether new or old varieties, and where practicable to receive specimens as they ripen that they may be examined by the Committee.

I observe also that it is made my duty to receive any contributions which the friends of the lamented DOWNING are disposed to make to aid in the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. It is not necessary for me to say a word for one who has done so much to promote rural art and taste, to ameliorate the fruits of America, and to stimulate Horticulture. The memory of his eminent and beautiful virtues is deep in the heart of every one who is so happy as to be acquainted with his works. I am, very respectfully yours,

THOS. ALLEN.

TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.—The terrible accident which happened last week in Boston, from the running away of a horse, frightened by the approach of a locomotive, has set inquiry to work to find out the best mode of preventing such a catastrophe in similar cases. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who has observed the mode adopted in Moscow and St. Petersburg, thinks it altogether better than Newal's new plan of the movable whistle tree, which lets the animal clear off from the vehicle, if disposed to run away. The Russian plan is as follows:

Around the horse's neck near the neck-strap, is placed a cord with a running knot. To this slip-noose is attached a pair of reins—on gentleman's horses generally of silk cord, about the size of a pipstem—which always lies thrown over the dash-board ready to be seized at once. When a horse starts and becomes unruly, the gentleman takes up this cord and tightens the horse's throat so that he cannot breathe. The most furious horse stops almost instantly, but he will not fall or kick. I have seen many such reins upon high spirited horses, even in common city droshkies.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE NEW YORK HORSE MARKET.—The weekly transactions at the New York horse market are estimated by the New York Agricultor to amount to \$60,000 or to upwards of \$3,000,000 for the year. In this calculation the sales are put at 300 horses per week, of the average value of \$200. The stables last week contained 950 horses, which is about the usual number. It is said that horses are generally 10 per cent higher than three years ago. Very few, compared with the whole number, are sold for less than \$100.

Japanese Gardeners.

The gardeners of Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum-tree, which is a great favorite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are as large as those of dabbias. Their great triumph is to bring both plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the houses in the cities. With this view, they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum and cherry trees and the vine, to a stature so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by an European; and yet these dwarf trees are covered with blossoms and leaves. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature is skillfully modeled in miniature—but it is living nature! Meylan whose work on Japan was published in Amsterdam in 1850, states that the Dutch agent of commerce at Nagasaki was offered 'a snuff box, one inch in thickness and three inches high, in which grew a fig-tree, a bamboo and a plum-tree in bloom.'

The expedition fitted out by our government to restore to this wonderful island a few of its shipwrecked mariners, will, it is hoped, enable us to obtain some further insight into its hidden mysteries than have yet been revealed to Yankee eyes. Who knows what may be the power of kindness in opening their closed ports, and soothing their savage breasts? The botanical results which must follow will be delightful.—*Western Hor. Review.*

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—A good article on that subject urges (and which we have long since endeavored to enforce) 'that the roots while out of the ground, should be moist—that they should never for a moment even become dried during the process of transplanting.' Hence a rainy day is recommended in all cases, and especially where the roots are denuded. A few experiments are given. A long screen of Arbor-vitæ were set out in a stormy week, with the sod on. Six were set aside in a tub of water—four were left exposed to a drying wind.—These four only died, out of two hundred and ten. The six, after three weeks neglect in the water, all survived. Again, fifty Norway Spruces, were set out on a moist day. One, by mistake, was left, and received a few hours of sunshine—this only died. We have succeeded well with some sorts, brought long distances, by insisting on the instant immersion of the roots in water, as soon as up—packing in wet moss, kept soaked with water—the roots plunged is soon as received, and laid in—and again mudded, and the earth well settled with water, when transplanted. Removing plenty of earth on the roots—an infallible mode, besides preserving all small fibres, keeps the roots constantly moist.—*Kachange.*

AN ACT,

To incorporate the Missouri State Agricultural Society.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a Society, to be known and designated by the name and style of the Missouri State Agricultural Society, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and by the name and style aforesaid shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts and places and in all matters whatsoever, and shall in like manner have authority, to have and use a common seal and the same at their pleasure to change and alter, and may also make, ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as shall be proper and necessary for the good government of said Society and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs, *Provided*, the said by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, shall not be contrary to the provision of this charter, nor to the laws and constitution of this State or of the United States.

§ 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the Society shall by its name and style aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding twenty acres, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said Society for the sole purpose of erecting enclosures, buildings and other improvements calculated and designed for the meeting of the Society and for an exhibition of various breeds of horses, cattle, mules and other stock, and all agricultural, mechanical and domestic manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes. And it is further enacted, that if from any cause said Society shall ever be dissolved or fail to meet within the period of five consecutive years, then the real estate, held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said real estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution and the proceeds deposited in the State Treasury, subject to the control of the General Assembly.

§ 3. An annual meeting of the members of the Society shall be held on the first Monday of October annually, at the City of Boonville.

§ 4. The fiscal, prudential and other concerns of the Society shall be under the control of a President and seven Vice Presidents, a corresponding Secretary, a recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be styled a Board of Directors, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members of said Society. The

said officers shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are duly chosen, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in said Board that may happen during their period of office.

§ 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, M. M. Marneduke, of Saline county, is hereby appointed President of this Society; James S. Rollins, of Boone county, Nathaniel Leonard, of Cooper county, Dabney C. Garth, of Randolph county, Roland Hughes of Howard county, Jas. C. Anderson of Callaway county, Camm Seay, of Osage county, Vice Presidents. James L. Milnor, of Cole county, corresponding Secretary; Joseph L. Stephens, of Cooper county, Recording Secretary, and Wm. H. Trigg, of Cooper county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the City of Boonville, and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to said Society as hereinafter specified.

§ 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of five dollars annually to the Treasurer, and such persons shall be members only for the year, for which they shall have paid the amount aforesaid.

§ 7. The members of the Society, by a majority of the votes present, shall determine in what amount, and on what subjects the funds of the Society shall be awarded as premiums at the exhibition succeeding their meeting, of which notice shall be given in some newspaper printed in the city of Boonville, and in such other papers, as the society shall determine.

§ 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars annually, for the space of four years; to be paid on or before the first day of October of each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Auditor of public accounts, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which said sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purposes, whatsoever. And it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to deposit in the Auditor's office a statement annually, of the expenditures of said Society.

§ 9. No compensation shall be allowed to any officers of this Society for their services, except to the Corresponding Secretary for his actual expenses, and to the Recording Secretary, and the amount allowed to the latter shall in no case exceed thirty dollars per annum, and no part or such compensation, shall be taken from the fund appropriated by the State.

§ 10. Society may, by a majority of the votes present at any annual meeting, prescribe

the duties of, and require bond or security from any of its officers.

§ 11. In case of the failure or inability to serve of any of the persons, mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, the Governor is hereby authorized, to appoint some suitable person or persons, to fill the vacancies thus occasioned; and the said persons herein named, or thus appointed, as above mentioned, shall not be required to pay their subscription of five dollars, before they shall have authority to act in the organization of this Society. This Act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 24th, 1853.

MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, John M. Richardson, Secretary of State, hereby certify the foregoing is a correct copy of the origin roll on file in my office of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the Missouri State Agricultural Society.'

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and the seal of said office; done at the office of the Secretary of State, in the City of Jefferson, this 21st March, 1853.

JOHN M. RICHARDSON.

From the Alton Telegraph.

Gardening and Horticulture.

Lord Bacon, the great master of human learning, in an essay upon gardening and horticultural pursuits, in his quaint, old-fashioned way, remarks, 'when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than garden finely, as if gardening were not the greater perfection.' In his estimate, Lord Bacon is correct,—the cultivation of this beautiful art is the surest indication which can be afforded of a nation's civilization and refinement. The mere luxurie of gold and jewels and architectural display, which adorn stately mansions and palaces, exhibit far less perfection of art, and a far meaner standard of morals and intellectual worth, than the elegant and innocent pleasures of floral and landscape gardening. The engrossing pursuits of artificial life grow dull and tedious, the busy marts of trade and commerce exhaust the energies, and the feverish paths of politics and ambition disgust us, but the pure and refined enjoyment of waving fields, green landscapes, and diversified flowers and shrubbery, refreshes the spirits, subdues the passions and makes buoyant and better the heart. These are pleasures which do not corrode, joys that never fade.

We are surprised that so few of our readers pay attention to the cultivation of ornamental shrubbery and the beautifying of gardens and lawns. The trouble is so small, the pleasure so great, and the effect so beautiful, that all

who have even a small patch of ground might be partakers. The cultivation of flowers is a pursuit of beauty and innocence, of amusement and instruction, and is open wide to every one. The poor man may not be able to display it upon so extended a scale as the rich one, but he may evince as delicate and refined a taste, and share equally in its pure enjoyments. In all ages it has constituted the favorite amusement of the best and highest intellects; and we ask no surer evidence of goodness of heart and refinement of feelings, however much they may be soiled by the world, than the manifestation of a taste for horticultural avocations.

In this country peculiar inducements invite the people to the cultivation of this beautiful art, as poetry, painting or sculpture. Here the face of nature is prolific and interesting, diversified and various; and she brings forth from her fruitful womb a thousand beauties and benefits unknown in other lands and latitudes. The United States comprehends within its limits every variety of soil and climate, and its vegetation as disclosed to the eye of the botanist, exhibits upon every green field, mountain slope and fruitful valley, a world of wonders, which the eastern continent has nothing to compare with. These charms of hill and dale, of prairie and woodland, set out by nature, are rapidly falling before the woodman's axe, and the onward sweep of commerce. The hammer and noise of busy multitudes are fast clearing away and settling upon 'the waste places,' and unless popular taste for gardening and horticulture comes to the rescue, the wild flowers and native shrubbery, which surrounds us, will ere long be crowded out and exterminated to make way for the monuments of civilization. A taste for ornamental shrubbery is to some extent springing up among us; and many private gardens give abundant evidence of the success of individual efforts; but still there is a wide margin for improvement and cultivation. Now above all others, is the time to enter upon the study and practice of this beautiful and classic art, peaceful and lovely in its ways—pure and uncontaminated in its joys. The spring time is open upon us, and vegetation under the influence of warm showers and genial sunshine, is budding out with more than ordinary beauty and freshness. It courts, it appeals to man for culture and attention—it will repay him back a thousand fold in assuaging grief, moderating ambition, sanctifying love and making him wiser and better and more hopeful. It has been beautifully remarked, that flowers are the poetry of earth, as stars are the poetry of Heaven. There is a sentiment and a morality in their beauty and fragrance more eloquent than the tongue of the preacher, and more fascinating than the dreams of the poet.

There is a religion too in their cultivation, refreshing and purifying to the spirit. It raises the heart of man from the objects of temporary interest and places it on those of eternal hope.

THE LARGEST GYPSUM FIELD IN THE WORLD.—George G. Shumard, of this city, in his speech on Monday evening last, before the railroad committee, stated that the largest Gypsum field in the world, lies about 300 miles west of this place, in the plains, explored by Captain Marey last year, extending over an area of 300 miles north and south, east and west. The strata in some places is 20 feet thick, of the purest kind, white and in some instances transparent. He said, that there is a sufficient quantity of it to supply the whole world, and would employ a railroad in its transportation one hundred years. Gypsum, when burnt, becomes what is known by the name of Plaster of Paris—a very valuable article. Dr. Shumard was with Capt. Marey last year, in exploring the head waters of Red River, acting in the capacity of physician and geologist. The railroad to the Pacific, through from the Mississippi by Fort Smith and Albuquerque, will pass immediately through this great field of Gypsum. One important item in favor of the Fort Smith route. A few more of the same sort will be mentioned in due time, and we hope the public will take due notice thereof.—*Fort Smith Herald.*

ASPARAGUS.—Next to green peas, asparagus is the most generally admired garden esculent raised. Every farmer should have a bed of it, to supply the wants of his own family, it being a very easily propagated vegetable, and one that is almost certain to do well in any soil possessing the attributes of fruitfulness and natural warmth. Mr. Pond, the celebrated horticulturist, gives the following directions for its cultivation:

In the month of April, or when the frost is fairly out of the ground, select a spot sufficiently large to plant the number of roots intended. If the plantation is to be large, and intended to supply the market, the ground should be plowed to a good depth; if for a common kitchen garden, it should be trenched to the depth of fourteen inches. Make the surface of the bed level; after this is performed, proceed to mark places, to dig trenches for your roots: they should be two and a half feet apart; then turn the soil out, 12 inches wide and 12 inches deep, laying it up in ridges between the trenches. After this is done, throw in four or five inches of manure; level it, and add about one inch of soil on the surface, scraped from the sides of the trenches; level this also, and all is ready for planting.

The roots taken from the old bed are better

to propagate than the seed, as they produce sooner, and require much less care and trouble in cultivation. The plan I have pursued is the following: In autumn I dig my trenches either in green sward land, or that which has been cultivated—making the trenches eighteen inches deep by twenty-four wide, and filling them within six inches of the top with good old manure or compost. On the top of this I place four inches of garden mould, and plant my roots or slips six inches apart, covering them with two inches of soil which has been previously saturated with house ley, or salt.

A sprinkling of salt is given early in the morning, and repeated at intervals of a fortnight throughout the season. Salt is an indispensable agent in the cultivation of asparagus, which is a saline marine plant, and cannot be brought to perfection without it. An occasional dressing of chip manure or compost, formed of pond manure and forest scrapings, is highly advantageous. If the beds become weedy, pour on pickle. It will destroy the weeds and grasses, without injuring the asparagus. All blanching of the spires, I consider injurious: they are thereby rendered more tender, it is true, but not sweet.

MISSOURI MINERALS.—There are now lying at our office door two huge blocks of iron ore from the Pilot Knob. They weigh about six thousand pounds each, and have been prepared and forwarded by the company working the Pilot Knob iron works, for the exhibition at the World's Fair in New York. They are curiosities in their way. It is probable that few persons have ever seen such a mass of metal, (about eighty per cent.) in one body, and we believe there is not a mine or deposit of iron ore in the world that can equal these specimens. Yet they are but drops in the ocean—they are but pin heads to the immense mass of ore at the Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mountain. They are curiosities of themselves, but those who have seen the immense mass at the Knob well know how short they fall, in size or weight, of the numerous massive blocks there. One of the specimens is of the character of ore from which iron and common castings are made. The other is a specimen of ore, now extensively shipped to various quarters, in its primitive form for the purpose of being manufactured into steel. Tests, made not only in this country but in England, show that as good, if not a better, article of steel can be made from it than any other ore yet discovered, and at less expense.—*St. Louis Republican*, 6th.

AGRICULTURAL PROFESSORSHIP.—A Professorship for the benefit of those who intend to become farmers is about to be established at the Literary Institution at Fairfax, Vt. There

will be an effort made to endow this Professorship with the sum of \$20,000, and to make its benefits available by the practical farmers of the vicinity. To this end instructions will be given in those branches of Natural Science connected with Agriculture, lectures will be delivered and apparatus will be furnished for experiment.

The Albany Evening Journal gives an account of a most wonderful cow, owned by a lady in that vicinity:—From November 11th to February 18th, last past, there was made from her milk *one hundred and three pounds of butter*, although to keep her calf well fed, the milk was skimmed before all the cream which would have risen had time to do so. In this way it is thought that one pound of butter per week was lost—making the fair yield 117 pounds. Her feed most of the time consisted of the gleanings of a pure pasture, and four quarts of buckwheat bran a day. Her value is thus stated:—117 pounds of butter, \$29, 25; 1,432 quarts skimmed and butter milk, \$28 65—total, \$57 86 in 100 days!

Never, 'since the flood,' the farmers say, was there a better prospect for all kinds of fruit, and for good crops than the present time. The soil as it is turned up by the plow is as mellow as an apple, and so well pulverized that a harrow is hardly necessary for Hemp or any other kind of seed. Our fine soil differs in that respect with any other with which we have been acquainted. The best Kentucky lands, we are told, will clod, but it is not common here where the ground is anything like dry. If present prospects are not overturned by heavy and continued rains, or heavy frosts, the year 1853 will be one of plenty in this part of Missouri, and this fall will be the best time for persons to move to the country that has been for many years. The great improvements in building, fencing and general preparations for comfort and convenience which are going on in the country are evidences that our people begin to appreciate the value of their lands and their homes.—[Lex. Clay Co. Trib.]

MANNY'S REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.—

We received, but too late for insertion in our advertising department, the following advertisement, which we insert this month in the body of the work for the reason that the advertisers are anxious to have it before the people at as early a day as possible. We have heretofore often spoken of Manny's machines and their success at the great Geneva trials, and at other places. The farmers of Missouri will do well to give them a trial:

S. N. & W. H. PURSE, MANUFACTURERS OF MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE NORTHERN ILLINOIS REAPER & MOWER; First Premium Machine for 1853.

Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for Mowing, and the second for Reaping at the N. Y. State Fair, in the great trial at Geneva, N. Y., in July. In competition with ELEVEN other machines—awarded a silver medal at the Ohio State Fair for the best Reaper and Mower;—and received the highest award at the Vermont and Michigan State Fairs for the best reaping and mowing machine.

The true merit of this Machine has given it a great triumph over all others, and being a perfect combination of Reaper and Mower, it comes to the Farmer with a double value, and it is clearly demonstrated to be THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION OF REAPER AND MOWER.

As a Mower it is as simple and perfect as though constructed expressly for mowing, and as a reaper, it is as simple and perfect as if constructed for reaping only; the only change in the one plan to the other is to remove or insert a loose rib-stone.

MACHINES warranted to cut all kinds of grain as well as can be done with the Cradle, and to cut all kinds of grass as well as can be done with the scythe, and to cut flax and miller also to gather clover, timothy and flax seeds, and to be well bunt, and of good materials. This machine will cut from ten to fifteen acres per day with two horses, and one person to tend it, when mowing; and two persons when reaping. The cutting apparatus is made perfect with my DOUBLE EDGE DICKLE, and double guards, as fully tested for the last two years, and it is constructed with a joint, so as to adjust itself to uneven ground, and by a lever at the driver's seat, it can be raised or lowered when mowing, to cut from one inch up to two feet from the ground. All side draft against the team is entirely avoided. Over 200 of these machines were in use the past season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction. Price of Machines, where made—\$125 each, or half cash and half credit—\$135. All orders addressed to the undersigned (who have purchased the right of this State) will meet with prompt attention.

S. N. & W. H. PURSE, Ashley, Pike Co., Mo.

MANNY'S MOWER.—Manny's Northern Illinois Mower was next tried, and did its work in beautiful style, fully equaling if not exceeding Ketchum's, cutting a swath over five feet in width. The general opinion was that it was quite easy draught to the horses, but this point could be determined satisfactorily only by the dynamometer, which the committee carefully applied to each machine, the result of which will be embodied in their report. This mower possessed the decided advantage of admitting a quick and easy elevation of the cutting blades, (situated midway between the forward and hind wheel) on approaching any obstruction.—Manny's Illinois Reaper, a slight modification of his Mower, which cut so well upon the meadow, succeeded as well as a reaper.—[Alb. Cultivat.]

THE FAIR.—We notice that Mr. J. H. Manny, of Illinois, has received the highest premium on his machine as a mower, and the second prize as a reaper. This machine was tried in competition with eleven others, (including the celebrated McCormick and Hussey reapers,) at the great trial at Geneva in July, and before a committee of the State Society. The awards to Mr. Manny's machine, give it a certain triumph over the great World's Fair reapers, and all other implements of the kind. We saw Manny's machine at work a few weeks since near this place, and with which we were highly pleased, and believe it to be fully deserving of all the honors it has received, and had it as one of the most useful improvements of the age.—[Amsterdam Intelligencer.]

MANNY'S MOWER AND REAPER.—At a recent trial at Hoosick Falls, this machine worked in a most satisfactory manner, both in light and heavy grass, and in grain that was too much blighted as to be easily gathered by hand cutting, both as closely and evenly as could be done by the most expert user of the scythe and cradle, and with a rapidity that won the admiration of the numerous farmers assembled to witness the trial.—[Washington County Post.]

The Great Basin.

From an address lately delivered at St. Louis, by Josiah Dent, we clip the following remarks on the area and fertility of the Mississippi Valley, the great corn bin of North America—a region of fertility and progress, that will yet boast of cities whose magnitude will reduce London and Paris to the condition of suburbs. The area of the Mississippi Valley, according to Mr. Dent, is not less than 1,500,000 square miles, more than one-fourth of the entire continent. And such is its general fertility, its freedom from great mountain ranges, or other natural obstacles to its occupation for industrial purposes, that it is probably capable of sustaining as dense a population as now inhabits any considerable portion of the globe. The swamps and low lands along the rivers are all susceptible of drainage, and will be drained and cultivated, as surely as were those of the lower Nile, which for centuries resisted the civilization of ancient Egypt. The wants of an increasing population, and the utilitarian enterprise which distinguishes the present age, will very soon accomplish this result. And even the 'American Desert,' as we have seen, is by no means as sterile as has been generally supposed. Already the population of the States and Territories within this valley, which 50 years ago did not exceed 50,000, has increased to about 12,000,000, or one half of the population of the Union. Were they as densely inhabited as the average of entire Europe, the population would be 106,000,000; as Massachusetts 190,000,000, as Belgium, 571,000,000; as ancient Egypt 682,000,000, or more than two thirds of the present population of the earth. The improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, which modern science has developed, have so cheapened and multiplied useful production and the facilities of commerce, that it is difficult, in the present age, to set limits to population as respects its ratio to the superficies of the earth.

With our means of rapid intercommunication, with our improved plows, easy laws, low taxes, corn planters, and reaping machines, we hazard little in saying that the Mississippi Valley is capable of sustaining a larger number of inhabitants, to the square mile, than any portion of the earth's surface that has yet been seeded down with men, women, and industry. The present population, as we have already said, amounts to 12,000,000. To supply the wants of this population, keeps in constant activity an hundred railroads, a thousand miles of lakes, and a river navigation twenty times as great as the distance between London and St. Petersburg. If these twelve millions of inhabitants give employment to all the accessories of commerce, what shall accommodate the vast business which shall flow

from that valley, when its population becomes as that with which Pharaoh pursued Moses when the Israelites set out on the exodus for the Promised Land? Let us pause and reflect.

Progressive Farming.

It is gratifying to notice each returning spring, an increasing interest on the part of our farmers in scientific agriculture. Formerly they were content with the old roots, seeds and grain to which they had been accustomed all their lives. Latterly we find them seeking far and near, the choicest seed for sowing and planting.

In fruits, too they are making great advancement. Every day or two our dealers are thronged with purchasers from the prairies. It is now universally understood that a good orchard of apples, peaches, pears, &c., is a source of great profit. A crop of fruit may be marketed at a trifling cost, and its production is attended with more pleasure and less hard work than any other product. All about this region we see nurseries setting out, and experience shows, that taking all things into account, there is no better country in the world for the cultivation of fruit trees.

In cattle, horses and sheep our farmers are equally solicitous to secure the best breeds. Every year makes its mark in this department. All Illinois wants is a perfection of its qualities of stock, a matter which has been too much neglected. If the present awakened interest continues, Illinois will soon surpass every other grazing country in America. We daily hear of importations of the choicest blooded animals, which are distributed thro' different portions of the State.

The introduction of improved farming implements and labor saving machines is also equally noticeable. Threshing machines, reapers, horse rakes, straw and fodder cutters, winnowing mills, corn shellers, seed drills, &c., &c. find an unbounded market in this State. Our farmers see at a glance that this smooth prairie country, without a stone or a stump dotting its surface, is better adapted than any other to the application of a vast majority of those implements. Hence there is and must be a greater demand for them here than elsewhere.

These facts are exceedingly gratifying, since we must as a people depend upon agriculture for our wealth, prosperity and progress.—*Springfield Register.*

SWOLLEN MOUTH—is a malady which often attacks whole flocks of sheep, and becomes quite fatal. Mr. Morrell states that he had the disease in his flock and cured it immediately by smearing the diseased lips with tar.—*Wool Grower.*

St. Louis County Agricultural Society.

An adjourned meeting of the St. Louis County Agricultural Society was held in the Weld Building, in St. Louis, April 11, the President in the chair.

The President distributed several kinds of Farm and Garden seeds among the members present, which were sent him from the Patent Office at Washington.

On recommendation of the Board of Managers it was

Resolved, That the first Fair of the St. Louis County Agricultural Society be held next October, to commence on the third Wednesday of the month, and last for three days.

Resolved, That the Farmers, Gardeners and Mechanics be invited to prepare their stock, fruit and agricultural implements for exhibition at that time.

Resolved, That when this Society adjourn it adjourn to meet at the Prairie House, at such time as shall suit the convenience of Hon. Edward Bates to deliver an address before the Society, at which time and place the owners of breeding animals in the county be requested to exhibit the same.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Hunt, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. SKINKER, Pres.

WM. M. PLANT, Sec.

For the Valley Farmer.

Growth of the Cotton Wood.

The rapidity of growth of the Cotton Wood tree is astonishing. There is a tree in Carroll county, which the owner says is not more than 13 years old, and he thinks but 12, which is now about two feet in diameter. A friend informs us, that he measured one in Whiteside county which was over 50 inches in circumference a foot and a half from the ground, which the owner asserted was but 5 or 6 years old. Col. Fremont, we think, calls the Cotton Wood the tree of the desert, as he found it flourishing in all situations. It is valued by steamboats for wood, and is said to make fair fine boards, and excellent blacksmith's coal. The two trees mentioned above probably show more than ordinary rapidity of growth, as they

were isolated, standing in very rich ground that has been constantly tilled. Our friend says, 'I know of a field of 8 or 10 acres of them, which are 7 or 8 years old, and where they are not too thick, are near a foot through and the whole field has quite a forest-like appearance.' We would suggest to those living on our open prairies the experiment of cultivating this tree. Will it grow readily from the shoot, like the willow?

I cut the above from the *Galena Gazette*. I have often noticed trees standing in favorable situations, which almost grew out of one's knowledge in a few seasons. A Cotton Wood tree in my door-yard last summer sent out a shoot eight feet six inches long, and three and a half inches in circumference.

I have a black Locust grove near my house, three years old, in which the trees are from 16 to 19 feet high, and from 8 to 9 1-2 inches in circumference. The grove forms quite a wind breaker; the 'birds of the air lodge in the branches thereof,' and besides it is so dense that the chickens seek there a covert from the hawks. To me it looks strange that a family will live, or rather stay, on an open prairie for years without a tree about their dwelling, exposed to the bleak winds of winter, when so little labor would make a pleasant grove which would add much to their comfort.

ROCK RIVER.

Is it All Superstition?

The children of this generation are wiser to a certainty, than the men and women of the generations which have immediately preceded them. For instance, see how rapidly we are jumping backwards over the 'dark ages' of the last one or two hundred years to the enlightened period when the worthy inhabitants of Salem and all along shore, hung, burned and drowned the witches. Our 'rappers' and 'mediums' of the present day are not a whit behind the witches of those days; indeed, we think they are a little ahead; and we may look confidently for 'the good time coming,' when learning and experience, judgment, skill and discretion, will be cast aside as obsolete ideas, and all transactions of business or pleasure will be conducted according to the directions of the spirits. How convenient it will be! Does a merchant

need of all the labor of taking account of what he has, making memorandums of what he has not, visiting the market, wish to replenish his stock of goods? No spending days in examining, pricing and comparing. He has but to place a pen, ink and paper before a medium, and forthwith he has full directions not only what to buy, but where to buy it. Are you sick? No need to send for a doctor, the spirits will tell you what you need, and if you follow their directions you will be sure to get well—or die after it.

The belief in the influence of the moon on vegetation has been long registered as a superstition, and many a time has the expression 'planting in the moon' been used in derision of all attempts to maintain that the moon does have a very important influence in the natural world. But there always have been and still are many well informed persons who firmly believe in this influence, and adduce very stubborn facts in favor of it. A friend placed on our table a few weeks since an article cut from an eastern paper on this subject, which accidentally was mislaid. We are sorry for it, because we designed publishing it.

In the last Report for the Patent Office we find an interesting paper on Well digging, which we publish; and which is the subject we intended to write upon when we commenced this article. The writer as will be seen assumes that what is usually termed divining or conjuring for water, or finding out with a willow twig where to dig for water, is justly entitled to be termed a science, as it is founded upon philosophical principles. We have seen many alleged applications of this science (if science it is) during our residence in the West. In every instance, we believe, water has been found, at a greater or less depth; but could it not have been found without the divining rod? There may be something in it, and we recollect an incident which came to our knowledge many years ago, in a section of country where water conjuring had not been heard of, which seems to have a bearing on it. We were but a boy at the time; but we recollect the circumstances very

well. We do not know how it came to pass, but know that a very general impression prevailed that a certain field contained a deposit of mineral—silver or lead; and it was said that a stranger had examined it by the very means described by the writer in the Patent Office paper, and had pointed out the exact locality of the deposit. The work of digging was commenced and regularly prosecuted until at the depth of a few feet, a spring of living water was reached which was so abundant as to put a stop to all further search for the precious treasures. The water was the best in the vicinity and in a location where it was not supposed that water could be obtained except by digging to a great depth.

From the Patent Office Report for 1852.

Well Digging.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., Jan. 1, '52.

Dear Sir: Your Agricultural Circular was duly received, but I have been unable to take the necessary time to reply until now; and even now I must confine my remarks to but one topic—that is, *well-digging*. There is, however, no one subject of more importance to the farmer who has not living, running water on the surface; and no part of the operation is of more intrinsic importance than that of ascertaining where to dig, which will be the chief topic of consideration in this communication.

I am aware of the difficulty of convincing some men that things may be *facts*, which they cannot understand the why and wherefore of, or comprehend the reason for. And I know as well that the same skepticism would exist as to their own existence, and as to a thousand other facts, the reason for which we do not comprehend any better, or more clearly, than that in reference to finding water under ground; but because they are common, and of every-day occurrence, we never think of the why and wherefore of their existence. They are matters of fact, and we should be regarded as candidates for some lunatic asylum if we questioned them.

True philosophy does not inquire for the *reasons* for a thing before it admits the fact of its existence, but ascertains first if it be a fact; and if it is so, then to inquire after the reasons for it. This will be the course pursued in this essay. That water runs in veins in the earth is a fact now so universally admitted, or rather known, that no one pretends to doubt it; and it is equally well known that if, in digging a well, the digger hits upon the

vein, he gets good spring or living water.—But the question is, how are we to ascertain where to dig in order to strike this vein? or is it a fact that some men, and even women, can tell, by any means, where water can thus be found? It will be admitted that, if it is so, it is of more importance to any dry or springless portion of the country than turnpikes, plank, or railroads; for what is the soil worth without living water? It will also be admitted that, if Nature or Nature's God has provided an ample supply of so useful and necessary an element as water, running in all directions in the bowels of the earth, the work would be incomplete, and man and beast might suffer, or a great portion of the earth must be left a barren waste, unless the same goodness which provided the supply also provided means by which its location could be ascertained with more certainty than by haphazard digging.—This I take to be reasonable; and if so, reason favors the probability of such a provision. The first point to establish is the fact that some men can direct the well-digger where to strike the vein; and then, secondly, to show the law of nature by which this is done. As to the first point, it must be established by facts in the mouths of competent witnesses. It is done by what is now scientifically called *Bletonism*, which is defined by Webster to be 'the faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one *Bleton*, of France, who possessed this faculty.' Some call it *divining*, or raising the *divining rod*; some, *water philosophy*; and others, 'water witchery.'

The most ordinary instrument used is a fork, of peach, hazel, or willow, of the last year's growth, so as to be small, slim, and full of sap. The tip ends are placed horizontally in the hands, the pulms of which are upward; this brings the fork upward in the shape of an inverted V—thus, Δ ; and in the hands of those with whom it will work—for it does not work with every one—this fork-end is attracted by the water, if living spring-water, under ground, but not by dead or standing stagnant water; nor by what is called *seep water*. It is also attracted by silver, iron, or other metals which attract the electric fluid; for electricity is the secret of the matter, after all.—But to the facts:

In 1812 I settled on a springless farm in Ohio, expecting to obtain water by digging a well. A neighbor of mine, who had on an adjoining farm obtained good water only fourteen feet from the surface of the ground, by means of this *Bletonism*, urged me to try the same means. But being of the class who could not, or rather would not, believe in what I could not comprehend, I declined resorting to what, to me, as to others, appeared to be con-

sumate nonsense, and I spent my leisure time in the dry time of *three years* in digging, but found no water. At length, despairing of finding water in this way, and having a curiosity to test this new science, I invited a 'water philosopher' to try his skill for me. It is proper to observe that this man was an independent Farmer, a man of intelligence and high moral worth; and as he performed in this matter without fee or reward, I had no possible ground for suspecting any design of humbuggery on his part. And further, he told me that he knew no more of the reason, the why or wherefore, it worked in his hands, while it not in those of others, than I did. By mere accident he discovered that he was 'one of 'em,' and discovering this, he experimented until he discovered this fact—that the rod would be attracted at an angle of 45° , and that from the point at which the attraction commenced to where the attraction was perpendicular, would indicate the depth to dig to reach water.

All this, however—his high character and his explanations—did not remove my doubts. He prepared his peach twig fork, and I placed him over a well which I had dug, and was at this time full of surface or seep water; wishing, if possible, not to loose the labor thus expended. But this seep water had no effect whatever on the rod. The operator then travelled slowly, I keeping my eye upon the rod and his hands, to see if the turning of the rod was not from the motion of his own hands. At length the butt or fork end of the rod went down; the operator holding his hands upon the rod so tightly, to prevent its slipping, that they turned purple, and I could plainly see that the twig ends of the rod did not slip or turn round in his hand, but that the twigs actually twisted so that the bark broke and gave way. When I saw this I gave it up. What I saw with my own eyes, and that too, against strong prejudices, I could not doubt. He selected the point where the dip of the rod was the strongest, and measured the depth by the 45° rule, and I stuck the stake to dig by; and in the ensuing autumn when all was dry, I dug, and found the depth, quantity and quality of the water just as he had told me. With such facts before me I could no longer disbelieve, because I had not then ascertained the reasons for it, or the law of nature by which such events were brought about. Shortly after this I saw a statement in the public prints—taken, I believe, from the *Cultivator*, of New York, over the signature of a respectable Quaker of that State—to the following effect: A friend of his called upon him, and, among other things, his farm, its beauty and high state of cultivation, came up as a topic of conversation, and the owner observed that he

would sell it at half its value, because there was no living or spring water on it. His friend inquired, 'Why don't thee dig?' 'I have,' was the reply, 'dug several wells, some of them ninety feet deep, and got nothing but seep water, which is not good.' 'But,' continued his friend, 'why don't thee get a water philosopher to tell thee where to dig?' 'Because I do not believe in such nonsense; I won't believe in anything of the kind for which I can see no good reason, and there is no reason why such a rod will work in one man's hands and not in another's.' But his friend was not to be put off with so stale an argument. 'But thou mayest believe it whether thou canst comprehend it or not, for I have proved it and know it to be true; and if thou wilt get a good philosopher, one who has been proved, and dig where he tells thee, if thou dost not find water I will pay thee all thy expenses.' His friend was so urgent, and withal so liberal, he could do no less in courtesy than try it. He did so, and the operator fixed upon a site near the corner of his house, on the side towards the barn, from which the barn-yard could be easily supplied, and fixed upon twenty feet as the depth to dig. He paid the man his dollar and told him, 'I have called for thee and I will pay thy charges; but I do not believe a word thou sayest, for here and there within a few feet of the place thou hast fixed upon, I have dug ninety feet and found no such spring as thou tellest of; but if I do find it as thou sayest, I will give thee fifty dollars.' The result was, he dug, found water as told, paid the man his fifty dollars, got him to select several other sites on the farm for wells for stock, and published his discovery for the benefit of his fellow-men who might be in like ignorance and prejudice, and as much to their own damage as his was to him.

Some thirty years since, a tract upon this subject, from the pen of the celebrated Adam Clark, fell into my hands, from which, as well as I can recollect, I gathered the following facts: The Doctor, as a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, was stationed in the Guernsey Islands, in the British channel, the inhabitants of which were originally French but now under British rule. He soon discovered that good water was almost a paramount object.—Cisterns had been resorted to, but their supply depended upon the amount of rain, of which, in some seasons, there was a scarcity, and consequent distress among the inhabitants followed.

Now, if there was a place on earth or in the sea where this science was needed, it was here; and if it was humbuggery, this, above most places, was the place to palm it off, and the anxiety of the people to obtain a supply of good water would induce them to forego a few failures before they would give up the pursuit.

The Doctor found things in this situation, and among the members of his flock a man who pretended to, or rather did, tell people where to dig for and obtain good water. But this was too much for the Doctor; he could or would believe in no such humbuggery, and he cited the member to trial for attempting to humbug, or impose upon, the people, which he would not allow.

Upon the trial, the accused proved by several respectable witnesses that he had told them where to dig; that they had done so, and found water as he had predicted. Still the Doctor was not satisfied but that there might be some mistake or accident, if there were no imposition; and the accused should select a spot to dig in his presence, that he might test the matter in person. This was done, and the water found. But lest this might have been an accident, he would have it tried over. It was tried, and again proved true. The Doctor could hold out no longer, and lay claim to the character of a reasonable man. The fact that such things were done by some, and could not be done by others, was established beyond the possibility of a doubt, and as a true philosopher he set about the inquiry as to the reason for such a phenomenon. But not discovering any law of nature therefor, he concluded that it must be a special gift of God to some, for the benefit of the human race.

These events occurred over fifty—say sixty—years ago, when philosophy was less advanced than at present. They happened, also, near the French coast, and among a people of the same language, and in communication with France; and possibly this profession went from Guernsey to France; where, being established as a fact, the acute philosophy of France was brought to bear upon it, as to the reason of, and for it, which resulted in the discovery of the agency of the electric fluid in the matter; and the whole is resolved into an established law of nature, though but recently discovered and understood.

A gentleman in the North has been examining the subject for many years, and has tried a great variety of experiments, which show that all the phenomena of the rod are governed by the laws of electricity. He tested the rod by the electric machine. When the rod is brought near the positive pole, it is attracted towards it; but if brought towards the negative pole, it is repelled. A silk handkerchief placed between the rod and the water, or the conductor, breaks the connexion, and there is no electric attraction made upon the rod: remove the handkerchief, and the rod is instantly drawn down. All his experiments resulted in this explanation of the phenomena.' The Rev. Mr. Avery, of Holden, some years since, made similar experiments, and

came to the same conclusions. The subject has been thoroughly investigated, and with the same results. In almost every place there are those in whose hands the rod will operate, and men of high intellectual moral worth, and far above deception or trick, are found among them.

The law which governs in this matter is thus explained :

1. That wonderful fluid called electricity is distributed throughout the whole earth, but some bodies generate or imbibe more of it than others. Those that contain more than their natural proportion are said to be *positively*, and those which contain less to be *negatively* charged.

2. One of the established laws of electricity is found in the fact that two bodies, both *positively* or both *negatively* charged, invariably repel each other; while if one is *positively*, and the other *negatively* charged, they uniformly attract each other.

3. It is well known that the best subterranean conductors are beds of ore or native metals, and veins of water. It is their nature to extract the latent fluid from surrounding objects, and absorb it themselves; hence where these exist, there will be the most electricity.

4. In general, the human body is also a good conductor, but there are some exceptions. Some men usually generate or imbibe the negative and positive in such equal quantities as to maintain an equilibrium in their systems: the rod in the hands of such will not be sensibly affected; others are surcharged, and have more than their share, and produce positive electricity. Such it is said, if they have black hair, will, if rubbed in cold weather, emit sparks.

5. An individual containing a very small amount of electricity, or who is highly negatively charged, (and only such can operate,) if he takes the rod in his hands and passes over a surface beneath which there is a stream of water, or a stratum of ore, by the unchanging laws of nature, the rod *must* be affected; and, consequently, a sensation will be produced in him who holds it. The person making the experiment is highly negatively charged—that is, has but little of the fluid in him: the water beneath his feet has absorbed the electricity of the adjacent bodies in the earth: the elastic twig in his hands forms a part of the connexion between the positive and negative poles; and two bodies, the one positively, and the other negatively charged, by a law of nature, always attract each other; and, under such circumstances, most unquestionably the twig will be attracted downward towards the water, and the operator will *feel* it as well as see it.

6. If the experiment is positively charged, like the water below, his system having produced or imbibed a large portion of the latent

fluid by the law already referred to, there will be a repulsion: the twig, instead of bending downward towards the water, will bend backward towards himself, and the result will be equally perceptible.

A recent extract from a French paper gives the description of a man, of high moral and intellectual standing, who is so sensitive to electrical influence that he can tell without a rod or anything in his hands where the veins of water are by the same sensation produced upon the throat as he passes over the earth. The sensation is similar to that felt from a galvanic battery.

The reader may inquire how we are to know whether the attraction is from water or from ore of some kind? The answer, as to most countries is, that the geological character of the ground will generally determine the point. That, however, will not answer in the lead mines of this region. Here the surface presents so different a soil from that of other mineral countries that no law of *the books* can apply to us. One thing is certain; if it should prove to be mineral, it would probably be valuable; so that nothing would be lost by the experiment. But in some scores of trials for water in this mineral region, by means of the rod, not one, to my knowledge, has failed, or lead to mineral instead of water.

There are numbers of miners among us who depend on the rod to find crevices in the rock under the clay surface. They seek for crevices because lead ore is usually found in them, though there may be, and are, many crevices in which there are no minerals. My observation in this matter leads to the conclusion that a vein of water has stronger attraction for the rod than any of the ores, excepting silver and iron, and that they must exist in considerable quantities to attract equally with water; so that, if the operator should happen to hit on ore, instead of water, there would be no loss. To what depth the electric fluid will attract I am not advised. I have known water to be found in this way from ten to forty feet under the surface, and my impression is that it will reach to a greater depth—possibly to seventy feet.

It is hardly necessary to point out the advantages of this science to the farmer, or its value to every springless farm. The farmer wishing to build, and to have water convenient, will first discover the vein of water, and dig his well. The operator can be tested or proved before the positive pole, or any electric machine, or by having previously found water, he will save time and money lost in haphazard digging, and will add greatly to the comfort of a family to have water at hand; and to make this certain let the water be first discovered, the well dug, and the house then built to suit the situation. ogle

Man and Horse.

When a horse does little work, we give him less attention—when not worked at all, we know that mischief will result, unless he is well exercised. When a horse is hard worked we know it to be impolite to load its stomach while suffering from fatigue. When a horse comes in from a journey, a groom knows that its health depends on its skin being freed from the dust and perspiration, and also that the animal cannot be comfortable unless cleansed once a day. If its food does not agree with it, the groom varies it in quality or quantity or both. No sensible owner lets his horse drink while in violent perspiration, nor do more than rinse its mouth, but will let it drink its fill about an hour before its meals, neither allowing it to load its stomach with liquid either at meals or when hard work is immediately to follow:

This is all sound physiological treatment, drawn from a watchful observation of the effects of a regulated diet and regimen on the health and capabilities of the animal. How differently man acts to himself. When he is streaming with perspiration, and giving orders for careful attention to his horse, he will walk into a refreshment or even an ice-cream! His diet is regulated by his tastes and cravings; the quantities vary not with his exertion or labor, but with his palatability.—His meals consist of dishes proportionate to the length of his purse. The times of eating depend on business, fashion, or anything but his physical wants. His drink also is taken according to the society he mixes with, and quantity or quality vary only with his palate and means! Those who work least generally fare the richest. The skin of a horse must be kept clean or disease ensues; but the horse's master is heedless of this, and when visited by disease, wonders how it happened! Surely man is the most inconsistent animal on earth!

N. Y. Farmer.

Tomato or Love Apple.

This vegetable has not been in common use more than a quarter of a century. When first tasted of it is disagreeable to the palate, but if its use is continued it never fails to become one of the most delightful and refreshing articles of food that ever passed mortal lips.—One must learn to love it, and, when he has learned, he loves it dearly. Hence the French call it *pomme d'amour*, or love apple.

The tomato was so disagreeable in the early years of its introduction, it was supposed, by many, that it never would receive a permanent place in our list of culinary vegetables. In 1833, the only seed store in Boston was tho't to be doing a remarkable business if it sold one pound of tomato seed a year. Last year

there were over one thousand pounds sold at the various seed stores in that city.

This remarkable increase in the cultivation of the tomato evinces the rapid progress it has made in public estimation, and is the commentary that can be made on its valuable qualities. Physicians, with one accord, ascribe to it uncommon medicinal qualities as a summer vegetable, and for all bilious complaints. It is unquestionably the most healthy production of our kitchen garden.

The tomato is productive, one single plant producing, often, one half a bushel of fruit. It keeps bearing until the frost cuts it off.—The tomato is of easy culture, costing not more to produce and harvest than turnips cost.

Cows and Calves.

In some districts it may be best economy to cut the throats of calves as soon as they are born, the milk being more valuable converted into cheese and butter than into veal. Such however is not the case when veal sells as it does here, at from five to eight cents per pound unless fresh butter commands an unusually high price. The relative prices of the veal and butter determine the advantage of one or the other of the courses, and any intelligent farmer can easily calculate which is best economy for him.

In fattening calves for the butcher, they should be suckled regularly, have as much milk as they can take, after they are ten days old; they should be *tyed up* in a dark, clean stable, and have a little fresh clean straw given them every day. Much depends on their being kept clean and quiet. If they are kept clean they will not be troubled with lice. If they should be, give them a little sulphur, it will both purify the blood and rid them of the lice. In suckling them, let the strap remain round their necks and take them away from the cow as soon as they have had their fill, and *do not let them run about*. The rate of increase of a calf depends a good deal on the breed, and on the food of the mother; when a calf is more than six weeks old it seldom gets as much milk as it would take, unless the cow be very well kept. As a general thing, therefore, it is not profitable to keep fattening calves after they are six weeks old.

For rearing calves, of course, a different treatment is necessary. You must have an eye to *health and the development of muscle*, and not, as in the other case, to the accumulation of fat. They should be allowed more light and exercise. If fed by hand, after the first two or three weeks a little fresh skim milk and linseed tea might economically be substituted for a part of the fresh milk. A dairyman will be paid for a little extra feed and care to his cows in the spring. It often

happens that cows are very costive a week or two preceding and following parturition. A feed of *mangel wurtzel*, or two pounds of oil cake per day, will be found of great advantage in such a case. The increase of milk will pay for the oil-cake, while the increased health and strength of the cow will be pure gain and will tell well in the milk pail during the summer.

We need scarcely say that it is very important that a cow be *milked clean* at all times, but especially immediately after calving. As soon as the cow has calved, we like to take all the milk out of the udder we can get, previous to letting the calf suck, and if the udder gets hard or is inflamed, as is often the case, *rub it well* with cold soft water or buttermilk, and take out the milk before the calf is to suck. The calf will then draw it clear and bunt it well, speedily effecting a cure. An eminent writer has said, 'For my part I never see a man milking a cow without being impressed with the idea that he is usurping an office which does not benefit him.' Certainly there are few men that are fit to milk, or have anything at all to do with a cow. We have known cows that would not suffer a man to milk them without their legs tied, yet they would be as quiet as a lamb while a woman with her soft hands, kind words, and pacifying manners, performed the operation. However unruly and ugly a cow may be, never beat or kick her; harsh treatment only makes the temper worse, while kindness will tame a tartar.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the Maine Farmer.

The Crow.

MR. EDITOR:—The crow is a troublesome bird to the farmer, and as many of them would undoubtedly like to learn some method of getting rid of them, I will give you an account of the plan pursued by me, which was very successful.

In the spring of 1852, I planted a piece of corn near the woods. One day I left a few hills uncovered, which the crows immediately took. I then finished planting, enclosed the field with strings, and put up other scarecrows, but it was of no use. The next morning I went on to the piece at day-light and staid until breakfast time, when the children went out; but in spite of all our efforts the crows would get some of it.

After failing in these methods, I thought of poisoning them. Several years ago I soaked some corn in arsenic, but they would not touch it, so I concluded to try some other way. I purchased a quantity of arsenic, took twenty-four grains of corn, and with an awl I made a hole in the chit of each kernel, into which I put about half a grain of arsenic and nipped it down. I then took enough of the corn to

make a gill, mixed it, and spread it on spots where they would be most likely to get it. I did this three times. I then fixed a gill of corn in this way, mixed it with three pints more, and sowed it on the field. I then took the scarecrows away, and was troubled no more by the crows. A FARMER.

Pittston, March 26, 1853.

Cultivation of the Willow.

On Saturday last we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Wilson G. Haynes, of Putnam county, New York, who visits our city as a Delegate to the Free Soil National Convention.

Mr. Haynes, as we believe, the only person in the United States who has paid much attention to the cultivation of the Ozier, or Basket Willow, and until our interview with him we were not aware of its importance and of the facilities for its cultivation.

It is estimated that there are some \$5,000,000 worth of willow imported into this country, and the amount is rapidly increasing, as the necessities of the country for the articles in which it is used increase. All this willow could be grown here to advantage. The price ranges from \$100 to \$150 per ton. The chief importation is from France and Germany.

It is generally supposed that willow must be grown on wet or marshy lands, or near ponds of running water. This, Mr. Haynes tells us, is a mistake. He says the basket willow can be grown on uplands of a clayey soil. The soil should be rich, and about as much attention should be given to the plants as to Indian corn. It should be cultivated and kept from weeds. The first year the produce will be but little, unless the cuttings are large, but every year afterwards the produce will afford ample profit. By the fourth year the plant arrives at perfection, and will annually thereafter yield its crop, provided it is properly cultivated. Plants in this state will throw up shoots twelve feet high in a season, of an inch in diameter, and without a knot. This is the most valuable willow for manufacturing purposes, as it can be easily split.

Mr. Haynes who is engaged in growing and manufacturing of willow says he grows a good willow as can be imported from any part of the world, and makes a profit in the growth over all expenses, of about \$156 per acre. He says that the willow can be grown profitably in this country at \$50 per ton, and he shows his own confidence by investing all the means he can command in the growth of the plant. He is importing great numbers of the cuttings from different parts of Europe, and will soon have considerable ground under cultivation.

But it is principally for fencing purposes that Mr. Haynes thinks the willow can be made most useful in this country. This ques-

tion of fencing is soon to become one of immense moment to farmers. It is certain some substitute must be found for timber, as the supply will soon be exhausted. Mr. Haynes, who has travelled extensively in Europe, to investigate this subject, says that fences which the most powerful animals could not force are made by the willow plant in two or three years. The manner of planting for fencing is to place the ends of strong cuttings in the ground and then working them into a sort of trellis-work, passing a willow with the round tops or ends, to keep them in shape for the first year or two. The tops are cut off yearly and sold to the basket makers, thus affording a handsome profit on the fence.

There are a great variety of willow. The *Silix Verminatis* is the best for basket makers, and experiments have tested that it will thrive and propagate in this country. An acre of this properly planted on a suitable soil, and properly cultivated, will yield about two tons weight per annum, costing about \$35 per tun for cultivation and preparing it for market.

The *Silix Capua*, is also good for baskets, and is used extensively for hoop poles and fencing, in England.

The *Silix Alba*, white willow is a favorite in England, for shade trees. It grows more rapidly than any other tree, and makes a rich and beautiful shade. It is planted along avenues, water courses, and on the margin of fish ponds and mill dams. It gives a fine shade in two or three years. The bark is held in high estimation for tanning; the wood for shoe maker's lasts, boot-tree, gun and pistol stocks, house timber, and is extensively used in the manufacture of gun powder. It is fine grained, and susceptible of high polish.—*Pittsburg Enquirer*.

Hints about Harness.

We find the following hints on the treatment of carriage and working harness, in the *Zanesville Aurora*, but do not know whether credit is properly due to that paper or not:

For several years we have adopted the following plan of treating Carriage Harness, with so much comfort and success, that we have concluded to recommend it to you for working and carriage harness.

The whole thing may be comprised in a few words. 'With hot water, soap, brushes and scrapers, make your harness perfectly clean. Next saturate with oil; lastly, a water proof elastic polish and blacking.'

For your information, we detail to you how we go about accomplishing these results:—Select some afternoon with a prospect of a fair day following. Take your harness and take it to pieces, as far as you can unbuckle it. Put them into a tub or barrel, and pour boiling suds over them and let them stand all night. In the morning take a stiff brush, or

corn cobs, or something else of the same sort, and with a smooth board in place of a wash board, with fresh water and soap, rub the coat of grease and dirt off each side of the leather. Sometimes it is necessary to use a dull old knife to scrape with. Pass each strap through a second clean water, and hang up on a line, exposed to the sun. As soon as they begin to dry, begin to oil them. Neat's foot is best, but fish oil will do very well. Make a brush by wrapping some flannel round a stick and tying it with thread, dip this in the oil and pass over both sides. As it dries in, go over them again and again, until they will absorb no more oil. Let them stay out over night.

In the morning, if they are all soft and pliable, you may proceed to apply a varnish. If not, put on more oil until they do get soft and pliable.

The polish is made as follows: take a pint of fish or neat's foot oil, add four ounces of beeswax, four ounces clean beef tallow, one ounce rosin, and an ounce of lamp black. Melt:—when melted, add about two table-spoonsful turpentine, and with flannel cloths commence rubbing the harness both sides, draw the straps through and through the flannel. The polish must always be applied as warm as the hand can bear it. Let your harness hang out one night. Take warm water and soap and wash all the black off, which will come off, with sponge or cloths. Hang up and in an hour or so, you can buckle together again, and is fit for use. You will now have soft harness, with a dull shiny jet black surface, which will keep so for a whole year, if you have put oil enough on them to render them as soft as woolen cloth. They will retain this dull shiney black all summer, and mud will never stay on long after it is dry.

Any persons who will treat this harness so, once a year, will never regret the trouble.

If they need repairing, either do it yourselves or have it done, before the spring work comes on.

GRASS AND HAY FOR CATTLE.—A correspondent inquires of us, 'why it is that cattle thrive and get fat much faster on grass than they do on hay, and what is it that grass loses by becoming hay?' Chemical analysis never can give the answer. One kind of food may contain far more of the constituents of beef than another, and yet not be suitable for food.—Cattle have their likes and dislikes of food, as well as human beings, and no animal will thrive on food that does not please the taste, however nutritive it may be, because it will not eat so much of it. The sweet juice of the grass, which is absent from the hay, makes it palatable, and affords the requisite amount of moisture to make it digest most easily.—*Scientific American*.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Apple Orchards.

At the weekly agricultural meeting held at the State House on the evening of February first, last, Hon. John C. Gray read a portion of an *Essay on Orchards*, written by him for the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. We have received from Mr. Gray a copy of this essay, but as our limited space does not admit of giving the whole, we have given it a careful review, and gathered such facts as appear to be most important.

Mr. G. notices in the outset, the interest taken by the first settlers of this country, in the cultivation of fruit. He alludes to the pear tree planted by Gov. Endicott, 'which yet survives the lapse of seven generations of men.' He mentioned also the important aid which our horticulture received from the French Huguenots, who settled here in the early part of the eighteenth century. From that time the culture of fruit has been gradually extending. The valuable writings of S. G. Perkins and Robert Manning, and the more elaborate works of the late Mr. Downing, are spoken of as having been of great utility in the improvement of horticulture in this country.

In regard to the rearing of trees, Mr. Gray suggested whether it would not be better to give them more room in nurseries, in order that they might be more influenced by the sun and air. Four feet between the trees, at least in one direction, he thought would not be too much. He alluded to the caution of some English and French writers, that the soil of a nursery be not too rich; but he advises to 'treat the tree as well as possible at all stages of its growth.'

He thinks the apple is not fastidious as to soil. He would prefer a hill-side to a level, as affording fairer exposure to all the trees, and ensuring better drainage. Would prefer an eastern or northern to a southern slope, as on a southern slope the trees often prolong their growth too far into the autumn, from which cause the wood is imperfectly ripened, and suffers from subsequent cold. The ground should be stirred to the depth of fifteen or sixteen inches. This could be done most effectually with the spade, but as this would cost fifty dollars an acre, he would substitute the subsoil plow, by which the work would be done at a quarter the cost.

He would cultivate the whole ground in an orchard, in preference to cultivating a circle round each tree. Where the latter course is adopted, the tree is in the situation of a potted plant, the roots meeting with a hard rim at the line of the sward. The crops grown among trees should be those which admit of hoeing, and which least exhaust the soil of moisture. As a further protection against drouth, he

would mulch the ground at the foot of the tree with moss, leaves, or other litter. The ground should also be liberally manured, but unmixed barn manure should not come in immediate contact with the tree.

In planting trees, the holes should be at least three feet in diameter and a foot and a half in depth. Forty feet apart he thinks not too much for the trees, and he would prefer the square to the quincunx or any other plan of setting. Would prefer spring to autumn for planting trees. In taking up trees for planting, great care should be taken that the roots are not mutilated. The small fibres are the organs through which the tree draws the greater part of its nourishment, and these, therefore, should be preserved. The tree should be replanted in a bed of rich earth finely pulverized. This should be moistened; but very copious watering is thought to be of doubtful expediency. As to planting stoner under the tree, which has been sometimes advised with a view of preventing the roots from striking downwards, it is thought 'the direction of the roots may be safely left to nature.' The trees should be set the same depth at which they stood in the nursery, allowing an inch for the ground to settle. If the trees are properly set, they will hold their ground without any artificial support.

After a tree is planted, some seem to suppose nothing more is necessary. But constant vigilance is required to secure a proper growth and guard the tree against insects. As to pruning, little more is necessary than to prevent the limbs from crossing and chafing each other; but great care is required to protect from drouth, disease, and insects. The means to guard against drouth are chiefly mulching round the trees, and keeping the surface of the whole ground clear from weeds and grass by frequently working the surface.

Moss may be removed by a solution of strong washing soap, and scraping the bark. A solution of potash will do it, but it may be used too strong. A pound of potash to two gallons of water may be safely used. The natural life of the apple tree is more limited than that of the oak. There are oaks in this vicinity which were doubtless stately trees when the first white man put his foot on our shores. The regular duration of the apple tree, does not generally exceed seventy or eighty years. Little can be done to renovate trees which decay from age. It is better to supply their place by new trees.

Of the various insect enemies of the apple tree, the canker-worm is the most dreaded.—The best remedy against it, is what is described by Kollar as a wooden boot. It is a box without top or bot tom, and with sides about a foot high, furnished with a border at top on the outside, like the eaves of a

house. Tar is put on under the border, and being thus protected from the sun and weather, remains liquid a long time. Care must still be taken to renew it occasionally. Some insects may rise within the boot and the tree, but these will be few, if any, as their propensity is to climb over obstacles, and not mine beneath them. For a tree not exceeding twelve inches in diameter, a boot will cost not exceeding sixteen or eighteen cents, and if taken off and replaced at the proper seasons, it will last many years.

One of the best modes of destroying caterpillars, on young trees, is thought to be to pick off the bunches of eggs, in autumn. Many of the eggs will, however, be overlooked, and the insects will be seen in nests or webs in the spring. The insects are always in the nests early in the morning, and may then be taken off together with the web, by the hand, and those not readily reached, may be destroyed by a spiral brush.

According to the statements of the late S. G. Perkins, the ravages of the borer could be prevented by examining the trees twice a year, in June and October, destroying the insect if found near the bark, and pouring a small quantity of unleached ashes round the tree.

Orchard Grass.

We extract from the Louisville Democrat the following from a valuable essay on Cultivated Grasses, by Colonel Lewis Sanders, of Grass Hills, Ky. No man in the west has bestowed more attention to the subject of the various grasses than Colonel S., nor is there one whose teachings will be found more reliable. Timothy and red top he regards as inferior compared with orchard grass and red clover:

Orchard grass and red clover mixed make the best hay of all the grasses for this climate; it is nutritious and well adapted as food for stock. I prefer orchard grass to all others; it is ready for grazing in the spring ten or twelve days sooner than blue grass or any other that affords a full bite. When grazed down and the stock turned off, it will be ready for regrazing in less than half the time required for blue grass. It stands a severe drought better than any other grass; when all other sorts are dried up for the want of rain, it keeps green and growing. In summer it will grow more in a day than blue grass will in a week. If the ground is properly prepared and a sufficiency of seed sown on it, the orchard grass takes possession and keeps it. It will not spread, but it keeps out noxious weeds and intruders. I think it is from

its abundant roots, that most of its good qualities are derived.

SOWING THE SEED.—Prepare the ground nicely by frequent plowing and harrowing, as is customary in sowing flax or hemp, as early in the spring as convenient—the sooner the better. Sow one bushel and a half of orchard grass seed to the acre, and three or four pints of red clover seed. It is of great importance that the seed be cast uniformly over the ground. Mark off in suitable widths for a cast of light seed; sow half the seed then mark off crosswise, and sow the remainder. Sow the red clover and at the same time, but separately. If the ground should be cloddy, the back of a two horse harrow would be better.

Orchard grass is naturally disposed to form and grow in tussocks. The best preventive is a good preparation of the ground and a sufficiency of seed uniformly sown.

Weeds will spring up in May, wherever strong, and will crowd and perish out the young plants of orchard grass. To remedy this evil it is absolutely necessary to go over the ground with a keen scythe and mow down the weeds, grass, and all, as if you were mowing a meadow for hay. This should be done early in June, according to the season. There will then be fine fall grazing for young stock.

This work done will have a fine plat for either a permanent meadow or for pasturage.—Every farmer ought to raise his own grass-seed, and have some to sell, which will soon be the case if a few bushels of seed are procured and put in as I have described. He can then sow his seed how and when he pleases, and a little experience will teach him the best time and method. Grazing orchard grass after the middle of January diminishes the yield of seed.

TO SAVE THE SEED.—The seed head does not ripen regularly; if left to stand too long much of the best seed shatters out; if cut too early the seed in the lower part of the head is immature—practice with judgment will fix upon the right time. The seed stem puts up above the blades of the grass and the heads of clover. An expert cradler is best—the sickle may be used—tie up in sheaves—put about twenty-five in a shock, no cap—to remain a short time—some of the immature seed will ripen in the shock. After all the moisture is exhausted, it is then ready for threshing out. With the rake and hay fork you get off the straw—there is not much chaff. I use three sizes of riddles; the first a coarse one to get clear of the remaining straw. &c.; then pass it twice through a finer one, allowing the seed to pass through easily; then use the fine riddle, freeing the bulk from imperfect seed and dust. It is now ready for barreling or for

sacks. It ought not to remain in a large bulk.

As soon as the seed is cut, mow the hay; the sooner after the seed is out the better. The second crop will be better, by mowing the field soon after the seed is cut. This second crop should be the main reliance for hay for the farm, and there is no grass that produces such good hay for every kind of stock horses and mules included.

The late Judge Peters, of Penn., who was for many years at the head of all agricultural improvements in that great State, preferred it to all other grass. So did that spirited and intelligent gentlemen, John Hare Powell, of cattle celebrity, of the same State.

Eighty acres of land well set in orchard grass, divided into three lots, will carry, the year through, more stock in good condition than any hundred acres of the best blue grass that I have seen. No other kind of grass flourishes better in woodlands. For the best method of putting woodlands down to grass, I refer to Judge Beatty's most excellent 'Essays on Agriculture,' a book of inestimable value to beginners, and a perusal of its pages will more than repay any old farmer for the very small cost of the book.

Knowing that orchard grass possesses the good qualities I have attempted to describe, I am astonished that the farmers of Kentucky have so entirely neglected its cultivation. It is said of them that as a class, they can see as far into a millstone as any other class of people. They will pay \$5,000 for a jackass, nearly half that sum has been paid by them for a cow and calf, corresponding sums have been paid for sheep and for hogs, yet they will not give up their favorite blue grass (the green sward) for a much better. Orchard grass is not a good binder; if sown on steep hill sides a plentiful cast of blue grass seed should be sown with it.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Grass Hills, Ky., Nov. 1852.

The Improvement of our Common Sheep.

[Selected.]

In the improvement of sheep, as well as of other animals, the *male* is considered of more importance than the female, and more care is therefore necessary in selecting one; yet, for the production of perfect animals, it is absolutely essential that both male and female be well bred; and if not individually perfect in every point, the conformation of the *two* should be such as when combined would form a perfect creature. So that in endeavoring to improve our common flocks of sheep, we should not only get good, first rate bucks, but should select out from the flock the ewes of the best age and make, to put with him; and in choosing them, should have an eye to those partic-

ular points we wish to have well developed in the lambs. In this way much may be done to improve our ordinary breeds of sheep, without much outlay in purchasing improved stock. A knowledge of the principles of breeding, and care in the selection, and management of the ewes from which we intend to breed, and the choice of a buck adapted to counteract any deficiencies in the ewes, will, if judiciously persevered in for a few years, greatly improve any flock of sheep.

Farmers often procure a buck which, however useful he might be for other flocks, is altogether unsuitable for the flock he is intended to serve. Again, in a large flock of ordinary sheep there are often two or more kinds of ewes with characteristics entirely different from each other: hence a buck that might be first rate for the one, and calculated to improve the breed, would be altogether ill adapted for the other, and would propagate imperfections rather than neutralize them; yet how common is it to let the whole flock run together, and have the indiscriminate use of the same bucks. Instead of this careless, heedless, and profitless way of breeding, the flock should at this time be judiciously assorted into lots of forty or fifty, having a buck with each lot possessing strongly the particular points in which the ewes are somewhat deficient, and in accordance with the object for which the lambs are raised. Where a small flock is kept, and only one buck is needed, a farmer can often select out some ewes of a particular conformation, that would be better served by a neighbor's buck than his own. The neighbor, too, may be in the same circumstances; and thus a change of ewes to be served by each other's buck would be mutually advantageous to the owners and beneficial to the flock.

The best time at which to place the bucks with the flock, depends a great deal on the breed of sheep and the object of the breeder. If his flock is rather coarse woolled, and he wishes early lambs for the butcher, the middle of September is perhaps not too soon. This, as ewes go twenty-two to twenty-three weeks, would bring the lambs about the first of March, which, in the vicinity of large cities, where early lamb commands a good price, is the best time—yielding most profit, although a little extra care and feed are necessary. The buck in this case should be a Leicester or South Down, as their cross with common sheep gives a larger lamb, with increased tendency to fatten and early maturity. Such a cross with our common half-blooded Merino flocks produces good mutton sheep, and it is often profitable to adopt it for that purpose; but it would be folly to attempt to *breed* from such a mongrel race. We are not sure, however, but a good South Down ram would improve the size and constitution of some of our com-

mon flocks, without materially injuring the weight and quality of the wool. If, however, the object of the flock-master be merely the production of wool of fine quality, he should procure Spanish or French Merino bucks, selecting from his flock the best ewes of from three to eight years old to place with them. It is not desirable to have the lambs come till there is a prospect of grass for the mother; so the bucks should be kept from the flock till the later part of October. And as grass is often scarce and innutritious then, it will be advisable to give a little clover hay, or perhaps oats or peas, to stimulate the ewes at that time. The buck, too, should be grained, or have a little oil cake at night, separately from the ewes. Nothing pays better than careful attention to the flock during winter, and the spring the quality of their food should be increased, and a few ruta-baga or mangel wurtzel may be given with advantage. Especially are they beneficial when the ewes are heavy in lamb, or after lambing, if grass is not ready. It is not, however, desirable to have the breeding ewes too fat; but we are sorry to say this is a caution too little needed—more flocks being injured by scant and non-nutritious food, than by over feeding.

CULTIVATION OF THE LENTIL.—We do not recollect ever seeing this crop grown in the United States, except as a curiosity in some amateur's garden. Why is this? Can any of our readers inform us? If so, we shall be happy to hear from them.

Lentils have been cultivated with success from the most remote antiquity in Asia, Africa and Europe. Why not then in America?—Learned commentators seem to think that the 'red pottage,' for which Esau sold his birth-right to Jacob, was made of lentils. We find in an article in *Le Bon Jardinier*, that lentils are much cultivated in the neighborhood of Paris, not only in the gardens, but in the open fields, in beds and in rows, though rarely broadcast. The article from which we translate, says, that the *lentille rouge*, (red lentil, the botanical name of which is *Ervum lens minor*), is the most highly esteemed in France; and adds, that the ancients caused it to *germinate* before cooking, in order that the saccharine may be more fully developed. In case lentils get into cultivation in America, our cooks will do well to recollect this last observation.

The general cultivation of the lentil is like that of the pea, except they are staked instead of bushed; but in cooking, they should be longer and more slowly boiled than either the pea or bean, allowing them to dissolve into a complete mass of jelly. They become then very savory and nutritious. Some writers consider it the cheapest food known, either for

man or beast. The celebrated medicinal food called *revalenta*, *ervalenta*, &c., is made from the flour of lentils. The straw is highly reished by cattle either green or dry.

Care of Carts and Waggon.

The New England Farmer has the following sensible remarks on the subject of housing and painting farm vehicles;

It is strange what a difference there is among farmers with regard to the importance of housing their waggons and carts. Prudent, economical men, in most things, are wholly insensible to the great loss they experience by allowing their expensive vehicles to be beaten upon and soaked by the storms, and checked and shrunk by the blazing sun.

Waggons and carts from the makers shops are seldom well painted. The owner gets so anxious to be using his new cart, and the old one seems so unbearable, that the cart is taken from the shop before the little openings in the wood and the joints are half filled with paint, the farmer 'guesses it will do,' and away it goes to commence a straight forward course of decay. A few days after, it rains. The cart body is soaked through. The joints absorb water and swell. By-an-by, when the water has dried out, after having been dragged about the farm for several days, the joints become loose. This process needs only to be repeated a sufficient number of times to give you a heavy rickety, body, which, in a few years breaks up, and sends you to the mechanic again.

But the wheels are the most important part. Upon them has the most labor been expended in proportion to their weight, and of them should the most care be taken. The hubs, generally, are made of elm. Elm, exposed to the weather, is of short duration. It is used because it is difficult to split in driving the White-oak hubs invariably check and open, when uncovered by paint, and exposed to the weather. White-oak,—indeed all timber, loses its strength and tenacity after being again and again exposed to rain and air. The hub then grows soft, the spokes settle into it a very little, and the consequence is that the tire is loose, and the blacksmith's aid is needed.

A wagon left out of doors will in a few years become a spongy, heavy mass, unprofitable to use. As proof of the correctness of these remarks, we know of a farmer who has run down three sets of wheels by exposure, and not by work, while another has a pair of wheels perfectly sound, built a year or two before his neighbor's first pair. In the first case the wheels have never been housed, winter nor summer; but have been left by the road side, as if impregnable as the stone wall to injury from the weather. In the other case

the cart has been uniformly housed, and always well painted. It must be very intelligible to the reader which is the wiser course.

From the Wool Grower.

About Improved Breeds of Cattle.

MR EDITOR:—After reading your article on Hereford Cattle, I felt inclined to say a few words myself upon the subject of our 'Improved Breeds of Cattle,' when my eye met another paragraph beginning thus,—'Give us, friend Mooker, practical information.' Thinks I, this has always been my doctrine, and should my article not be of that kind, it will vary from my preaching.

After all that has been said and written about the improved breeds of cattle, it is astonishing how many farmers, well informed on other matters, do not even know the difference between the Shorthorn and the Devon. At our State Shows you will find them going from one animal to another, asking, 'What breed is this?'—while perhaps some one standing by who *thinks* he knows, will answer that the Devon is a Durham, and the Hereford an Ayrshire. But there are some things concerning these breeds which most of our breeders, even, do not seem aware of. Perhaps the most important of these is that almost all (I might say *all*, the exceptions are so few,) the leading breeders in England of Short-horns, Herefords and Devons, breed for *beef* and *not milk*; so little indeed is the latter quality considered, that during a year spent among them I hardly once heard it mentioned. In this country, on the other hand, milk has been, and still is to a great extent, the main desideratum: hence the dissatisfaction with many imported animals, especially Devons. Still there are exceptions to the above rule, and good milkers may also be found in every large herd of thorough breeds, especially on this side of the water; but the chances are that the buyer, unless very careful and close in his selection, gets a beef instead of a milk animal. This however, does not give him a right to cry down the whole breed, because, forsooth his specimen does not do what she was not meant to do.

Another point but little heeded in this country, though of late years more attended to, is aptitude to fatten *early*. The English farmer says to his neighbor,—'My thorough, or part bred beast is fit for the butcher at three years old, while your mongrel is good for naught until he is five: so my money returns to my pockets two years sooner than yours, and I save the interest for that time.' Interest in England is two or three per cent; here six or seven. How much more valuable then, is this point with us. For early maturity the Short-horns are generally admitted to rank first, though within the last five or eight years the

two other breeds have made great improvement. I have myself now a half breed Devon steer two years old the end of last March, which, with only the run of my dry cows until near winter, and meal since the middle of last month, I expect to get up to near 800 in the beef by the end of January,—which weight has been the average of four year old common steers, after graining five or six months: I mean four past, whereas he will not be three when slaughtered.

If for early maturity, the three breeds stand, Short-horns, Herefords and Devon; for fine beef—another point just coming into note here—they face about and head the other way. During the winter of 1847-8, I carefully examined the prices current at Smithfield market, as noted in the 'Mark Lane Express,' to ascertain the relative value of the beef of the different breeds. There was, on an average, one-half penny a pound between them as I have them, while the West Highlands commanded one-half penny more than the Devons. Exeter is well known to be the best beef market of its size in the world. Beside the fineness of grain and thorough interlaying of fat and lean in their meat, their cleanness and smallness of bone help to give the Devons the advantage. A London butcher, when asked by Prince George of Cambridge, why he so much preferred them, replied,—'May it please your Royal Highness, they have less threepenny and more nine-penny beef in them than any others.'

I find I have already filled up twice as much paper as I intended, although not half through what I wanted to say. One remark of Youatt, as quoted by you in your article on Herefords, though, I must beg leave to question, viz: that 'they are more hardy than the Devons.' When I became acquainted with Mr. John Hudson, of Castle Acre,—one of the largest feeders in England and one of the best farmers too, fattening annually 1000 head of cattle and 3000 head of sheep on a farm of only 1,200 acres,—in all our conversation he strongly upheld the Herefords as altogether the most profitable breed to feed. On visiting his farm in July, he showed me a splendid specimen of a Hereford heifer which he had been fattening for 18 months to exhibit at the next Smithfield Club meeting; but although he had already laid in some 300 or 400 head for the coming winter, she was the only Hereford on the place; his pastures were filled with Devons and Scots. 'How comes this, Mr. Hudson,' said I; 'I thought you were all for Herefords?' 'So I am,' he answered, 'when one has the pasture, but the truth is a Devon or Scot will get fat where a Hereford will starve.'

It may seem to some that I have been praising the Devons at the expense of the others;

such has not been my intention, but the great advantage they have over that breed in size is too well known to need mention. The Short-horns are doubtless the most profitable in a mild climate with rich pastures; and the Devons in a trying temperature and scant feed,—while the Herefords will be preferred through the intermediate country. No one breed will be found to excel in all points and situations, until the same time that the universal panacea in medicine so long sought for makes its appearance, and a perpetual motion mill grinds out whatever customers ask for.

Yours, &c.,

W. C. S.

December 1852.

Small Farms.

Many of our farms are so situated that they are unable to hire much labor, apply much manure, or expend much capital on their land. They see their neighbors *putting in* a large number of acres, and they do the same. They run over the land. They half work it. They get small crops, the produce of which is almost eaten up by the expense; and instead of growing richer, they either remain, year after year, as they are, or become poorer. Will such listen to a brother farmer, who has had to work his own way, and gain experience for himself? Your object is to make a good living off your farm. You ought to receive,

1. A good day's wages for a fair day's work, and a little over for your management, all the year round.
2. Ten per cent. interest on what your farm has cost you; and also on your stock and implements; for you could get this for your money if lent out:
3. You should have ten per cent more for wear and tear, to cover chance of loss, and death of stock, besides keeping up your fences and buildings.
4. You should have your living, i. e., your eating, lodging, and washing.
5. You should have a *profit* besides these, or something remaining when all these expenses are paid. We suppose that you hire no labor, or otherwise the wages of your hired man must be repaid also. Unless you do all this, farming is not as good a business to you as it ought to be. You will say, that you have never got anything like it. Then it is full time that you stop, and think awhile.—Your present mode of farming is not lucrative. 'Is it the right mode? Is there no other plan I can pursue which is more profitable?' These are the questions which you should plainly ask yourself. We think there is a better plan. A farmer is a manufacturer of grain and meat. The soil is the mill. The team is the motive power. Do you not give the mill and the team more to do than they can accomplish properly? On the average it costs ten dollars an acre to

cultivate our usual crops—from plowing to sowing, including interest on land; and in many instances I know, the whole produce is scarcely worth ten dollars an acre: sometimes it is worth less, and then there is a dead loss. Now, if by adding *two* dollars an acre to the expense, you can add *ten* dollars to the produce would you not be *eight* dollars an acre, better off? Here is the very thing: *Cultivate less land, and cultivate that little thoroughly* and you will find yourself growing rich.—Which is best, to cultivate 25 acres at \$12 an acre, costing \$300, and get \$500 worth of produce; or to cultivate 50 acres at \$10 an acre, costing \$500, and get \$500 worth of produce? We are not exaggerating the matter. Many and many a farmer in Michigan is doing the latter; and all he gets, is his wages as a hired man for working his own land; for of course his labor is a part of the cost of \$10 an acre; and he runs a yearly risk of losing all, or a part of this. We repeat, *CULTIVATE LESS LAND, CULTIVATE BETTER, and you will be richer.*

Let us sit down and calculate. You have 100 clear, 50 of which you keep as pasture, and for meadow. Make up your mind to work only 25 acres; the other 25 being put down to clover, or clover and timothy, as you best can. You have manure enough in and about your farm for six acres. This year haul that on to your land, plow it, and put in corn; with a little ashes, and, if you can get it, slaked lime or plaster to every hill. Plow *twice as deep* as usual; and drag *twice as long*, with a long toothed drag, till the land is like a garden. If you have got 35 bushels of corn to the acre before, we can warrant you now 70 or 80; for you cultivate and hoe the corn *twice as much* likewise. You double your crop at a very little increased cost. Having no more manure you must depend on deeper plowing, and better dragging for the other 10 acres, for *this* year, not forgetting to sow a little more seed than usual, if it is oats or barley. In the fall, sow wheat where the corn was, *with the same care*, and next spring manure the next six acres for corn. Yes, but you can manure 10 or 12 acres; for you have had 25 more acres for hay, or oat straw cut green for fodder, and can keep 25 more cows through the winter; and knowing the value of the manure—that it is as important to you as the soil itself—you will take much better care of it. Thus, every two or three years, all your land will get a dressing of manure and every year you will have a *different* crop on it. Every year it will improve, and you grow richer, with about half your work. But after a while sow a few acres of this land with clover and timothy, and break up as much of your old grass. You will get double the crop of hay on the new piece, and a good crop of grain on the old piece. In a word, of all

men in the world, a small farmer should work a small piece of land; work it thoroughly well; keep all the stock he can to make manure; keep the manure dry, and he will not be a small farmer long. We have tried it, and we know it. For the rest, take and read a good farmer's newspaper.—*Farmer's Companion.*

Land Monopoly.

It appears from the Pension Office Report, that Land Warrants have been issued to the amount of *nine millions, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty acres.* Now we venture to say that nine-tenths of this vast amount is or will be in the hands of speculators, and located on the best of public lands! What greater evil could Congress inflict on the new States? It shuts out settlers, especially those we most need; young men with small capital, or else places them at the mercy of Eastern capitalists who commonly own these lands. It bids fair to end in all the evils that cursed New York, and produced the Anti-Rent riots, only the evil will be vastly greater. It will draw the wealth away from the West to pay for lands as they will rise in value. The people by settling around them will increase the value and thus the absentees will reap the benefit of Western industry; and of course they will oppose giving the public lands to the landless; which would be an act of justice and sound policy. The Treasury is already overflowing from revenue. The lands are not needed by the Government. Why not give them then to actual settlers? Ans. It would stop speculations in which our Congressmen are deeply interested. How long will the West thus bleed to satisfy Eastern capitalists? We cannot tell, but think it will be till they take steps to control parties and demand 'free soil.'—*Janesville Free Press.*

The Sweeney.

I see in your paper of the 12th ult. inquiry made for a remedy to cure sweeney in horses, and as I have one on hand that I know from long experience will cure and won't fail, I will request the favor to have inserted in your Post, for the benefit of your inquiring friend and the numerous readers of your valuable paper.

Take a half pound of blistering ointment and a half pint of spirits of turpentine, and simmer them over a slow fire until intimately mixed—it is then ready for use either warm or cold. Take up the skin on the shoulder of the horse where it is diseased, between the thumb and fore-finger, and puncture it six or eight times, through and through, with a sharp pointed awl; then rub in well a portion of this preparation for three or four successive mornings, until the shoulder is blistered.—When the blister heals the horse will be well.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

Potato Disease—another Cause and Remedy.—An Austrian named Malfatti, has transmitted a communication to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in which he claims to have discovered that the cause of the potato disease lies 'in the decay and degeneracy of the plant in respect to its double sex!' He claims further, that he has found a remedy for the disease, which is 'crossing the potato with other plants;' and he says he has produced new stocks (he does not say whether they are potatoes,) from a mixture of the potato with artichoke, with the cardoon, (a plant resembling the artichoke,) and with the dahlia! He says 'the new breed is distinguished for beauty, size and richness.' One of the improvements which he claims, is that the tubers of the new stock have lost the 'general insipidity and mealiness of potatoes.' Those combined with cardoons, he says tasted like artichokes, while in those combined with the dahlia there was a sweet taste, like sugar. We think this beats all previous 'discoveries' in the potato disease: Dr. Malfatti ought to 'put in' for the \$10,000 offered by this State in reference to the cause and cure of the malady. We shall probably soon hear of some one who has these monstrosities for sale.

N. B. It may be well to add, that a distinguished hotanist in this vicinity, who has read the communication of the Austrian doctor, thinks 'it is either a *hoax*, or else the writer is *crazy*.'—*Boston Cultivator.*

Pumpkins and Squashes in Cornfields.—At an agricultural meeting in New Hampshire, a cultivator stated that he had found pumpkins, squashes and turnips, in cornfields, to lessen the amount of corn. This is to be expected, as they must, as a matter of course, operate in the same way as weeds. He had also found by using the corn planting machine for every alternate row, a difference in favor of the corn planter of about seven bushels per acre. So much for regularity and perfection of work.

AGE OF SHEEP—HOW DETERMINED.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year the whole fall out or are broken. It is said that the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of wethers at seven.

The frequent use of asparagus is strongly recommended in affections of the chest and lungs.

From Downing's 'Country houses.'
Cheap and Durable Paints for Fences, &c.

Staining Outside Wood-work.—We are indebted, for the following recipe for staining outside wood-work and the coarser portions of internal work, to Gervase Wheeler, Esq., an English architect of experience, who has recently settled in this country.

'Take best rosin tar, or pitch, in the proportion of one gallon to every four gallons of the following:

'Turpentine, one and a half gallons, seed-lac dissolved in alcohol (in the proportion of one pound to one quart,) two quarts; cold linseed oil, one-half gallon; boiled oil one-half gallon; beeswax, six pounds; ox gull, one pound.

'Mix all these together and add the rosin tar first named. Lay it on with a large flat brush.

'This is a very beautiful and richly colored stain, and I have seen it frequently used in the timber-work of the simple country churches in England. Some persons use a larger proportion of the tar, and for work much exposed to the weather it would perhaps be better to do so.'

Cheap Wash for Cottages of Wood.—For the outside of wooden cottages, barns, out-buildings, fences, etc., where economy is important, the following wash is recommended:

Take a clean barrel that will hold water.—Put in it half a bushel of fresh quicklime, and slake it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it till slaked.

When quite slaked, dissolve in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) which may be had of any of the druggists, and which, in a few weeks, will cause the white-wash to harden on the wood-work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash. This wash is of course white, and as white is a color which we think should never be used except on buildings a good deal surrounded by trees, so as to prevent its glare, we would make it a fawn or drab color before using it.

To make the above wash a pleasing cream color, add four pounds yellow ochre.

For a fawn color, take four pounds umber, one pound Indian red, and one-half pound lampblack.*

To make the wash gray or stone color, add one pound raw umber and two pounds lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common white-wash brush, and will be found much more durable than common white-wash, as the sulphate of zinc sets or hardens the wash.

Cheap Wash for Cottages of Brick, Stone, Stucco, or Rough-cast.—Take a barrel, and slake half a bushel of fresh lime as before mentioned; then fill the barrel two-thirds full of water and add one bushel of hydraulic ce-

ment or water lime. Dissolve in water and add three pounds sulphate of zinc. The whole should be of the thickness of paint, ready for use with the brush. This wash is improved by the addition of a peck of white sand stirred in just before using it. The color is a pale stone-color, nearly white.

To make it a fawn color, add one pound yellow ochre, two pounds raw umber, two pounds Indian red.

To make it a drab, add one pound Indian red, one pound umber, one pound lampblack.

This wash, we have tested thoroughly, sets and adheres very firmly to brick-work or stucco, is very durable, and produces a very agreeable effect.

Cheap Cottage Paint.—The following is a very cheap and excellent paint for cottages, forming a hard surface, and is far more durable than paint; as its hardness increases by time, it will be found preferable to common paint for picturesque country edifices of all kinds.

Take freshly burned unslaked lime and reduce it to powder. To one peck or one bushel of this add the same quantity of fine white sand or fine coal-ashes, and twice as much fresh wood-ashes, all these being sifted through a fine sieve. They should then be thoroughly mixed together, while dry. Afterwards mix them with as much common linseed oil as will make the whole thin enough to work freely with a painter's brush.

This will make a paint of a light-gray stone color, nearly white.

To make it fawn or drab, add yellow ochre and Indian red; if drab is desired, add burnt umber, Indian red, and a little black; if dark stone-color, add lampblack; or if brown stone, then add Spanish brown. All these colors should of course be mixed in oil and then added.

This paint is very much cheaper than common oil paint. It is equally well suited to wood, brick, or stone. It is better to apply it in two coats; the first thin, the second thick.

Durable Oil Paint.—Mr. Wheeler uses the following paint, which he recommends strongly to us for outside work.

'Take fifty pounds best white-lead, ten quarts linseed oil: one-half pound Dryers'; fifty pounds finely sifted sharp, clean sand, two pounds raw umber. Thoroughly mix and dilute the whole with the oil, adding a very little (say half a pint) of turpentine. Lay it on with a large brush. I use a wire brush, which does not cut through with the sand.

'Two coats should be used; the second coat thinner than the first. I can, from experience, recommend this paint as standing from 15 to 20 years.'

* Lampblack, when mixed with water colors, should first be thoroughly dissolved in alcohol. Yellow ochre, Indian red, etc., are sold, in dry powders, at a very few cents per pound.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY, 1853.

• **EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.**

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled-for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand—

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.
2. That no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.
3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another year will, directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

DIED.—In Erie County, N. Y., on the 14th of Feb. 1852, Laura Dorcas, wife of A. P. Morton, Esq., daughter of Mr. Benjamin Abbott, of Whitesides Co. Ill., and sister of the editor of the Valley Farmer, aged 29 years.

The subject of this notice made a profession of her faith in the merits of the Saviour and united with the people of God at 11 years of age, and through all the circumstances in life to which she was afterwards called to pass, this faith was a solace and a support. Full well did she evince the sincerity of the profession she had made in the morning of life; and through all her tedious sickness and in the trying hour of death she found in the promises and love of the blessed Saviour an unfailing comforter. She adorned her profession, and in all the relations of life—daughter, sister, friend, teacher, wife and mother, so endeavored to imitate the examples of her divine master, as to secure for her the love and esteem of all who knew her.

JAMES N. BROWN, Esq., is President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society. Communications will reach him if addressed to him at Berlin, Sangamon county, Illinois.

THE MOUNDS OF ST. LOUIS.—From the Sixth annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, for a copy of which we are indebted to Hon. J. G. Miller, we learn that the Institute will publish the present year, a work prepared by Mr. Titian R. Peale, of Washington city, giving a plan and description of the mounds which formerly existed on the present site of St. Louis, Missouri, made during the visit of Major Long's party in 1849 to that country, on their way to the Rocky mountains. This sketch is now interesting on account of the fact that, in the rapid improvement, these mounds have been nearly obliterated, and that they can only be preserved to science, as they existed more than thirty years ago, by this publication.

Also an account, with drawings, of ancient works at Prescott, in Canada West. The great size of trees which occupy the ground, evince the long time which must have elapsed since these works were constructed, and the entire absence of stone pipes and arrow heads has induced the belief that they are of a higher antiquity than those in the Ohio valley.

These contributions will form a single memoir, and the plates are partially completed.

FRANKLIN CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Secretary of this Society writes to us as follows, under date of April 20, 1853:

On the 4th inst. we had a meeting of our Agricultural Society. And some very pertinent remarks were made to the Society by Rev. John R. Browne and Col. Stevenson. A Committee was appointed to select specimens of the different minerals and agricultural products of our county to send to the World's Fair at New York, which duty they have already performed and the specimens shipped to M. Tarver, Esq., at St. Louis.

The people are beginning to take more interest in the matter, and through the indefatigable energies of our President, Henry Cheat-ham, Esq., and some others, I think we will soon be in a flourishing condition. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Union on Saturday, the 14th day of May, at which time the directors will make arrangements and preparations for the holding of a fair sometime in October next.

Providence permitting we shall be at this meeting, and hope there will be an effort made to secure a full attendance of the friends of agricultural improvement.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We have been compelled this month to allow our advertisements to trench a little upon our reading matter. This we could not avoid without disappointing our customers. Our good friends may look upon the large increase of our advertising patronage as a sure indication that the Valley Farmer is becoming known and appreciated. That our readers may not lose any thing by our using a portion of our pages for advertising purposes, we shall in the June number publish eight pages extra, and possibly sixteen, and always in future whenever our advertisements exceed the prescribed limit of twelve pages, we will make it up to our readers by publishing more matter.

MCCORMICK'S REAPER.—Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Harvey, Walker & Co., of Belleville, Ill., advertise that they are agents for the sale of these well-known, well-trying, and well-approved machines. There is no agricultural implement manufactured which has had such an extensive sale throughout the west as McCormick's Reaper. Persons intending to purchase should lose no time in sending in their orders.

STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—The number of cattle, sheep and horses that will be driven across the Plains this year, will probably be quadruple that of any preceding season. We think however, that there will be a good market for all that may go. The Glasgow Times, says:

Mr. F. McLean, of Randolph, is now crossing at that place a drove of near five hundred cattle—all steers—for California. They are pronounced the best, out of five thousand head, that have passed up the river. They are mostly the product of Randolph county.

A company which were to leave Hannibal, Mo., on the 12th, for California, comprising two Eastern men and a few citizens, take out 1,500 head of sheep, 500 head of cattle, and 40 horses and mules.

The Genesee Farmer, in noticing the Shanghai breed of Chickens, says:

Of fifty raised last year by the editor, the smallest pullet weighed six pounds, and the largest cock ten pounds, at one year old. It is stated that they produce more eggs than any other, the hens generally laying forty to sixty before sitting, and frequently commence

laying in less than three weeks after hatching, at the same time taking care of their chickens until large enough to care for themselves. The young chickens are much more hardy than those of other breeds. The flesh is represented to be as good as that of any other kind.

Extracts from Correspondents.

'I consider the Valley Farmer the best paper in the State, and am endeavoring to get all the subscribers I can for it, but I meet with a good deal of opposition by 'my daddy learned me to do so and so, and he knowed more than three papers.'

'I don't think I can do any more with my all-wise neighbors. The Valley Farmer is the first agricultural paper I ever read, and am exceedingly glad it came to hand. In the last copy of the Farmer I notice a piece entitled 'A hint to the farmer,' which I think should arrest every farmer's attention. Hogs are much like people; when lazy they become sick and shabby, and then they are set down as a bad breed. The subscribers to the Valley Farmer here seem to be much pleased with it, and are becoming to see their true interest and the benefit of a paper suited to their profession. I wish all farmers would learn to get along in the world without being always in the dark. I have remarked that ignorance generally prevailed among farmers, and I may add, that what is worse, they don't wish to inform themselves. But may the Valley Farmer lead them out to see the ways of beauty.'

Chilian Clover.

J. B. Mathews writes to the Warsaw, (Ill.) Weekly Express, as follows:

On the 27th of March, 1852, I sowed a little in a corner of my garden, and after it came up, carelessly transplanted it to another spot, where it remained without protection, either from the excessive heat and droughth of last summer, or the wet and cold of last winter; and yet it grew luxuriantly last summer, producing seed abundantly, continuing green quite late in the winter, and stood without injury. It was the earliest vegetation that appeared this spring, and now would afford abundant pasturage. In the deep rich soil in which it grows, (the only circumstance especially favorable in its situation) its strong roots penetrate from twelve to eighteen inches deep, being very tenacious in their hold in the earth. It has a strong crown, throwing out numerous

vigorous foliage. In view of all its qualities, it seems to be the best adapted to our climate of any clover I have seen, and well worthy the attention of our farmers.

A BANTER—SILVER PITCHER.—Mr. Thomas Barker, of this county, proposes to exhibit at the Monroe county Agricultural Fair, to be held at Paris, the ensuing Autumn, provided five subscribers can be had, a fat bullock for a fifty dollar pitcher, to be awarded by said Agricultural Society, to best animal. If ten entries can be had a pair of pitchers. Entries to close the first of June. None but Missouri bred cattle to enter. Those desiring to enter can address George Glenn, Secretary of the Monroe Agricultural Society, Paris Mo.—*Paris Mercury.*

Cure for Bee Moth Ravages.

The *Mobile Tribune* says:—'Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by the pestiferous insect has deterred many persons from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the ravages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey. The plan is this:—split joints of cane through the centre and arrange them on the four sides of the hive, with the split side resting on the platform. The moth instead of depositing its egg under the edge of the hive will lay them under the split cane. From these depositories they may be removed and destroyed as often as necessary with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful.'—*Scientific American.*

A NEW WHEAT.—A very singular discovery has lately been made in France, by M. Fabre, a gardener of Ayde. The herbægilops, heretofore considered worse than useless, grows abundantly on the shores of the Mediterranean. It produces a species of grain resembling wheat in form, but much smaller. In the year 1830 M. Fabre sowed a quantity of this grain, and he found the produce bore a close affinity to wheat; that produce he sowed next year, and the yield was still more like wheat. He went on sowing the produce of each year the succeeding year, until he has now succeeded in getting as fine a crop of wheat and of as good a quality as can be wished for.

Our next number will be peculiarly valuable to advertisers; and our friends are requested to send in their favors as early as the 20th of the present month.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

Saturday, May 7, 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$98 to \$103.
FLOUR—per bbl., good county brands, \$3 65 to \$3 75; choice brands, \$3 75; superfine city, \$3 80 to \$4 00; extra country and city, \$4 10 to \$5 00.
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 70 to 76 cts; choice, 75 to 90.
CORN—per bushel, 35 to 42 cents sacks; included:
OATS—per bushel, 33 to 34 cents; sacks included.
TOBACCO—per cwt., \$3 55 to \$6 95.
BARLEY—per bushel, 33 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$14 50.
PICKLED HAMS—per lb., \$1 4 cents.
LARD—per lb., No. 1, 8 to 9 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 4 to 5 cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 30 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, to 10 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1 30; T. 1 75 cts; Kanawha 25 cents per bushel.
PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$45.
BRAN—60 to 65 cents per 100 lbs.
HAY—per hundred, timothy, 60 to 65 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair county butter, 11 to 12 cts; good to prime, 12 to 14 cts; choice Ohio rod, 16 to 17c. W. R. cheese, 10c per prime.
DRIED FRUIT—apples, \$1 25; peaches \$2 50 a \$2 75 per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—\$1 50 to \$2 per bushel.
CASTOR BEANS—per bushel, \$1 25 to 1 40.
WHITE BEANS—per bushel, \$1 00.
BEE-SWAX—prime yellow, 25c per lb.
FLAX-SEED—Prime seed is taken at 95¢ a \$1 00 per bushel.
WHEAT—No. 1, 9 to 12 cts.
FEATHERS—Prime new are held at 35¢ a 37c per lb.
HIDES—Sales of dry flint at 10c.

Scraps from the Papers.

MAMMOTH OX.—An ox, said to weigh four thousand two hundred and forty-two pounds, is now on exhibition at Pittsfield, in the neighboring county of Pike. He is called 'Young America,' is nineteen hands high, measures ten feet four inches from the ears to the point of the rump, and is perfectly symmetrical in his proportions. His owner says he is only four years old. He was raised in old Macoupin—a county justly celebrated for its fine products.—*Alton Telegraph.*

MISSOURI MINERALS.—The Pilot Knob Iron Company of Missouri have sent to the World's Fair, at New York, two masses of ore of different kinds, weighing about six thousand pounds each. The ore of which these are specimens are said to be very rich, yielding about eighty per cent. of pure metal.

The manure applied to the soil of England, says the *Agriculturist*, amounts to three hundred millions of dollars, being more than the value of the whole of its foreign commerce, yet the grateful soil yields back, with interest, all that is thus lavished upon it.

WHEAT IN OHIO.—According to official returns, Ohio has aggregated thirty millions of bushels of wheat for the last three years, of which sixteen millions are a surplus, after feeding all its own inhabitants.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A law was passed at the recent session of the Legislature which provides that the bushel of the following articles, where no special agreement is made to the contrary, between the parties, shall be as follows, viz: field beans, fifty-six lbs.; castor beans, forty-six lbs.; clover seed, sixty lbs.; flax seed, fifty-four

lbs.; timothy seed, forty-two lbs.; hemp seed, forty lbs.; and stone coal, eighty pounds. The law goes into effect after the first day of April next.

A horse should not be fed with shelled corn or corn in the ear, when it can be had ground. Corn and cob meal, with, or without oats, is an excellent feed. It keeps a horse loose, makes his hair lie smooth, and makes a great improvement in his looks. Dry corn alone is too solid and heating, yet a small portion with oats may be safely fed.—*Northern Farmer*.

There are several kinds of millet. The common millet is a very good crop for soiling cattle. It grows like a reed, three or four feet high. It flourishes on any soil adapted to the culture of corn. A half bushel of seed is sufficient for an acre, sown broadcast, and early in the season, or at successive periods when wanted for soiling, or feeding green to cattle or horses. It should always be cut when in blossom, the saccharine matter being then in the stem.

Orchard Grass has, by some agricultural writers, been called 'cock's foot' grass. It is coarse and grows with great luxuriance on rich soils that are dry. It matures early, makes excellent hay, yields an abundance of seed, and is very permanent. It flowers in June on fertile soils. It is not profitable on low or wet lands, and when grown in rank patches cattle will not eat it. Time of sowing and manner of cultivating the same as other grasses.—*Northern Farmer*.

Cider will always turn to good vinegar if air and time is given; and recipes for a speedy change are fallacious, unless some poisonous ingredient be used. Leave the bung out of the barrel and take several sheets of brown paper dipped in molasses, which put into the barrel to form the 'mother'; then place the cider in the most airy place you can, say in an outer building in summer or in your cellar if you please, but the former situation will produce vinegar quicker than a cellar will.—*Northern Farmer*.

John G. Saxe says many witty things in rhyme, and not always without a moral. Here is one of his 'drives' at Proud Flesh:

Because you flourish in worldly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station!
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people, in plainer clothes,
But learn for the sake of mind's repose,
That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes!
And that all Proud Flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation.

STRIKES.—The papers abound in notices of strikes among mechanics and the laboring classes generally, in all the large cities. They seem to have discovered that concentrated action is the secret of success, and with a mutual good will, they bind themselves to support and stand by each other, till their common ends are gained.—Printers, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, carmen, hotel-waiters, pattern-makers, mill-wrights, painters, gilders, and operatives of every craft, have asked respectfully, but firmly an advance of wages. In a majority of cases, the demands of the strikes have been complied with, which shows that they have not been unreasonable, or greater

than the interests of the employers will warrant their meeting.

But as yet we have heard nothing about a strike among farmers for advanced prices, for a higher degree of culture, for mutual improvement, for the protection of their interests, or for the elevation of their standing as a class. Farmers are hopeful, they always desire the most favorable turn in the market, they watch the signs of the times with intense interest, but they do not start up in a body, and assert their rights and privileges. It is a general rule that when business is prosperous, the farmers prosper, but we query whether they do not meet with reverses which combined action would prevent. They should at least take care, while progress is the order of the day, that they do not stand still.—*Country Gentleman*.

EXCELSIOR PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—A body of young married men of this city, numbering about thirty, have associated themselves under this title for the purpose of forming a colony on the banks of Lake Minnetouka, in Minnesota Territory, nine miles from the Falls of St. Anthony, and twelve from the town of St. Paul's. This lake was discovered about a year since, and the lands have been vacated by the late treaty with the Sioux Indians. The climate is described as very healthy, the soil fertile, and scenery exceedingly beautiful. The location chosen has a frontage on the lake, which is navigable for forty miles. The object of the Association is to obtain for each of its members a farm of 160 acres, and a village lot of not less than one acre. The ground has not yet been surveyed, and it is the intention to 'squat.' One hundred members is the number required, and it is intended to start in June. A meeting of the members was held in Cathian Hall, on Friday last, when the Chairman, (Mr. Bertram) who had been deputed to spy out this land of milk and honey, described the country, climate, resources and products, in terms of rapture. We desire every success to these and all other enterprising pioneers of the Great West.—*N. Y. Times*.

SALE OF MR. WEBSTER'S CATTLE.—The live stock of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, consisting of cattle of the Alderney, Devonshire, Hereford and Ayrshire breeds, sheep, horses, &c., was sold at auction by order of the executors, on Wednesday, at Marshfield. Many of the best specimens were bought in for the use of the farm, by James W. Paige, Esq., but yet the number sold for removal from the premises was large. The buyers were mainly rich experimental farmers, and they paid high prices. The horses which were given to Mr. Webster by his New York admirers, in 1850, were sold for about \$400, and were purchased by Col. Thompson.—*N. Y. Times*.

FOWL AND FAIR.—An agricultural author, talking of hen culture, says: 'Fowls that are penned up should have some kind of amusement—it is essential to their health. The kind of amusement is shelling their own corn, &c.' Upon which the Boston Post remarks that it is the same with the fair as with the fowl. Women who are penned up should have some kind of amusement, such as making their own bread, &c.

Sales of Short Horns in England.

EDITORS OHIO CULTIVATOR:—Thinking your readers might be interested in some recent sales of Short Horns in England, particularly as some Americans were present and purchased, I send you a notice of them, from some recent English papers. One of these sales occurred at Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, and the bulls sold, (and bulls only were sold at this sale,) were the property of Mr. Faukes, who bred one or two of the bulls imported by the Ohio Importing Company last year, and sold with their whole importation at their sale at Chillicothe last year.

There were eleven bulls sold in all; one was lame, one was a sick calf, and one was not in the catalogue, and was an extra lot. These three sold at 22, 39, and 41 guineas. The pound sterling is 20 shillings, and is in our money precisely \$4.86 cts. and 6 mills. Now a pound sterling sent to England from here, will stand the remitter in fully \$5, including exchange, interest, &c., by the time he uses it. The guinea is one pound one shilling, or twenty-one shillings sterling, and is therefore \$5.25. In England Short Horns are always sold in guineas at public sales, and almost always at private sales, although occasionally in pounds.—The following are the sales at Mr. Faukes', excluding the three above mentioned:

Corporal Trim,	120	guineas, or	\$630
Fitzgerald,	75	do	393
Fitzroy,	75	do	498
Beauclerc,	50	do	262
Gold FINDER,	90	do	472
Master Charley,	100	do	525
Harry Lorrequer,	130	do	682
Fantachini,	60	do	325

In the account given of the sale in the Mark Lane Express, it is remarked, 'there were some gentlemen from the United States present.' As will be seen by the following extract from the same paper, there were purchasers from America:

'On Thursday, the 17th March, the herd of short horned cattle belonging to Mark Faviell, Esq., of Pontefract, were sold, and brought good prices. The highest price was 105 guineas (\$511.25) for Wild Eyes Jenny, a two years old heifer, purely bred from the far-famed stock of the late Mr. Bates, of Kirkleavington; she was purchased by Mr. Aitchison Alexander, who was also a spirited buyer at Farnley Hall, (Mr. Faukes', the day before,) and who has recently purchased specimens from several of the choicest herds in England, intended for his estates in Kentucky, U. S. There were also some other gentlemen purchasing at both sales, for Ohio and New York.'

In a private letter just received from England by myself, it is observed, 'that short horns are commanding increased prices, and the best breeders are loth to sell anything but bulls, and if they will sell females at all, will do it only at good prices. Many of the first breeders decline to sell females at all. Mr. R. Booth will not sell any more females; so that there will be no chance of buying one there.' Yours, &c., A. STEVENS.

New York, April 7, 1853.

A Horse's Foot.—The foot of the horse is one of the most ingenious and singular pieces

of mechanism in the animal structure, and scarcely yielding to any irregularity and complexity of parts, under simplicity of design. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin lamina of horn, so numerous as to amount to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. Into this are fitted as many lamina, belonging to the coffin bone, which sets are lasting and adherent. The edges of a quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into one another, will convey a sufficient idea of this arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are lamina in all the feet, amounting to about 4,000, distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted upon in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal destined to carry greater weight than that of its own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.

McCulloch.

DISCOVERIES IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY,

The undersigned proposes publishing immediately, by subscription, a work under the above title.

All creation, whether mental or material, is governed by fixed laws. To act successfully in unison with those laws or be benighted by them their full extent, we must understand them and such cause as may vary or interfere with their operation. To select the best breed of animals we must be in possession of such physiological and phrenological signs or indications as will not mislead and are too seldom recognized. The best animals depend much on the best crosses. The knowledge of these crosses would be far more valuable to this Commonwealth, or any other, than any agricultural knowledge now proposed that will cost no more money. Our nation would be benefited annually more than a hundred million of dollars, animals would be less dangerous to man and more easily controlled. When the above knowledge with reference to the horse is acquired, it is comparatively easy to apply it to other animals. To have a superior horse, certain qualities are indispensable, such as actions—speed, strength, health, thrift and appetite to fatten, fine wind and bottom, quietude and docility. If any one of these be wanting the horse is short of being a very valuable animal. The form of the body and limbs may and do vary, but if you look closely to the physiological and phrenological action of the animal as developed in the book, you may determine more certainly their worth. You may also learn what zaitis he has or can acquire, and whether best adapted to work the saddle or the race course; also his distance and the course or track to suit him.

The diseases of animals will also be treated of, whether hereditary, idiopathic or symptomatic; the origin of which is unknown to the mass of men, whose treatment of disease is generally guess-work, terminating in suffering and death. Much matter contained in this work, such as the qualities of animals, &c., so far as can be, will be illustrated with life-like engravings, conveying a vast amount of instruction, through the eye, in a short time. There will be from fifty to one hundred accurate engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs &c.

The work will be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained to justify it, and on a large clear print, and well bound in cloth, will be offered to subscribers at the moderate price of \$5. It will be the only work of the kind extant, and for subscribers only.

Copies of this work will be delivered to subscribers in clubs of five at \$4 per copy. Single copies at the regular price.

Subscribers direct to Lexington, Ky.

April 1853.

DENTON OFFUTT.

For testimony refer to.

Prof. B. W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky.

Prof. J. Cobb, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Prof. L. P. Yandell, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland, Ky.

THE FAMILY IDLE.

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Benefit of Out-door Exercise on the Mind.

Rise early in the morning, while the sparkling dew is on every leaf and flower, and as you weed *this* and water *that* plant, your mind will become contemplative, and you will ask yourselves many questions. Why was not every plant made green like the grass? Why such pleasant odors wafted by every breeze from the whole vegetable kingdom? Why any odors, or if any, why pleasant? Why should the trees grow so beautiful and have such luxuriant foliage? Why do the birds, as beautiful and various as the flowers, sing so melodiously among the branches? Why are these things so charming? Your mind will then go from nature up to nature's God, and you will be led to exclaim, 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all!' You will think of their Creator as *your* father and *your* God. You will see in some measure his great goodness to his children. He made the beauties of nature for the mind of man to read. He that made us to love the beauties of nature has placed them all around us in every form, variety and hue. They keep our minds from becoming melancholy and sad. They make us grateful when we think they were made for us by our heavenly father to beautify and light up this earth our home, while we are pilgrims in it. If you will go forth from your chamber to field or garden and busy yourselves, it will drive away sadness, and make you grateful, cheerful and happy; and you will be strengthened both in body and mind, for out-door exercise is good for the *mind*. It will keep you from despondency and fear of want. As you nurse and tend the beautiful flowers, you will be led to think that he that clothes the flowers of the field will much more clothe you. Employment in the field or garden will give you trust and confidence in your Creator. You will feel that there is one great and good being who cares for field and flower, and will care much more for you. You will think of the words of our Saviour:—

'Therefore I say unto you, take no thought

for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you.'

When you walk out at even-tide to meditate as Isaac did, and see the glorious handywork of God, under your feet, and around and above you, and see the starry heavens which God has made, you will exclaim—

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

The unwearied sun from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth,
Repeats the story of her birth;—

While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball—
What though nor real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found—

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing as they shine,
'The hand that made us is divine.'

Out-door exercise and reading the book of nature will direct your mind to the book of revelation, where you will learn that God has made every thing beautiful in nature for man, to satisfy his wants, and has also formed a plan for his redemption, and how he can have a promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come; how if he 'seeks first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, all other things shall be added to him.'

He that cannot forgive others, breaks down the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man hath need to be forgiven.

MISSOURI INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—We visited to-day the Blind Institution which has lately commenced in our city, and were greatly surprised at the progress the scholars have made in so short a time. The pupils are taught the same branches that are taught in ordinary schools; besides many useful employments, such as basket and brush making and other trades. The work done there is neat and well-finished. The females learn to sew and do some ornamental work. Some of the scholars sing and play well on the piano. We are truly glad there is such an institution in our midst. When we were quite young we visited a blind institution in Boston, and what we saw there made a lasting impression upon our mind. We hope such institutions may be established all over the Western Valley. If we had a blind child we should send him to such a school at any sacrifice. The superintendent we should judge to be a man well qualified for his station, mild, affable and gentle towards his pupils. We could say much more in favor of this institute, but have not room in this number.

EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his head heart and hand educated. By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is evil, foolish and wrong. And by proper education of the hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those around him. The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, everything that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the man is ever ready to do good; order and peace reign around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.—*Blackwood.*

ELLEN'S HALF DOLLAR.

Eilen Fillers was the orphan niece of a wealthy farmer, who had commenced the world with no capital but industry. Fortune smiled upon his labors, and he was soon able to purchase for himself a snug farm, upon which he built a neat cottage, and went on year after year, adding tract after tract to his wide domains, until he could look for miles around on his own possessions. A little village reared its head amidst a beautiful cluster of elm trees, and owned him as its master, and was also known by his name.

He had, in early life, selected one from

amongst his neighbors' daughters with whom to divide his cares and share his joys; and hand in hand they had journeyed on through life's tedious way, so as not to perceive the vacancy around them. But at the age of fifty, Mr. Granger, found that, notwithstanding the bounteous gifts of Providence, there was a void in his breast; he had no offspring to gather round his knee at dewy eve, no lisping prattler to greet his return.

However, he was not long left to mourn over his lonely state; the death of an only sister, at this period, gave to his charge the orphan Ellen, and the old man entered, as it were, upon a new life.

There was no pain that Ellen's presence could not mitigate, no grief she could not assuage. No fears or threats could alarm him save the fear of losing Ellen, the idol of his hopes, the centre of his attractions.

Merry Christmas paid its annual visit to the young folks, and the corner allotted to Ellen for her playhouse groined beneath the weight of the tokens deposited there by numerous friends for the purpose of delighting the fancy of the child, or gaining the favor of the wealthy uncle. Among the rest of the gifts was a bright half-dollar, which she turned over and over, and laid it in her work-box.

Christmas sports and pastimes over, the toys and playthings lost their attractions, and Ellen sighed for something new on which to bestow her attention.

She became pleased with a pretty doll which she saw one of her playmates have, and expressed a desire to have one, as she said it cost only half-a-dollar, and she could purchase it at her own expense.

The doll was accordingly purchased, and Ellen called to receive her change and take good care of it until she needed something else.

'O, my beautiful doll and my half dollar too!' exclaimed Ellen in surprise, her beautiful eyes beaming with delight towards her no less delighted uncle.

Some months after this, a neighbor called on Mr. Granger to solicit aid in relieving a family who had been reduced to beggary by the intemperance of the husband; but aid was sternly refused, as the old gentleman said he had but little idea of wasting his substance on drunkenness and idleness.

The friend, unwilling to be put off, continued to plead for the starving wife and helpless children.

Ellen, who had been playing behind her uncle, was an attentive observer of all that was passing, and skipping gaily from her hiding place, bounded off with the swiftness of a fawn and presently returning, put into the old gentleman's hand her shining half dollar. 'Take this,' said she, 'and buy them bread. See,' she

continued, 'I have all I want and half a dollar too.'

'Sweet child,' said the gentleman, taking her in his arms, 'you are destined to be a blessing to those to whom you are related.'

'Take your money, child,' said the uncle, and be assured it has purchased food for the hungry. Your uncle has all he wants, and wherewith to relieve the distressed.'

The chilly blasts of winter had begun to whistle around the dwellings of the poor. The frugal and thrifty farmer was making ample provision for his winter's store. And Mr. Granger, exact to a letter, where his own interest was concerned, looked carefully over his rent-roll, and found some of his tenants at Grangerville in arrears. Bills were accordingly sent in, with strict injunctions that the money should be forthcoming.

On the following morning a poor widow presented herself before her landlord, and with streaming eyes, begged for a little longer indulgence.

But Mr. Granger, not remarkable for lenity, and wearied with importunities, declared his intention of seizing her cow if she did not in a few days, settle the claim.

The poor woman returned home in great distress, as she well knew she could not raise the money, and her cow, which furnished food for her children, must be lost.

In the evening, Mr. Granger took little Ellen on his knee, as was his custom before retiring, but the child did not return his caresses with her usual warmth, which led him to fear she was not well. Upon being interrogated, she replied she was perfectly well.

After having sat some time upon his lap in deep silence, she looked up kindly in his face and said, 'Uncle you have a great many cows, haven't you?'

'Yes, my child,' replied Mr. Granger; 'I've twelve as fine ones, in my pasture as ever pail went under.'

'Then why, Uncle,' resumed the child, 'will you take Mrs. Green's cow, who has but one?'

'Oh!' said Mr. Granger, 'I do not want the cow; I shall sell it for the rent that is due for the house she lives in.'

'Oh! then Uncle,' said the delighted child, 'I will buy it, for you know I have a whole half-dollar.'

'And what do you want with a cow, my darling?'

'Oh! I should give it to poor Mrs. Green,' again, said Ellen; 'and then you know little Willie and Mary would not have to eat their bread alone and go to bed, but can have their nice, rich cream and milk for their suppers. I did feel so sorry when you talked of taking their cow and leaving them nothing but their dry bread!'

A tear was seen to glisten in the old man's

eye; he sat for some moment absorbed in deep thought.

'Let me learn a lesson,' he said, 'from this child. I have enough, and more than enough; this poor woman has but a scanty subsistence; and yet I would take from her to my well filled purse. I have toiled all my life like a slave, and have been too narrow-hearted to enjoy the blessings that I have so gilligently toiled for. I will from this moment close my account and open wide my heart.'

'Ellen my child,' he said, 'your half-dollar has bought the widow's cow.'

And seating himself at the writing-desk, he wrote Mrs. Green a receipt in full, and despatched a servant with it, that the poor woman might sleep comfortably that night; and the next day several poor families in Grangerville received the same treatment; and the old man often says that Ellen's half dollar has purchased for him more real enjoyment than all the money he ever had.—*Congregationalist.*

Obeying Orders.

'Come, what shall we do this afternoon, John?' said two boys, stopping before the front yard of a neighbor's house, where one of their school-mates was standing.

It was Wednesday afternoon. To go a fishing, or a raspberrying, or up to the mills, or over to Back Cove—they could not decide which of all these would be, on the whole, the pleasantest. At last it was agreed to go over to Back Cove, which was a strip of land running out into the sea, where there were trees, rocks, and water, cake and ale-houses, and one or two low taverns.

Off the boys started, with no clear notions of what they meant to do—only it was Wednesday afternoon, and they meant to make the most of it. After reaching the Cove they amused themselves with skipping stones on the water, carving their names on the trees, looking about here and there, until they came in sight of a bowling-alley, a noted gambling-house, where a great deal of wickedness had been carried on. There were several carriages here; many boys and men around, smoking and lounging; while the alley was full of customers.

'Come, let's go to the alley,' said one of the boys; 'it will be fun. Father would not like me to go; but I suppose he never need know it. Let's go, I say. Come John; come Frank!'

'No,' answered John, 'I am not going; I'll have *nothing* to do with any such places.'

'That's great!' cried the boy who proposed going; 'why, you are not so easily hurt as all that comes to, are you? That's all fudge. Come, boys: come, Frank; come John.'

Frank went forward.

'It will be no harm to be a looker on, and father will never find it out.'

John stopped. The others looked behind, and saw he was not following.

'Come!' they both shouted; 'come! Don't be womanish!'

'Can't!' shouted John back again; 'can't break orders.'

'What special orders have you got?' they asked, looking round. 'I'm sure your aunt never told you not to go.'

'I've got orders, not to go there; orders that I dare not disobey.'

'It's all nonsense,' said the boys; you need not try to make us believe anybody has been giving you orders not to go to the alley. Come show 'em to us if you can, show us your orders.'

John took a red wallet from his pocket, which he opened and pulled out a neatly folded paper.

'It's here,' he said, unfolding the paper, and showing it to the boys.

They took it, and Frank read aloud: 'Enter not into the paths of the wicked and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away.'

'Yes,' said John, 'it is nothing more nor less than the word of God; it is his order. This was almost the first verse I ever learned; and I do not know how many times my mother used to repeat it to me before she died; and when I have a pen in my hand, and am going to write without thinking, this verse always comes uppermost; so I always keep it with me, and I've always minded it. I minded it when I was a little boy, and I mean to now I am older. And so, boys, when anybody asks me to go to bad or doubtful places, as I expect this is, I've got an answer for them—*my orders forbid it*. 'Go not in the way of evil men; avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it.' There's no mistake, you see; so if you go to the alley, I go home.'

This is, indeed, a manly stand. Would that every boy who knows the right—and few are ignorant of it in these days—could steadfastly maintain it; for it is not so much ignorance as indecision that ruins so many. Take John's motto; learn its full meaning; impress it upon your mind; carry it about you; for it is a warning and command of the Holy Scripture: 'Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not into the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away.' Prov. iv. 14, 15.

Boys, Hear This.

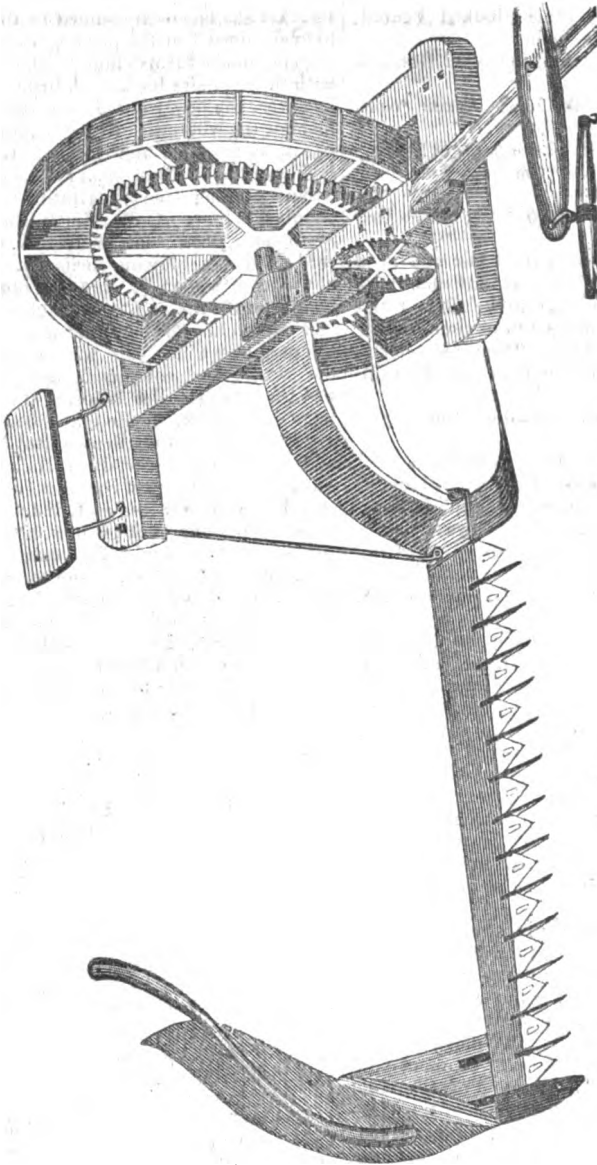
'Where there is a will, there is a way.'—This proverb was forcibly illustrated a short time since, by an Irish boy, about ten years old, belonging to one of the 'Intermediate' schools in this city. The lad had the misfortune to be fatherless, and as in many similar cases, it has been found close work for the mother to get along with the support of her fam-

ily. Yet she has been enabled to allow her son to avail himself of the privileges of our school system, and to furnish him for the most part, with the requisite books. A little while ago, however, the boy wanted a geography, and had not the wherewith to buy it, and the deprivation troubled him sorely. He went to bed at night with a heavy heart, and lay awake a long time, cogitating as to what should be done. On waking in the morning, he found a deep snow had fallen, and the cold wind was blowing furiously. Catching at the idea 't is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' he got up, ran to a neighbor's house, and offered his service to clear a path about the premises which offer was accepted. When the work was completed the employer asked the price for the labor. 'I don't know what it is worth,' replied the lad, 'but I want a geography to study in at school.' The cost of the book was ascertained, the money paid, and, at the moment of commencing the exercises, the boy was in his seat, industriously engaged in poring over his new geography, for the lesson of the day. This same lad appeared the first in his class, at the recent examination, and will, without doubt, be promoted to the grammar-school, for which he showed himself well fitted. In the vocabulary of this scholar, no such a word as 'fail' is known, and he will be sure to succeed over all hindrances. He 'has the will,' and he will find the 'way' to learning. 'Boys, do you hear that? Take it then all of you as an example.

Slander.

Oh, cruel! malicious fiend! what hast thou done, and how many noble hearts hast thou crushed beneath thy withering influence! How many of creation's fairest and best have been driven to the remotest corners of the earth to seek shelter from thy relentless hand, and with what truth may it be said of thee, thou slayest thy thousands! Deep and bitter was my anguish, when to save my lovely friend from the announcement from prouder lips and colder hearts, I hastened to reveal to her the dreadful words which the foul breath of calumny had heaped upon her fair name, and marked the bitter tears of dark despair as they welled up from the depth of her pure heart, and coursed down her pale cheek, as she exclaimed with fearful wildness in her dark eye, 'My God, this is too much!' And my soul shuddered, for I new too well that her highest aspirations and dearest hopes were laid low. And as I saw her shrink from the scorn of a heartless world, and felt that her tender heart was breaking, then, oh, slander, did I curse thee in the bitterness of my heart; then did I wish that thy poisonous tongue might turn back and disgorge its venom upon thy own repulsive head, and crush it forever!—*Boston Cult.*

KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.



Manufactured for and sold by A. LEE & CO., at the

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

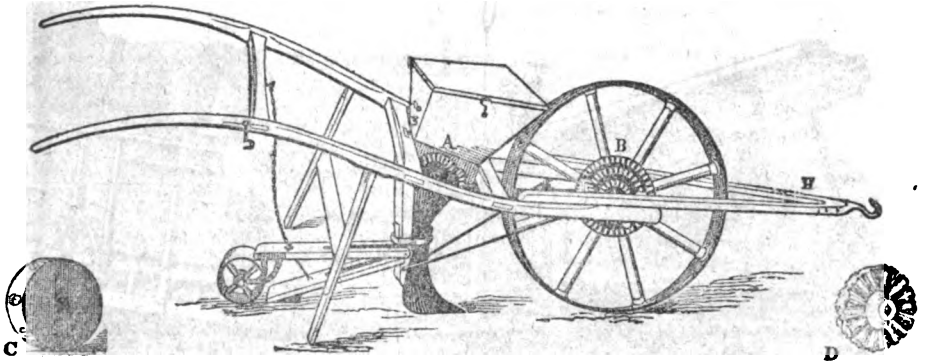
No. 14, Main, between Market and Chestnut streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

[See bottom of next page.

This justly celebrated machine has been steadily advancing in public favor, for its simplicity, durability, and efficiency—and it has settled the question beyond a doubt that grass can be cut by Horse-Power: for, during the past season, Five Hundred of these Machines were sold, and universally approved of by those who used them. Farmers were daily in the habit of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day, with ordinary driving. It leaves the grass evenly spread over the ground, requiring no turning to cure properly. There is an actual saving, by the use of this Machine, over hand labor, of \$13 per day. They are so very compact that one of them can be easily carried in an ordinary one-horse wagon, and so very simple that it requires no machinest to put it together, as there are but two bolts, beside the pole bolts, to be secured, to have the machine ready for use, and which does not require over ten minutes time. They weigh about 750 lbs., and can be worked by any boy who can manage a team.

**GREAT WESTERN
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.**



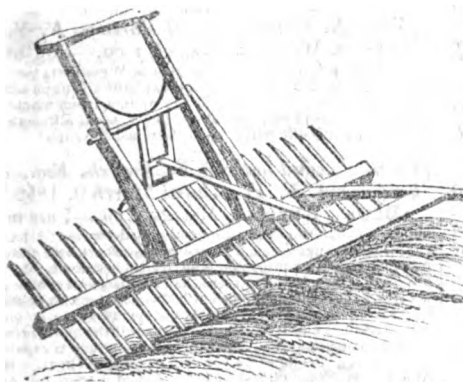
ALFRED LEE.

JOS. D. OUTLEY.

ALFRED LEE & Co.,

No. 14 North Main, between Market and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of *AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS; GARDEN, GRASS, FLOWER AND OTHER SEEDS.* Our stock is entirely new. We have also a large collection of Agricultural and Horticultural *BOOKS*, comprising in part the works of Downing, Youatt, Saxton, Buist, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.



THE HORSE RAKE, so well known in many parts of the country, holds nearly the same relation to the common hand rake in saving labor as the plow and cultivator bear to the common hand hoe. The amount of work it will perform with a single horse and driver may be easily estimated by any one, when it is stated that a strip of hay on the ground, ten feet wide, may be raked up into winrows as fast as the horse can walk; that is, if the horse travels three miles an hour, more than three acres will be raked up in that time, or at the rate of twenty-four acres per day. The accompanying cut represents the Premium Revolving Horse Rake, one of the best finished pieces of work ever made in the country. Prices from \$7.50 to \$8.50.

For sale by

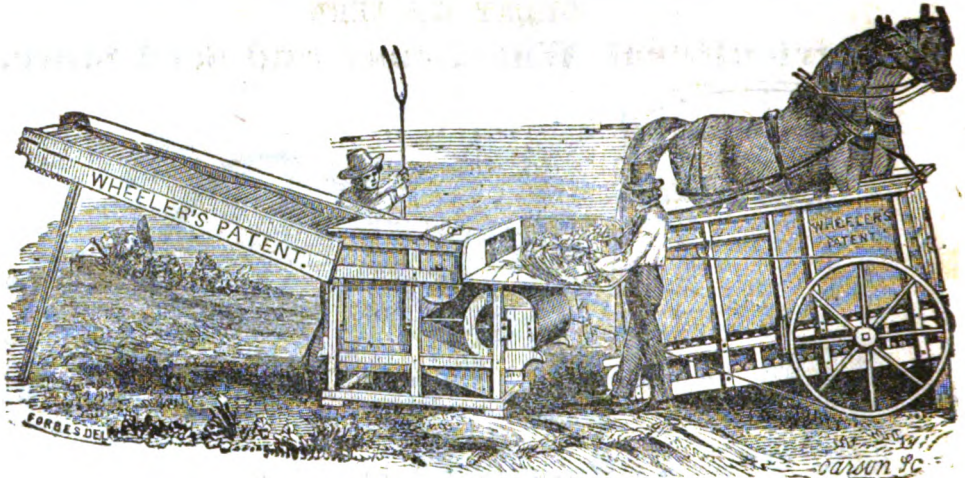
ALFRED LEE & CO., No. 14 North Main street, St. Louis.

Instructions for using Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

Put the knife bar to its place, and be sure all the nuts are tight; oil the Machine well, except the knives; the brass boxes should be strictly looked to, and not be confined so much as to cause friction—also, particular care should be observed to keep them well oiled; gauge the Machine by the neck yoke strop, the front of knife bar wanting to be a little higher than on a level; in very heavy or lodged grass, attach the track clearer at the outer end of the rack bar; in starting, always give the knives a motion before coming into the grass; the driver should always be on his seat, and drive with a steady brisk walk, and in no case turn to the left. To sharpen the knives, disconnect the pitman, and draw them out through the main wheel; in grinding them, be careful and keep the same bevel; the usual quantity to cut without sharpening is from five to ten acres.

WARRANTY.—If the above directions are followed, we warrant the Machine, on lands free from obstructions, to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, (of any kind of grass,) with one span of horses and driver, and do it as well as is done with a sythe by the best of mowers.

A. LEE & CO.



NEW YORK STATE.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
 ALBANY, N. Y.

BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

The Subscribers offer this season a new and most valuable machine in the successful combination of a WINNOWER with their Overshot Thresher. It is easily driven by one Double Horse Power, and has now been fairly tested, a large number having been in constant use during the past Threshing season.

We have numerous letters from gentlemen who have used the Winnower, and gave extracts from a few of them in our advertisements of last month, and we now insert a few more. We might add a large number, but it is deemed unnecessary.

[From R. Olney, of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I will now state some facts in regard to your Thresher and Winnower. We first used it to thresh oats, which were good and not very long straw. With 5 hands we threshed and cleaned fit for any market, 60 bushels per hour while running. This is not guess work as is frequently the case, but we kept the time to the minutes, and much larger figures might have been made had we exerted ourselves. Our Wheat was heavy growth and very long straw. We averaged 20 to 25 bushels an hour, using a pair of mules and a span of very light horses alternately, but with either team alone and 5 hands I can thresh 400 bushels good Oats a day and half that quantity of Wheat, and make it no harder for team or hands than ordinary farm work. The machine is admirably adapted to the farmer's use; can be worked at so little expense and in bad weather when little else can be done. It is of the most simple and durable construction, nothing liable to break or soon wear out but that a common farmer can repair. It cleans the grain well and wastes less than any other I ever examined. I write this minutely that you may understand the facts as they are; the figures I have given being taken from our ordinary threshing without any effort to hurry business.

[From S. H. Olney, of Granger, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I have used your Patent Horse Power and Winnower while it threshed about 3000 bushels of grain, and am happy to say it has given the best satisfaction. With a light pair of horses and 5 hands we have threshed from 50 to 60 bushels of Oats per hour, and about half as much Wheat. My ordinary day's work of Oats is from 250 to 300 bushels and 100 or 150 of Wheat. I can confidently recommend this

machine to farmers as superior to any I have used though I have used various kinds for about 15 years.

[From Chester Olney, Dated March 1, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—Last fall I employed Mr. Olney with one of your Powers & Winnowers to do my threshing, and I most cheerfully state that the work was done better, with a less number of hands and less waste than ever before with other machines. It averaged, from 20 to 30 bushels per hour of *W*heat and twice as much of *O*ats.

[From N. Olney, Esq., of Portage, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—You ask my opinion in regard to your Thresher & Winnower, but as two of my sons and one of my neighbors have given you some details I will merely say that in my opinion your machine will do better work than any other I ever used, although I have used many different kinds for the last 20 years.

[From a second letter of E. French, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. Y.—Dated March 9, 1852.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I am not able to do your Winnower the justice it deserves. I have used it since August and it has earned \$500 without asking for work, while other machines have been begging for it. I have had a man running it who has an 8 Horse Machine of his own and good of its kind, but he could not get work with it. I have taken pains to exhibit the operation of your machine, and have seen none but pronounce it the most perfect in use. It has threshed 25 bushels per hour and is capable of threshing 200 bushels per day of good Wheat. My Wheat was of the 'Soles' variety. I sold it from the machine for seed without any other cleaning. Oats it will clean better than any Fanning Mill I ever used.

[From E. T. Tiffany, of Dimock, Pa.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—I consider your combined Thresher & winnower one of the best machines ever introduced into Northern Pennsylvania. I have used one of them through December and a part of January; and did more business than any other 4 machines in this place. With a good team I can thresh 400 bushels of Oats per day, and I think with an exchange I could thresh 600 or 650, and with less waste and expense than any other machine in existence. Could I get experienced workmen I would order one or two more. It would be the best investment I could make. I can make better profit with one of your machines than can be obtained from any two farms in Susquehanna Co. Your Thresher & Winnower receives the highest approbation of our farmers.

[From Samuel Tucker, North Evans, N. Y.]

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.—In reply to your request about the Thresher & Winnowing I am ready to answer that it works well. Indeed its equal was never seen in Erie Co. I have threshed 18,794 bushels of Wheat, Oats and Barley, besides 59 bushels Grass Seed. A number of my neighbors want machines like mine.

We might add many more equally flattering testimonials.

Price of Double Power with Thresher and Winnowing, \$235.

The superiority of WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER, and OVERSHOT THRESHER and SEPARATOR is universally acknowledged wherever they have been tested. Thousands of them are in use, many of which have threshed from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of grain, and are still in good condition. They are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machine in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials as well as at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs as on several private occasions in competition with another machine made in this city which has been advertised to be far superior to ours and in every instance the result has been about one third and in some instances more in favor of our machines. In every case except one where we have submitted our machine to a working test at Fairs it has taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in 8 minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs of Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania and at the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10, and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

Price of one Horse Power, Thresher, Separator and Belting. ----- \$130
Two Horse Do----- 150

Besides the above we manufacture and keep constantly on hand among other articles, Clover Hullers, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Portable Saw Mills (adapted to Horse Powers,) and Single Powers with Churn Gear attached. These last are extensively used in large Dairies, and are so arranged that the Power is used at pleasure for either threshing, churning, wood sawing, or other purposes.

All machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or they may be returned, after a reasonable time for trial.

Orders are solicited and will be promptly filled
WHEELER, MELICK & CO.
Corners of Hamilton, Liberty & Pruyn Street,
Near the Steamboat Landing, Albany, N. Y.
March 1st, 1852.

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the above excellent machines in St. Louis, will furnish them to purchasers at manufacturer's prices (freight from Albany included) and will give any desired information to persons wishing to purchase. Address

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor Valley Farmer,
N. W. corner 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal parlor, box, air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes **Phoenix PLOW**, a superior article; ten sizes **Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS**, including prairie, to cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, on hand and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices. **KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.**

W. A. NELSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St., between the Levee & Main st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Has in store an extensive stock of manufactured Goods for the SPRING TRADE. The attention of merchants is respectfully solicited to the advertisements found below.

WINDOW GLASS DEPARTMENT—2,700 boxes window glass, best Pittsburgh brand, in superior order, on hand and for sale at factory prices, (adding transportation) by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

WHEELING WINDOW GLASS—1,600 boxes 8x10, 10x12 and 10x14, of superior quality and in good order, for sale low by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WARE—HAVING THE Agency of two glass factories, we have on hand over 5,000 packages of green and flint glass ware, embracing every variety of bottles, als; flasks, tumblers, jars, tinctures, salt-mouths, sweetmeats, &c., &c., which we will sell in the original packages at factory prices (transportation add.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PAPER MILLS AGENCY—We have now in store and offer for sale at mill prices—
10,000 reams rag and straw wrapping paper assorted sizes;
1,600 ' printing, book and envelop paper;
400 ' toa, hardware and ham paper;
160 ' cap, letter and fancy colored paper.
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

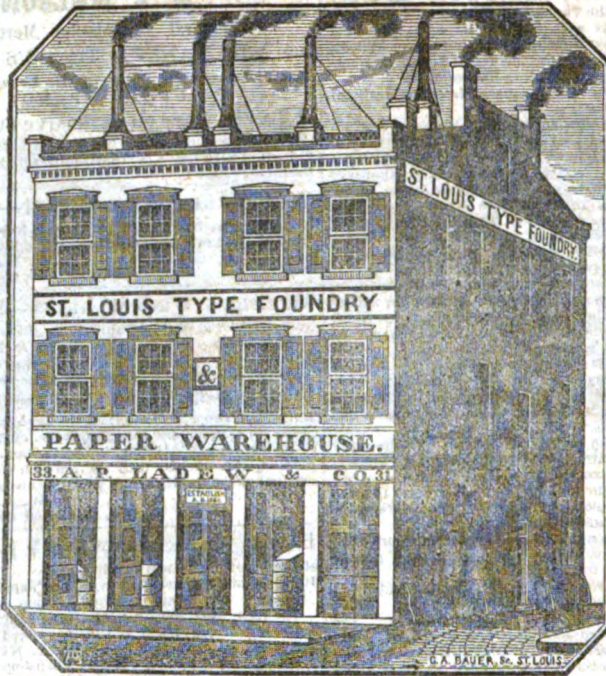
St. Louis Salamander Fire Proof Safes—We have in store a complete assortment of the above safes, which have been tested by burning seven hours (in a large furnace) filled with books and papers, and \$70 in bank notes, all of which were taken out in a state of good preservation. Every size on hand and for sale at factory prices, by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Eastern Type Agency—We are now supplied from the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, New York, with a general stock of Type and printing materials, embracing Plain, News, Book and fancy Job Types, and fonts of ornamental Fourishes, Guts, Quotations, Rules, Dashes, Slice Gallies, Proof Gallies, Quoins, Furniture, Cases &c., which we sell at foundry prices, (transportation add.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Printers' Ink—170 kegs and cans of News, Book and fancy colored Inks manufactured in New York, and for sale by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Washboards—50 doz. zinc Washboards of St. Louis manufacture, for sale by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Wooden Ware Depot—2100 Doz. Painted Pails;
300 nests painted Tubs 3 & 8 in nest;
140 ' white pine do, 3 4 & 8 in nest;
90 doz. assorted sized churns;
30 ' cedar churns and buckets;
150 packages covered boxes and buckets;
190 boxes clothes pins with heads;
150 doz. well buckets and tar cans;
80 ' half bushels, peck and half peck measures;
500 ' zinc washboards St. Louis manufacture;
Also—Baskets, Cradles, Brooms, Wagons, &c., &c., for sale at the Lowest City Prices by
W. A. NELSON,
Feb 25. No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.



ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW.

THOS. F. PURCELL.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS*, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCH TYPE*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER*; also, *CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS*; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

VALLEY FARMER.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1853.

No. 6.

ATKIN'S

Self Raking Reaper.

This machine was thoroughly tried last harvest, and received the warm approbation of every farmer who saw or examined it, either in or out of the harvest field, without a single exception that I am aware of. It also received the first premium of the Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin State Agricultural Societies, of the Buel Institute in Illinois, of the Racine and Kenosha County Agricultural Societies, in Wisconsin, and the gold medal of the Chicago Mechanical Institute, as being the best improvement in agricultural machines. It has elicited the warmest admiration whenever exhibited, and is justly regarded as the most important improvement in labor-saving agricultural machinery that has lately been invented. It is not more remarkable for the beauty with which this complicated raking movement is effected, than for the simplicity, certainty and strength with which it operates.

The machine is not only adapted to Grain but also to Grass cutting, by alterations easily made.

The short space of an advertisement will not permit the insertion of certificates, &c., but circulars containing extensive notices with engravings and full description of the parts, their operation, &c., will be sent prepaid to those desiring them.

The machine will be warranted to be a good raker—to lay the grain in bundles for binding better than an ordinarily be done by hand. Having been planned mainly for reaping, and having had little opportunity to test it in grass, we do not like to warrant it to perform equally well in grass with one which is designed chiefly to mow.

The price at Chicago, well packed for shipment, is \$175, of which \$75 must be paid upon giving the order, and the balance in ten half payables after trial, and half by the 1st of Dec. next with interest.

The orders first received, will have precedence; but I must retain the right to supply them at my option, as if a number are ordered from one region, it would be more expedient to supply them than scattered orders at a distance, it being easier to send a workman to put them together and set them running.

Orders from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will have the preference, and a machine will be sent immediately to Wm. M. Plant & Co., and another to George Churchill Esq., Troy, Madison Co. Ill.
Chicago, Jan. 1853. J. S. WRIGHT.

Mr. SIDNEYS ATKIN is authorized to receive subscriptions for the VALLEY FARMER, and receipt for the same.

DRY GOODS,

At Nos. 212 & 211, Broadway and 187 and 191 Fourth street

My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Always endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods:
Lawns 6¼ cents per yard; Fast colored Ginghams 12½¢; Mousline d' Laine 12½¢; Made Prints 6½ to 10c; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7½¢; Brown Shirting 5c; Bleached do 6½ to 10c; Irish Linen 25c; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

MOTTO—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

PAGE'S PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL AND HORSE POWER.

The most useful and necessary machine in operation—is simple in construction and easily kept in order, and can be moved or wagons as readily as a threshing machine, and put in operation at a small expense. It will saw from one to two thousand feet of lumber a day, with one team of six horses as an average business, and in a better style than any other mill now in use. It is equally well adapted to steam, water or horse power.

The undersigned agents for the patent, would announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish mills with or without horse power, of superior quality and workmanship, with the right to use the same, upon the most favorable terms at their manufactory, No. 202 S. Second-st. St. Louis, Mo. We also have the right for the manufacture of

CHILD'S PATENT DOUBLE SAW-MILLS.
All orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, and any information in regard to mills cheerfully given.
Persons ordering mills will please mention the State and County in which they wish to use them.

KINGS ANDS & FERGUSON.

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

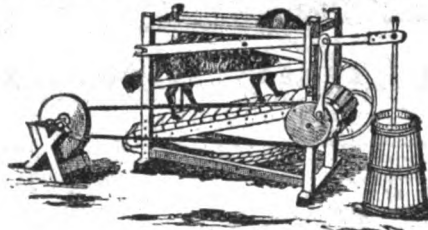
KINGS ANDS & FERGUSON.

J. Walker

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.

(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)



WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT, *St. Louis, Mo.*

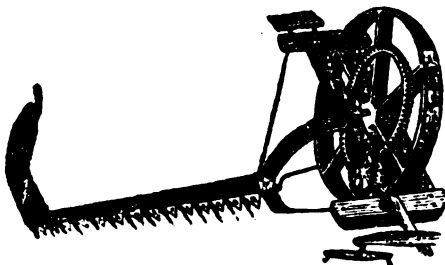
MILES G. MOIES, *Northampton, Mass*

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, eight different patterns of Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes, and Bows, Iron dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones, with frame and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Smiths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks and Rakes, Revolving horse Rakes, Grain Cradles Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Pipes, &c., &c.

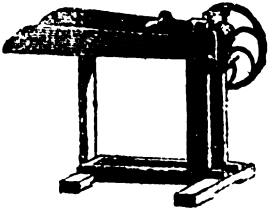
FARM, GARDEN, AND OTHER SEEDS,

In an endless variety, all the growth of 1852, for sale in quantities to suit, at the lowest market rates.

Merchants supplied with Seeds in papers, assorted, with printed directions for cultivation. *Lowest Garden prices*



IMPROVED
SPIRAL AND
STRAIGHT KNIFE
Hay Cutters,
EIGHT PATTERNS,
from \$4 to \$30.



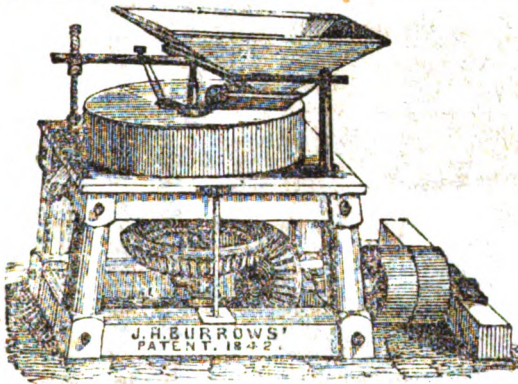
GRAIN REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

We shall have 125 of different approved patterns. Those wishing to procure one for the coming harvest will do well to forward their orders early. We flatter ourselves, that with an eight years' experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles adapted to his wants. We shall, at all times, make it a point, to buy and offer for sale nothing but the very best articles in our line, and at the lowest possible prices. With a sincere desire to do justly, purchasers may feel confident that every article will prove as represented, and at as low prices as any other house can furnish the same. Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly executed by

St. Louis, February, 1853.

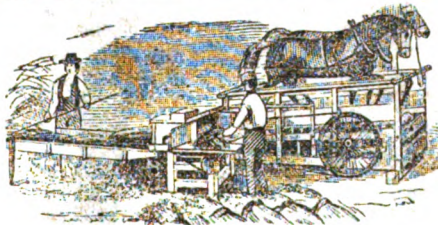
WM. M. PLANT & CO.

J. H. BURROW'S PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL,



These Mills are composed of French Burr Blocks enclosed in cast iron cases, and do not require a millwright to set them up. By the steady application of Emery's two horse power, the 24 inch Mill run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels per hour of good meal and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch mill, if put to its full-speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, and are warranted.

PRICE—20 inch stone with pulley	\$135
with gear, - - -	125
24 inch stone with pull,	116
with gear, - - -	150
30 inch stone with pulley	175
with gear, - - -	200
36 inch stone, with pulley,	225
with gear, - - -	250



EMERY & COMPANY'S NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER AND THRESHER

We have been agent for the above justly celebrated Machines nearly three years, and can safely say that they are the best now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving *Threshing Machines, Circular & and Cross-cut Saws, Machine Shops, Elevators, Ferry Boats, Pile Driving, Pumping, Grinding Grain, Churning Butter, Cutting Hay and Corn Stalks, Shelling Corn, Grinding Apples, &c., &c.*

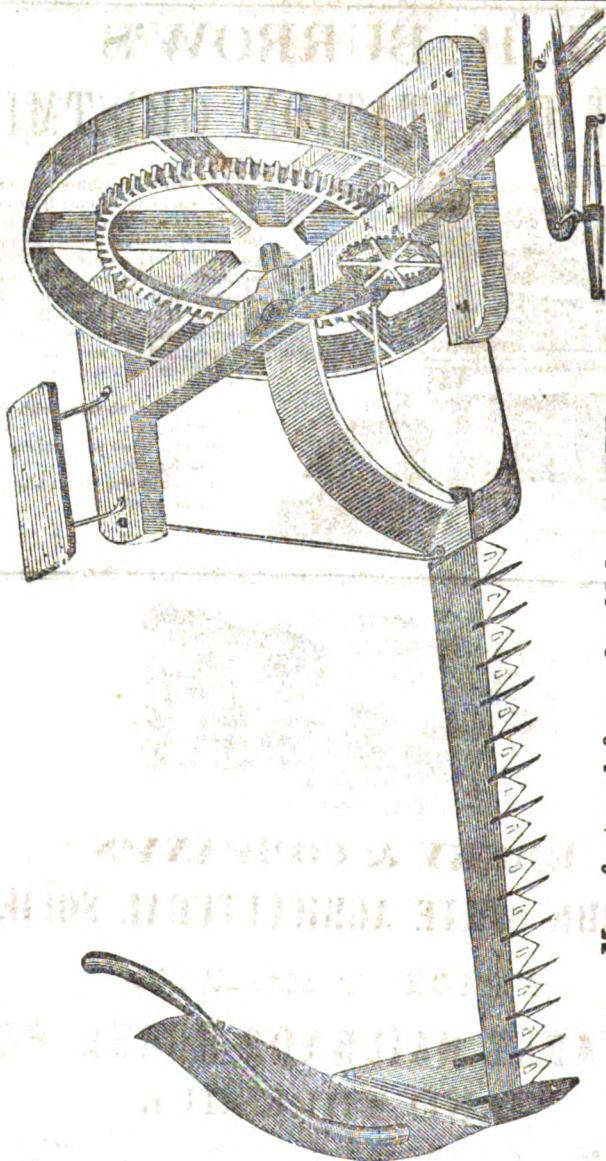
THE TWO HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR is capable, with three or four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, and double that quantity of oats per day.

We furnish, also, to order, of Emery's manufacture the *Wheeler Rack and Pintion Power, and Emery's Improved Patent Wide Rack and Pintion power, with Epicycloydal Teeth.* For further information, price &c., see our Descriptive Catalogue, which are furnished gratis to post paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

N. B. Messrs Wm. M. PLANT & Co., of the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse are our authorized Agent for the sale of our machines and implements, of whom they can be obtained at our home prices, by adding transportation.

All Orders for both of the above machine should be sent to Wm. M. PLANT, & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.



Manufactured for and sold by **A. LEE & CO.**, at the
Great Western Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

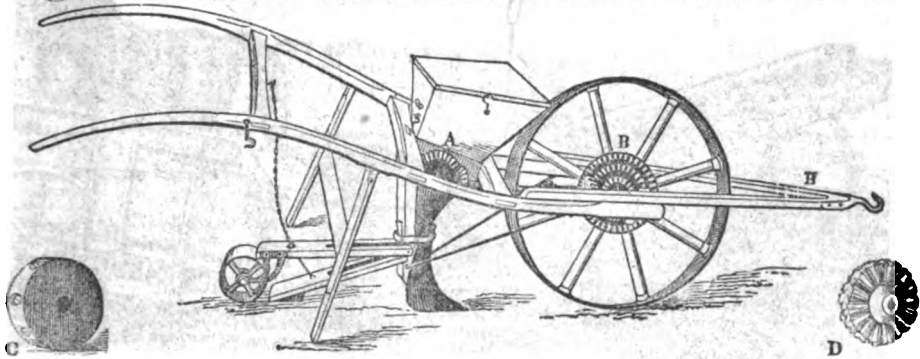
No. 14, Main, between Market and Chestnut streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

[See bottom of next page.

This justly celebrated machine has been steadily advancing in public favor, for its simplicity, durability, and efficiency—and it has settled the question beyond a doubt that grass can be cut by Horse Power: for, during the past season, Five Hundred of these Machines were sold, and universally approved of by those who used them. Farmers were daily in the habit of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day, with ordinary driving. It leaves the grass evenly spread over the ground, requiring no turning to cure properly. There is an actual saving, by the use of this Machine, over hand labor, of \$13 per day. They are so very compact that one of them can be easily carried in an ordinary one-horse wagon, and so very simple that it requires no machinist to put it together, as there are but two bolts, beside the pole bolts, to be secured, to have the machine ready for use, and which does not require over ten minutes time. They weigh about 750 lbs., and can be worked by any boy who can manage a team.

**GREAT WESTERN
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.**



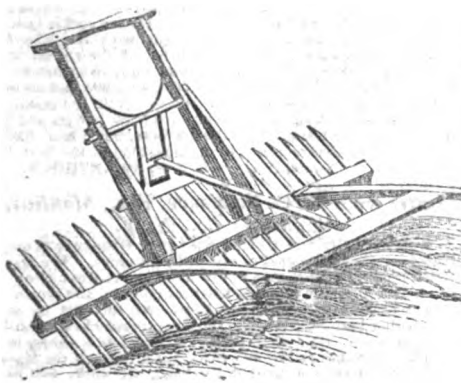
ALFRED LEE.

JOS. D. OUTLEY.

ALFRED LEE & Co.,

No. 4 North Main, between Market and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and full assortment of **AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS; GARDEN, GRASS, FLOWER AND OTHER SEEDS.** Our stock is entirely new. We have also a large collection of Agricultural and Horticultural **BOOKS**, comprising in part the works of Downing, Youatt, Saxton, Buist, and other distinguished authors. Catalogues furnished free of charge to applicants.



For sale by

ALFRED LEE & CO., No. 14 North Main street, St. Louis.

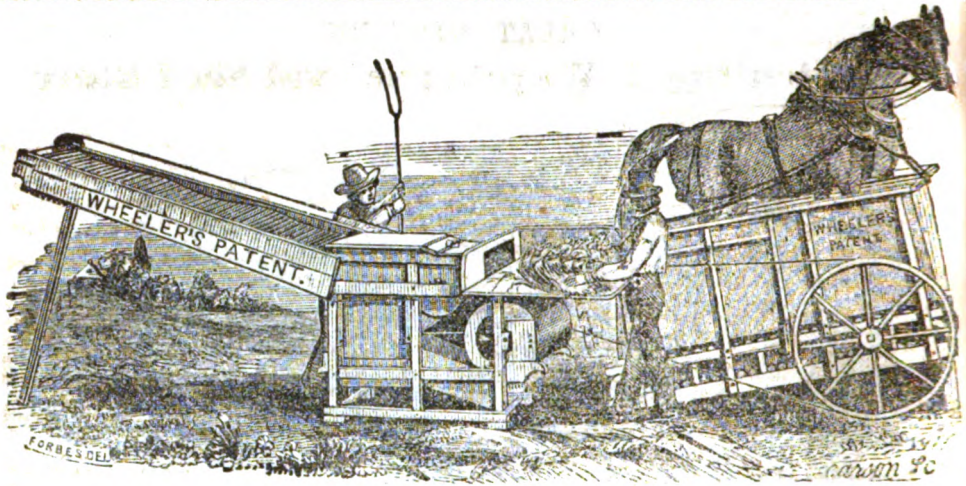
THE HORSE RAKE, so well known in many parts of the country, holds nearly the same relation to the common hand rake in saving labor as the plow and cultivator bear to the common hand hoe. The amount of work it will perform with a single horse and driver may be easily estimated by any one, when it is stated that a strip of hay on the ground, ten feet wide, may be raked up into winrows as fast as the horse can walk; that is, if the horse travels three miles an hour, more than three acres will be raked up in that time, or at the rate of twenty-four acres per day. The accompanying cut represents the Premium Revolving Horse Rake, one of the best finished pieces of work ever made in the country. Prices from \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Instructions for using Ketchum's Mowing Machine.

Put the knife bar to its place, and be sure all the nuts are tight; oil the Machine well, except the knives; the brass boxes should be strictly looked to, and not be confined so much as to cause friction—also, particular care should be observed to keep them well oiled; gauge the Machine by the neck yoke stop, the front of knife bar wanting to be a little higher than on a level; in very heavy or lodged grass, attach the track clearer at the outer end of the rack bar; in starting, always give the knives a motion before coming into the grass; the driver should always be on his seat, and drive with a steady brisk walk, and in no case turn to the left. To sharpen the knives, disconnect the pitman, and draw them out through the main wheel; in grinding them, be careful and keep the same bevel; the usual quantity to cut without sharpening is from five to ten acres.

WARRANTY.—If the above directions are followed, we warrant the Machine, on lands free from obstructions, to cut and speed from ten to fifteen acres per day, (of any kind of grass,) with one pair of horses and driver, and do it as well as is done with any other by the best of mowers.

A. LEE & CO.



NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,
 ALBANY N. Y.
 BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

WHEELER'S

Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farmes', Planters', and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago,) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

WHEELER'S

Patent Combined Winnower & Thresher

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day.—We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use, showing the estimation in which they are

held, premising that these two are about an average of over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq. Dated Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.

MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnower far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 60 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and cockle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh, on an average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse powers and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORRHRUP, Esq., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gents:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soles Wheat, and it worked to a charm; cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm in Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well in Buckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and saving Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORRHRUP.

WHEELER'S

Overshot Thresher and Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public.—Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power, we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machine used by Farming, and is capable, by changing Hor-

ness and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Our Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in connection with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have subsidized our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

We also manufacture and furnish to order—Single Horse Power and Churning Machine; Lawrence's Saw Mill; Wheeler's Clover Hailer; Wheeler's Feed Cutter.

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are directed, and will be promptly filled.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyn streets, near the steamboat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's price, adding cost of transportation.

At Valley Farmer Office, Old Postoffice buildings, Chesnut-st., between Third and Fourth.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochin China, Cochinogong, Black Spanish, Gunderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded. Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berk-hire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid.

Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio. P. MELENDY.

State Tobacco Warehouse.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the planters and shippers of tobacco to the above House, and solicits consignments, assuring them that nothing on my part will be wanting to give entire satisfaction.

I have an open policy of insurance for the accommodation of shippers. All tobacco sent to the above House, can be covered by insurance, by stating so on the bill of lading.

The regular annual premiums will be awarded at the above House, on THURSDAY, 23d of June, 1853, for the four best hds heads tobacco, grown in Missouri.

- For the best hhd manufacturing leaf..... \$60
- “ second best hhd manufacturing leaf..... 30
- “ best hhd shipping leaf..... 40
- “ second best hhd shipping leaf..... 20

The judges to be disinterested persons, selected by the planters or their agents. W. M. CARSON, Sup't.

BARLOW'S Patent Wire Tooth Horse Rakes.

The undersigned would call the attention of the farmers of the West to this valuable implement.— They are made of the best English Wire and light timber, so that they may be easily handled. Price of Rake, warranted to give satisfaction, \$14. The following recommendations, founded upon actual experiments, show very decidedly the superiority of the Wire Tooth Horse Rakes. E. ABBOTT.

At Valley Farmer office, Old Postoffice Building, Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth.

Fairfax County, Va., May, 1850.

Dear Sir—At your request, I take great pleasure in recommending to all farmers Barlow's Patent Wire Toothed Horse Rakes. I have used them more especially for the purpose of Gleaning. I saved from the harvest of '49, with one of these Rakes, 60 bushels of wheat in two days, by going over 40 acres of stubble.

I find them decidedly the best implement for gathering clover cut for seed, one man and horse accomplishing the work of six or eight men, and doing it much better.

Every farmer who studies economy should have one of these Rakes. I would not be without one for three times its cost.

Yours respectfully, S. T. Stewart.

Fairfax County, May, 1850.

Having used one of Messrs. Barlow's Patent Rakes for the last three years, we fully concur in what Mr. Stewart says concerning them. Last year we saved 64 bushels of wheat by going over 60 acres of stubble—one man and horse can rake from 15 to 20 acres per day. A. Height, Jacob Height, James P. Barlow.

Broome County, N. Y., April 1851.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in recommending to all farmers, Barlow's Patent Wire Toothed Horse Rakes, manufactured by Messrs Barlow of this county. Having used one of these Rakes for several years, I find them decidedly the best implement for gathering hay, one man and horse accomplishing the work of six or eight men, and doing it well.

They are well adapted to raking upon rough and uneven ground—the teeth, by springing, yield to the uneven surface of the ground, and will take the hay clean from the hollows as well as where the ground is smooth.

Every farmer should have one of your Rakes. I would not be without one upon any consideration whatever. A rake will several times pay for itself the first season.

Yours respectfully, Joseph E. Welton.

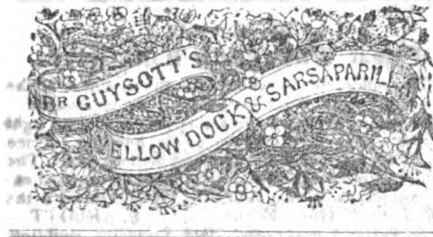
Broome County, N. Y., April, 1851.

The undersigned have used the Rakes referred to above for some years, and consider them a most valuable implement for the farm. One man and horse can rake some 20 acres per day, and do it well. After the hay has been cocked up, or drawn off, you can also rake after the cocks or winrows with them. We fully agree in what Mr. Welton says concerning them and would cheerfully join in recommending them to all farmers. Signed by John S. Wakeman, John Flunsbugh, Alvan Holcomb, Levi Pratt, Herman R. Tyrrell, Barton Pratt, Henry B. Olendorf, Oliver Griggs, Harry Martin, Wm. Doolittle, Marcus Blakesly.

DR. McKELLOPS,



Fourth street, (opposite the Court House)



DR. GUYSSOTT'S

IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

It is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the wonderful cures performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only *True* and *Original* article.

The medicine when used according to directions,

Will Cure Without Fail

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness!!

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equilibrium of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing the fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer Cured by Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Rutledge, Granger county, Tenn.,
April 27, 1852,

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians in this section of the country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cokes, one of our physicians, who has seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit; for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the scrofula and cancer cured entirely well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Extract of a letter from an extensive merchant in Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

MR. JOHN D. PARK—*Dear Sir:* Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr. S. B. Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been cured of very severe case of scrofula by the use of only one bottle. He had tried almost everything that the doctors had prescribed, but of no avail, as the child continued growing worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Yours truly,
R. A. BEAL.

Females Read the Following,

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.

MR. BENNETT: We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed me that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharge for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause.

T. B. TRIPP & CO.

Price, \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5,
Sold by H. BLAKESLEY, south-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Gen-Also Agent for Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. rnal for sale by dealers generally.

VALLEY FARMER

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE, 1853.

No. 6.

The Valley Farmer.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.

Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$3; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7; each additional insertion, \$3; one page, yearly, \$30; cards of six lines or less, one year, \$4.

Delay.

Owing to the fact that we were called suddenly from home to attend upon the sick bed of an aged parent, we are a little behind in the issue of this number; but we think its contents will make amends for all delays. Hereafter our readers may expect to receive their papers very soon after the first of the month.

Correction.—Mr. Hardeman's name on page 190, is printed Handleman—a careless blunder.

MISTAKE IN PAGING.—By a miscalculation 16 pages in a part of this edition were paged wrong. Page 205 to 220 is carried forward to 214 to 229. The matter is put down in the table of contents as it should have been.

A Few More.

We have printed this month a large number of copies in addition to our usual issue. This is done to supply the hundreds of new subscribers that have come in according to our proposition in the May number to send the paper for seven months—from June to December—for one half the yearly rates. We made this proposition for the purpose of getting the paper for a season into the hands of a class of people who we think would become permanent patrons if they could be induced to read a few numbers. We have received as stated above several hundred names of such persons, but our edition is not exhausted, and we repeat it therefore, and hope our friends will not cease their efforts until all are taken up. We shall continue to print our present number the rest of the year, and we want subscribers for every paper we print. Show your neighbor this number, which we verily believe is worth to any farmer who will practice upon its suggestions, the six month's subscription.

The FAMILY CIRCLE in this number is unusually interesting, and ought of itself to commend the VALLEY FARMER to every man who has a family and a heart to love it or desire its welfare and happiness.

The Fence.

The model and description of Col. Kennet's movable fence published in the April No. of the Valley Farmer appear to have excited considerable attention and has called out the following letter from another correspondent—the inventor. We never understood or intended to represent that Col. Kennet claimed the fence as his invention, but we acknowledged our indebtedness to him for the model, and for our information concerning it.

In conversation with a practical man about it a few days ago, he suggested that it might be constructed without the staples and hooks, by cutting a groove across the sill and letting the lower end of the upright drop into it. The idea is worthy of examination by those who propose trying it. We think it a good one.

To the Editor of the Valley Farmer.

Sir:—My attention was lately called by a friend, to a notice of a 'new portable fence' published in your April No. Though a constant reader of your journal, I had overlooked the article, above referred to, until my friend who is well acquainted with my fence, directed my attention to it. The commendation which you give to this fence induces me to give you its brief history. About eight years ago having just commenced raising hogs for market, I felt the want of a movable fence to save trouble in feeding. And never having seen a hurdle of any kind, nor a description of one, at that time, I devised the one sent you by my friend, Col. Kennet. Being much pleased with it myself, after some years trial, on 3d Dec. 1847, I sent a description to the American Agriculturist, at New York, which was incorrectly printed in the March No. of 1847. Against which I protested in a private letter, which did not receive any attention from the editor. Nevertheless, his correspondent, 'Reviewer,' very properly pronounced against it, as published. By the aid of Col. Kennet it now finds a correct publication, in its main features which have never undergone any change, though differing in proportion, and

detail from the first that was built, and which I now have in good preservation, 30 rods long, and which has been removed some years, as often as ten or a dozen times, to inclose different sections of clover, then oats, corn and winter peas, or pounds for small stock, in feeding during the winter months.

There are several miles of this fence now in use in this country, as a permanent outside enclosure, which gives general satisfaction to its builders. Among those who have so built, in this county, I may refer to my friend John S. Deaderick, who is brother-in-law to Col. Kennet, Col. John M. Lewis, George Fackler and Paris M. Walker; each of whom have constructed considerable amounts of this fence. It is known in various parts of this State, also in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, and, I think, in Texas. For myself I could not get along without it. I deposited some years since a description and drawing in the Patent Office at Washington, merely to prevent its being seized upon and patented by another person; never designing to claim any exclusive right in it myself. Finally, it is my intention to present a fine model with some improvements, not noticed by my friend Col. K. to the State Agricultural Society for a premium, in competition with such others as may be brought forward; of which I hope there may be many; for I want the best. And if there be any superior to mine, let us have it. Very respectfully,

J. HANDLEMAN.

Arrow Rock, May 20, 1853.

N. B. In your engraving you do not exhibit a middle batten, made of the same stuff as the rails. I have always used it, and find it necessary to give additional strength to the long pannels, 16 1-2 feet or one rod, which I used in my hurdle. But for permanent fences, I would use about 14 feet pannels, with the middle batten to divide into seven feet space between seats. In exposed situations, where much wind is found, make the sills seven feet long. They may be of split stuff, and just such

material as is commonly used for plank fences: No hewing is necessary; only spot them by scalping where the braces and uprights rest. The inequalities will soon bury them selves into the ground and make the fence more firm. I make my binding pins one and a half inches by a foot, of the toughest white oak timber; as upon them the whole security of the fence depends. So long as these pins hold, the wind cannot over-set it. Let one pin give way, and one pannel start, then over goes the whole line, as drawn over in succession by the falling pannels. To form the hook or knee that fastens down upon the staples and sills, I use strap iron 1 1-2x1-4 inch, cut in lengths of four inches, one end has a claw turned *only half an inch long*, the other is first spread a little by a few blows from the hammer, and punched for three nails, two at the upper or spread end, and one half way down the length. The spreading and punching is all done at one heat, the hook is turned at another, while the pieces are cut off cold.

J. H.

State Agricultural Society.

We have received a note from Hon. M. M. Marmaduke requesting us to publish such extracts from the Constitution and By-Laws of the best regulated State Agricultural Societies as we may have on hand, as will aid the gentlemen who are organizing our State Society to prosecute their labors. We give accordingly the constitution of the New York State Agricultural Society, one of the oldest and most successful State Societies in the land, and which has served as a model for most of the Societies now existing.

We shall do all we can to promote the object contemplated in this movement. Having for years urged it upon the people and Legislators of the State, we feel great interest in its success, and whatever influence the Valley Farmer may have among the people will be freely given to it. The names of the gentlemen named in the act of incorporation are among the best in the State; its resources are liberal, and by a

little industry in increasing the number of individual subscribers may be ample; public sentiment now favors the enterprise; and we shall be much mistaken if its results are not very important.

Constitution of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The style of this Society shall be 'The New-York State Agricultural Society.' Its objects shall be to improve the condition of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household arts.

Sec. 1. The Society shall consist of such citizens of the State as shall signify in writing their wish to become members, and shall pay on subscribing not less than one dollar, and annually thereafter one dollar, and also of Honorary and Corresponding members.

The Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, or a delegate from each, shall ex-officio be members of this Society.

The payment of fifty dollars or more shall constitute a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, one to be located in each Judicial district; a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee, to consist of the officers above named and five additional members of the Executive Committee, and these five shall consist of the five Ex-Presidents whose term of office has last expired, of whom three shall constitute a quorum, and a General Committee, the members of which shall be located in the several counties, and be equal to the representations in the House of Assembly.

Sec. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence with other Societies, with individuals and with the general committee, in the furtherance of the objects of the society.

The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society and disburse them on the order of the President or a vice President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary, and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting in January.

The Executive Committee shall take charge of and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, &c., which may be transmitted to the Society, and shall have also the charge of all communications, designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they may deem expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of the said Society.

The General Committee are charged with

the interests of the Society in the counties in which they shall respectfully reside, and will constitute a medium of communication between the Executive Committee and the remote members of the Society.

Sec. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the third Wednesday of January, in the city of Albany, at which time all the officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes and by ballot, with the exception of the General Committee for the counties, which may be appointed by the Executive Committee who have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Society during the year. Extra meetings may be convoked by the Executive committee. Fifteen members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 5. The Society shall hold an Annual Cattle Show and Fair at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 6. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

AT HOME.—We have just returned from a hasty journey above the upper rapids of the Mississippi, and though our errand was a sorrowful one, and one which precluded and unfitted us for much intercourse with the farmers, we saw enough to convince us that they are wide awake, and fast catching the spirit of progress. Great improvements have been made in the two years which have elapsed since we visited that region and greater still are in store for the year to come.

We were carried speedily to our destination by Capt. Morehouse on his comfortable boat—the *Debuque*, which we should take great pleasure in commending to the patronage of travelers were it not that he has since sold it and her new owners have taken it out of the trade. We do not know whether Capt. Morehouse intends to give up steamboating, and retire (as we should do if we were in his place) to that beautiful farm of his on the banks of the river, about half way between Muscatine and Davenport, or to bring out a new boat and follow up the trade. If the former we wish him all the joy and success which can attend a man under such circumstances; and if the latter, we will predict in advance that his boat and all its appointments will

be of the first order, and not a whit behind any of the many splendid boats which now ply on the upper Mississippi.

Dr. Merry, formerly a citizen of St. Louis, is also improving a valuable farm adjoining Capt. Morehouse, while Capt. Berrie of the *Golden Era* has another fine place a short distance above. The country along the banks of the river from the lower rapids to some distance above the upper rapids is delightful, rivaling, and in some places excelling that of the famous Hudson and Mohawk.

On our way up we looked sharp for two scenes represented in the illustrations in *Hesper's Magazine* and the *Illustrated News*,—the two story castle forming the fortifications on Rock Island, and the tall masts of the shipping in the harbor of Nauvoo. We couldn't find either. Strange, wasn't it?

The Mississippi is to be bridged at several points above, so they tell us; and our opinion is if the water does not effect more in carrying away these structures than the wind expended so far has in erecting them, they will be likely to stand some time—when built.

We returned home on the steamer *Ben Campbell* which we found to be a very comfortable and well managed boat, and which 'put us through' in double quick time.

Our Proposition

In the last number of our paper to give seven numbers of the *Farmer* from June to December at half the yearly price, has been the means of adding several hundred names to our subscription book; but we look for, and have made calculations upon receiving a great many more. A few of our friends have exerted themselves, and as a consequence have sent in handsome lists; but many, very many, have done nothing. We do not beg for patronage. We do not ask any man to aid us unless he thinks by so doing he will be aiding the glorious cause of agricultural improvement. But we do ask such—for the honor of the great valley in the centre of which we are

located, that they will put a shoulder to the wheel and help along the enterprise. We have never had a doubt of the success of the VALLEY FARMER. From its first publication to the present issue it has been steadily growing in favor and patronage. It has secured numerous friends all over the country; but we want more. We want every farmer in this great Valley who can read, or who has a wife, son or daughter, who can read, to become a subscriber to the Valley Farmer; and we will assure our friends that in proportion to the patronage extended shall be the efforts made to make the paper useful and interesting. Give us twenty thousand subscribers and we will give you a paper that will cast into the shade many of the papers now published, which boast of twice that number of subscribers.

While upon this subject we will say that if any of our friends who have ordered papers fail to receive them, or the back numbers (when ordered) if they will notify us of the fact we will remail them. Papers sometimes get lost in the mail, and sometimes may be directed wrong, but in either case let us know and we will make good the loss.

Wheeler's Threshing Machines.

We are now receiving numerous orders for these truly valuable machines, and also constantly receiving letters from these who have used them one, two, and three years. These letters all speak the same thing. 'Your Thresher is just as complete a machine as can be,' 'We don't want any better,' and we can say that in every neighborhood where we have sold them in previous seasons, our machines are preferred to any other in use.

These machines are far preferable to any of the large sweep powers, because they require less force, are less liable to get out of repair, do their work better, and are nothing like as clumsy and hard to move as the other kinds. A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* sums up his objection to the large powers thus:

'Did you ever pitch sheaves, cut bands, rake away, feed, measure, or stack straw

after one of these large threshers? Perhaps not. But at the same time you are well aware that as those eight or ten horses move round, the above operations, must be on the move also, which altogether makes quite a crowd, and an expensive one too, which every farmer who uses them will find out. They are expensive when every thing goes right, which is seldom the case for a long time together. But woe to the poor small farmer if a shower or an accident interferes with his operations. Time goes on, eight horses and as many hands must be fed, and wages must count too, for it would not answer to send the hands home for a two or three hour's hindrance. It was no joke to get them all together, and now they have come they must be kept no matter what the expense.' The Editor of the *Prairie Farmer* says: 'A horse power of Wheeler's patent was in operation at Whitewater, sawing wood for the railroad. Two horses did the work; the machine being elevated not more than twelve or fourteen inches; so that the animals performed with the greatest ease. The saw walked through the wood at no small rate; four persons—two of them boys—being kept heavily at work to feed it. At another place I saw a single horse on one of these machines doing the same work, with less rapidity of course, but with no loss of time on account of insufficient power.'

FOWLERS & WELLS PUBLICATIONS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Fowlers & Wells in our advertising Department. We have been a diligent reader of these publications for a long time, and although not a convert to any of their theories, yet we have always esteemed them as highly interesting and useful.

☞ This number of the Valley Farmer contains twelve pages more of reading matter than usual. While our friends press us as they do now with advertisements we shall be compelled to occasionally trench a little upon our reading matter, and consequently we shall now and then give our readers an extra number of pages.

A Fable.

Once on a time, so the fable goes, a farmer was so fortunate as to possess a goose who laid every day a golden egg. Not gold color merely but all solid gold. Now one would think that the possession of such a rare bird would have been a treasure sufficiently valuable to satisfy the cravings of the most avaricious disposition, and that the acquisition of a lump of gold of the size of a goose's egg daily, to the farmers' pile must have made him the most contented man in the world, if wealth could bring contentment. And as it did for a while. He saw his possessions extending and improving, and as he daily counted over his gains, he saw in the not far distant future the time when he should rank among the *'millionaires'* of the land. But ere long a change came over him. He wanted a large sum all at once. Whether he wanted to buy more land, or to build a fine house, or to shave some of his poorer neighbor's notes, we cannot say—in fact history is rather obscure on the point. But at all events, he wanted his money all in a pile, and at once, and so he killed the goose to get all the eggs immediately. The result was he got no more eggs, but learned the lesson that the way to get golden eggs is to wait for the goose to lay them. 'Bought wit,' says the proverb, 'is the best, if you do not buy it too dear.'

We do not say that those farmers who are selling off all their best breeding cows to the Californians; saving only a few miserable refuse cattle to replenish their stock with, are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, but to us it looks mightily like it. We have no statistics by which to form anything like a just estimate of the number of such cattle taken from Missouri, during the past four months, but we presume the aggregate is far greater than what is generally supposed. Our own opinion is that there is not now in the State more than one-third as many milk cows as there were five years ago. And what is more, in many instances the best animals have been driven away. The consequence will be that for

many years to come all kinds of stock of the cow kind will be scarce and high. But this, says the farmer, will be good for us. Not too fast, friend; for if you have sold off all your cows this spring, where are your animals to come from which you expect to sell hereafter? Oh, we will go into the back counties and buy more. We got twenty-five dollars a piece for our cows and we can go and buy others for ten or twelve. Perhaps you may, but we doubt it. You will find that the speculators have been there before you, and instead of buying at the rates which obtained four or five years ago, you will find it difficult to get good cows at any price. The farmer who has an animal that neither works nor breeds should dispose of him as soon as practicable, if he has attained his growth, but it is a different case with the mothers of his herd, and we sincerely believe that many a farmer in this State and Illinois and Iowa will rue the day they sold off their cows.

This condition of things will also affect the supply of butter and cheese; though not to so great an extent as it will the supply of beeves, from the fact that most of the farmers who have sold their cows, are of that class who think the manufacture of butter and cheese too small business for them, and requiring too much hard work to make it profitable. We suppose we shall have to look to Ohio and New York for some time to come for our principal supplies of these articles.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY, says Dr. Lee, has a deeper philosophy than many suppose; nor can it be comprehended without considerable close thinking and study. Let the pastures and meadows of a dairyman represent a thousand tons of grass per annum, exclusive of the water which the forage may contain. This forage is to be fed to cows for the most economical production of milk, butter and cheese. Would it not be cheaper in the long run for him to pay \$50 a head for first rate milkers than to take poor ones as a free gift? We believe that poor cows do not pay the cost of their

keeping, or the value of their food twelve months in that length of time; therefore the more of such animals there is in a county or State the poorer it is in agricultural worth and income. A mean animal is a tax upon the owner and the community, and should be so regarded by all. As the natural resources of the soil become exhausted, farmers can less afford to keep inferior animals of any kind; for the first cost of grain, hay, grass, and straw, increases with the increase of manure needed to produce good crops.

A QUESTION.—How much pork will a bushel of corn make? James H. Arnett, in the Genessee Farmer says that he thinks it takes about five pounds of corn to produce one of prok, and that it would be good economy to give a hog all it would eat. At this rate when corn is worth 25 cents a bushel, it will cost a trifle over two cents a pound to raise pork. Or taking the expense of feeding into account it is better for farmers to feed their corn to hogs and sell them at two dollars and a half a hundred than to sell their corn at 25 cents a bushel. We should like to have some of our correspondents give their views on the question.

TOBACCO—*The reason why.*—A friend in Pike county, sending us the names of two subscribers, says, 'I have tried my best to get more; but some men who chew tobacco enough to pay for a copy argue that they know more than any book, or are too poor to take a paper, and when I tell them that I take three, they don't see how I can afford it, but I tell them it is because I don't chew tobacco.'

HOW TO GET THEM.—A friend and patron in Randolph Co., Ill., writes: Let those who wish to get subscribers to the Farmer and have days' work from their neighbors, propose to have the Farmer sent on as part pay, and they will do it in nine cases out of ten. I have tried it and succeeded in every case.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

MACOMB, Ills., May 24, 1853.

Dear Sir:—You see from whence I date my letter that I have changed my residence from Randolph. My object is to have a good chance to educate my children, and here is a fine place for schools. Where I lived we had no schools and scarcely any preaching—here we have both, and good society, and a fine, healthy and beautiful country. Macomb is a beautiful village, built in a prairie, but the lots are large and nearly all set out with fruit and shade trees, and it presents the appearance of a town in the woods.

According to your request I have been out among my neighbors and presented the claims of your paper and exertions to their consideration; and tell your good lady that her department has always made a strong point in obtaining subscribers. I hope her health will be such as to enable her to go on in her good work. It is a jewel in the mine of the Farmer.

This is a good country, and but thinly settled in places. Land is cheap and offers great inducements to new comers. There has been considerable moving here the last fall and spring, and new farms are rising up in these beautiful prairies.

Respectfully yours,

J. C. RUDSVILLE.

The Potato Disease.

The Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1851, offered a prize of \$10,000 to any one who should satisfy the Governor and Council that, by a test of at least five successive years, he had discovered a sure remedy for the potato rot.—Several communications have been received on the subject, which are published by the authority of the legislature, of which the following is a summary by Hon. A. Walker, Sec. of State:

Although these communications may not furnish any perfect cure for the potato disease yet they agree in so many important points, and offer so many valuable hints, relating to the nature, cultivation, preservation, and improvement of the potato that they cannot fail to be of a great public utility. The similarity of views expressed by the most intelligent and experienced writers, relating to the nature, cultivation, disease and cure of the potato is truly remarkable, and we think aus-

picions. Among the principal points, relating to which there is a general concurrence, are the following:

Soundness and Vitality of Seed.—Renewing the seed from the haul of healthy vigorous plants every few years, even resorting to the native place in South America, and taking the seed from the wild potato, is considered important. When potatoes are to be raised from the tuber, sound, healthy, whole potatoes are recommended as healthy for planting. Anything which impairs the vitality of the seed increases the liability to disease.

Quantity or Quality of Soil.—A dry light, loose, warm soil, is considered necessary to the soundness and healthfulness of the vegetable as well as to its richness and flavor, the latter depending quite as much on the quality of soil as on the variety of seed. A wet, heavy, compact soil directly promotes the disorder. Far upon the side of a mountain or hill is a favorable location for the growth of the potato; and new land contains more of the qualities requisite for its nourishment and health than old or worn out soils.

Influence of Atmosphere.—Potatoes should be as little exposed to the air as conveniently may be. Their natural place is underground. By a little exposure they become poisoned and turn green. Some recommend depositing them for winter in holes under ground in a dry soil; or if kept in a cellar to preserve them dry, in small quantities, in sand; and to keep them cool. Keeping large quantities in a body in the cellar is by some supposed to promote heat and putrefaction. Planting in the fall is recommended by some, as potatoes left in the field over winter are observed to come forward earlier in the spring, to grow more vigorously, to get ripe earlier and before the blighting rains in August, and to be more sound and healthy.

Manures.—All antri-putrescents, such as lime wood ashes, pulverized charcoal, plaster, salt, nitrogen, &c., are believed to contribute directly to the health of the potato, as well as to add to its richness and flavor, and of course to prevent putrefaction and disease. Of other manures, well-rotted compost is preferred. Stable manure is too strong and heating, and produce ill-flavored, unhealthy potatoes, and is decidedly condemned.

Disease, Contagion, Old Age and Death. These are common to vegetables as well as to animals. All are liable to disease, some more some less, according to circumstances, predisposing causes, and preventive means. Some vegetable diseases are believed to be contagious.—The present disease is thought by many to be of that class. One field of potatoes is liable to take the disorder from another field. Potatoes are predisposed to disease, by bad cultivation, old age, bad soil, bad manures,

sudden changes of weather, warm rains, &c.

Ravages of Insects, Fungus, &c.—The best of writ is consider the ravages of insects as at most but a predisposing cause, rendering the potato plant more liable to disease by enfeebling the plant. By many writers insects are considered as remotely affecting the potato; by others as having no effect at all. The fungus on the potatoes is not the cause of the rot. It finds the potato previously diseased, a fit subject for its operation.

The general conclusion to which the facts presented in these various communications seem to lead us, are.

1. That the disease has a striking resemblance to the cholera, and probably exists in the atmosphere.
2. That it is doubtful whether any specific cure has been, or ever will be, discovered; but
3. As in cholera, certain preventatives are well ascertained, by the application of which, the liabilities to disease may be greatly lessened.
4. That by obtaining the soundest seed, by planting in the most favorable soils, and by using the most suitable manures, we may have a good degree of confidence in the successful cultivation of this useful vegetable.
5. That we may expect, that like the cholera, the potato rot will become less and less formidable from year to year, and eventually subside into a mild and manageable epidemic, if that term may be used in such a connection.

COOPER CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We learn from Boonville that the Cooper Co. Ag. Society has been merged in the State Society, but that the State Society has not yet been fully organized.

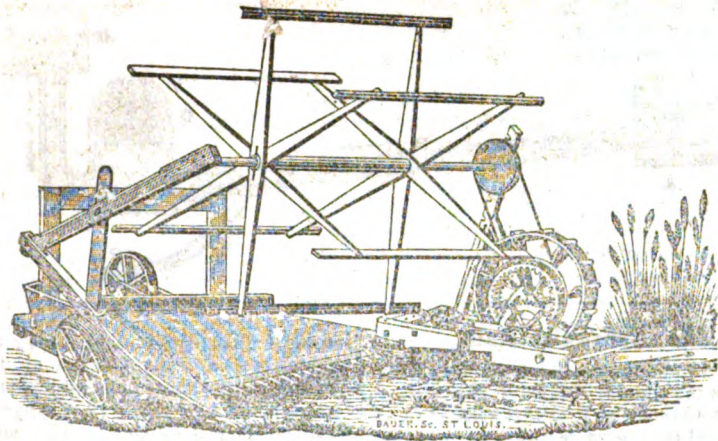
The State Society will meet for organization on the 22nd inst.

Wire Tooth Horse Rakes.

We have received a few of these valuable Horse Rakes, to which we invite the attention of the farmers who cut hay. Its superiority over all other horse rakes will appear manifest to any one who will examine it.

Illinois State Ag. Society.

A meeting of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, was held at Springfield on the 25th ult., at which it was determined to hold the first State Fair at that place on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of October next.



Read's Reaping and Mowing Machine

These are two-horse side draft machines, and have won for themselves an enviable reputation both as grass and grain cutters; very simple in construction, and in the manner of adjusting the height, which can be regulated in a moment's time from one and a half to fifteen inches, thereby enabling the operator to bolt on a platform and attach a reel, for the purpose of cutting all kinds of grain which is raked off into suitable bundles for binding by a person riding upon the platform. Width of swath about five and a half feet, and will cut from 10 to 15 acres per day. Cutter sickle edge, sharpened by filing.

Directions for using.—Be careful to keep all the nuts tight, and the machine well oiled, except the knives. In starting always give the knives a motion before coming into the grass or grain—and in no case turn to the left. Be sure in grinding or filing the knives, to keep the same bevil.

These machines are sold with the following guarantee, provided that the land is free from obstructions: That they will cut and spread from 8 to 15 acres of grass per day, with one pair of horses and driver, and do it better than is commonly done by the best of mowers with a scythe. Price, \$130.

For further particulars, apply to the St. Louis Agents, Messrs. W. M. Plant & Co. No. 12 North Main Street.

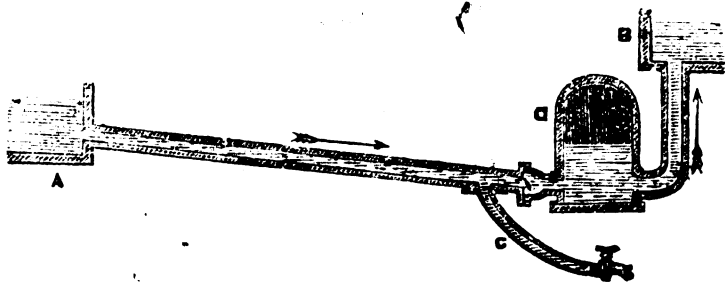
Will submerging destroy the Osage Orange?—Mr. H. Kingsbury, of Howard County, writes:

As I am engaged in hedging about my farm I never fail reading all I can get on that subject. I have set out one and three quarter miles this and last spring, mostly outside or line strings. I am a little afraid to use it for cross fencing until I know whether it will sprout up and spread like the Locust or Cherry. I see most writers say it will not spread. In many parts of our country I find our farmers are rapidly going into live fence making. I would like to know if it would stand three or four weeks inundation after it has matured sufficiently to answer the purposes of an artificial fence. I am fencing on the Missouri river bottom, (or rather hedging) and fear should we have a forty-four rise, the water will kill it on all low lands. Please ask for communications on this subject. I would like to know if it has been tested and I have no doubt many readers of your valuable paper would like to have information on this subject.

For the Valley Farmer.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR PAINTS.—After having painted my house, I set the paint pots in my yard, and three calves running in the yard ate of the paints. I lost two of them in consequence, and only saved the other by drenching.

E. M.



The Hydraulic Ram.

The Hydraulic Ram is in almost every weekly sheet in the country. It is a contrivance, eminently adapted, as it always seemed to us, to get round the law of gravitation, or in other words, make water run up hill. This feat it accomplishes, in fact, and by a simple process. Were we to try to talk scientifically upon it, we might say, that it makes itself efficient by taking advantage of the laws of dynamics in connection with statics, or by running water to exert an influence upon still water. Perhaps the principle involved may be intelligible by this. A cubic foot of running water has a certain momentum. By leading it into pipes, with valves, this momentum may be communicated to still water in those pipes, in such manner as to meet the wishes of the mechanic. A ball rolling down an inclined plane, will roll up another contiguous to it. If its momentum was communicated to other little balls at the junction of the planes, these little ones would rise so much higher than the large one, as they are less in size. It is on this principle the Hydraulic Ram acts. Half the farmers in the country, at an outlay of less than \$50 or \$100, and often not over \$25, might have a constant supply of fresh water, both for bipeds and for quadrupeds. Irrigation of fields might be secured by this mechanism, and the amount of root crops, grass, &c., oftentimes be doubled by this means.

Since the above was placed in the hands of the printer, we have met with a very clever account of it in the Mechanic; and we are rather pleased to see that the indefiniteness with which the whole operation of it floats in our mind, appears to be the rule rather than the exception, as we had supposed it was. The editor says: 'The alternate action of the valves produced by the oscillatory motion of the water in the ram, shows plainly the physical causes which produced the effect of this machine; but they never have been sufficiently understood to furnish the basis of a mathematical formula. It has been supposed that the passive resistance, and especially those arising from the shock or blow given by the valves,

interpose difficulties in determining their value, which render any estimate of the whole dynamic effect almost impossible; hence its effective power as a motor has always been determined by experiments.' The momentum communicated to the still water is estimated at from 57 to 70 per cent. If 31.5 galls. water are used per minute, in a fall of 37 feet, its momentum becomes $31.5 \times 37 = 1165.5$. If the quantity of water raised 195 feet be 3.85 galls. per minute, its momentum becomes $195 \times 3.85 = 750.75$. That is, the ram transmits 750.1165 of the whole water used, or about 64 per cent.

The operation of the hydraulic ram is as follows: At A is a spring, or other constant supply of water. A pipe, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, or greater if desired, is laid from the upper surface of this reservoir to a point below, (and the greater the fall the better.) The lower end is furnished with a valve so arranged that, when the water in the pipe has acquired a given velocity, it will be closed. This, of course, suddenly stops the current. If, near the lower end, a perpendicular tube (B) is connected with the main tube, this sudden arrest of the current will force a quantity of water from the main tube to a given height, the pressure on the lower valve being thus relieved it again opens, and the current again moves, is again arrested, and again the water rises in the tube B. If an air chamber (D) is affixed in connexion with the bottom of the upright pipe, it will secure a more regular and constant flow of the water in the perpendicular pipe. It will also furnish security against the bursting of the pipes by the sudden closing of the valve.

Estimating the general average as 60 per cent., the following rules are given for ascertaining the several possible results, to wit:

To determine the height to which water can be raised.—Multiply the quantity of water to pass through the ram by the whole fall on the site, and this product by .60. Then divide this product by the quantity to be raised in the same time.

Thus, if the supply be 30 galls. per minute,

and the fall but 1 foot, how high $\frac{3}{4}$ this raise 1 gill per minute? $3 \times 1 = 30 \times 60 = 18 - 1 = 18$, the height to which this quantity can be raised.

To determine how much can be raised a given height.—Multiply the quantity on the site by its fall, and this product by '60, and then divide by the given height.

If 100 galls. flow per minute, the fall be 6 feet, and height required 70 feet, $100 \times 6 = 600 \times 60 = 360 - 70 = 5$ galls. nearly per minute.

The principal sources of mistake in these rules are these: 1. The want of accuracy in the '60, which is assumed as the average. This ratio will vary more or less with the length of the tubes through which the water is forced, the number of angles or curves, the nature and condition of the tubes through which it passes, and this on the supposition that the machine is perfect in its construction.

The writer of the remarks already quoted closes with the following paragraph:

"When the water ram was first invented, it was supposed it could be used for raising large quantities of water; but as yet all attempts to elevate respectable volumes have failed, on account of the violent shock of the valves and the heavy pulsations of the machine, which are so severe as to render it impossible to make them sufficiently strong to stand any length of time. We are of the opinion that all these difficulties could be removed. It is hoped that some of our inventive mechanics will consider this subject. The largest size that has been used to any extent, is only equivalent to about one-fourth of a horse-power."—*Plow, Loom & Anvil.*

Curled Walnut.

A few days since we noticed the arrival of a large lot of Black Walnut timber from the Upper Mississippi, destined for the Eastern cities, for cabinet veneering. Yesterday the *St. Paul*, from the Missouri, discharged over 400 pieces or blocks of the same wood, belonging to the same party and intended for the same destination.

From what we learn concerning the cutting and shipping of this valuable wood, it must be a very profitable business. The enterprising individual who has gone extensively into the trade 'out west' is Mr. Wm. Brock. He visited the Upper Mississippi and Missouri during the past and previous winter, and there selected wherever they could be found, such trees as suited his purpose. A bargain was struck with the owner for the felling and cutting out the *curl*, (which is produced from a fork in the main body of the tree,) and the delivery of the same at some convenient point on the river. Mr. Brock in carrying on this business, has nothing to do with felling the timber. The

trees are only valuable according to the size and solidity of the *curl*. The selections are made by him, personally, directions given for cutting, and the blocks paid for, at so much each upon delivery. The cost of transportation and other charges upon these immense blocks of solid wood, as heavy, and almost as hard, as stone, is quite expensive, and by the time they reach their destination, the freight, and labor in re-shipping, hauling, &c., amounts to more than double the original cost. Walnut furniture and veneering is highly prized in many parts of the world, particularly in Germany and France, and we are told that large quantities of the wood is annually exported from New York and Boston to London, Paris, and other principal cities of Europe. Mr. Brock has shipped large amounts himself to Liverpool and London, and it may be that a considerable portion of his present stock, which comprises several thousand tons, will be forwarded to those cities after it reaches New York.—*St. Louis News.*

Applying the Rule.

The Buffalo Express says:—"We knew a little shaver once who had an unreasonable antipathy to soup whether founded upon beef, chicken, peas, beans or anything else. His nature seemed to have sworn eternal hostility to the whole line of soups, and no argument of his friends could prevail upon him to eat it with any relish. The only way in which they could induce him to look upon it with the least allowance, was to tell him 'it would make him grow.' This was an eloquent appeal to little Jo, and one that he could not resist—so every day when the soup was distributed he would make a martyr of his tastes for the sake of his stature; but this destined was to be of short duration. After a few dinners in which a respectable portion of the hated compound was worried down, Joe one day deliberately left the table with his plate of soup in hand and without saving a word, passed out at the door. His father, being interested in the movement, followed him at a suitable distance and watch the proceedings. Jo marched along, until he came to a little peach tree, which had been given him a few days before; at the foot of which he poured the contents of his dish, and then returned to the house. When they asked him what he had done with his soup, he replied,

'Put it round my peach tree.'

'What did you put it there for?' says the father.

'Make it grow,' says the urchin. 'Soup make Jo grow, soup make peach tree grow.'

'The precocious wit of the boy was received with due demonstrations, and from that time to this he has never been troubled by soup.'

Geological Survey of the State.

We had the pleasure of an interview with the State Geologist—Prof. Swallow—a few weeks since, on his visit to St. Louis to organize his company and make arrangements for his survey. We are led to hope that much good will result from this survey, believing that it has been entrusted to a man fully competent to the undertaking and one who will take hold of the subject in right good earnest. He tells us that he thinks its results in an agricultural point of view will be very important.

We have before us the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, of which the following is a synopsis:

Sec. 1 requires the Governor to appoint a State Geologist, who shall by and with the consent of the Governor, appoint not more than four associates.

Sec. 2 prescribes the duties of the Geologist—to make a thorough geological and mineralogical survey of the State, with a view to determine the order, succession, arrangement, relative position, dip or inclination, and comparative magnitude of the several strata, or geological formations within this state; and to discover and examine all beds or deposits of ore, coal, marls and such other mineral substances, and mineral waters, as may be useful or valuable.

Sec. 3 prescribes the duties of the assistants.

Sec. 4 requires the Geologist to report progress annually.

Sec. 5 makes it the duty of the Geologist to cause to be represented on the map of the state, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations in the state, and to mark thereon the localities of the respective beds, or deposits of the various mineral substances discovered; and on the completion of the survey, to complete a memoir of the geology and mineralogy of the state, comprising a complete account of the leading subjects and discoveries which have been embraced in the survey.

Sec. 6 makes it his duty to forward to the

secretary of state from time to time, during the progress of such survey, such specimens in triplicate of the rocks, ores, coals, soils, fossils and other mineral substances discovered and examined, as may be proper and necessary to form a complete cabinet collection of specimens of the geology and mineralogy of the state, and the said secretary shall cause one set thereof to be deposited, in proper order, in some convenient room in the state capitol, there to be preserved for public inspection, and another set with the state University, and another set with the city of St. Louis, to be deposited by said city in some convenient place, or with some public institution in that city, for public inspection.

Sec. 7 appropriates ten thousand dollars annually for two years for the purposes of the survey.

Sec. 8 requires the geologist and his principal assistants to take an oath faithfully to perform all the services required of them under this act; and to abstain from all pecuniary speculations for themselves or others in the objects of their survey during its progress.

Section 9 fixes the salary of the geologist at three thousand dollars, and his assistants at fifteen hundred.

Algerine Plow.

The *St. Louis Intelligencer* has an account of a new plow recently invented by a citizen of our county, one of which is to be sent to the Crystal Palace for exhibition. We had promised Mr. Ronce to attend an exhibition of the working of this plow previous to its being sent to the great Fair, but our sudden call from the city prevented us from doing so.

Mr. Ronce invented the plow some years since in Algiers, Africa, where it is now almost extensively used. The plow we saw was made in this city, at the foundry of McMurray & Pawley, on Chesnut, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where it may be seen. It has been tried in this State, and answers the purpose admirably. It is pronounced by judges to be far superior to

anything of the kind ever used in this country. We will say a few words on its construction and manner of operation.

It runs without being held by the hands, and is supported and kept straight in the urrow by two wheels, by which its depth is also regulated. The clevis is composed of an iron bar which is raised or lowered, as occasion may require by a small screw, which may be turned with the hand. The great advantage of this plow is that the motive power is placed nearer the work than in other plows, and the mould-board being straighter, there is about one-third less friction than in any other plow now used. Consequently, it requires one-third less power to do the same amount of work. It is, also, arranged with a particular regard for plowing rough, stumpy land, and for breaking the ground close around the roots of trees, the clevis moving on either side as required. In plowing with this ingenious piece of machinery, all the man has to do is to walk along behind it or support himself on the handle as he may incline, and turn the plow and let it in at the corners. It turns up the ground at a regular depth, from the most shallow to the deepest furrow, as required, unevenness of the land makes no difference in its running. The paragon of its genus possesses all the advantages of other plows in use, and many peculiarly its own. It is, indeed an ingenious contrivance, and farmers ought to see it if they wish to possess a complete article of this sort.

Those who have rough, stony or stumpy land should not fail to possess one, as large roots and other impediments to plowing are turned up by it without difficulty, and the ground thoroughly worked—prepared for seed. To those who may be interested in this new improvement, we will say that these plows are comparatively cheap considering the work there is upon them. There are nine different sizes designated by the numbers from one to nine, No. 1 being the smallest. No. 1 with all the fixtures comes at about \$22, and they increase at the rate of about \$4 per number as they ascend on the scale of size. All the

works excepting the beam and handle are of cast iron, and the plow may be had if desired, with, or without the regulating wheels.

A small model of the plow was sent on to Washington for the purpose of being patented, and one that had been used near the city will be sent to the World's Fair at New York. Mr Ronce deserves great credit for the invention, and it will doubtless be patronized by farmers, and answer the purposes for which it is intended. We understand that these plows are to be manufactured at McMurray & Pawly's, on Chestnut street, where Mr. Ronce will be found, willing to give any information that may be desired on the capacity and pretensions of his plow.

PLANT'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—We have lying on our table, a pamphlet purporting to be the Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machines and Seeds for sale by Wm. M. Plant & Co., wholesale and retail, at the St. Louis Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 12, North Main street, between Market and Chestnut streets, also corner of Green and Fourth streets, St. Louis. It contains a representation and description of almost every implement used by the farmer, also a full catalogue and description in English and German of field and garden seeds. We understand from Messrs. Plant & Co., that these catalogues will be sent gratis to any applicant upon their sending them a three cent stamp to pay the postage. In their introductory remarks relative to the garden, they wisely observe:

The garden is the most important appendage to the mansion or the cottage. It produces many of the substantial comforts, and some of the most refined luxuries of human sustenance. Its cultivation furnishes a source of health pleasure, and economy, which may be enjoyed by every industrious owner of a few rods of ground who can devote a little time between his hours of business or labor to this delightful employment. If his occupation and the extent of his enclosure will not allow him to indulge his taste for fruit, and flowers, he may take much pleasure, and derive great profit from the management of the garden vegetable alone.

The Nursery and the Orchard.

BY GEO. JAKUES, WORCESTER, MASS.

Scarcely does there grow in our climate a single species of fruit-bearing plant, exempt from disease or the attacks from some insect. It is for this as well as for other reasons, that unremitting vigilance and care, are essential to the success of fruit-trees, from their first appearance in the seed bud until, becoming useless through accident, disease or old age, they are hewn down and cast into—the wood-pile.

To this class of injuries the root, trunk, branches, leaves and fruit are all exposed.—Fortunately many of these diseases and insects are easily disposed of. Others, however, are obstinate in their resistance and often fatal in their ravages. In protecting trees and plants against these—as in the destruction of weeds—a prompt seasonable movement is of the greatest importance; for insects multiply with astonishing rapidity, and diseases long neglected are seldom eradicated without effecting permanent injury upon the patient.

Our warfare upon insects is both defensive and offensive. Plants and trees are *protected* from the attacks of insects, chiefly by the employment of strong offensive odors, such as the odor of coal-tar, chamomile, oil of turpentine, &c. Little, however, can be effected in that way, and therefore our chief reliance must be placed upon the means best adapted to the *destruction* of our insect enemies. We effect this generally by liquid applications, of which the best perhaps are whale-oil soap, and tobacco-water.

Whale oil Soap is prepared for use, by mixing one pound of it with about eight gallons of water.

Tobacco-water is made by soaking any refuse tobacco in water. After standing some days, it will be ready for use. Before applying, it is always best to try a little of it upon a few leaves, or twigs of some comparatively unimportant tree, as the solution may be made so strong as to destroy the foliage of plants, in which case, it ought to be diluted with water. Tobacco-water is thought by many to be rendered much more effectual by being mixed with soap-suds.

After these liquid applications have been on some hours, it is generally well to rinse them off with a syringe, or water-pot;—indeed it is necessary to do this in the treatment of the more tender species of plants.

The Apple-tree Borer. This insect attacks the apple and the quince indiscriminately.—His ravages appear to be on the increase in the New England and the other older States.

The beetle, a striped insect about three quarters of an inch long, lays its eggs from the latter part of May till July, in the bark of the tree, near the surface of the ground. From

these eggs whitish worms are hatched, which live two or three years, and bore through the tree in all directions, sometimes completely girdling it. The full-grown worms are of a dirty color, and about an inch in length. The most successful method of killing them is to thrust a flexible wire into their holes. The presence of borers in a tree is indicated by their gnawings, resembling saw-dust, ejected from their holes. A careful eye will detect the slightest appearance of these gnawings, and, thus early discovered, the worm may be easily destroyed. After a year, or longer neglect, the labor becomes more difficult. We have sometimes thrust a flexible wire into the holes made by this insect, from a foot to eighteen inches, and by putting our ear close to the tree, we could detect when the point of the wire was pushing him to death. Trees should be examined every year, in October.—With a little experience, a man will go over a very large orchard in a single day, faithfully examining the trunks of the trees, from an inch or two below the surface of the ground, to six or ten inches above it.

In many cases, the attacks of the borer have been entirely prevented by heaping a conical mound of ashes, six or eight inches high around the *collar* of the tree, also by wrapping that part of the tree with several folds of newspaper or other waste paper. These preventures should be applied in the spring, and if ashes are employed, they should be removed in October, so that the bark of the tree may harden—otherwise the borer will make his attacks above the mound of ashes. Spirit of turpentine is represented to be fatal to these worms. A bit of sponge dipped in turpentine and pushed into their holes, would probably destroy them. Nursery or other small trees, may to a great extent, be protected against this insect, by washing their trunks, quite down to the ground with a solution of one pound of potash, dissolved in five or six quarts of water. This potash water, however, must be used cautiously, as, if a little too strong it will prove fatal to the tree.

The Peach Borer. is a much shorter lived insect, than that which preys upon the apples, and as he works just beneath the bark, he is more easily destroyed. We deal with him precisely as we do with his neighbor of the apple-tree. The best practice is to examine the trees in the spring and autumn. The presence of the borer will be indicated by blackish dead bark, by his gnawings ejected from the tree and the gum which collects around the seat of his operations. By a little scraping and paring with the knife we discover his lurking place, and at once relieve him from the necessity of prosecuting his labors farther.

The Caterpillar. There are two modes of destroying these insects; first, to examine ap-

pletrees (for they attack these chiefly,) at any time from the fall of the leaves until their renewal in the spring, and destroy the eggs from which the insects are hatched. These eggs are found near the ends of the limbs of the trees. They are deposited in cylinders or rings about half an inch wide, resembling a piece of brown wax, of the size of half a walnut, encircling the twig at the base of the young wood of last season's growth. They separate easily from the twig, and may be taken off with the fingers. If they are neglected until they have formed their nests, the best way is to go among the trees in the morning, or on a dull or wet day, when they are all at headquarters, and pull the nests off with our hands and tread upon them. A self-supporting ladder will be of great service in this work.—Those who are too squeamish to use their hands in this way, may find a tolerable substitute in the *caterpillar brush*, for sale at agricultural warehouses. As two or three litters are hatched out from the original nest of eggs—at intervals of some days—it will be necessary to go over the trees two or three times, during the season of their depredations, unless we trace them back by their webs to the original nest of eggs, and destroy that.

The Canker-worm. This destructive insect has hitherto confined his attacks almost exclusively to the apple-trees of New England, being scarcely known in other sections of the country. After long intervening periods, this insect makes its appearance from year to year, until in the second or third summer, the orchards will appear as if burnt over by a fire.—The female of this insect being unable to fly, crawls up the trees to lay her eggs, from the first of November, until the middle of May, whenever the ground is free from snow or frost. The great object is to prevent her ascent up the tree. One of the best means of accomplishing this, is to bind a strip of canvass around the tree five or six inches wide, and to keep this coated with soft tar all the time, from November to May. The lower part of the canvass should be bound with a large piece of rope, so as to prevent the tar from running down upon the tree. If a little soft grease is mixed with the tar, it will not be necessary to go over the trees oftener than once in two days, applying the tar in the afternoon towards sunset. Some farmers apply the tar directly to the trees, without using the canvass; but this cannot be done, without incurring some little risk of injuring the trees, particularly if they are of small size. Tarring two months in succession, in March and April only, has often proved effectual in entirely ridding orchards of this pest: and we have known this done with entire success, by applying the tar directly to the tree without the canvass.

The Apple-worm, which is found inside of the fruit, often destroys or greatly injures the crop. The best preventive is to pick up the wormy fruit as fast as it falls, and feed it to cattle or swine. Swine which are well fed at the trough, may be allowed to run at large in the orchard, so that they will have opportunity to devour the wormy fruit as fast as it falls. We have seen this practised with good success. Some caution is necessary, however, as swine sometimes attack the trees and gnaw the bark badly.

Woolly Aphis. The appearance of this insect is like a small quantity of down, or white frost in the forks of twigs and crevices of the bark, and also upon the roots of trees. Examined with a microscope, this will be found to consist of immense numbers of woolly lice. If the bark is rough, we scrape it smooth, and wash the parts affected with a solution of one ounce of sulphuric acid mixed with ten ounces of water, applied by means of a sponge affixed to a stick—to avoid getting it upon our hands or clothing. Probably Professor Mapes' Wash, composed of 1lb. Bleacher's No. 1 Soda, dissolved in a gallon of water, would answer the purpose; at any rate the Soda-wash is very highly recommended by him for cleansing the bark of trees. This wash may be made equally well, by heating the ordinary sal soda of commerce, red hot in an iron vessel, and then dissolving it to saturation in water. (See vol. 2d of this Journal, page 362.) The object of the heating is to expel the carbonic acid from the soda. The potash-water recommended above for the apple borer, will also answer equally well for killing these small lice.

Bark-Louse. These are scaly, and of a dark brown color. They are chiefly found on the apple-tree. Treat them in the same way, as recommended for the woolly aphis. When these lice have attained a very strong hold upon a tree, it is well to destroy the tree itself by fire.

Aphis, or Plant Louse. There are several kinds of these, but the most troublesome are the greenish or blackish small soft lice, appearing in dry seasons, in immense numbers upon the young wood of the apple, pear and cherry, particularly where the trees are of small size. We destroy these by taking a pailful of the tobacco-water, prepared as above recommended, and bending down the twigs affected so as to dip them into the solution.—Such parts as cannot be reached in this way, are liberally sprinkled with the tobacco-water, by means of a syringe. One application of this powerful agent will generally be found sufficient.

The Slug. This insect—a kind of olive-colored naked snail, about a quarter of an inch long—appears from June to August, and often

shows itself first on the tender uppermost shoots of the plant. The aphides multiply to an enormous extent; a single insect may be in one year the progenitor of 100,000,000,000,000,000 of young ones.

The only remedy on which we can rely against the different species of aphids is the removal of the infected leaves, as soon as ever they show the sores they should be carefully carried away and burned.

FIFTH—THE WHEAT MIDGE.

A short time before the proper period of ripening, several ears in a field of wheat may be seen to present a yellow and prematurely ripened appearance; on examining these ears, there will be found in each a multitude of little yellow worms lying between the husk and the young grain; thus preventing the grain ever coming to maturity. The destruction thus caused sometimes amounts to a third of the entire crop. These worms are the larva of a small two-winged fly called *Cecidomyia triticea*, which deposits her eggs in the position where the little larva are subsequently formed.

It is by no means easy to suggest a remedy against the wheat midge, and perhaps all that can be done is to take care that the pupae which are sometimes found in thousands among the corn, in barns, should be separated from the corn and destroyed; this may be easily effected by a wire gauze sieve placed beneath the winnowing machine.

The insects now described are all injurious to the farmer. The Professor next went on to point out certain insects, which, instead of being injurious to the farmer, were his friends; for they were destined by the Creator to keep the others within bounds. These friendly insects chiefly belong to the tribe of Ichneumons. The ichneumons deposit their eggs in the bodies of the destructive insects, and the latter thus fall victims to them. The beautiful little beetle called the Ladybird, or, as designated by naturalists, *Coccinella*, should also be carefully protected by the farmer, for its larva commits great devastation among the destructive aphides, on which it feeds. Another beautiful insect, called the Lace-wing, or *Chrysophus*, has a larva equally destructive to the aphides, and should be taken under the especial care of the farmer. Drawings were exhibited of the useful, as well as of the injurious insects, so as to enable the farmer to become acquainted with their differences, and, by not mistaking one for the other, do harm instead of good in his attempts to save his crops.

The Professor then concluded by showing how rich a field for observation was possessed by the farmer, and by impressing on him the importance of omitting no opportunity of turning his faculties of observation to the welfare of himself and his fellow men.

The diagrams and pictorial illustrations were remarkably opposite to the lecture, which was heard with marked interest, and hailed with frequent applause by an assembly constituted of the *elite* of the citizens of Armagh—*London Farmer's Mag.*

To Raise Cucumbers and Squashes.

Take a large barrel, or hogshead, saw it into in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom. Place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out of the bottom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up to the roots of the vines and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING.—In a treatise on Productive Farming just issued from the press, the following observations occur: 'It is vegetable as in animal life: a mother charms her child exclusively with arrow root—it becomes fat, it is true, but alas! it is rickety and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty.' *Mamma* is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meat and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, or turnip, or an ear of wheat—if we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcereous matter in her food is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and render the analogy, as they justly may.

Silk Weed.

Accompanying the following communication we received two bunches of *floss*, very soft and silky which we at first supposed to be flax, prepared by an improved process, but on reading the letter we find it to be lint prepared from the fibre of the silk weed. The matter is worthy of attention, and we hope our correspondent will give us further information concerning it.

GRAND RIVER COLLEGE, }
April 22, 1853, }

MR. ABBOTT—*Dear Sir:*—While there is so much talk about flax cotton, and the fibre of okra, it may be interesting to you to see the fibre of another plant, which is a very common weed, and from the mode of its growth seems to be well adapted to cultivation for the sake of its lint. All species of *Asclepias* possess a strong, white, silky fibre, but the *Asclepias incarnata* or Rose-colored silk weed is the best of the whole, from the fact that it contains little *milk*, and moreover it grows without branching much, to the height of four or five feet. Inclosed are some rather poor specimens of the article obtained from this species. These specimens have been prepared in the small way and are nothing like what might be got on a large scale and with experience and care in rotting and breaking. Having sowed some of the seed this spring, side by side with hemp seed, I hope by and by to be able to tell more about the profits of cultivation and the quality of the fibre in different stages of growth. J. M. O.

MR. ABBOTT—*Dear Sir:*—At the commencement of the present year I was from home and did not with other subscribers from this office remit to you the amount due you for your valuable paper, and welcome monthly visitor the *Valley Farmer*, but on coming home, although the money did not go, the *Farmer* continued to come, and I am pleased to have your confidence, and as one of my neighbors will visit your city in a few weeks, I have authorized him to call on you and pay my subscription which he has promised me to do. I have been a reader of the *Valley Farmer* ever since the first

number was issued, and I don't see any way to spend a dollar more *profitably* to say nothing of the *pleasure* of reading it; I believe it is the best investment that I ever made with the same amount of money.

Now a word about the crops, prospects, &c. Wheat, in this vicinity, stands well on the ground and at this time promises an abundant harvest. Corn and Oats, farmers generally have just got safe in the ground with good preparation, as we have had one of the finest springs that we are ever blessed with in this climate. And as for fruit we have the finest prospect for a *full* crop I ever saw; apples, peaches, plums, and in fact every thing from a strawberry up is full to overflowing. Your friend, &c..

W. J. JACKSON.

Portland Mo., May 1st. 1853.

Health in the Country.

A portion of the following article which we publish in its present form from the *Country Gentleman*, has been before printed in the *Valley Farmer*, but its importance to all our readers will justify us in giving it an insertion at this time. The influence of diet upon health is a matter but little understood or acted upon by people in general, and therefore they need to be constantly reminded that there are certain laws of diet which can not be violated with impunity. There are, however, mistakes of another kind which some people are prone to make, which it is well to guard against, and that is of being too particular about what we eat and drink. A minister of the gospel once remarked to us that where he was at college about one half the students were studying the condition of their stomachs, and anxiously inquiring what kinds of food would best agree with them, while the other half ate what was set before them—asking no questions for conscience sake! The consequence was that those who gave most thought to the subject were almost always sick, while the others enjoyed good health. We believe that the *mind* has nearly as much to do with the health of the body as the food the person eats. People if they would enjoy life and

health should refrain from every thing they know to be unwholesome; choose simple food instead of highly seasoned dishes; take plenty of fresh air and exercise, and maintain a cheerful mind and a clear conscience :

‘The remark has often been made, and with too much truth, that farmers are more reckless of their health than any other class of people. Possessing, as they do, all the advantages for a constant supply of the most wholesome and best ripened vegetables and fruits, they often neglect these altogether; having plenty of pure, fresh air close at hand, they live during at least five months of the year in closely-heated, unventilated apartments; and becoming thoroughly dusted every day at their work in the midst of perspiration, they sometimes, it is feared, almost forget that daily ablutions are especially needful in their case. What but this is the reason that the heads of families among them often appear ten years older than they really are; or that girls grow up more sickly and slender than even those in confined cities?

A late writer remarks, “We know no other class of people who use so little fruit and vegetables, as regular articles of diet, as farmers. Bread, meat, and coffee, are the American farmer’s diet; and by way of variation, he takes coffee, and meat, and bread; then meat, and bread, and coffee, from one year’s end to the other. When we reflect that it is mostly inconvenient to get a supply of *fresh* meat, and therefore salt—and hog meat at that—is in constant use, it is no wonder they are injured in bodily health. O yes, there is another important article of the farmer’s diet,—cucumber pickles, at all times, and preserves when there are strangers. * * * Milk is fed to the hogs, and by them converted into human food; apples, corn and potatoes, share the same fate.

“We remember, when we commenced farming, how proud we were the first summer, at our abundant supply of early vegetables, and with what care we began preparing our harvest dinners, and with what

chagrin we found our dishes of beets, peas, potatoes, beans, baked apples, &c., left almost untouched, while any kind of bread and meat would be devoured by the dishful, or as much pastry as we could muster, vanish like snow in June. We were quite taken by surprise to find a pitcher of nice cool milk standing upon the table without a customer among a dozen hard-working men, and four gallons of hot coffee swallowed in a jiffy, when the thermometer stood at ninety in the shade.”

To this we may add, that some farmers enlarge the preceding list, by using warm bread and hot cakes well greased with butter, instead of more wholesome cold bread; and when the weather is so hot that drinking coffee seems like pouring oil on fire, tea, still hotter, is substituted. We believe the large quantities of both of these drinks, which are so abundantly and habitually taken, are a fruitful source of headaches and poor health generally. We would not however, deny them to those on whom the habit has become so firmly fastened that they “can not live” without them; but we always regret to see young people becoming fettered to their use. We have known many cases of persons forty or fifty years of age, who have renounced them to the great improvement of their health; and we have known a still greater number habitually suffering from that distressing disease, “sick headache,” who were invariably cured by *wholly* giving up tea and coffee. (not, however, substituting other stimulants in their place.) although for the first few days they sometimes suffered severely from the last assault of these enemies.

Wholesome and refreshing vegetables, fresh from the garden or skillfully cooked for the table—delicious and melting fruits, including strawberries, currants, raspberries, apricots, peaches, pears, &c., are infinitely superior in attractive qualities to any decoction of stimulating or sedative dried plants, or to masses of fried pork, rendered hard and nearly insoluble by solid salt—if use had only rendered them equally familiar.

Fresh air, (of which there is plenty at hand) in connexion with active exercise, is absolutely essential to the health of farmer's daughters, and precious little some of them get of either. They are afraid the sun will color their skin one tint higher; and so to avoid this terrible disaster, as they regard it, incur a still greater penalty, that of a skin tinted and furrowed with *premature disease!* Let every country young lady (and we are willing to accord her this title, if she will only take our advice) cover her head with a broad sun-bonnet, and encase her feet in a pair of good rubbers, rise with the sun in summer, and take at least three hours exercise by walking, or working in the garden at intervals during the day, and she will have the real, substantial, priceless blessing as well as the bloom of health. City girls suffer from a confined and polluted atmosphere; and yet from the facilities as well as the necessities for walking, they are usually more healthy than country girls, and can outwalk them three to one. And now, in this connexion, we wish to ask our wise countrymen, why they do not make it a part of the road-laws, that a good, smooth, dry foot-path is provided at the side of every public highway, costing, as it would, (even if a level, broad, single plank,) not the tenth part of the rest of the road.—Would it not pay enormous dividends in the form of health to the wives and daughters of our people? Those who framed our present laws, seem to have entirely forgotten that there are any such persons in the country; or else, like the coachman who was compelled to harness his horses to go for a pitcher of water, they expected them always to ride when venturing five rods from home, in muddy times.

In winter, out-door exercise is more difficult, but by no means impossible; but whether so or not, it is vitally essential that the in-door territory be occupied by a pure atmosphere. A close room, kept hot by an air-tight stove, with a current of air entering and escaping through the chimney not greater than would freely pass through a goose-quill, with five to ten persons in

the room, each in his turn taking into his lungs and throwing out again, every successive quart of air the room contains, cannot fail to become an unwholesome place to spend the winter. A great deal has been said against stoves, but they are as favorable to health as any other mode of heating, not even excepting a hot-air furnace, (which is nothing but a stove in a concealed apartment) provided always that ventilation is attended to. This is easily accomplished in any case by a register placed above for the egress of the upper stratum of impure air, and if necessary one for the admission of fresh air, although in most cases this gets in fast enough at the numerous crevices.

Farmers are apt to presume too much on their natural advantages. Air and exercise give them health—daily ablutions would give them more—and regular and wholesome food would sometimes prevent violent diseases. "O, I am strong and hearty; I can eat anything!" So has said many a one on devouring a pint of green cucumbers at supper, or on eating a pound or two of highly seasoned food, deluged with six cups of strong, hot coffee; but too often the system has yielded suddenly after a long series of heavy drafts like these upon its resources, and irreparable loss of health or premature old age has been the consequence.

We throw out these hints for the consideration of such as may prefer to make country life one of health, comfort, attractiveness, and usefulness, instead of one of sensuality, disease, and repulsiveness, to young people about to select a course for life.

How to do it.—"How shall I raise myself above the rabble?" is a question often asked by ambitious young men. Franklin by his earthy-philosophic code, advises him to rise early, to work without ceasing, and to remember that a pin a day is a groat a year. Thus are preambulating purses manufactured. We advise him to rise early, also, but to search for truth without ceasing, and never swerve from the path of rectitude. Thus are living souls created. Do always right, and you will soon find yourself far removed from the rabble.

Mr. Cone's Farming—Thorough Culture.

The following article, though rather long, will well repay perusal. It shows how success is attained and the information it gives is of wide application. We copy from the *Farmer's Companion* for April:

Last summer we paid a visit to Mr. Cone's farm, and we here give for the consideration of our readers some of the observations made at that time. It was just after wheat harvest and we found Mr. C. in his barley—a rather unpleasant time to see visitors it may be thought—but we found the latch string out, and as our object was to peep into the *practical affairs* of the establishment, a better time could not have been chosen.

Mr. Cone has acquired much notoriety, both in this and neighboring States, for his uniform success in farming through the last fifteen years, having never failed during that time to obtain good and remunerating crops of wheat, corn, barley, oats, turnips and hay. Fruit is raised in abundance in favorable seasons. The system by which this has been accomplished is quite simple, and may be adopted by every farmer whose motto is "IMPROVEMENT." We will remark in the outset, that Mr. Cone commenced here when quite a young man, with nothing but his hands to help himself with, and has created the capital with which he has effected the improvements in farming we now see. Let no young man then excuse himself on the ground that he has no means. If he have head, hands and health, he needs little more. His progress will be slow perhaps, but it will be a sure sound and healthful progress.

Nearly all the tillable part of Mr. Cone's farm lies upon a ridge, running north and south. The soil is a clayey loam mixed with gravel. The sub-soil is much the same, tho' a little more tenacious perhaps. This land was heavily timbered with oak, elm, basswood, black-walnut, butternut, ash, &c.—Boulders, or fragments of rock were quite numerous over the fields, but they have all been removed as they obstructed tillage.—The stumps also, have nearly all been taken out. The most efficient stump machine ever used on the place, was three men with good levers and spades, and a good yoke of cattle with plenty of chain. In this way a great many stumps could be turned out in a day. The farm has been pretty thoroughly under-drained, and some of it subsoiled. It has required several years to accomplish all this, but Mr. C. says the time and money thus expended, has proved a most profitable investment.

The distinctive features of Mr. Cone's practice, and the principles upon which he

has proceeded, we will now enumerate; and we respectfully claim for them the consideration of our readers.

Deep Plowing.—From much reading and reflection, Mr. Cone was induced to plow deep much deeper than usual, and to mix thoroughly the upper and lower portions of the soil. For this purpose a team, equal to 3 yoke of heavy oxen, was attached to Mason's No. 5 plow, (we think,) and the furrow gauged to about a foot in depth. The experiment proved so satisfactory that he determined to make it a rule in his farm practice, never to plow less than about one foot. In this practice he is supported by leading farmers in every part of the world; for it is found that the roots of plants extend as deep as the soil is loosened and pulverized. Hear what Mr. J. J. Mechi; the great English farmer, says:—"Before a Mangold Wurtzel leaf is six inches long, its tap root will be 18 inches below the surface, and when well advanced in growth, 3 to 4 or more feet deep. Wheat and other grains are very deep rooted. In double trenching soil after a wheat crop, I found every foot of the sub-soil occupied by the roots of the wheat at considerable depths. In fact a young wheat plant at Christmas is searching the soil from 9 to 18 inches. A friend of mine excavating some soil that had once been moved, found the roots of a crop of parsnips, growing along side at the time at 13 feet six inches below the surface.' If the earth is made loose, or cultivated to a great depth the plant is enabled to extend its roots freely in search of food, and thus deep cultivation answers the same purpose in a supply of manure, by enabling the plant to obtain a sufficient amount of food. Mr. Cone, is so well satisfied with the advantages of deep plowing that nothing could induce him to abandon it. He has nearly doubled his crops by the practice, and we hope that his uniform success will induce others to try it.

Draining.—Mr. C. thinks this a necessary accompaniment of deep culture; or that unless a soil be dry, naturally, or is made so artificially that deep tillage will avail but little. This is an established fact, both in this country and England. At the commencement of his system the land was thrown into ridges 30 or 40 feet wide, and the dead furrows were plowed and dug out to the depth of 16 or 18 inches. This was invariably done to convey off the surplus water. Since that time he has laid down under-drains in various parts of the farm, so that now it is pretty well drained by these. He however keeps his dead furrows open to assist in carrying the surface water into the drains. He plows in one direction, always making the dead furrow this year where the

ridge was last year. These two operations combined have rendered this soil—naturally tenacious and heavy—loose and light freely admitting air and warmth to a great depth. He never uses less than two heavy teams in plowing for a crop, and he seldom plows more than once, believing that he can mix and pulverize more effectually with cultivator, harrow, and roller, than by repeated plowings. His teams, a noble span of horses and yoke of cattle, are among the heaviest used for farm work in this country—he is not obliged to get them into a trot in order to keep the plow in motion. That such teams are the most profitable, we think no good farmer will dispute. They may consume a little more food, but the readiness with which they perform heavy work counterbalances all extra expense of keeping. We see the opinion is gradually gaining ground among farmers, that heavy teams are most profitable for the farm.

Subsoiling.—This Mr. Cone has tried, but not extensively. A field with a surface quite descending, was subsoiled 20 inches deep when the ground was dry and sown to wheat. The straw on this was lighter, but the yield of grain was greater, of better quality. Last season this field was in grass and owing to the drouth, a good opportunity was given to test the value of subsoiling. A part of the grass had been left for seed, and consequently was standing when we visited the farm. The yield of this entire field was *over three tons of cured hay to the acre.* An adjoining field, *lying lower*, did not produce one quarter this amount. Thus a single crop, in an unparallelled dry season, twice paid for the expense of subsoiling! When will our farmers see the importance of this simple and inexpensive operation? When will they cease to be penny wise? How long will they fear to expend a few dollars in improvements which will doubly repay them in a single year? Here is a simple process, which on dry soil *never* failed to produce the most gratifying results, and yet *no farmer subsoils!* The implement is not costly, and one strong team will do the work very well, and yet, *nobody subsoils!* Who will try it this season? We hope many.

Thorough Cultivation.—It is not deep plowing—it is not draining, nor sub-soiling, nor any other operation *alone*, that has enabled Mr. Cone, for the last 15 years to raise uniformly good crops; but by uniting with all these, a *thorough cultivation of the soil*, his crops have withstood the drouth, the wet, insects, rust, and all other casualties, which for the period spoken of, have played such devastation among crops on ordinarily cultivated land. By *thorough cultivation*, in Mr.

Cone's practice, is meant, 1st, removing every thing out of the way of the plow, such as stones, stumps, roots, &c.; 2d, a *complete pulverization* of the soil, to the depth of 10 or 11 inches, rendering it as fine and mellow as an onion bed; 3d, manuring—saving everything that will add fertility to the fields, allowing no waste, plastering—ashing—turning under clover; clover is sown with every wheat, and often with other grain crops; even if the ground is to be turned over for a crop the next spring after harvest, Mr. Cone thinks that the fall feed afforded by the clover, and the roots and stalks left to decay in the soil, amply repay for seed and sowing, as the fields thus treated are from year to year, it is plainly observable, improving in fertility.

Mr. Cone is particularly careful to save everything which will add to the manure heap. The contents of the privy, and all the wash from the house are carefully preserved. For saving this latter a tank is sunk a short distance from the kitchen, and a duct made of boards convey the wash, soap suds, &c., into it. Muck or rich earth is kept to soak up this liquor, and into this tank all small animals which are killed or die upon the farm, and all animal refuse are deposited. Plaster is thrown in now and then which renders it inodorous. This Mr. Cone thinks the most valuable manure he makes upon his farm. It is mostly applied to the garden, and produces an astonishing growth of vegetables. It has the advantage of being free from all foul seeds. A box holding 3 or 4 bushels, is filled with finely broken and powdered charcoal, and placed in the wood-house, and upon this the urine from the chambers, (which is saved with scrupulous care,) is poured. When it becomes completely saturated it is thrown into the tank or applied directly to the soil. Charcoal it is well known, is a powerful absorbent; that is, it will take up and hold within itself more of the gases and watery vapor than any other known substance. It will take up 95 times its own bulk of ammonia, and will absorb so much of watery vapor as to increase its weight ten to twenty per cent. Thus urine poured upon it never emits an unpleasant smell until it is completely saturated with it. We earnestly recommend this practice to every farmer. He who looks only to his barn-yard to supply the fertility of the fields, neglects a very important source of wealth and profit. We refer to human excrements. We know there is a false delicacy existing, which would always make it improper to allude to this subject, but there is no good reason for it, and we shall therefore 'ever pray' our farmers to adopt some convenient mode of saving these enriching materials. When they are well preserved they are equal to the so much prized guano.

Keeping the cultivated fields entirely free from weeds and grass. At the time of our visit, scarcely a weed was to be found in garden or field, and every good farmer can imagine that it was in fact, a *real satisfaction*, to behold the true system off arming so nicely and thoroughly carried out. In truth, we were surprised—we asked but few questions—every thing was as intelligible as a book, and if any thinks we are straining a point, he can go and see himself—our word for it, he will not regret the time spent.

Well, all the operations enumerated are *systematically* carried on. Every thing is done in season, and the work is thus not allowed to get behind hand. In harvesting or haying, as fast as the crop becomes properly cured, it is housed; by this mode, Mr. C. says he has often saved an entire crop from driving storms. The barley crop is found to be a very profitable one, but whether it will continue to be if the 'Main Law' is adopted we can hardly predict.

Mr. Cone uses a large plow with a 'jointer,' or *small plow* attached to the beam as a coulter is attached. This 'jointer' runs about two inches deep, and turns half the width of the furrow nearly over to the other half—the main plow follows, bringing up the lower stratum of the soil, and turns the whole under, grass, weeds—every thing out of sight. A plow thus rigged does the work nearly as well as the Michigan double plow and is not so heavy or expensive. The double plow, (which is sometimes erroneously called a *subsoil plow*.) has thus far given entire satisfaction wherever it has been used, and Michigan ought to be proud of so useful an invention by one of her own hard-working sons, Aaron Smith, Esq., of Birmingham, in Oakland county. This plow will come into general use when its merits are better known. The cost of the jointer is \$2 or \$2,25. They may be had at Pontiac. We can recommend their use with entire confidence.

Last season being so very dry, some may be anxious to know how the crops and the pastures and garden vegetables '*stood it*.' The wheat crop had been taken in, but Mr. C. informed us that it was very heavy, and we should judge from the appearance of the stubble that it would yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre—perhaps more. The wheat crop on this farm for many years past, has been too heavy for the cradle—the cutting has been mostly done with the sickle. The grass crop has been alluded to. The oats and barley were heavy; the corn showed no signs of drouth, was of a dark green color, and very stocky. The pastures were as green as in spring almost and afforded a full bite. There was no suffering in the garden either—not a wilted or a curled leaf did we see. The ground has all

been trenched 18 inches deep, and consequently there is no cause for suffering. There are many other things in Mr. Cone's practice to which we would like to call attention, but must delay them to some future time. His example is indeed a useful one. It proves that most of the failures in raising crops, are the result of *improper or negligent cultivation*; that *deep plowing, draining, subsoiling, and a complete pulverization* of the soil, and *clean culture*, will be as surely followed by *heavy crops*, as that harvest follows seed time. Who does not believe this to be the *true system of farming*?

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Maine Law.

'That or anything—any law—tyranny—despotism—anything to keep men from ruining themselves, and making beggars of their wives, and outcasts of their children!'

So spoke a young man amid a group who were earnestly discussing the 'Maine Law,' as certain restrictive liquor measures—or rather anti-liquor measures, are termed, from the State where they were first enacted. He was indeed a sufferer—a sufferer from a father's habits of intoxication. He keenly felt the disgrace to which he was inevitably, but still unjustly subjected. He had nearly or quite lost his affection for his erring parent—for both of his parents, indeed. For while the errors of one grieved, the complaints of the other worried him. He had scarce patience to endure his younger brothers and sisters. Misrule and no rule made bedlam of the Drunkard's Home. As he declaimed, he felt a gentle touch upon his shoulder, and looking up, perceived that it was an old Friend—one of the people called Quakers—who wished to draw his attention. As the old gentleman was a Friend in a double sense—personally as well as by sectarian designation. Andrew Wallace left the company in which he was standing, and walked away with the Quaker.

'Is thee *quite* right, Andrew, in making thyself *quite* so free on a sore subject? Did thee never think that perhaps it might draw too much attention to thy father's weakness?'

'Weakness—the old man is—'

'Honor thy father and thy mother, Andrew, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.'

'Honor—how can I honor such a person, friend Hoopes?'

'Rebuke not an elder, but entreat him as a father. Now, John Wallace is not only an elder as touching thee, but he is thy father literally. Has thee *entreated* him, Andrew?'

'A thousand times, friend Hoopes, a thousand times! And is not my mother's life a whole life of entreaty? We have begged and

implored him—reasoned and argued with him—threatened, pleaded and promised. But it does no good. He will not keep sober a week at a time—he never considers the comforts of his family, and but for me they would want the necessaries, not to say the comforts of life. So I go with all my might for a law which shall prevent vultures from growing rich upon our wretchedness. I am for the Maine Law and nothing short of it!

‘And, I too, Andrew, am a friend of the Maine Law. And if everybody would support and maintain it, there would be none of the sorrow in the world which flows from ‘man’s inhumanity to man.’ But we are waiting for the lawgivers, can’t thee do something thyself for thy father?’

‘I have done all—’

‘Not all, Andrew. Will thee not let me show thee? Where is thy father, to-night?’

‘In some drinking house.’

‘In which drinking house, Andrew? Come, thee should know something of thy father’s haunts and habits, for it might be of benefit to him. Does thee smoke tobacco, Andrew?’

‘What has that to do with it, Friend Hoopes?’

‘Never thee mind, Andrew, but answer what I ask thee. Does thee smoke tobacco?’

‘Well, I do, then.’

‘Don’t be short and surly, Andrew, I know thy father does, for those who drink always smoke. Don’t answer me. I don’t say that those who smoke always drink, though oftentimes the lesser fault does produce the greater. But I am going to give thee some cigars.’

Andrew was puzzled as to what his eccentric friend could be aiming at. Friend Hoopes took him into a large store, and while Andrew stood wondering what all could mean what he saw, the Quaker bought a small, but very complete, and somewhat heavy assortment of groceries. He borrowed of the shopkeeper a

‘Shall I send them?’ asked the grocer.

‘No; pack them in.’

‘No; this young man will call for them, presently. Has thee good cigars?’

The grocer pointed to his stock, and Friend Hoopes selected a handful—at random we suspect, for he was no judge of the article.

‘Come, Andrew,’ he said, and they walked forth, the young man still in much of a mystification.

‘Now, Andrew, here are thy cigars. Light one. Here boy,’ said the Quaker, beccoming up a little pocket edition of manhood, in whose mouth a segar was stuck, like the handle of a mallet. ‘Does not smoking make thee sick, my lad?’

‘Well, it don’t, old hoss!’

‘Come, now, my, son, I see the weed does not improve thy manners. Does thee know when thee began to smoke tobacco?’

The boy drew back, inclined to harbor some slight suspicion that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and protested that he was not going to be made game of.

‘Well, well, my lad, give my friend here of thy fire, for he smokes too!’

Andrew was half disposed to refuse to have anything to do with the cigars, for he could not imagine what trap Friend Hoopes was preparing for him. But the Quaker insisted, and amid the loud laugh of the boy’s companions, the cigar was lighted, and the Quaker and his friend went their way.

‘Thee knows, Andrew, where thy father is?’

‘I could find him, I suppose.’

‘Well—I am now going home, for Rebecca will wonder what has become of me, this evening. And she will wonder more at my fumigation, for I do believe the smoke from thy cigar, and the young smoker’s has permeated through the texture of my habiliments, even to my linnen. Never mind, Andrew! I can abide even tobacco smoke in a good cause. Go thee to thy father, and say to him, ‘Father will thee take a weed!’ for that is what the flash people call it, as I perceive in the papers. Thy father will take it without a doubt. Then thee will be on terms, and thee will say, ‘Father, help me lome with a basket?’ Thy father will go with thee. Take the groceries home, and if thy father and mother suppose thee has bought them, never heed their mistake. To-morrow return the empty basket. And let me see thee, Andrew, in a day or two, and we will talk more of the Maine law.’

Andrew would have questioned or debated the point, but the old Friend was gone. His pride repelled at the gift of the groceries, but as he suspected his shrewd friend had a purpose under it, he decided, to carry out the suggestion of the Quaker. All happened as Friend Hoopes had predicted. John Wallace was surprised to see his son enter the bar-room, where he sat—his nightly custom. He was angry, for he expected unkind words and a scene. But when Andrew offered him a cigar, he took it without hesitation, judging from his commencement that his son did not intend to hame him before his boon companions.

‘I have a basket to take home, father; will you help me?’

The father rose without a word, and as they passed out, Andrew, who began to discern something of the spirit and purpose of the thing, made a causal remark or two, which the father pleasantly answered. And as they took the basket home, the father ventured an assertion which was not quite the truth, nor all a lie, to wit;—that he thought they ‘wanted some things’ at home, and he was going to get them to-morrow.

When they reached home, Mrs. Wallace was surprised and pleased, but too wise to say

anything to betray the unexpectedness of the provision made for the family. She busied herself in packing away the contents of the basket, and father and son smoked their cigars in comfort, while the little Wallaces climbed around them, and admired the spiral wreaths of vapor as they ascended. Now, Mrs. Wallace did not like smoke—but she said nothing. A sober husband and a kind son could atone for a much greater inconvenience than even this. The news of the day—the relative strength of Scott and Pierce, the fishery question, the French dictatorship, and other current topics, came under review, and both son and wife wondered how much general information and shrewd observation John Wallace had hitherto reserved for the benefit of beer saloons and tea rooms. All retired quietly and cheerfully at an early hour; and Mrs. Wallace enjoyed the first undisturbed and quiet sleep for many a month.

In the morning John Wallace awoke, as usual with a parched throat and a furred tongue. He was surprised to find his wife up before him. He dressed himself with the trembling hands of a confirmed drinker, who had not yet taken his morning potations to stay his nerves, and he stole down stairs, intending to slip out for his draught, and return before he was missed. But as he descended, savory smells saluted his nose, and he heard a hissing fry in the kitchen. The door stood open, and his watchful wife stopped him.

'Come, John,' she said, 'dout go out before breakfast. It is all ready, and you will lose nothing by waiting.'

He could not persist in his purpose, but sat down at once to a hearty breakfast, nicely served. A cup or two of well-made coffee, washing down comfortable substantials, and olivened with the cheerful conversation of his wife and son, steadied his nerves and strengthened his hands. He wondered that he had so long succeeded with a morning dram. No one said a word, direct, or indirect, upon liquor, or the liquor law, and father and son took their hats, and walked as far as their ways led together, to their daily labor. When they separated, Andrew was full of thought and hope, and not a little wonder, at the wisdom of his Quaker adviser. He saw the drift and intention of all he had recommended, and needed no hint to carry out the plan which Friend Hoopes had suggested.

It was a long forenoon. Andrew was in the habit of 'taking a bite,' as he termed, in the long intervals between the mechanic's early breakfast and his dinner. As he went for it this day, he remembered his father. And it was well that he did. The demon drunkenness, impatient of the disappointment of the morning, was making furious clamor against John Wallace's partial abstinence. The poor man's

hands shook, and he could with difficulty place them upon his tools. His head was confused, and his mind wandered. He was faint and unsatisfied, and had begun to parley with resolution, when Andrew called to him at the window:

'Come, father, with me a second!'

'Here's where I get a mouthful these long forenoons,' said he, as they entered a temperance house. John looked around in vain for bottles and glasses, while Andrew ordered coffee for two. This, with some slight food, not enough to spoil their dinner, steadied John Wallace's nerves again, and he returned to his labor, cheerful, though not excited—and not quite so strong, perhaps, for the moment, as he would have been, had he taken his usual unhealthy stimulus. Thus the day passed. The dinner was eaten with a pleasant relish—the evening was spent at home.

Andrew, in few days, sought his honest Quaker friend again.

'Well, Andrew,' said Friend Hoopes, 'what does thee think of the Maine law, now?'

'Oh, I have been so busy that I have not thought it at all.'

'Indeed thee has, my lad,' said the old Quaker, after he had listened to Andrew's narrative of his proceedings. 'Thee has been thinking of the Maine law all the time. But what does thee particularly wish to say to-day?'

'Father is getting uneasy. He says he must go down to that old haunt of his.'

'Well, Andrew, thee must not fail to go with him.'

'He don't want me. He says he will be home early—and not drink.'

'He will drink, Andrew, if he goes without thee. But I should have no hopes at all of him, if he did not feel an obligation to go to the place.'

'Andrew made no reply, but looked his surprise.'

'Can't thee guess, Andrew? Thy father would be glad to forget the place forever; but he owes a score there, without any doubt.'

'And what shall I do then?'

'Give him the money to pay it, if has it not himself—and go with him when he does it.'

'Pay the pickpocket who has impoverished us so long! He can't recover the demand.'

'And thee can't recover thy father, unless thee helps him to maintain his integrity, Andrew. A debt is a debt, and it preys on his conscience. Let him be quits with Satan, and the hold of the tempter will be loosed. Just think how thy father must feel, when he knows that the spirit vender and his imps, and famillars, are every day saying that thy father only keeps out of the way to cheat him out of his reckoning.'

'There is force in what you say.'

'There is truth, Andrew. Now take my advice. Has thee money?'

'Not much.'

'Take this, and pay me at thy leisure. Now don't make a noise, and a splutter, and parade. Thee cannot afford to be a violent reformer, just yet: and when thee can afford it thee will have learned that gentleness is stronger than violence, and sunshine more powerful than tempest. Has thee any of those cigars left?'

'I thought so. Well, so much the better. Thee can go down with thy father to-night, and call for cigars. Then thee can read a hand-bill, or anything, to turn thy back, while thy father quietly pays his score. The landlord will press him to drink, but he won't do it—and he must not, Andrew—not even a glass of porter. And then he never need enter the place again.'

Once more Andrew followed the wise old Friend's advice, and the event proved him as shrewd and politic as he was kind. The score was settled. The drink was refused. The tavern keeper was quietly rebuked in the act, and could not but admire the honor and integrity of his former customer. Nor could he refrain from hoping that his reform might be permanent. We may mention, in parenthesis, that this little affair drove one rumseller out of the business. He felt ashamed to pursue a trade which ruined his patrons—and moved by the successful efforts of a son to recover his father, he renounced the evil traffic. But to return to our story.

In a few weeks more Andrew called on the Quaker to refund the money loaned, and also the price of the last basket of groceries.

'And how is thy father now, Andrew?'

'He continues perfectly sober, thanks to your wise advice.'

'And what does thee think of the Maine law now?'

'I have not thought at all.'

'Oh, but thee is mistaken—as I said before. The Maine law—the main pillar of Christianity, as regards man and man, is not written in the statutes of the State of Maine, but in the New Covenant, or Testament—and I felt it a concern to teach it to thee, Andrew, when I heard thee talking so loud, and to so little purpose, that evening, thee knows. It is written in the book of Matthew, and was spoken by the great Lawgiver of the New Testament: 'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. for this is the LAW!' Now this is my MAIN LAW, and thee sees I will not petition the Legislature anything about it. And thee has been acting under it, Andrew. Just persevere, and thy father will soon fall into the spirit of it, as well as thy mother. And if thy father chance to stumble, as he may, don't forget the MAIN LAW, but keep it always in practice. Farewell,

Andrew, and return to me whenever thee is in a strait. But stop, moment. If thee will, thee can quit smoking, and so can thy father. It leads to no good, and I have tolerated it only for expediency thus far. But it is against the MAIN LAW. How would thee like thy mother and sister to smoke, Andrew?'

From the New England Cultivator.

The Farmer with Two Ideas.

BY A. G. COMINGS.

There was a farmer I knew, and a merry man was he, who had one idea at rising up, which went with him all the day, and another at going to bed, which lasted as long as its brother idea, and these made the merry mood of the farmer I knew.

The morning idea danced out with a merry song for *A Present Profit* to the worker who breaks the turf and mellow the yielding soil; and the evening idea was as merry as merry could be, among the growing trees, the stretching vines, the children at school or play, and all the growing tribes in house or barn, as the song of *A Profit for years to come* was heard with inspiring glee.

Year after year the merry man kept up his two ideas, and they filled his barns, they filled both garret and stall, and they filled his purse so the strings would often break and the bank would only take the burden of his toils. And the merry farmer became a walking wonder, and a thousand wondering people said, 'Why is it?'

Then they all began to talk about the farmer's two ideas, and how they kept him in such a merry mood. And they found that the morning idea was not forgotten, nor allowed to trespass on the evening idea. So the farmer never worked his farm without feeding it, and he was careful to give it food which would cause it to produce very plentifully in immediate actions, and yet remain healthy 'or time to come. It was established that the evening idea should not be left alone at any time; but, where much was hoped for in time to come, much must also be enacted in a passing day.

His fields produced plentifully, but every year gave an increase of plentifulness compared with the year before. He procured the most active manures, and by these secured large and immediate crops. Upon the same ground he put large supplies of less active manures at the same time, and this gave promise for the future. One gave him 'joy in harvest,' while the other gave him hope of 'a good time coming.'

His gardens flourished, his trees grew, the birds sang by the door, his daughters were virtuous and happy, his sons loved the open world for a workshop, and his wife sat a queen in their own quiet court; and all this joy

and gladness came along in the very same path where the farmer's two ideas led the way.

Thus lived the merry man to a good old age, and prospered in all his many years, singing along the way of life 'A present profit, and a profit to come.'

A REASON FOR THIS AND THAT.

To manage a farm for mere present profit at a sacrifice of its ability to produce in future, is like a man's tearing down one side of his house for firewood in a winter day. He makes a gain by a greater loss. Yet the practice of skinning and robbing farms by reducing their produce, for a present scanty profit, is a way that too many follow. It is very seldom the case that a man makes a profit by the cultivation of any piece of ground which is not really made better for future use at the same time. But it can be made poorer either by cropping without manuring, or by cropping while a scanty amount only of very active manure is applied.

To manage a farm only for future profit, while the owner has no wealth beside upon which to rest, is like going to sea in a bark canoe with the expectation of finding a richly laden ship in some quarter of the ocean; or, like a penniless man starting for California without provisions. Every man who needs to increase in wealth by farming, must give attention to present profit.

Every farmer should study to know the way of securing a present and also continued profit, with an increase.

The idea of a present and a continued or future profit in farming, is like the boatman's illustration of faith and works by the two oars of his boat. If he pulled upon the one which he called faith, he made no headway, but only whirled round and round. If he pulled upon the other, which he called works, he was whirled about in the opposite direction. If he drew both at the same time, his boat was hurried over the waters.

Upon most farms there is necessity of cultivating a variety of grains and grasses, some of which must be cultivated with care, attention and manuring every year to secure a profit. It should be equally the object of the common farmer to manage his grain and grass fields, his orchards and his garden grounds, so as to secure present profit while he is preparing every department to give a better profit in years to come.

In the management of some farmers, a habit of doing things "for the present," prevails over every idea of doing substantially what is done. In this way everything is daily found out of place or out of order.

Continual loss is consequent upon it. It is so much the way of some, in the farm-house as well as outside of it, that the short-sighted economy which they pursue is a source of constant loss and misfortune. They may be in-

dustrious, apparently economical, and seek prosperity with untiring diligence, and poverty comes in their train. With such a family, either the man or the woman is short-sighted in management, and the order necessary to prosperity is not with them.

TWO PERSONS FOR TWO IDEAS.

The prosperous farmer has the two ideas which lead to prosperity; and has a wife — yes certainly, a wife he has, who has also the same two ideas with himself. She can see beyond the end of her nose as well as he, and she can see what is within her reach also, as well as he. She secures the present profit and the profit for years to come, and puts to use the proper things in the proper time, and when she has used them she always puts them in proper order and in a proper place. And all I have to say more is this: the merry farmer I knew had two good eyes, and he had "a little wife well-willed," who had also two good eyes, and they both together had two good ideas, and they walked the path of life together, seeing to learn, and learning to a profit; and no body can wonder any longer that he was a merry farmer all his days.

A YANKEE COLONY. — On Monday evening last, some eighty persons, heads of families, arrived in this city, en route for Minnesota, where they design forming a colony. They are under the direction of A. Thompson, Esq., of Amherst, Mass., father of G. W. and John A. Thompson, Esqs., of this city, and are from the various New England States. Their design is to settle upon a township of land in the country recently ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, improve and enter it when it is brought into market. They are made up mostly of farmers and mechanics, with a slight sprinkling of preachers and school teachers. They are mostly in the prime of life, and take with them to the wilds of Minnesota, the energy and intelligence characteristic of the land of steady habits. After reaching the site of their future home, they will proceed at once to the erection of buildings and planting of crops, preparatory to the arrival of their families. — [*Chicago Democratic Press.*]

REMEMBER. — Every loathsome inmate of Penitentiaries and States Prisons, was once a gentle, inoffensive, and prattling child; and every criminal who has expiated his crimes upon the gallows, was once pressed to a mother's breast, and drew from her bosom his life-giving nourishment. Bad moral training, wrong influences, and debasing examples do their work, and transform endearing offsprings to ferocious men, who shock humanity by the foulness of their guilt, and the monstrous audacity of their crimes. Yet how seldom has one of these direful transformations been effected without the aid of strong drink!

Poultry Yard.

The following article contains many facts which may prove interesting to our readers engaged in poultry raising.

We hear a great deal of talk about the money which is sometimes paid for eggs of choice kinds of poultry for the purpose of incubation, and intend very soon to join the hue-and-cry and talk about it too; but, when we consider the ease with which *productive* fowls might be procured and kept, the prices often given for new-laid eggs, for eating and domestic purposes, is a matter much more astonishing.

The attention of farmers has lately been repeatedly called to this subject, and some few are giving it the notice which it so merits. Poultry is a kind of stock which fits in readily with other animals, consumes produce which would otherwise be wasted, requires little space, and yields a return during life, as well as when killed for the market.

The kind of fowl best adapted to the purposes of those who wish to supply the markets is a much disputed question; but, without losing a season in lengthened deliberation, it is easy temporarily to fix on the kind which *appears* best, and, while realizing from them, experiments on other kinds may be carried on at small expense and trouble.

The Spanish fowl lays an egg more magnificent in size than that of any other kind of fowl: these eggs have been known to weigh as much as four ounces, while those which usually supply our markets are from two to two-and-a-half. It may be worthy the consideration of those who collect eggs for the market whether shells sell better for exceeding the usual size, and worthy the consideration of the housekeeper whether such eggs are better for domestic purposes. It has been affirmed by one of our best judges that there is so much richness in the Spanish fowl's egg than in that of the Cochin-China, that two eggs of the last would make as good a custard as three of the first. There is a great difference of opinion about the laying propensities of the Spanish fowls; some persons find them excellent layers, while many complain that, although their eggs are very large, the number which they lay is very small. The Spanish fowl's egg is thick in form, and the shell is white.

The Dorking also lays a fine large egg, but her character as a layer varies greatly in different localities; these fowls, like the Spanish, are sometimes complained of as indifferent layers, and sometimes praised for being very good in that particular. The eggs are white and good in flavor.

The Cochin-China fowls lay a great number of eggs, and have one good quality which would tell well in the hands of persons anxious

to have a regular supply for the markets; they do not, like most kinds of fowls, leave us without eggs for months together during the winter, but the supply from them is almost as good then as at other seasons of the year; winter is a time when eggs will always realize a good price. The Cochin-China eggs are of medium size, being larger than those of the game fowl, and smaller than the Spanish, about as large as those which usually supply the markets. Those Cochin-China hens which may be considered the best layers, will resort to the nest and deposit an egg daily, with uninterrupted regularity, for many weeks together. These *best layers* are distinguished from those which are subject to the freak of nature of laying two eggs in one day, for which usual activity the owners often have no reason to be grateful. There are few persons who keep Cochin-China fowls who do not meet with instances of this unnatural fecundity, but it is generally at the expense either of regularity in the supply—of a perfect egg-shell— or of fertility in the egg. Soft eggs are often dropped without interrupting the daily laying. The Cochin-China eggs are particularly delicate and fine in flavor. The shell is more deeply tinted than that of any other kind of fowl, being variously tinged with shades of buff and chocolate, and sometimes lettered over with chalky-looking specks which give it a peculiar delicate pearl-like appearance. The chocolate tint is more admired than the yellow. As this coloring in the egg-shell is peculiar to the breed, a *depth* of shade is valued by connoisseurs, but it is not imperative; for perfectly true bred fowls, imported fowls as well as these which have been bred here, will sometimes lay eggs not very much more colored than those of the game fowl, and even the same hen will lay eggs of different shades.

In beauty of form and plumage there are few fowls which excel the game fowl: their quarrelsome disposition, however, (although exaggerated by some authors) exists in a sufficient degree to render keeping a number together troublesome and even dangerous to themselves. In producing fowls for the table these would be less profitable than larger sorts, as giving less weight of meat, but the chickens are very delicious in flavor, as are also the eggs. The egg is rather small with a tinted shell.

The families which now go under the name of Hamburgs are considered good layers. These are the fowls among which the decision of the farmer is most likely to hesitate; but whatever breed may be fixed on, let it be *kept pure*, and with cleanliness and abundant feeding, perhaps there is no kind which would not make an ample return. Although, perhaps, *no fowls* match the Cochin-China in the number of eggs which they lay, most are pretty

good layers, if well cared for, and abundantly fed. Where food has to be purchased, and a large supply of eggs is desired, it is the best economy to buy the best corn and meal and give the fowls as much as they can eat. When the owner possesses refuse corn for which he can find no market, the case is different, and a little waste does not matter, as it would do if the food were paid for.—*The Plow.*

The Chronicles of a Clay Farm.

A work recently published in London, on the difficulties of improving a clay farm, repulsive as the theme may appear, is full of interest, having all the richness of 'Punch,' in the narrative of the actual experience of a lawyer, who became a farmer under the most adverse circumstances that can well be imagined, either for a novice or proficient. The author appears to have possessed a magician's power, not only reducing to friability the hardest and impracticable clods, but in rendering a barren subject, as a first glance would indicate, one of amusement and instruction. We allow him in his own words to introduce the reader to his new farm, an undrained, unimproved piece of flat clay, possessing something of a soapy character, resting on the English new red sandstone, and containing 250 statute acres.

'Why did you take it?'

I didn't. *It took me.* That 'mysterious lady' who is painted with a bandage on her eyes (she can see as well as you or I,) made it, with a pat on my back, my property, and shortly afterwards, with a slap in the face, my 'occupation.' It had been performing for a series of years a sort of 'geometrical progression'—downwards. Each incoming tenant took it at about half the previous rent; dabbled about for a year or two like a duck, and retired—*lame.* It was but a simple equation—a very simple one—to say when the rest would come to zero. It looked on the Rent-book like an annual sum in Reduction; *facilis descensus Avernus*, literally translated into plain English. What was to be done with it? This brings me to my proposition No. 2: which in fact is commonly called 'No. 1'—myself. If there was in the catalogue of human pursuits, one which I hated and feared, dreaded and desired, did not know, and did not wish to know—it was that strange incomprehensible damaging thing which from my cradle upwards I had heard described and depreciated under the almost forbidden name of—*Farming.* Dr. Johnson calls 'it the delight of destiny to counterchange the plans and purposes of man; but some other wise man, I think it is Lord Bacon, tells us to 'choose the life that is most useful; and habit will make it agreeable.' But accident seems more potent than destiny, plan, purpose, choice, or

habit. On a long sea-voyage, and in a rather dull and resourceless foreign land, three unbidden companions had stuck by me with an almost persecuting tenacity, and attracted first my acquaintance, then my intimacy, for want of anything else: they were books: to wit, Cobbett's edition of Tull's Works, and the Useful Knowledge Society's two volumes on British Husbandry. I read them, and re-read them; and then began again: for nine mortal months I was reduced to gorge my literary appetite upon these husks, as I first regarded them. The Georgics of Virgil had begun and ended all my previous acquaintance with farming; they were the sole and associating tie that connected me with this sudden and enforced onslaught upon the 'theory and practice of Agriculture,' and I returned to England—poor wretch—in worse condition than I went—in fact given up by the 'Faculty' as a confirmed—*Book-farmer.*

With this morbid predisposition upon me—imagine me exposed unexpectedly to the fatal atmosphere of a sick-room in which lay a dying man, as he devoutly believed—a Land-steward—stricken with influenza caught upon my *marsh*; imagine the reports, the lectures, the death-bed warnings I had to sit and listen to about this blessed farm. He described it as you would a pestilence; a terror to all around it; it must be cured (or killed?) not for its own sake, but as you would treat a diseased ewe, or a truss of mouldy hay. It was painful, yet ludicrous, to hear him, for he talked like a dying man of a bad child—that would 'be sure to come to harm some day or other.' What on earth *was* to be done? Agriculture was not royal then—there was no 'Society's Journal,' no motto laden buttons publishing the banns (or the first time) of 'PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE,' no dear little weekly *bonne bouche* of a *Gazette*, no July gathering of fat cattle and great men to look backward and forward to all the other twelve months. All was dull, blank and cheerless, not to say 'flat and unprofitable.'

What was to be done? apostatize from all the promises and vows made from my youth up, and take it *in hand*—that is, in a bailiff's hand, which certain foregone experiences had led me to conceive was of all things in the world the most *out of hand* (if that may be called so which empties the hand and the pocket too.) Such seemed the only alternative! at first it was an impossibility—then an improbability—and then—as the ear of bearded corn wins its forbidden way up the school boy's sleeve, and gains a point in advance by every effort to stop or expel it, so did every determination—every reflection counteract the very purpose it was summoned to oppose, and in short, one fine morning I almost jumped a yard

backward at seeing my own name on a *wagon!*

He commences with underdraining—his neighbors tell him that this can be of no use, for there is no fall. He employs a bevelling instrument and finds a fall of nine feet. He commences business in earnest—enlarges fields, roots out useless hedge rows—and accomplishes a general revolution both in the appearance and value of his estate. He gives the following account of the suggestion of his book after his success had become fairly established, and which furnishes a very good comment on the meaning of the work *Book-Farming*, which would certainly be less opprobrious if all were such samples as this:

‘Oh, sir! it’s a fine thing, is this here draining,’ said an old laborer, lifting up one heavy foot on the ledge of his spade, and composing himself with his elbow resting on the handle, to say a few words, before he put his jacket on, and parted for the night.

‘It’s a fine thing is this here draining; what a crop of turnips will be here next autumn, I’ll be bound to say!’

‘It is a glorious thing, replied I; the more I see of its effects the more I like it, and the more I wonder how the land was ever worked before without it.’

‘Ah well, sir, ’twas a different sort ’o thing you see; ’twas like a different *trade*. Lor’ bless you; I r member the time when, after wheat sowing was done, (and sometimes there was many fields so as it could’nt be got in at all when it came a wet season,) the farmer’s work was over like for the year. There was nothing to be done but sit at home and go to sleep till the frost came and the dung cart could be got a-field. It was bad work, sir, for the laborer—bad work—when he was turned out for the winter, and had to look out for a bit ’o hedging or ditching somewhere else, miles off perhaps, to git a bit o’ bread by.’

‘Well, we’ve changed that however; I think I may truly say, that every year to me winter has been a busy time.’

‘And *will be too!* There’ll never be standing still for winter work again on this here farm as long as it lies out o’ doors, let who will farm it, for all so many hedges are grubbed up. How the *Sxedes* *have* grow’d to be sure on that piece as we drain’d last year. I never saw Ship look better, and I remember when there was’nt a Ship on the farm, or a turnip on the ground to feed them ’em with.’

‘D’ye think think that piece will stand the treading of the sheep?’

‘Bear it! Lor’ bless you, it’ll come up as mellow as a garden, I’ll war’nt it in the spring; it treads a little leathery in some places in the middle o’ the lands, but that’ll all come up right after another crop, *it don’t all*

come at once after draining; every year tells on it.’

‘You that think really is the case?’

‘I think! I *knows* it, sir. I likes it every year the better arter the draining, but I do think (you’ll excuse me) that you goes a little *too* dip with the tiles; it is no use going so *dip* into the clay.’

‘What, *three feet!* Why they laugh at me for draining so shallow. If you were to see what they say in those papers I bring into the field sometimes in a morning, you wouldn’t call this deep.’

‘Oh! never you listen to what them there papers says, they know nothing in the ’arsal world about it. They be’nt practical farmers as writes that stuff, none o’ them as writes knows anything about farming.’

‘D’ye think not? Well, but now suppose I were to write about the fields we have drained to some of these Editor men to print and put in the paper, would’nt it do for somebody else to read,—would’nt it be as true *after it was printed* as it was before, when we were doing it?’

‘Oh that’s o’ different thing, that is, cause of course they’d believe what you say.’

‘Well now—suppose I were to put it as a sort of history of this farm *as it was*, and *as it is*—a sort of Chronicle—call it ‘Chronicle of a Clay Farm?’

‘Oh that’s capital! None of them long words about chemists and druggists and doctor’s stuff.’

‘But you won’t believe I can doctor the field and give that an appetite, eh, Dobson?’

‘Well, I don’t know—I be’nt no scollard—one thing however, you’ve *tapp’d the dropsy* on it for one thing, that’s sartin!’

‘And you’ll believe the other when you’ve seen it. Well, *good night*, Dobson.’

Southern Illinois.

It is gratifying to observe the progress so rapidly being made in the settlement and improvement of the southern portion of our State. Favored by nature more than any section of the country, possessing the elements requisite to ensure the prosperity and happiness of those who find homes within her borders, it is not surprising that, after long neglect, the attention of the industrious enterprising and producing classes should now be turned hitherward, or that an examination should satisfy all of the superior inducements here held out to emigrants from the over-populated and crowded localities of the East. To the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer our section is peculiarly desirable. Our fertile prairies yield a generous return for the labor of the husbandman, an abundance of water power, timber, coal and rock, invite the investments of the manufacturer, while the rap-

idly increasing population and consequently augmenting demand for the products of the skill and industry of the mechanic give him ample assurance of support and encouragement. To one acquainted with the relative prices at which the soil—the great reliance of the laboring classes—is held here and at the East, it seems singular that men will toil on year after year, almost hopelessly striving to procure a foothold for themselves and families where land is sold for sums which for a single acre would here procure a large and far more productive *farm*. That the 'toiling millions' of the Eastern States are becoming aware of these facts, and acting upon them is apparent, and we are especially pleased to perceive that of the thousands who are securing homes in the West, a fair proportion are locating themselves in and developing the resources of Southern Illinois.—*Independence Press*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WIRE-WORM.—The following account of the method adopted in England to destroy the wire-worm, is taken from the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*.

'In lieu of the ordinary top-dressing, with rape dust, applied to the land, and plowed or harrowed well in, 5 cwt. per acre of *rape cake* crushed into lumps of about the size of half inch ground bones, and the result will be that the wire-worms will congregate on these lumps of cake, devouring them with such avidity as to become glutted, and perish, either from repletion or from the peculiar properties of the rape, or from the combined effects of the two. Rape *dust* will not answer the purpose, because it presents no surface upon which the worms can fix themselves, and no substance into which they can eat their way. Perceiving that a satisfactory result was being obtained, in the first field to which the cake was applied, Mr. Charnock took up and examined many of the lumps, and found them full of the defunct and expired enemy. The practice was, of course, followed throughout the farm where the worm prevailed, until, in a year or two, the land was perfectly freed, and that without any recurrence of the evil.

Mr. C. has also, on several occasions since, had recourse to the same means for preserving his carnations, (which are very liable to be attacked by the wire-worm,) and he has invariably witnessed the same satisfactory result.

The plan is so simple, and apparently so efficacious, that I need not dilate farther upon it, than to remind those who may be disposed to try it, that while they may hope to destroy the worm, they will certainly add a rich fertilizer to their land, at a reasonable cost.'

When in Norfolk, in England, in 1851, we witnessed this operation, and were informed by several intelligent farmers that it never failed to eradicate the wire-worm.

Address of Wm. S. King, Esq.

We read with interest, the Address by Mr. King, editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, before the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, at Meredith Bridge, on the 7th October last, at its third annual exhibition. We give below an extract, all we have room for at present. The address is written with spirit, and exposes the inconsistencies of those who mock at 'book farming,' or in other words, intelligent labor.—*N. E. Farmer*.

It was our fortune to have there, (at the World's Fair) among others, one man, who deserves honorable mention at this farmer's festival,—the Commissioner from the State of New York, B. P. JOHNSON; then, as now, Secretary of the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. For many dreary weeks, he stood almost alone; sad and desolate, amid the neglected contributions of his country. Who chanced to visit us, came to sneer. 'These Yankee plows,' said an unusually unprejudiced visitor, one day, 'may do well enough among the rocks and stumps of America; but they are not comparable, for general work, to our English plows, or even to the Belgian.' 'Do you know,' retorted Johnson, 'that in our country, we have fields, without a fence, or a rock, or a stump, larger than your whole island of Great Britain; and these plows have been found to work well there, as they will work well anywhere. This flour is made from the wheat you see yonder: and the wheat was grown on land plowed with implements like these; that crop of wheat averaged 65 1-2 bu. to the acre, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel.' So with the reapers. The London Times paraded on account of the American department and christened McCormick's machine 'a cross betwixt a flying-machine, a tread-mill, and an Alecty's chariot.' 'That flying-machine must be tested on the field,' insisted the sturdy Johnson, 'and let them laugh that win.' The tread mill was tried. The grain, green and storm-soaked as it was, went down before it, as if it were the shears of Fate: and loud, tho' late, were the honest congratulations of our discomfited critics. The introduction of the American Reaper, alone, was by common consent, allowed to compensate England for all the gross expenses of the exhibition. In like manner, the plows were found to work well on English land. And, finally, the bitter opponent of all that is American and republican,—that same London Times—confessed that the United States, by their contributions for ensuring the good of many, instead of pandering to the luxury of the few, had carried off the palm, in this World's Tournament.

Why was it at the eleventh hour, only, was justice done to one of the competing countries? Why did thousands, whose voices were

afterwards loudest in praise,—to their honor be this said,—for so long time speak, but to scoff? PREJUDICE had pre-occupied their minds, and jaunciced their vision.

Guano on Tobacco.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following letter, giving some interesting particulars of the raising of heavy crops of tobacco by the application of guano:

My Dear Sir:—My experience in growing such a heavy crop of tobacco last year, has attracted a great deal of attention, and I take pleasure in detailing it for the benefit of the planting interest of the State. The ground was pretty liberally dressed with home-made manures, from my stables, farm pens and pits, as I think ought always to be done, if we would grow tobacco profitably. When I was going to bed the land for hilling, or rubbing down, which I prefer, I sowed on each acre the following mixture: Two bushels sifted Peruvian guano, weighing; I judge about one hundred pounds, intimately mixed with one bushel ground alum salt. I then mixed 2 1-2 bushels Mexican guano—weighing, I suppose, one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy pounds—and 1 1-2 bushels of Kettlewell's mixture of potash and plaster, or about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty pounds, and shovelled them together and sowed the mixture broadcast. The cost of the whole was about \$6 25 per acre. The crop was then planted in good time—I was scarce of plants, and the season very difficult—I am sure, gave me two thousand pounds per acre.

The tobacco was topped from eighteen to twenty-five leaves, and ripened remarkably well to the top leaf, without firing. The tobacco was cultivated for the manufacturers, and is of very fine quality, and remarkably sweet. My reasons for this mode of cultivation are few and simple. Our old lands in this region, and I doubt not generally in middle Virginia, are more deficient in phosphates and potash than any other of the mineral manure; and the tobacco plant must have these elements in order to open well. The Peruvian Guano has but a small part of its value in phosphates—only about one-sixth, and five-sixth of its money value, or near \$40 to the ton in ammonia, which powerfully stimulates the growth of the tobacco, without causing it to ripen, or without giving it the healthy growth which will secure it against firing. The Mexican guano is the richest that has been brought to the country in phosphates, containing 57 to 60 per cent. and only one or two per cent. of ammonia. Consequently about five-sixths of its money value is in the

phosphates, and about one-sixth in the ammonia.

This suggested the idea of mixing two. The salt was put with the Peruvian to fix the ammonia, and to furnish the muriates and the soda. But the tobacco plant especially needs potash, especially in its ripening process—the outer coat of the stalk and the stem being formed principally of the silicate of potash. Thus you see at a glance what I aimed to accomplish by my mixture. The success was beyond my expectations. It was the heaviest crop of tobacco I ever saw—and so said every one who saw it.

The Mexican Guano can be had at Baltimore at \$25 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Sterling & Adrens deal in it. The potash and plaster Mr. Kettlewell, of Baltimore, prepares and sells at \$2 50 per barrel, of about 320 pounds.

I lost, I may say, no tobacco by fire, while every one of my neighbors had to cut their crops for fire.

With high regard, yours very truly.

J. S. ARMISTEAD.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—Strange Developments.

One of the best signs of the times for Missouri is the general waking up of the public mind, in the agricultural districts, in regard to the formation of Societies for the improvement of agriculture, the introduction of fine stock, and the general elevation and support of the interests of the Farmer. Twelve months ago, we believe there was not an Agricultural Society in active operation, in the state. Now, we have five; and the spirit is still up, and the example likely to be followed throughout the State. The following counties are the ones that during the past few months, have permanently established Agricultural Societies, and gone to work to make them efficient in the great cause of improvement, viz: Boone, Cooper, Callaway, St. Louis and Jackson.

The last legislature made an appropriation of \$1000 a year for four years, to be expended in behalf of Annual State Agricultural Fairs. The first one will take place next Fall. Will not every county be ready with its local or auxiliary Society to join in the State Fair?

The Lexington Express, published in that rich and populous agricultural county of La Fayette, is urging its citizens to be up and doing. Speaking of the too exclusive devotion of the farmers of La Fayette to the cultivation of Hemp, the Express makes the following singular statements. It certainly develops an extraordinary state of facts for such a county. But an active, intelligent Agricultural Society would soon restore the county to a higher degree of wealth and independence:

About eleven years ago, we had in this county, a society which died in infancy. We had one exhibition. It was well attended; but the miserable prices of all agricultural productions, so discouraged the farmer that he took no pride in his farm or its products. Since that time, a great change has taken place in the county: prices are now highly remunerative, and, strange as it may appear, La Fayette county, one of the finest agricultural and grazing sections in the State, does not raise enough beef, pork, or flour, for her own consumption; and were it not for the supplies sent from Johnson, Cass, and Ray, the people of Lexington would have to do without butter, eggs, and poultry. In many instances our wealthy farmers are buyers, instead of sellers of these articles.

The farmers of this county devote too much of their attention to the culture of hemp, and beyond this single staple, there is no agricultural pride. There is in the county little or no fine stock of any kind, and unless an effort is made to improve it, the indifferent stock now in the county will deteriorate. It will, in the first place, cost a considerable sum of money to get fine stock to start on. But after the stock is once in the county, it will be found as cheap to raise a fine horse, mule, bullock, cow, or hog as it is to produce one of half the value.

SLATE.—Slate rock useful for roofing is of so rare occurrence in the United States that we believe that all our supplies which have not been imported from Wales have come from a quarry of no great extent in Pennsylvania. Latterly however, discoveries have been made in Arkansas, which promise greatly to enlarge the field of supply. A company in Cincinnati have availed themselves of these discoveries by purchasing a large tract of land in the slate region of that State, with the view of supplying Cincinnati with that material.

The slate in Arkansas, as we learn from the report of a scientific gentleman sent to explore the country, is found in veins about a mile wide, which cross the Arkansas river at Little Rock, and extend south-westerly as far as the Washita river, and some distance in the opposite direction. Near Little Rock it is most accessible. There the vein is seventy-five feet thick above the river bed, which multiplied by the area of the vein belonging to the Company—100,000 feet—gives seven million five hundred thousand cubic feet of slate. Should the quarrying go to the depth of three hundred feet, the total yield would be thirty millions cubic feet. From a cubic foot of rock, says the agent, allowing one-third for waste, a workman can split fifty good slates, of sufficient thickness for roofing. This gives a full aggregate of fifteen hundred million slates, or fifteen

million square of 100 feet, of regular size for roofing, and will keep the company fully employed, with all the resources they can bring to bear for the whole fifty years of their charter.

Upon the inquiry as to the expense attending excavation, we learn that after stripping the surface, a single hand can quarry, upon an average, about one square per day, of 100 square feet, at an expense of \$1 25 per square. The freight and drayage from the wharf will not exceed \$1 75 per square. Total cost, delivered in Cincinnati, \$3 per square.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Mr. Hacker, the quaint editor of the Portland Pleasure Boat, in despite of all his-oddities, gives the public some excellent practical advice. In an article in which he furnishes some hints in regard to making agriculture a cheerful and agreeable occupation, he closes the subject thus:

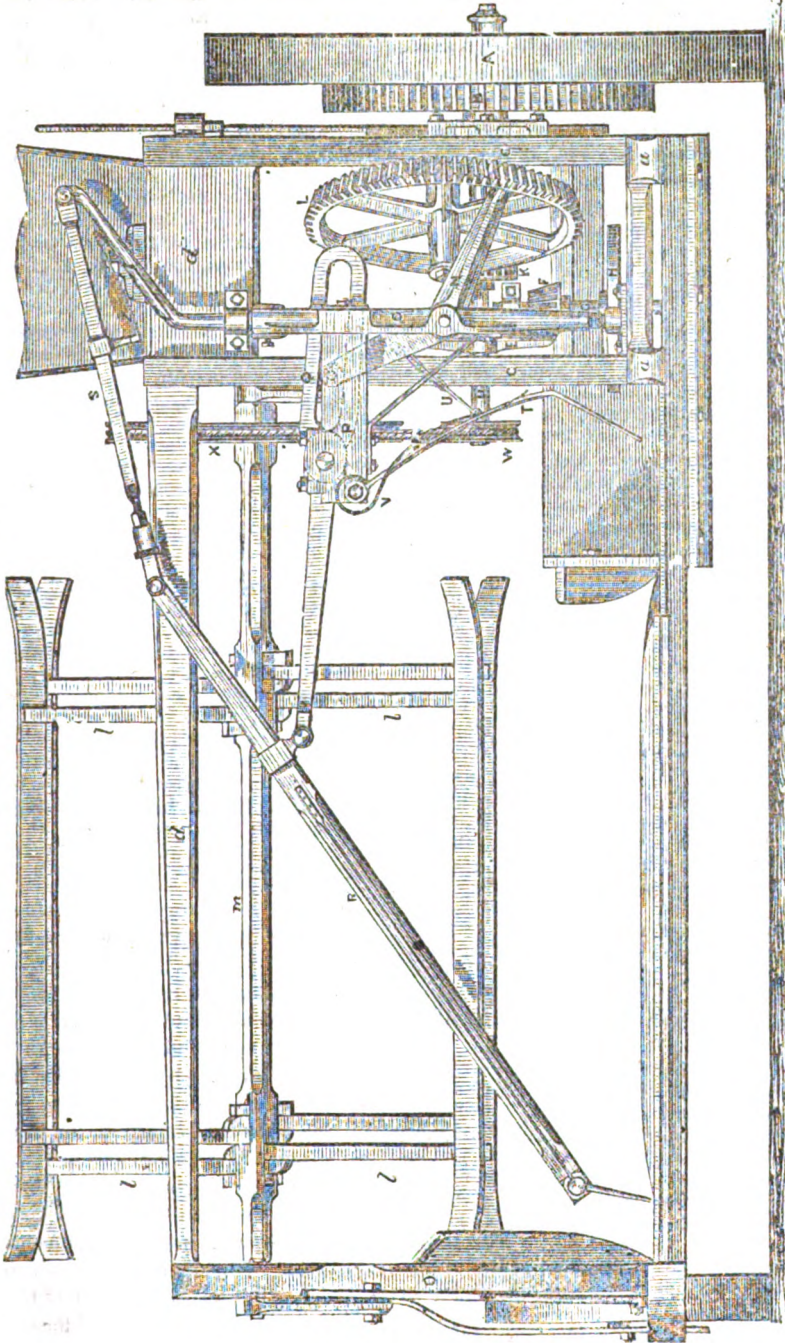
Farmers, furnish your young boys with light, neat and good tools, and teach them how to keep them in good order, if you would have them love agriculture, and give them a little lot for their own use.

If you wish to discourage them and drive them off to the city, to sea, or to California, give them rusty hoes, broken shovels, dull scythes, &c., to work with, and not allow them to plant a seed nor a tree for themselves. Every boy on a farm should be allowed a lot on which to make a miniature farm. He may have a row of corn, a row of potatoes, a patch of wheat, oats, beans, grass, and if you keep animals give him a calf, a colt, or a lamb to raise.

With the products of his little farm he can supply himself with books, clothes, &c., so that you will be gainers by being liberal, and will encourage industry and beget a love for agriculture in your sons, which will in future years lead them on to perfection in the art, and place them among the highest of nature's noblemen.

HOW TO JUDGE CATTLE.—In all the domestic animals, the skin or hide forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and silky to the touch, it affords a tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch will have a thick loose skin, as it were, on a layer of fat, yielding to the softest pressure, and spring back towards the finger like a piece of leather. Such a skin will be usually covered with an abundance of soft glossy hair: feeling like a bed of moss; and hence it is always termed a mossy skin. But a thick set, hard, short hair, always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder.

ATRINS AUTOMATON REAPER.



Atkins' Automaton Reaper.

On the preceding page we have given a representation of this remarkable machine which is advertised on the first page of our advertising cover by John S. Wright Esq., of Chicago. We know not that we can better serve the interests of our readers than by devoting a short space to a history and description of the machine, and first—

Its Invention.—The inventor is Mr. JEARUM ATKINS, late of Will County, Illinois, now residing in Chicago. He is a millwright by trade, and as this invention testifies, an original and remarkable mechanical genius. About ten years ago he had the misfortune to be injured by a fall, and has since been almost wholly confined to his bed, being unable even to sit up more than two or three minutes at a time.

Two or three years ago, a reaper was brought into his neighbourhood, and an opportunity given him to examine it for a few minutes. A farmer present knowing his inventive skill, remarked to him that if he 'would only attach a raker to it, he would make his fortune.' Being a son of poverty as well as affliction, compelled to rely wholly upon his friends for support, they themselves being also poor, yet possessed of a manly, independent spirit, the remark awakened his thought and determination. Various plans were successively formed and abandoned without trial, farther than a small model, till last winter he struck upon a wholly new arrangement. Having mentally studied out the details, he ascertained by mathematical calculation, before making any part of his model, the size, movement, and effect of each separate piece, and then made one part after another of his model, according to his figures, put the separate pieces together and the whole movement was effected exactly as calculated, even to a little rise in the rake as it is drawn across the platform. That model has not been altered, and the full sized machine is almost precisely the model enlarged.

Considering the novel and complicated motions, yet perfect simplicity and small number of pieces by which they are produced, it shows a very high order of mechanical talent to have at once perfected such a machine, and in such a manner. Most inventors, it is believed, get some parts to work right in a model, and plan and add another, but the whole plan of this Self-Raker was entirely formed in the inventor's mind before a single piece of wood or metal for his model was touched.

Seldom is it that an invention, involving anything like the novelty and complicated movement of this, is at once and so success-

fully introduced into practical use, even when the inventor has the benefit of much experience in the branch of industry for which he is laboring; yet so thoroughly had Mr. Atkins studied out all the difficulties to be obviated that though he had never seen a reaper but once, and then not at work,—notwithstanding he knew nothing of grain cutting, having from boyhood been closely devoted to his trade till he became bed-ridden; still so correct were his views, that where the mechanics deviated from his plans in constructing the machine for trial, it failed, and his wishes had to be followed out in every particular.

Not only has Mr. ATKINS succeeded in producing a good Self-Raking Reaper, and so signally triumphed when others have failed, but he has also invented an entirely new mechanical movement, simple and beautiful, which will doubtless be applied with great advantage to other uses. And it will not be improper, I trust, to suggest to mechanics that they render their unfortunate brother the just courtesy which would be so highly appreciated by him to call this invention ATKINS' MOVEMENT.

This account may by some be considered unnecessary and out of place; but were the reader, by an acquaintance with Mr. ATKINS, enabled to appreciate the modesty of his claims to public notice, the low estimate which he himself places upon his inventions and his genius; which excite the admiration of every mechanic and scientific man with whom he is brought in contact, he would, with the writer, rejoice in the opportunity to draw from obscurity, in which he has been wholly hidden till the last few months, one who, under more favourable auspices, would have ranked with the most remarkable men of his day.

The machine was first brought out late last season, and then only in an imperfect shape, yet at every exhibition where it was presented, the first premium was awarded it over others, except at the trial of the New York State Agricultural Society at Geneva; and here the failure to receive it seems to have been caused rather by adverse and uncontrollable circumstances than by any defect in the machine. A letter from H. D. Bennett Esq., of Geneva, to Mr. Wright says: 'The machine was tried under very unfavorable circumstances, but every one that saw it was of the opinion that it was *the* machine; and I have seen a few of the farmers that saw its operation, and they all very willingly signed the enclosed certificate. They are all good, practical farmers, and

of the first respectability. I have seen but a few of the binders, but I heard them express their opinion at the time, that it left the grain in a better form for binding than the other machines. The judges spoke very highly of its merits, and were sorry that it could not have been tried before coming into the field. They seemed to think it *the machine*.

The Editor of *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, having attended the Geneva trial, thus speaks of it in his paper :

'This last machine, (Atkins' Automaton Raker) attracted more attention from its novelty, than any other raker on the ground. It is the invention of Mr. Jearum Atkins, of Illinois, and was exhibited by J. S. Wright, Esq., of the *Prairie Farmer*. It is certainly a most curious piece of mechanism, and though simple in operation, must be seen to be understood. The reaper cuts in the same manner as others, with the Hussey knife, and the rake draws the grain across the platform and holds it against a sheet iron palm, which turns with the rake a quarter around, when the rake opens and the grain drops in the rear out of the way of the team when it again comes around. On the first trial, an accident prevented its successful operation, but we understand that on being repaired, it worked admirably.'

It will be seen that one of these machines is to be sent to Messrs. Plant & Co., of this City, where it may be examined by the farmers of the vicinity.

Great Western Agricultural Fair.

We understand that it is contemplated by the farmers of Jefferson and the adjoining counties, to try and get up a Fair in Louisville during the Fall, of the above description. The plan is not yet fully developed, upon which they propose to organize, but we presume everything would be put on the most liberal scale. Judges will be chosen from all parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, men most capable to decide upon the just merits of articles presented. The time suggested has been October, after everything of this sort in the upper counties of Kentucky would be over, so as not to interfere in the slightest degree with them; and if desired, the last days of the week might be devoted to auction sales of stock, &c.

The Mechanics' Institute and the Horticultural Society have already been organized, and it would only remain for arrangements to be made to join all interests, and to make such a show as we of Louisville, the State, and the Great West should be proud of. Louisville is no doubt the point of such an exhibition.

In many parts of the West, but more particularly in Ohio and Kentucky, Agricultural Societies have long been established and annual fairs held. In other parts of the West feeble attempts have been made to form such associations, and get up such periodical shows which have failed, of course, because they were feeble. Now, if any one who is curious to know the influence of Agricultural Societies upon the productive industry and general prosperity of a State or a county, will undertake to ascertain and indicate the districts which have originated and sustained associations of this description, and held regular fairs, and those districts that have not done those things, we will undertake to show him where the great interest of Agriculture has flourished and where it has drooped.—*Louisville Journal* 28th.

Van Buren Co., Iowa.

In to-days paper will be found the proceedings of the Directors of the Van Buren Co. Agricultural Society held on Saturday last. The agricultural and mechanical reputation of our county interests us all, and it is hoped that the citizens in the different townships in the county will assist the committees to raise as large a fund as possible; for every dollar we raise ourselves we can draw the same amount from the state treasury to the amount of two hundred dollars. That is, if we raise two hundred dollars we can draw the same amount from the State treasury, and the same in proportion for a less amount. Then let us raise the two hundred dollars to pay out for premiums—enough to pay a reasonable premium for every department of agricultural and mechanical industry in the county. We hope those who are appointed as committees in the different townships will attend to this matter immediately and vigorously, and report as soon as convenient to the treasurer of the society, that the committee appointed to award premiums may have some data to guide them in their report. We understand that there has been several head of fine cattle brought to this county since last fall, and there are some more looked for, and if the proper spirit is manifested we may have a Fair this year that will do honor to our county. It is the intention of the Directors to give as great award of premiums as the means of the society will justify, and to have all interests properly attended to. Therefore let every farmer endeavor to have several articles to compete for the premiums. And the ladies, let them be on hand by all means, with the different articles of useful, fancy and ornamental. And in this age of progress, improvement, railroads, steamboat navigation, &c., try to keep pace with the world.—*Keosauqua Union*.

Have we a Farmer among us?

Not long since we asked a citizen of this county to join the County Agricultural Society, and mentioned the names of several of its prominent members—when he replied 'Yes; I have seen the list, and there's not a farmer among them!' Now this answer, bold and startling as it was, set us on a train of thought, and led us to inquire, 'Is there a Farmer among us?' a question, by the way, more important to our readers than whether the Bourbon heir to the French throne is alive and kicking among the Native Americans about Lake Superior. If there is not a farmer in the ranks of our Agricultural Society, is our friend who asserts there is not, a farmer? Is there a farmer in the County—in the State?

We do not presume to say that there is not such an individual, but we should like to see the fact established by indisputable testimony that there is. He who lays claim to such an honorable and distinctive title, must be prepared to exhibit a clear title on every point. In the first place it is necessary to know what constitutes a farmer. We mean of course a *perfect* farmer; one whose practice and theory are complete in all their parts, so that no lynx-eyed caviller can find a flaw in either. One who can exhibit a farm in which every thing is arranged just as it should be; in which nothing can be improved, and each part or division bearing its just proportion to each other part and to the whole; a farm where through all its fields, buildings, herds, and operations, the closest examination could detect nothing of which it could be said in truth, 'This might be improved.'

The mere possession of land, and houses, and barns, and horses, mules, cows, sheep and hogs, does not make a farmer, any more than the possession of a bellows and anvil, makes a man a blacksmith. Neither because a man raises the largest crop of corn, or the finest fruit, alone make a man a farmer; he may do this and still be nothing more than a corn grower, or a fruit-raiser. Neither does the fact that a man makes a large profit annually from his farm make a

man a farmer; he may do this and be but the merest money-getter.

What then will entitle a man to use this honorable appellation? We answer, one who obtains all the benefits, and in the highest degree, that are possible to be attained from the cultivation of the soil; who enjoys all the physical, intellectual and moral blessings which attend his calling, in the highest degree; whose theory is perfect and his practice complete; whose land is in the highest state of cultivation and his cattle of the best kind. We might particularize, but it is not necessary; let every reader carry out the thought in his own mind, and ask himself—for himself and for his neighbors—'Have we a farmer among us?'

NEW PAPER.—The *Connecticut Valley Farmer and Mechanic* is a new paper published at Springfield, Mass., by the Hampden Agricultural Society, at 50 cts per annum. It is edited by Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, assisted by the following persons as regular contributors: Wm. Clark, J. A. Nash, H. W. Cushman, and W. C. Goldthwait.

We greet this new comer into the ranks of the agricultural press with no common cordiality. We like its name—just like ours with a handle at each end. We like its appearance, and the style of its articles. We expect great things from its editor—one of the most accomplished and intelligent agriculturists and horticulturists of the Old Bay State—and moreover we have a strong affection for the pleasant valley of the Connecticut river—in whose placid waters we have so often bathed, on whose banks we have so often wandered and on whose rich intervals we toiled so much in the days of 'Auld Lang Syne.' May the Connecticut Valley Farmer live a thousand years, and increase in usefulness all the time.

BELLIGERENT.—Our good looking cotemporary, the Chicken paper, down there in Boston, in scratching about searching for worms and other food appropriate to its di-

gestion, has lit on a mouthful which has caused him to give an extra cackle, and even to clap his hands (wings) and shout 'cock-a-doodle-doo!' Nothing less than a word in a paper 'out west' which, by the carelessness of the type setter and the inattention of the proof-reader was spelt wrong. We have the kindest feeling possible for our gallinaceous friend, (is that dictionary word spelt right!) and therefore are extremely sorry to see that he has got into a corner from which even his crowing will fail to extricate him. By the publications in Miner's Northern Farmer and Moore's Rural New Yorker, it appears beyond all cavil that the cute Yankee has been in the habit of buying up chickens about the country, giving them big names, and then selling them as bred from stock imported by himself *direct from China!* We have no objections to his *doing* the Britishers a little if he can—but then he ought not to be so very severe upon the trifling peccadilloes of others.

Mississippi Valley Industrial Fair.

A few days ago a correspondent suggested, through our columns the propriety of holding a Fair in this city some time during the year 1854, for the exhibition of the mechanical and manufacturing products of the Valley of the Mississippi. The suggestion presented itself to us with peculiar force, and we then as now, invited the consideration and discussion of the proposition. If the subject, in all its bearings and influences upon our city, and upon the manufacturing and productive industry of the West and South could be fully and properly considered, we are certain it would be at once taken up and pushed forward with zeal.

Suppose that specimens of the products and manufactures of the Valley, and evidences of advancements in the arts could be collected and exhibited at some central point, under such circumstances as would draw forth the best energies and talents of the people, and samples of material and workmanship, would we not have reason to be proud of our country and its population, and would we have much to fear in a comparison with similar products in the East? We have not the space, and are probably not so well qualified as others to press the advantages and benefits of this proposition. Our purpose now is, to urge it more directly upon the attention of the people, and particularly the Press. Let it be considered,

argued and discussed. Let it be approved or disapproved as its merits deserve. Let the people be enabled to understand it and consider it in all its aspects. The Press is the only means of presenting it, and this it should do at once. If the proposition be entertained, it should be decided upon at an early day. The earlier the better—that every one disposed to exhibit and compete for the prizes, would have ample time for preparation.

For St. Louis, from conversation we have had with several citizens, we feel assured, that if the proposition is favorably entertained, ample provisions will be made for the exhibition, suitable grounds buildings, &c., will be promptly provided, and if we do not have a third 'Crystal Palace,' we have the will something equally worthy our city and country represented.

We would go beyond the proposition of our correspondent, and embrace in the exhibition not only the mechanical and artistical skill of the country, but also *all its products*—the minerals, coal, timber, agricultural products, in a word, every thing that would develop the true character of the country. And whilst exhibiting our own, we would invite exhibition and competition from every other part of the Union, and from every portion of the world and the rest of mankind.

Such an exhibition is practicable. It is only requisite that it be sanctioned and taken hold of in the proper spirit and with sufficient energy, to be successfully consummated. To our city it is a matter of great moment—to the country, of yet greater. It will bring many thousands into the country to see, know and understand it, who now know but little of it. It will induce wealth, capital and enterprise to seek investment in all the various departments and pursuits, and lead to a more complete development of the whole country. Every section will reap benefits from it. It will also draw forth resources and abilities now existing in our midst, but known only to a few. Let the subject be presented and considered, and if approved give to it impulse by early and efficient action.—*Mo. Republican.*

FOUR GOOD HABITS.—There were four good habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels, and also by his own example, and which he considered essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns; they are Punctuality, Accuracy, Steadiness, and Despatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost which it is impossible to recall.

Insects Injurious to the Crops of Agriculturists.

INTERESTING TO FARMING.

The following report of a highly interesting lecture, delivered to the Armagh Natural History Society, by Prof. Allman, will be found well worthy the attention of our farming friends:—

The Professor first pointed out the distinctive characters of insects—he showed that they all belonged to the great articulate sub-kingdom: that they were provided with antennæ or feelers, had exactly six legs, and were mostly furnished with wings; they breathed by a most elaborate network of curious tubes, which pervaded every portion of their bodies; and that they underwent a metamorphosis. This metamorphosis is a most striking feature in the economy of insects, and may be easily observed in the moth or butterfly. The parent insect will be seen to deposit her eggs on the plant most suited to afford food to the young progeny; after a variable time these eggs are hatched and there proceeds from each a voracious worm or caterpillar. This is called the larva. It immediately begins to eat voraciously and to grow so rapidly as soon to become too large for its distended and overstrained skin, which finally is unable to contain the corpulent body of its owner, and splitting along the back, frees the larva from its restraint; but a new and more capacious skin has formed beneath the old one, and the larva loses no time in returning to its occupation of eating and growing, till it again becomes too large for its skin, and the old process of moult has to be renewed, and this is generally repeated several times during the lifetime of the larva. After continuing for some time in the condition of larva, it all at once ceases to eat, casts its skin for the last time, and changes into a pupa or chrysalis, which, in the case selected by the Professor for illustration, is an oval body, clothed in a hard dry shell, without any mouth, and totally deprived of the locomotion. In this state, plunged apparently in a deep sleep, they may remain for an indefinite period. At length, however, the destined moment has arrived, for which all that had previously taken place is only a preparation; the walls of the chrysalis are rent asunder, and there issues forth not the crawling and voracious larva, with an organization chaining it to the ground, but a bright and joyous being, whose empire is the sunbeam and the air, with rapture in all its motions, and hues of beauty on its wings. This is the perfect insect; it lives through a few summer months, deposits its eggs and dies; and from these eggs produces another progeny, destined to repeat the wondrous cycle of changes.

From the general view thus taken of the

structure and metamorphosis of insects, the Professor next proceeded to describe the various insects injurious to the crops of agriculturists, and the best remedies for arresting their ravages. Those upon which he more particularly dwelt were the turnip-fly, the black caterpillar, the wire-worm, aphides, and the wheat-midge.

FIRST.—THE TURNIP-FLY.

This a little beetle which hops away on being approached, and may easily be known by thickened thighs of its hind legs, which are so constructed, in order to give room for the powerful muscles, by means of which it is enabled to leap to a distance when alarmed. It is called *haltica* by naturalists, and there are two species of which it attack the turnip crop; the more common one is known by a pair of yellow bands which run down along the length of its back. The other species is destitute of these bands—both appear to be equally destructive.

The Professor then proceeded to detail the habits of the turnip-fly. He showed that the parent beetle laid her eggs on the under side of the turnip leaf, chiefly during the summer, and after the leaf had arrived at its rough and fully developed state; that the larva which was hatched from the eggs burrowed into the pulp in the interior of the leaf, and fed on this substance, to the great injury of the leaf. He, however, showed that it was not at this period that the farmer had anything to fear from the turnip-fly, because the turnips are now in their rough leaf, and so strong as to suffer the attacks of the *haltica* with almost entire exception from injury; the larva, however, goes through its various stages and changes—first into the pupa, and then into the perfect beetle. Towards the approach of winter the beetle conceals itself beneath the loose bark of trees, and under stones and fallen leaves, and in other situations where it may rest secure from the approaching winter. It then hibernates, or falls into a winter sleep; but on the return of spring, millions of these insects issue from their hiding places, ready the moment the young turnips are above ground with their two little smooth leaves to fall on them and devour them. It is at this period, therefore, that the farmer has to dread them: and all his efforts must now be directed to arresting the destruction threatened by them to his crops.

The next point considered was the proper means to be employed against the attacks of the turnip-fly. It was shown that, it was only during the time when the turnips were in their smooth leaves that any harm was to be apprehended, the great object of the farmer should be to force the young plants as rapidly as possible out of the smooth into the rough leaf. This is mainly to be effected by having the

land properly prepared—in such a condition, in fact, as experience proves is best adapted to the promotion of a vigorous and healthy vegetation—the employment of hand manure, as guano, put in with the seed, has been found very effective in promoting the vigorous growth; and a most important rule is to sow thickly, and to have all the seed of the same age. By adopting these precautions, a luxuriant and healthy vegetation will be sure to take place, and the young plant will be forced beyond all injury from the fly. Lime and soot have been used, but with doubtful effect. Drawing a freely tarred board over the field has been practiced; the fly being disturbed by the board will leap up and stick to the tar, and in this way multitudes of them have been destroyed; but the grand reliance of the farmer must be on thick sowing, and having his land in the best possible condition. If these precautions are not neglected, the farmer need seldom dread the attacks of the turnip-fly.

SECOND.—THE BLACK CATERPILLAR.

Fortunately the visits of the black caterpillar are 'few and far between;' otherwise, so great are its destructive powers, that the cultivation of the turnip in these islands would probably have to be altogether abandoned. It first appeared in England in 1756, and since then the turnip crops have had frequent visits from it. In 1835 one of the most destructive attacks of this insect on record appears to have occurred. In many cases scarcely a vestige of green remained in the principal turnip counties in England—the crop was altogether a failure. The agent in all this terrible destruction is the larva of a four-winged fly, called *Athoria spinarum* by naturalists. This larva is of a black color, and about an inch in length. The present fly deposits her eggs on the edges of the turnip leaf: from these eggs the young caterpillar comes forth, at first very small, but it grows rapidly, and becomes more and more destructive every day. Unlike the hatteria, or turnip fly, it is not alone the young smooth leaves of the plant that fall victim to its attacks, but the leaves of the full-grown plant.

The black caterpillar has not yet visited Ireland; but when we bear in mind that the cultivation of the turnip to any extent in this country has been comparatively recent, we shall find an explanation of the hitherto impunity, and ought to be prepared against a future attack.

As to the remedies, several have been proposed, such as quick-lime, soot, passing a heavy roller over the field in the evening or night—each of these methods have been partially successful; but the grand reliance must be on hand-picking, or the use of ducks and poultry. A few children may, in a short time

collect 60 or 100,000 caterpillars; and ducks, driven into the infested fields, have been found to save all the turnips committed to their care.

THIRD.—THE WIRE-WORM.

The wire-worm, unlike the insects already described, does not confine its ravages to a single kind of crop, but almost every crop, either of the field or the garden, may become its victims. It is a cylindrical worm, of a yellowish color, marked by very distinct rings, and covered with a hard, horny skin. It is not a perfect insect, but the larva of a beetle called *Elatér*. It lives for five years in the state of larva, becoming more and more destructive all that time, and then changes to an inactive pupa, from which the perfect beetle finally emerges. The perfect beetle, or elater, is quite harmless.

Numerous remedies have been proposed against the wire-worm. The use of the roller is by some strongly recommended; also the folding of oxen and sheep in the infested fields. Several chemical applications have also been used, such as lime, soot and common salt. A curious discovery has recently been made on this subject, namely, that certain plants have the power of expelling the wire-worm. These plants are woad and white mustard; and it is found that if a crop of either of these plants be taken from a field infested with the wire-worm, this pest will be completely expelled, and the field may be sown with the ordinary crops the following year. Hand picking is an obvious and most useful mode, and the farmer should be warned to protect rooks, which, though they do a little harm in eating up some of his corn, or rooting out a potato or two, do infinitely more good in destroying wire-worms and other injurious insects.

FOURTH.—APHIDES.

These will attack almost every plant; but the species which the farmer has most to be on his guard against are those which infest his crops of turnips, peas, and beans. An attempt has been made a few years ago to explain the potato disease by referring it to the attacks of a species of aphid, called *Aphis vastator*; but this attempt has quite failed, and Professor Allman stated his belief that no valid explanation has ever yet been offered, and that we are just as much in the dark as ever concerning the cause of this utterly inexplicable affection.

The aphid which attacks the turnips is of a green color, and is called *Aphis rapæ*. The infested leaves are observed to be curled up and distorted, and the insects may be found in multitudes, sheltering in the folds, towards the end of summer and in autumn.

The aphid which attacks the bean crop is of a sooty black; it is called *Aphis fabæ*; it

makes destructive ravages upon the leaves of the pear and the cherry. To destroy them sprinkle them with fine dry earth, or with ashes, or slacked lime. The tobacco-water or the whale-oil soap; but not made too strong—may also be very effectually applied with a syringe. They require looking after a second and even a third time, as they are tenacious of their positions, and do not readily give way to our attacks.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Children and Flowers.

Those who don't love children and flowers lose the sweetest enjoyments that they might have while passing through this life of probation to the eternal world. Who can look into the smiling faces of the dear little prattlers, as they put their many questions to those they love, and not thank God for sending those little ones—emblems of heaven—into this our world to make it beautiful! What does the Saviour say of them? 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Witness their confiding faith, when they throw their little arms around your neck and imprint the warm kiss; this is true, sincere, and unaffected affection. Then their musical merry laugh, springing from a pure, guileless, happy spirit. They are sympathizing and very tender hearted. They can weep with those who weep, and truly rejoice with those who rejoice. Tell tales of woe to little ones, and you soon call forth the tears. Those who cannot love beautiful, confiding children, have not refined minds, or warm, tender, loving hearts, and are wiser in their own conceit than He who said 'suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not.'

Flowers remind us of children. Various in their minds and dispositions, yet all lovely. Give the flowers a little attention and they will appear *more* lovely, and seem to thank you for your care. So with your children. All the time you spend to educate the minds and hearts of your children will be repaid to you in their increased beauty of character. The more you con-

verse with little ones the more you will be delighted with their winning ways; the more you watch and tend them, the more you will discover of the shining gem contained in the beautiful casket. So with the flowers—the more you nurse and watch *them*—the more you see of their wonderful beauty; and the more you will feel like praising him who is the author of all that is beautiful, pure and good and you will thank God who has made your children like olive plants round about your table.'

Female Physicians.

We saw an article in the *Ohio Cultivator* recommending the study of medicine to females. We are glad that there so many waking up to the necessity of having well educated female physicians in the practice of medicine, and hope that very soon female doctors will be as numerous as the other sex, who have monopolized a portion of practice which in ancient times did not belong to them, and never ought to have come into their hands. We do sincerely hope the time will soon come when we shall be able altogether to dispense with male physicians in the diseases of women and children.

That the public may put confidence in them they ought to be thoroughly educated in all the branches of practice, and the whole science of medicine, and get a diploma showing that they are considered by those who are competent to judge, well qualified to practice medicine. Females may read and study, and become well acquainted with medicine, but without a diploma they cannot gain that confidence of the public indispensably necessary to success.

Whatever system they design to adopt we would advise those who intend to practice as physicians to be thoroughly educated in the old school—the regular allopathic—and then they cannot be called quacks, whether they use cold water or herbs, or both, as they think best. Besides recommending the study of medicine to those who wish to practice as physicians, we think every mother ought to have a general knowledge of domestic medicine, and be

able to practice in ordinary diseases in her own family. The study of domestic medicine ought to make a part of the education of every female. We hope there will be many parents in the West who will recommend the study of medicine to their daughters with a view to their becoming physicians, for we believe they are greatly needed as laborers in the healing art, and in no condition can they be more highly useful. When female physicians become more general there will be the dawn of a new life in the female world. We think there will not be one-tenth part of the deaths from diseases peculiar to females. We have one little daughter who we hope will have a taste for the study of this science, and we will gladly give her up to the good cause, for it is the cause of humanity. Who will do likewise?

☞ The following recipe we know to be good in all diseases of the mucous membrane, and would recommend it to *all*, especially to our country friends, where there is so much delay in getting a physician. It is a ready medicine, and easily prepared and we should think it would prove a sure cure if tried in season :

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—The following is a translation of a recipe for the cure of this complaint, which was published by the physicians of Spain in the *Gazettes* of Madrid during 1840 :

‘Prepare a draught of Albumen, by taking the whites of forty eggs or more and after whipping them well, sweeten the same, if necessary, with a small portion of the best double-refined sugar.— Let the patient drink *large quantities* of this repeatedly, in so much as to fill his stomach, administering clysters of the same as often as possible. The patient must maintain total abstinence from diet of any kind. In a few hours after, the pains will abate, and in 24 hours the disease will disappear; if it do not, it will be sure to disappear in 48 hours, provided the patient repeat the draughts as usual.

The addition of a few drops of Orange flower water is highly beneficial.

Waste.

What is there a man cannot waste? and that too, without a single instance of lavish prodigality; but solely by those minute, scarcely perceptible squanderings, which, like the constant dropping of water upon the rock, wear away that which seems most likely to endure. He may waste his health by little indulgencies of pernicious habit—by constant irregularities, slight in themselves, and their effects in single instances, scarcely perceptible, but which, as violations of the laws of his being, will work gradual, but certain inroads, upon the strongest constitution, until the energies decay, the fountains of life are dried up, and premature old age sinks like a crown of thorns upon the head of earthly manhood. He may waste fortune in petty squanderings—time and talents on trifes, or in listlessness and idleness. How many a giant mind has been frittered away in pursuit of the befitting objects of low ambition! How often do we see powers perishing for the lack of thought—shrivelling into insignificance for want of intelligence to feed upon, which use might have polished to the brightest brilliancy, and exercise would have made equal to achieving the noblest purpose! How many scatter in idleness or indifference to their value, the little minute particles of time, till golden hours, and days and years are wasted, the treasures of life, and death finds nothing but a poor, naked and useless thing at last.—*Kalmarnack Journal*.

Fanny Fern's Best Thing.

‘LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND TAEN ON THAT.’

‘Father is coming!’ and little round faces grow long and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into the closet, and mamma glances nervously at the door, and the baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace; the father's business face relaxes not a muscle; and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is dispatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book, and the children creep like culprits to bed, marvelling that baby dare crow so loud, now that ‘*Father has come*.’

‘Father is coming!’ and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window panes, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops, and balls, and dolls, and kites, are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless ‘abandon,’ and Charley gets a love pat for his ‘medal,’ and mamma's face grows radiant, and the evening paper is read, (not silently, but aloud,) and tea, and the toast, and time, vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and ‘*Father has come!*’—*Olive Branch*.

From the Boston Atlas.

To A Little Girl,

Who cried because her father would be a gray old man when she had grown up.

Vex not thy little heart that time will spread
The frost of age upon thy father's head,—
Will line his brow, and dim the loving eye
That gazes on thee, as the years go by;
Thy gentle love, my darling, cannot stay
The conquering despot on his way.
No! the strange fears that flutter in thy heart,
The tender tears that from thy blue eyes start,
The fond embrace that tightens round my neck,
Have not the power his ravages to check.
We both move onward to the expectant tomb;
And my decay accompanies thy bloom.
But though my form may alter day by day,
And Nature's universal law obey;
Though my stout arm may tremble in the clasp
That round thy woman's form is fondly cast;
Though the strong frame that bears thee gaily now,
Beneath the sadder weight of years may bow;
My heart, defying time, shall ne'er decay!
Years cannot steal its vital warmth away!
Fed by thy love, its deep, perennial joy
Is young with strength that age cannot destroy.
Thy womanhood will never weep to see
Time's changing features in my love for thee.
Deep in the oak's old trunk there hidden lie
Buds that have never opened to the sky;
Let but this noble head be rudely torn,
And forth they spring, the ruin to adorn.
In the tough fibre of my being, sleep
Buds of warm feeling, thickly strown and deep;
In their quick growth, thy fears shall solaced be,
Should the wild storm-wind only threaten thee.

Charles and the Silk-Worms.

How proud we are, how fond to shew
Our clothes, and call them rich and new,
While the poor sheep and silk worm wore
That very clothing long before.

'Mother,' said little Charles, as he picked
from her worktable a thread of silk, 'you
told me once that worms make silk: I should
like to know *how* they make it. What kind
of worms are they, and what are they called?'

'They are called silkworms, my son. They
hatch from a little egg, no larger than the
head of a very small pin, and live from four
to six weeks. During that time, they throw
off, or rather crawl out of their skins four
times. They are brown and white, and grow
to be nearly as large as my little finger.'

'Oh mother, I should be afraid of them!
Don't they bite?'

'No, Charles, they are perfectly harmless,
and may be called *tame* worms. They have
no horns, like those worms you sometimes

find on the dill and caraway. They have no
spiteful motions, but crawl slowly, and seem
perfectly at home on the board shelves, where
they are kept.'

'But are they kept in a house? I thought
worms lived on the trees.'

'But the *silkworms* are very delicate. A
hot sun, or storm, would kill them. Besides
their silk would be lost, if they lived on the
trees like caterpillars. They are fed with
the leaves of the mulberry-tree, and when
they have attained their full size, they grow
clear or transparent, and you may see them
spinning a little thread from their mouths.
Should you kill one of them when in this state
there would seem to be nothing but their skin
and a kind of yellow gum. Those who have
the care of them, then set around the shelves
green bushes, or bunches of straw, into which
they crawl and wind themselves into a little
ball, about as large as my thumb.'

'Well if that isn't funny! Wind them-
selves up? they leave a hole to crawl out at,
don't they?'

'No they leave no hole. Just imagine my
thumb covered at both ends, with a worm
inside. It is curious to watch them when they
begin to build their little house. They first
weave some loose threads around as a kind of
outside frame, working more and more into a
circle until they envelop themselves in a kind
of gauze, wrought into this shape. You can
see them putting their heads this way and
the other, up and down, very nimbly and bu-
sily. The gauze grows thicker and thicker,
until you lose sight of the worker entirely. It
takes him two or three days to spin out his
thread, for you can hear him at work in his
little cell though you cannot see him. When
completed, these cocoons as they are called,
are many of them so hard that you could not
dent them with your thumb and finger. To get
the silk off they must be put into hot water.
It is very wonderful how a little worm can do
all this. I have myself often wound more
than eight hundred yards in length of their
tiny thread from one of these balls. All the
silk that is used to many useful and beautiful
garments, is spun from the mouths of worms
in this way.'

'Now mother I understand the verse in that
little hymn you learned me. I should think
it was very foolish for people to be proud of
what worms do. The *worms* might be proud
if any body. Father calls me now; but wont
you sometime tell me how the silk is made
into cloth?'

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with men
who think that any indulgence in an affection-
ate feelings is a weakness. They will return
from a journey and treat their families with
a distant dignity, and move among their chil-

children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish then your hearts, best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing, and inspiring emotions of filial parental, fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, every body, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love—to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, and ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords.—You cannot make them too strong.

'Mother, I am Dying Now.'

There is something very touching and pathetic in a circumstance mentioned to us a night or two ago, in the sick room of a friend. A poor little girl, crippled, and deformed from her birth, was seized with a disorder which threatened to remove her from a world where she had suffered so much. She was a very affectionate child, and no word of complaining had ever passed her lips. Sometimes the tears would come in her eyes, when she saw in her presence children more physically blessed than herself, at the severity of her deprivation, but that was all. She was so gentle, so considerate of giving pain, and so desirous to please all around her, that she had endeared herself to every member of the family, and to all who knew her.

At length it was seen, so rapid had been the progress of her disease, that she could not long survive. She grew worse and worse, until one night, in an interval of pain, she called her mother to her beside, and said, 'Mother, I am dying now. I hope I shall see you and my brothers and sisters in heaven. Won't I be straight and not a cripple, mother, when I get to heaven?' And so the little sorrowing child passed forever away.

Happening to meet with the above simple, but no less heart reaching incident, in Harper's Magazine, it occurred to me that perhaps by treasuring it up for those that read the Young Reaper, I might awaken in their hearts such thoughts as could not be forgotten.

And now my young friends, do you all expect to be in company hereafter with that deformed, but pious patient child, before the Savior in heaven? If so, will you not then always try to be as submissive, affectionate and holy

as this happy sufferer was? So when you come to die, you, too, will go to that home above, where all is calm, holy and undying.—Reaper.

POLITENESS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—By endeavoring to acquire a habit of politeness, it will soon become familiar, and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allays accidental irritation, by preventing harsh retorts and rude contradictions; it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness and by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonises the whole. Politeness begets politeness, and brothers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Sisters ought never to receive any little attention without thanking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but in courteous terms, never to reply to their questions in monosyllables, and they will soon be ashamed to do such things themselves. Both precept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to convince them that no one can have really good manners abroad who is not habitually polite at home.

To Preserve Beans and Peas.

A new method for keeping the above fresh for any length of time, so that they shall lose neither their taste nor original softness, has been lately introduced to notice by A. Albert, of Paris. Take the beans when not much bigger than large peas, and pursue the following directions for both vegetables:

Plunge them for a minute in boiling, and afterwards in cold water, and after having drained off the water, spread them out for several hours on canvass frames. Then place them in an oven slightly heated, on frames covered with paper, leave them long enough to be of the same warmth as the oven, and then expose the frames to a current of air until the articles are cold. The frames are then replaced in the oven and again exposed to the air, these operations being repeated until the beans or peas are perfectly dry, not so as to break, but almost like beans dried naturally.

The articles should be gathered and dried on the same day, if not they should be left during the night in the oven; they should be kept in dry and clean bottles, and to each bottle of beans there should be added a bunch of dry savory. Before using the vegetables they should be steeped for some hours, in tepid, or over night in cold water; if they are beans the water is thrown away and they are cooked in the usual manner, but if peas, they are only just covered with the water, which will entirely be absorbed, and they are cooked like green peas. Vegetables prepared in this manner are quite as good as if they had been just gathered,

The Deformed Boy.

BY ELIZA A. CHASE.

'I say, Mr. Fiddlesticks, can't you give us a tune?' No! surly fellow! Look, James Lyon, only look at that graceless fellow. A living, walking fiddle, and yet won't play us a tune. Isn't he too bad?'

'Yes, Edward, he is. But see, he is going to hang his harp on the willows and sit down by the waves of the blue Ontario, to weep. Good-by, Fiddle, let us hear from you soon.'

'I declare, James, it is almost too bad to tease the poor fellow so; but he is the funniest looking thing, and I can't help it.'

'Well, I don't care, Edward, for he is so cross. He never speaks to common folks now, because he happens to be the best scholar in the school. I hate conceit, any way.'

James Lyon and Edward Clark were thoughtless boys in general, but in this conversation they had proved themselves unfeeling.

Allen Dale was a deformed boy. When but four years old he had a terrible fall from the window of a house, causing an injury of the spine, which was succeeded by months of suffering, and resulted in deformity for life.

The once beautiful, and bright-eyed boy arose from his bed of pain a cripple; his limbs were dwarfed and crooked; there was a serious curvature of the spine, causing his shoulders to rise very high; his arms projected from his side, and his face wore a pinched and painful expression, as if intense suffering had left its indelible impress on his features.

But the years of sickness had not been unprofitably spent. His widowed mother, though she wept in secret over the woe of her only and once beautiful child, knew that the immortal mind was unharmed by the blow that had shattered the casket, and while she carefully cultivated his mental powers, she taught him to look to a Higher Power for strength to sustain him in his many trials.

He was very sensitive in regard to his personal appearance, and though he scarcely ever alluded to any observation of his misfortune, his mother read too plainly the struggle of his young mind.

When about fourteen he commenced attending school for the first time, for his kind parent had exhausted her stock of knowledge, and found herself unable to render him further assistance in his studies. It was with fear and trembling that Allen first entered the school-room, for though acquainted with most of the scholars, he shrank from the observations and notice which children unthinkingly bestow upon the unfortunate.

With the greatest physical weakness, he had an intense desire for knowledge, and though laboring under so many disadvantages, he was in advance of all the other scholars. His misfortunes, his sweet and patient disposition

made him a favorite with Miss Easton, the teacher, and he returned her esteem with the warmest regard. He rarely mingled with the other boys, for he could not participate in their sports, and he dreaded their ridicule. James Lyon had often annoyed him by jeering observations of his deformity, and on this particular occasion, a little vexed that Allen had readily solved a problem which had baffled all the rest, indulged more freely in his insults, till poor Allen, quite overcome, and not wishing that his mother should know of his grief, stole away to the maple grove and wept.

The next morning he was not present when school commenced, and the two boys, James and Edward, fancied there was something peculiar in the tones of the teacher as she read, 'By the ruins of Babylon there we sat down; yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hung our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. For they that carried us away captive required of us a song, and they that wasted us required of us mirth.' And when she repeated with emphasis, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them,' and they hung their heads.

When the devotional services were ended, Miss Easton commenced, in a serious manner, to speak of injuring the feelings of others; the baseness of ridiculing the personal appearance of any human, and then without mentioning names, related the circumstances of the preceding night, of which she had been an unobserved witness.

Very feelingly she spoke of the absent boy, and touchingly alluded to his noble and generous nature, the patience with which he bore his affliction, and added that it was a disrespect to the Creator to despise the work of His hand; that the deformed boy was as near and dear to his God as those whose form had been unmarred by misfortune. A short, quick sob reached her ear, and much to her surprise she saw Allen standing partly concealed by the open door, he having stolen in unperceived while she was engaged in prayer. Still more closely did he cling to the kind teacher after this, and less did he seem to feel the occasional observations of the thoughtless boys.

Some ten years subsequent to this event Miss Easton was visiting a friend in Indiana, who was eloquent in the praises of their minister, a man of great piety and talent. She was desirous of hearing him, and on the following Sabbath accompanied her friend to church.

'Mr. Hill is absent after all, and this is a stranger,' whispered Mrs. Willard as she entered the door.

'Who is this preacher?' asked Miss Easton. 'I do not know his name,' said the other.

The preacher arose to read the hymn, and to her utter astonishment Miss Easton recognised her former pupil, Allen Dale.

His sermon was fervent, truthful, and eloquent, and the hearers were delighted. The earnestness and piety which characterized his discourse, the meekness and humility of his manner, marked him as a true laborer in the sacred field which he had chosen.

After the service was ended, Miss Easton addressed him and he recognised her with the greatest pleasure. The next day he called upon her, and in the course of the conversation observed, 'To you, my kind friend and teacher, I am indebted for much pleasure, and in a great degree for my profession as a minister of the gospel. Do you not remember once when you talked to some unthinking boys because they had said something about my deformity, at which I was foolishly grieved?

'From that day the idea of the ministry entered my mind, for I well remember thinking if I could talk as sweetly and kindly as you I could persuade every one to forsake his evil courses, so powerful was your soothing eloquence to my mind.'

Allen Dale is the honored pastor of a flourishing church in the West, among the members of which is Edward Clark, who in the beloved minister has not forgotten the deformed schoolmate of his earlier days.

Gardening.

Blackwood for February has a leading and excellent article on the subject of Gardening, from which we extract a few sentences.

'The Poets, blessings on them! have done more to awaken a love of nature and of flowers, and to cherish a taste for horticulture, than all the professional horticulturists. We like to see a taste for simple, modest flowers. We have a dear friend who has set his affection on the cowslip. His long borders verged with it, and sloping banks covered with it. How the poets do sport with one another! and what pretty franks they play—of which they seem quite conscious—in timidly turning aside from your ardent gaze their bright emblems of primrose, pink and purple!

We are continually told by certain sapient economists, that they do not care for a garden and do not possess one because they find it cheaper to buy their fruits and vegetables. Who doubts it? The pleasure of gardening depends not upon economical considerations. The fascination is in the very art of cultivation—in the very growing of your own fruit and flowers, and watching their opening blossoms—in nursing the sickly and rejoicing over the strong—in culling a well chosen bouquet for the adornment of your *cora sposa!* Is there no pleasure in being able to send well ripened grapes or peaches to a sick neighbor who has them not—in bestowing a capfull of rosy-cheeked apples on a rosy-cheeked boy—in inviting the children of the village to par-

take of your gooseberries—in sending at the close of a severe winter, a hundred cauliflower plants to the minister of the parish? Is there no pleasure in exchanging rare flowers—in getting and giving floral gifts? Does your heart not leap up when the first snow-drop—bold child of lingering winter, and adventurous invader of his reign—shows its welcome face on the green! Is there no transport when the seeding hollyhock bursts on your astonished vision in unexpected beauty. Thousands there are who are doomed by dire necessity never to have a garden of their own, but those who can and ought and yet have not and from the motives of a mean economy, ought to be banished to some desert wilderness, where the green earth and nature's flowers may not waste their sweetness on them.'

It was only last summer that a friend from the city affecting for a moment a taste for horticulture, sought admission to our little garden. We took him thither, and he rushed through as if a railway whistle had pierced the tympanum of his ear, or as if he had been bent on proving by his heels the prowess of his head.' We waited at the door until his return, and had not long to wait, when taking the adjoining border as our text, we proceeded to descant upon its inhabitants.

To number three in the border we had only reached, when accidentally looking into the face of our friend from the city we saw depicted their blank ignorance, and a cold negation of all sympathy with our floricultural enthusiasm. It was enough; we were throwing words away. We conducted Mr. Urban out of the garden; but not before he had cropped, with most rash and profane fingers, the flowers of an antirrhinum of such perfect symmetry, and of such clean and brilliant stripes, that we had severed it from its compeers for the purpose of seeding! Smothering our indignation, we led the gentleman back to our parlor, and put it to his hands an Edinburgh newspaper!—We have made up our mind on the subject. A man that can walk rapidly through a garden is an undoubted barbarian. He ought to keep to the highways—or the boards of the Parliament House; or, if he must enter a garden, let it be a large one, where he may take an airing, and pedestrianise, at his pleasure.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. 'He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go for a long time bare-foot.' 'He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race.' Above all things, never despair. 'God is where He was.' He helps those who truly trust in him.

Butter.

The season for making butter has again returned. To make good butter should be the object of every house-keeper. We will therefore briefly lay down a few plain explanations and directions, that may prove of assistance to our *fair* readers.

Cream is a mixture of oil and curd. The butter, in small globules, is wrapped up in little sacks or bags of curd, and in order to make butter, these sacks or bags must be broken in order to let the butter out. When this is done, we say, 'The butter is coming,' and it is only then coming out of these little sacks. These globules, which were before kept apart by the sacks, come together, thousands of them to form a particle large enough to be seen by the human eye. But no one must think that these little sacks are to be broken by violent churning. No *mechanical* force will break them. This is done by a *chemical* process. When put in the right circumstances, as to temperature and air, they will break themselves. But passing over this for the present, we will only remark that the proper temperature at which milk should be kept is a medium between *freezing* and summer heat. The cream should be taken off while the milk was yet *sweet*, and then it (the cream) should be kept in a cool place till it becomes a little *sour*, or approach very near the point of souring. Let it be then put into a churn and be brought up to a temperature of about 60 deg. Fahrenheit, gradually, and without much stirring, when the churning process begins.

The object of churning, is, of course, plain to all, but the *rationale* of the operation probably not so generally known. We cannot in this article give it in detail. We will therefore only remark, that by lifting the dasher, or turning the crank, as the case may be, we bring all parts of the cream successively into contact with the air, by frequently changing its surface. The *oxygen* of the air combines with the *curd*, and renders those little sacks into which it is formed brittle, so that they crack open, allowing the enclosed globules of butter to come out, unite together and form a large mass.

We will suppose that butter is now gathered, and floating in the buttermilk. The *sugar* of milk is diffused both through the buttermilk and the butter, imparting a peculiar *sweetness* to both, especially if the cream has not been *too sour* before churning. This is an important consideration; for it is the *sugar* of milk that performs the double office of giving to the butter a luscious flavor, and of causing it to *keep well*.

Now, as washing butter in floods of water has a tendency to deprive it of this *sugar* of milk, so necessary to its preservation and fla-

vor, the absurdity of the practice will at once be seen. Very rancid butter may be improved by washing, as some of its bad properties may thereby be carried off; but *no* water should be put in the churn, and *none* used in the process of making fresh butter.

The butter should be taken from the churn with a wooden ladle, should be worked with the same, and when nearly all the buttermilk is worked out, it should be salted to the taste, by adding enough of *pure*, fine salt. Too much salt, especially, if not *pure* has a tendency to produce putrefaction, and consequently, great caution should be used both as to the quantity and quality of the article to be used.

Most salt contains a little *lime*, and a little *magnesia*, and these elements have a tendency to injure the butter. To avoid this, observe the following rule:

To eight pounds of salt, in a clean wooden vessel, add one pint of water; let it stand an hour, pour it upon a thick strainer, and let the water pass into another vessel. The lime and magnesia, if any were present, have passed through in the water, together with a part of the salt—possibly a quarter of the whole—the salt that remains is as nearly pure as can be. Now with *washed* salt let a lump of butter be salted; and let another from the same churning be salted with some of the same salt unwashed. If the latter have a bitter taste from which the former is free, you may conclude that the salt contains lime or magnesia, and in that case should not be used without washing.

Having given these directions for the making and salting of butter, we will just add, that wooden vessels are better than *stone pots* for packing it away.

We may again remind the reader that for the preceding valuable information we are mainly indebted to the 'Progressive Farmer,' much of which we have quoted verbatim.—*New Era*.

Cherries.

A correspondent asks us what varieties of cherries we would advise him to plant out on his place, he having just purchased property where this description of fruit is wanting. There is much delicious fruit of this kind, which is cultivated to a very limited extent among our agricultural friends, but which is easily to be obtained, and can be produced with as much success as any other, and is a thousand times better than most of the cherries now upon their premises. If we were to select six sorts for our own planting, we should choose the following:

1. *Downton*—a size larger than the *May Duke*, and much superior to it.
2. *Black Tartarian*—fully as large as the

May Duke, and next to the Downtown in quality.

3. *Kirtland's May*—larger than the May Duke, similar in color, and superior in quality.

4. *Yellow Spanish*—a large and excellent cherry, highly esteemed.

5. *May Duke*.—This well-known cherry never fails to produce a crop, and is an excellent stand-by.

6. *Black Eagle*—about the size of, but not equal to the Tartarian.

There are three other cherries lately produced, which are said to surpass any we have named, but they are yet very scarce, and the trees are not to be obtained at any of our nurseries. They are—

1. *The Governor Wood*—very large and productive—color, amber, or a blending of white and yellow, bashed with red—flavor, delicious, sweet and rich—and is regarded in Cincinnati as the best of all cherries.

2. *Conestoga*.—This is a Lancaster county cherry, as large as the Gov. Wood, and a friend informs us, equal to it, if not surpassing it in quality.

3. *Triumph of Cumberland*.—This cherry is a seedling of Cumberland county, and those who are well acquainted with its character, claim for it the first place.

We have a single graft of each of these, forwarded to us by esteemed friends, and should they grow, we will take care to make a truthful report of the fruit in due time.—*Germanstown Telegraph*.

HORACE GREELY'S FARM.—The Editor of the *Tribune* some time since, purchased some wild land for the purpose of preparing a summer residence suited to his taste within a convenient railroad distance of New York city. The *Claremont Eagle* says he has recently employed Mr. E. T. Diekey of that town to superintend the farming operations. Mr. Diekey a few days ago writes back the account of the locality:

Chappaqua—the name of this locality—is 36 miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad. Mr. Greeley's farm is one fourth of a mile from the Depot and Post Office, and contains twenty-eight acres of land, costing \$125 an acre; six acres of which is covered with wood, two acres of orcharding, four or five acres of upland, and the rest is bog swamp. The bogs have been cut off and conveyed to the upland where they are to be composted with lime and salt. The swamp has been partly drained and we shall soon lay down metal tubes which have been purchased at Albany, and by means of which we expect to improve all the wet-land. In the wood lot there is a beautiful water-fall, which I suppose may be considered the great attraction

of the place. The country around here is generally hilly, at least the section that I have seen."

BET LEAVES—FERTILIZATION.—A farmer in England has proved by experiment that the leaves of a crop of beets, plowed into the ground on which they grew, afford sufficient manure for land devoted to the best culture. It is beginning to become a settled principle in agricultural science that if only about one half of any tract of land can be buried in the soil before it has become wasted by evaporation, the soil will continue to improve in fertility without any other manure.

EXCRESCENCES ON PLUM TREES.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* professes to have discovered the cause of black knobs on plum trees. By putting a piece of an affected branch under a glass it was found that a moth and a curculio were produced in due time. Further observation seemed to prove that the injury is occasioned by the moth, and that the curculio takes possession of the spongy excrescence for the want of better accommodations.

POP CORN.—It is generally known that the corn used for parching—or popping as it is called is a species of corn known as rice corn, the kernel of which is very small, and which bears from three to four ears on a stalk. An agriculturist in Troy, N. Y. announces that he has succeeded in improving this variety by cultivation, so that the kernel is much larger and that some of the stalks attain the height of ten feet.

POTATOES.—As soon as potatoes begin to come up, run the harrow through them the way of the row. This destroys grass and weeds, lets in the air, and ensures a general stand. When the potatoes are two or three inches high, throw a furrow from them; returning, throw the soil back again, so as to give to the potatoes a slight flat hill.

CHURNING.—The Scotch dairy women say that after milk has stood forty eight hours, a sort of cheesy substance rises which makes the butter stringy and tough. When churned too rapidly, they say the butter is apt to be salvee and they consider the butter the best when the process of churning continued an hour. They churn the cream at a temperature of 62 degrees.

ONIONS.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* writing from Temple, asserts that sowing the seeds of the common poppy with those of the onion is an effectual preventative of the ravages of the onion worm. The poppies, most of them at least, must be pulled up when the season for laying the egg of the worm is passed.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON CORN.—The process of acclimation produces a singular effect upon some plants. Dr. Robinson, in his *Biblical Researches* states that he found the Indian corn to have become a perennial plant in Palestine—successive crops being produced by shoots spring from the first crop.

Canvass Houses for Plants.

Among the modern improvements in plant-growing their summer treatment under canvass may be reckoned the greatest, and although not generally adopted, must be, and will be, by those who can afford it. It must be admitted that the most difficult period of a plant's treatment is after it has done blowing, and is making its growth. In the house it is drawn; in the garden it suffers from the sun, wet, or wind; in a pit it is little better. But having seen in an amateur's garden a canvass house, with a rolling roof, and the sides composed of canvass flaps or blinds, which could be propped out square; and in one of the most broiling afternoons of the summer, finding this house cool and airy, and the plants fresh and vigorous, I was struck with the simplicity of the contrivance and the superiority of the plan over all others for the summer treatment of plants. In this house were camellias, heaths, hard wooded Botany Bay plants, cacti out of bloom, Indian and hybrid azalias, rhododendrons, and, in short, the turn out of all the houses but the stove, and it was impossible they could be doing better. The foliage was green and healthy, every thing well set, and all that could be wished. The day was calculated to show off the excellence of the house: the rolling top was down on one side and half down on the other, the blinds were propped out horizontally, so that there was all the air that was stirring, and no sun. The paths were damp, having been watered in the morning, and the temperature was so much lower than out of doors, as to be almost incredible.

I found the treatment was nothing more than in June to turn out into this house every thing that had done flowering, to continue adding all the summer every thing as it finished its bloom according to the weather, to close or open the house, which, when the roof was rolled up, and the blinds propped, was to plants the same as out of doors, but, when closed up on the sides, the top cloth let down, was warm; in dull days and mild showers the plants had it all; no sharp cutting winds could touch them, because the blinds and roof were always kept down on the shady side in those cases, if not all around. They never required half the water, and so close was the house when shut, that, in case of being troubled with the aphides, it could be fumigated as well nearly as in a house of glass. I must say that I view this little importance in practice as a great advance, for, although we have all our sheltered nooks and sequestered places for summering our plants, the best are poor securities against brown foliage, scorching, or dripping, damage of the young wood, or disappointment at the moment of setting for bloom.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Attention to the enquiries of several correspondents has been unavoidably deferred until our next number.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

Saturday, June 4, 1853.

- WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 84 to 95 cts; choice 95.
- CORN—per bushel, 42 to 45 cents sacks included.
- OATS—per bushel, 37 to 38 cents, sacks included.
- TOBACCO—per cent, \$5 to \$8 50.
- BARLEY—per bushel, from 35 to 40 cents.
- MESS POTATO—per bushel, \$14.50.
- PICKLED HAMS—per box, 8 to 14 cents.
- LARD—per box, No. 1, 19 to 21 cents.
- SUGAR—per box, common, 4 to 4.5 cents.
- MOLASSES—per gallon, 30 cents.
- COFFEE—per lb., Rio, to 9 to 12 cents.
- SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.25; T. 1.75 cts; Kanawha 30 cents per bushel.
- PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$15.
- BRAN—70 to 75 cents per 100 lbs.
- HAY—per hundred, timothy, 700 to 80 cents.
- BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 11 to 12 cts; good to prime, 12 to 14; choice Ohio roll, 16 to 17c. W. R. cheese 10c per pound.
- DRIED FRUIT—apples, \$1.25; peaches \$2.50 a \$2.75 per bushel.
- GREEN APPLES—\$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

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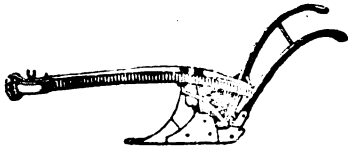
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St. Louis, November 1, 1851.

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The undersigned proposes publishing immediately, by subscription, a work under the above title.

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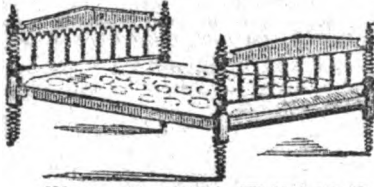
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At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1861. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Mowers, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single; Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

- Comprising the following:
- Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, price 25 cts. per box.
 - Green Mountain Ointment. " 25 " " "
 - Sarsaparilla Compound, " \$100 " " bottle.
 - Chil-tron's Panacea " 50 " " "
 - Eye Lotion " 25 " " "
 - Fever and Ague Pills " 100 " " box.
 - Health Bitters " 25 " " bottle.
 - Consumptive's Balm " 300 " " "
 - Libby's Pile Ointment " 100 " " "
 - Marshall's Uterine Catholicon " 300 " " "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. n'53.

W. A. NELSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St., between the Levee & Main st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Has in store an extensive stock of manufactured Goods for the SPRING TRADE. The attention of merchants is respectfully solicited to the advertisements found below.

WINDOW GLASS DEPARTMENT—2,700 boxes
window glass, best Pittsburgh brand, in superior order, on hand and for sale at factory prices, (adding transportation) by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

WHEELING WINDOW GLASS—1,600 boxes
8x10, 10x12 and 10x14, of superior quality and in good order, for sale low by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH GLASS WARE—HAVING THE
Agency of two glass factories, we have on hand over 6,000 packages of green and flint glass ware, embracing every variety of bottles, also: flasks, tumblers, jars, tinctures, salt-mouths, sweetmeats, &c., &c., which we will sell in the original packages at factory prices (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

PAPER MILLS AGENCY—We have now in
store and offer for sale at mill prices—
10,000 reams rag and straw wrapping paper assorted sizes;
1,600 ' printing, book and envelop paper;
400 ' tea, hardware and ham paper;
110 ' cap, letter and fancy colored paper.
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Salamander Fire Proof Safes—
We have in store a complete assortment of the above safes, which have been tested by burning seven hours (in a large furnace) filled with books and papers, and \$70 in bank notes, all of which were taken out in a state of good preservation. Every size on hand and for sale at factory prices, by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Eastern Type Agency—We are now sup-
plied from the type foundry of Messrs. James Conner & Sons, New York, with a general stock of Type and printing materials, embracing Plain, News, Book and fancy Job Types, card fonts of ornamental Flourishes, Cuts, Quotations, Rmies, Dashes, Slice Gallies, Proof Gallies, Quoins, Furniture, Cases &c., which we sell at foundry prices, (transportation added.)
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Printers' Ink—170 kegs and cans of News,
Book and fancy colored Inks manufactured in New York, and for sale by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Washboards—50 doz. zinc Washboards of
St. Louis manufacture, for sale by
W. A. NELSON,
No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis.

Wooden Ware Depot—2100 Doz. Painted

- Pails:**
300 nests painted Tubs 3 & 8 in nest;
140 ' white pine do, 3 & 8 in nest;
90 doz. assorted sized churns;
20 ' cedar churns and buckets;
150 packages covered boxes and buckets;
190 boxes clothes pins with heads;
150 doz. well buckets and tar cans;
90 ' half bushels, peck and half peck measures;
500 ' zinc washboards St. Louis manufacture;
Also—Baskets, Cradles, Brooms, Wagons, &c., &c., for sale at the Lowest City Prices by
W. A. NELSON,
Feb 53. No. 11 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

S. N. & W. H. PURSE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANNY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

NORTHERN ILLINOIS

REAPER & MOWER;

First Premium Machine for 1853.

Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for Mowing, and the second for Reaping, at the N. Y. State Fair, is the great trial at Geneva, N. Y., in July, in competition with ELEVEN other machines;—awarded a silver medal at the Ohio State Fair for the best Reaper and Mower;—and received the highest award at the Vermont and Michigan State Fairs, for the best reaping and mowing machine.

The true merit of this Machine has given it a great triumph over all others, and being a perfect combination of Reaper and Mower, it comes to the Farmer with a double value, and it is clearly demonstrated to be THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION OF REAPER AND MOWER.

As a Mower it is as simple and perfect as though constructed expressly for mowing, and as a reaper, it is simple and perfect as if constructed for reaping; only; the only change from one plan to the other is to remove or insert a loose platform.

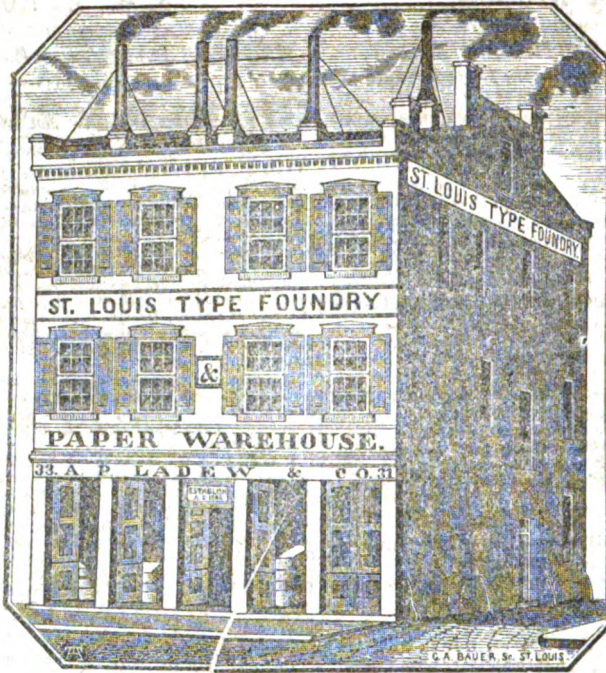
MACHINES warranted to cut all kinds of grain as well as can be done with the Cradle, and to cut all kinds of grass as well as can be done with the scythe, and to cut flax and millet; also to gather clover, timothy and flax seed, and to be well built, and of good materials. This machine will cut from ten to fifteen acres per day, with two horses, any one person to tend it, when mowing, and two persons when reaping. The cutting apparatus is made perfect with my DOUBLE EDGED SICKLE, and double guards, as fully tested for the last two years, and it is connected with a joint, so as to adjust itself to uneven ground, and by a level at the driver's seat, it can be raised or lowered when moving along, to cut from one inch up to two feet from the ground. All side draft against the team is entirely avoided. Over 300 of these machines were in use the past season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction. Price of Machines when made—\$125 cash, or half cash and half credit—\$135. All orders addressed to the undersigned (who have purchased the right of this State,) will meet with prompt attention.

S. N. & W. H. PURSE, Ashley, Pike Co., Mo.

MANNY'S MOWER.—Manny's Northern Illinois Mower was next tried, and did its work in beautiful style, fully equaling if not exceeding Ketchum's, cutting a swath over five feet in width. The general opinion was that it was quite easy draught to the horses, but this point could be determined satisfactorily only by the dynamometer, which the committee carefully applied to each machine, the result of which will be embodied in their report. This mower possessed the decided advantage of admitting a quick and easy elevation of the cutting blades, (situated midway between the forward and hind wheels) on approaching any obstruction. —Manny's Illinois Reaper, a slight modification of his Mower, which cut so well upon the meadow, succeeded as well as a reaper. —[Albany Cultivator.

THE FAIR.—We notice that Mr. J. H. Manny, of Illinois, has received the highest premium on his machine as a mower, and the second prize as a reaper. This machine was tried in competition with eleven others, (including the celebrated McCormick and Hussey reapers,) at the great trial at Geneva in July, and before a committee of the State Society. The award to Mr. Manny's machine, give it a certain triumph over the great World's Fair reapers, and all other implements of the kind. We saw Manny's machine at work a few weeks since near this place, and with which we were highly pleased, and believe it to be fully deserving of all the honors it has received, and hail it as one of the most useful improvements of the age.—[Amsterdam Intelligencer.

MANNY'S MOWER AND REAPER.—At a recent trial at Hoosick Falls, this machine worked in a most satisfactory manner, both in light and heavy grass, and in grains that was too much lodged as to be easily gathered by hand cutting both as closely and evenly as could be done by the most expert user of the scythe and cradle, and with a rapidity that won the admiration of the numerous farmers assembled to witness the trial.—[Washington county Post.



ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW.

THOS. F. PURCELL.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS,* and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of


BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

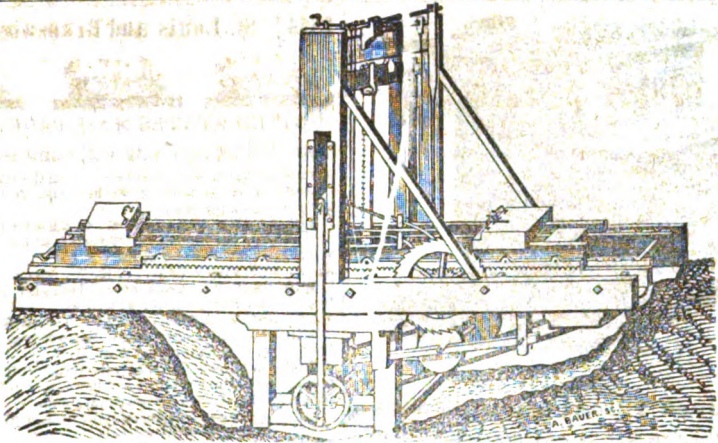
of Matrices imported from Scotland and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCHTYPE.*

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER;* also, *CAP. LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS;* all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

 Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.



GARRISON'S PORTABLE SAW MILL,

MANUFACTURED AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

By I. L. Garrison.

OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main streets (over the Banking House of Page & Bacon.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate to say that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

Hiram P Goodrich,
Theron Barnum,
A P Ladue,
G F H Goodhue,
Chas Shuter,
T L Salisbury,

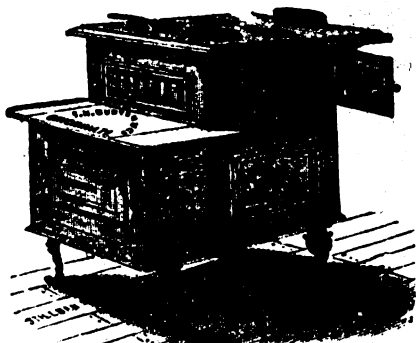
Daniel D Page,
E W Blatchford,
Lyman Sherwood,
Thos Fairbridge,
Thos H West,
E R Miller,

Daniel M Fraser.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



**MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.**



BUCK'S Improved Patent Cooking Stove

The subscribers have on hand in addition to their former stock,
FOUR SIZES OF BUCK'S IMPROVED COOKING STOVES,

to which we respectfully call the attention of all persons who wish to economize in the use of fuel, and who regard a good stove as better than a poor one. We offer the stove confidentially as the best now in use, not only as a fuel-saving machine, but one which by its capacity, durability, simplicity and perfectness, is adapted in all respects to the use of the kitchen. This stove combines all of the Buck stove, so well and so favorably known, together with another that is nearly twice as large as that of any other stove in use, with flues to carry off all the steam arising from cooking various kinds of meats, pastry, &c., and thereby preventing the mixture of flavors so much complained of in all other stoves, except Buck's Patent. The oven is warranted to bake as well and as quick as a brick one, and with less fuel than any stove of like capacity. Wherever this stove has been introduced it has obtained a decided preference over all others, and will be found by any one giving it a fair trial, to possess such unequalled excellencies in performing all the operations of cooking, and so great a saving of both labor and fuel, as to make it the interest of every family to possess one. The reputation of Buck's stove has been constantly increasing and extending so that stove inventors now find it necessary, in order to sell their wares, to copy as nearly as possible the form, and then by diligent efforts attempt to palm off their productions on the public as an improvement on Buck's Patent. The fact that such is the case shows that in their estimation Buck's stoves have a reputation beyond anything in the shape of a cooking apparatus. The Buck stoves are warranted to bake even at top and bottom, and to operate well in every respect. The Buck stove is sold only by the subscribers in St. Louis.

We have also on hand all the former patterns of Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves now so generally in use and preferred to any other by all who use them, together with Improved Premium Air-tight parlor and other Stoves; box cook, 6, 7 and 10 Plates with the various patterns usually kept in this market, which we offer wholesale or retail at the lowest market prices.

BUCK & WRIGHT,
 209 Main street, opposite Missouri Hotel.

For the operation of Buck's Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons with hundreds of others, who have them in use:—

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| J. & W. Finney, | Roe & Kercheval, | Mrs. Denison, |
| C. W. Pomeroy, | Elliott & Harriott, | Mrs. Cheney, |
| Fire & Kerr, | Jesse D. Diddell, | Geo. Partridge, |
| Geo. Pezram, | Judge Wash, | W. C. Lacy, |
| Dr. R. P. Chase, | Wm. Humphreys, | Spencer Smith, |
| Dr. Edwards, | W. H. Pocock, | N. Ranney, |
| Dr. Woble, | M. T. Yagaut, | D. J. Hancock, |
| Jno R. Camben, | I. & J. Shorman, | T. O'Flaherty, |
| Moses Forbes, | Miss Woodland, | Geo. Cable, |
| W. T. Christy, | J. H. Woodruff, | Norman Cutler. |
| Samuel Treat, | J. Rosenbaum. | |

August, 1849.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853.



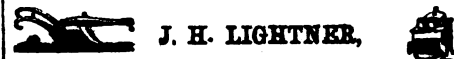
UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

- MARTHA JEWETT** WM. C. JEWETT, Commander,
 Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.
J. M. GLENDENNIN H. W. SMITH, Commander,
 Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.
KATE SWINNEY A. C. GODDEN, Commander,
 Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.



J. H. LIGHTNER,

No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust),

DEALER IN

STOVES,

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Buceye, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS,

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moline PRAIRIE BREAKERS. apr52

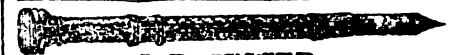
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!



I. D. CUSTER,

194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS

made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail [Oct. '51,

S. H. Bailey,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,

Second street, corner of Pine,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, a large and splendid assortment of Steam refined Plain and Fancy **CANDY**, and Plain and Medicated **LOZENGES** and very variety, and superior quality, at wholesale and retail. **LEMON SYRUP**, in bulk or dozen, and Fancy Syrups made to order. July '51.

Wm. HARVEY WALKER & Co., Belleville, Ill.; Dr. H. McFARLAND, Hebarisville, Henderson Co. Ky.; and Dr. JOHN SMITH, Rentonville, Ark., are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer by Google

IMPORTATION OF Short-Horn Durham Cattle.

The subscriber will, in May next, go to England, to ship to America Short-Horned Cattle which he purchased last year. He will be in England until November next. To persons wishing to import Cattle, he offers his services to buy and ship such animals as they may order. No person in England or America has had anything like the experience of the subscriber in selecting and shipping Cattle to this country, as he has seen and knows every herd of any character in England. He has spent three summers and autumns in the last five years in England for this purpose, and chosen and shipped more animals than any person else. No animal ever shipped by him has been lost at sea; and every one arrived in America in perfectly good condition. He has imported for Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, N. Y., and himself, a large number of animals which have been winners of FIRST prizes. He has also imported for several other persons, cattle which have been winners of FIRST prizes. Of these animals so imported, eleven have been winners of FIRST prizes at the New York Great Shows, and five have each won two or three FIRST prizes.

The subscriber will not purchase Short Horns for himself this year, but merely ship those bought for himself last year, and will thus be quite free to select Short-Horns for others without any interference of his own interest with theirs. He refers to the gentlemen named below to his capacity as a judge, and his experience.

Persons desiring full information as to particulars, can address him.

Box 299 Postoffice, New York city.

REFER TO—W. T. Dennis, Editor of Indiana Farmer, Richmond, Wayne co., Ind.; N. B. Bateman, Editor of Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.; Gen. Watson and O. H. Burbridge, Paris, Ky.; James G. Kinraid, Lexington, Ky.; Col. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y.; L. F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y.; A. H. Allen and C. M. Saxton, N. Y. city. N. B.—A. STEVENS has for sale two imported Short-Horn Bulls, one, and two years old; two Short-Horn yearling Bulls by IMPORTED prize bull, Duke of Cambridge, out of IMPORTED cows, and several Short-Horn yearling bulls Cambridge, Seaham and Wolviston, out of PRIZE and first class cows. All these young Bulls are red or roan in color. [may '53]

Short Horn Durham Bulls.

I offer for sale the following Bulls, viz:

IMPORTED WOLVISTON, red, 2 years, bred by Mr. Stephenson. See English herd book, vol. 9th page.

IMPORTED EARL VANE, yearling, red, by Mr. Stephenson. English herd book, vol. 9th, page.

LORD SPENCER, yearling, red, by imported Third Duke of Cambridge, dam imported Princess 2d, bred by Mr. Stephenson. English Herd Book, vol. 9th, page.

LORD BERWICK, yearling, red, by imported Third Duke of Cambridge, dam imported Princess 2d, bred by Mr. Stephenson. English herd book, vol. 9th, page.

CHEVALIER, yearling, red, by imported Earl of Seaham dam Novice, by imported Yorkshireman, 5700, to imported cow Arabella. Herd Book.

CRUSADER, yearling, red, by imported Earl of Seaham, dam Fayaway, by imported Yorkshireman, 5700, to imported cow Fanny. Herd Book.

BANKER, 10 months, by imported Wolviston, dam Violet, by Dandy, to imported cow Daffodil. Herd book.

FINANCIER, 8 months, red, by imported Earl of Seaham, dam Styie, by imported Young Waterloo, to imported cow by Starling. Herd Book.

I also offer several Short Horn Cows and Heifers. All these animals can be traced in the English Herd Book, and will themselves be recorded in the forthcoming 11th vol. of that work. Catalogues, with full pedigrees of all these animals, with full particulars, may be had at the Indiana Farmer office, Richmond, Ind.; Cultivator office, Columbus, Ohio; Prairie Farmer office, Chicago, Illinois; Valley Farmer office, St. Louis Mo; or of C. M. Saxton, New York, or of the subscriber,

AMBROSE STEVENS, Post Office Box 299, New York city.

For your information, I have to say that the only Bulls that can be bought in the State of New York, old enough to be now at for me belong to me except Col. Sherwood's Tompat.

A. STEVENS.

Pure Bred Male Stock, AT PRIVATE SALE, At Mount Fordham, Westchester Co., (11 miles from City Hill, N. Y.)

I will sell and let from 10 to 12 Short Horned Bulls and Bull Calves; 4 Devon Bu Is and Bull Calves, and from 12 to 16 Southdown Rams. The animal sale by auction will be omitted this year, as I wish to reserve all the Females, having recently purchased another Farm to enable me to increase my Breeding Establishment. My Hog Stock, including all the spring litters, are engaged. Catalogues with full Description and Pedigrees of above Bulls and Southdown Rams, with the Prices attached, can be obtained by the 15th of April next, from the subscriber, or at any of the Principal Agricultural Stores; or from the Editors of the Principal Agricultural Journals. L. G. MORRIS.

March 23d, 1853.

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF



NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY E. MARTIN.

CHAS. W. IRWIN.

FRANCIS. WALTON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND IMPORTERS

OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, C. DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS & GLASSWARE,

No. 15 MAIN STREET, (between Market and Chesnut) ST. LOUIS, MO.

They keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of the above articles and respectfully solicit the patronage of those dealing in their line. Every article

PURE AND GENUINE. warranted

VALLEY FARMER.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1853.

No. 8.

Wm. A. NELSON,
 WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
 No. 11 Locust St. between Main & Levee,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENT FOR

Wheeling Paper Mills, Steubenville do.	Pittsburg Flint Glass Works, D. Green DO,
New York Type Foundry, Cincinnati do	Do. Window DO,
Cincinnati Printing Press Manufactory,	"Krozen's" Wooden Ware Manufactory,
N. Y. & Boston do. do.	St. Louis Wash-board Facto- ry,
Lightbody's Printer's Ink, Wheeling Glass works,	Brighton Bucket & Tub Fac- tory.

Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Fire Proof Safe
 Manufactory.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices,
 as we CAN and WILL sell lower than any other house in
 the West. al.

DRY GOODS.

At Nos. 212 & 214, Broadway and 187 and 199,
 Fourth street.

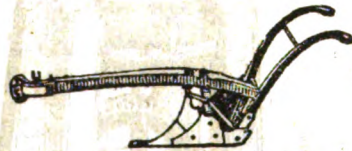
My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings, four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell at actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Also endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods.
 Lawns 6¼ cents per yard; Fast colored Ginghams 12½c; Mousline d' Laine 12½c; Madder Prints 6¼ to 10c; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7½c; Brown Shirting 5c; Bleached do 6¼ to 10c; Irish Linen 25c; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

MOTTO—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, woodland coal parlor, box-air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes PHOENIX PLOW, a superior article; ten sizes Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS, including prairie, to cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, on hand and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.



J. H. LIGHTNER,



No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locusts);

DEALER IN

STOVES,

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Bucyre, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS,

Moine, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moine PRAIRIE BREAKERS.

apr52

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THRASHING MACHINES AND

HORSE POWERS.—We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.

GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

No. 15 NORTH MAIN STREET,

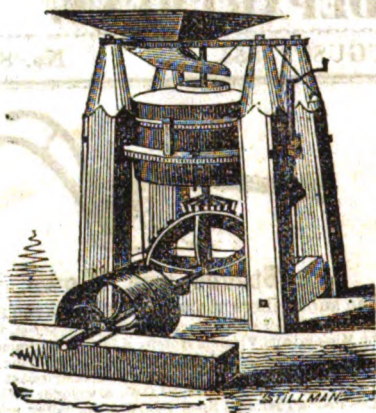
(Bet. Market and Chesnut sts.)

ALFRED LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**Agricultural Implements and Machines, and
GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.**

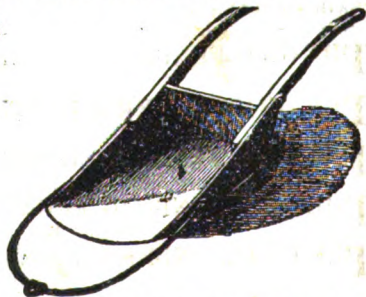
PORTABLE MILL.



The above cut represents a double geared 'Queen of the South' Corn Mill, manufactured by Isaac Straub & Co., Cincinnati, O., for which we are the only agent in this city.

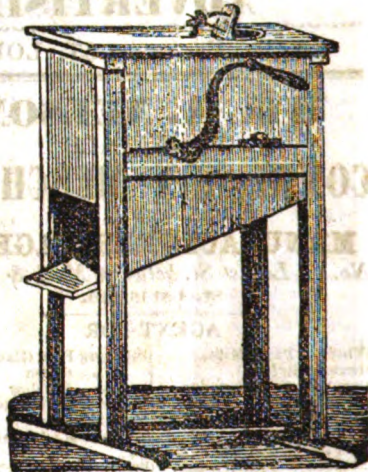
These Mills are manufactured single and double geared, (with the best quality of French Burrs,) to grind Corn and Wheat, or stock feeds; calculated for Steam, Water or Horse Power. They have taken the first premiums in numerous State Fairs in Ohio, and are warranted to be superior to any other portable mill hitherto offered in the west. We invite the attention of the public to these mills, and ask for them a fair trial. We will furnish the manufacturer's pamphlet gratis to applicants.

IRON DIRT SCRAPER, OR OX-SHOVEL.



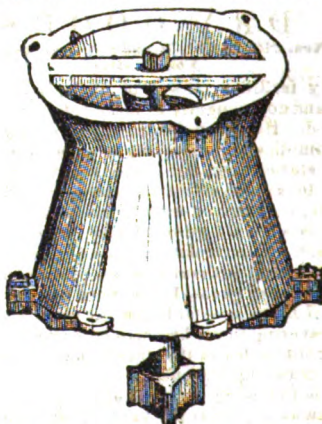
This is an important improvement upon the old fashioned wooden scraper, and is useful for road making, digging cellars, &c.

CORN SHELLER.



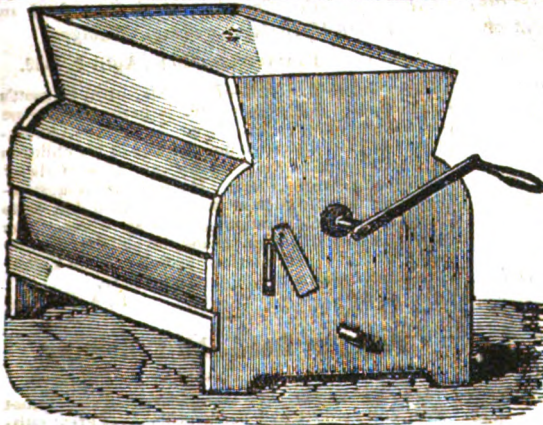
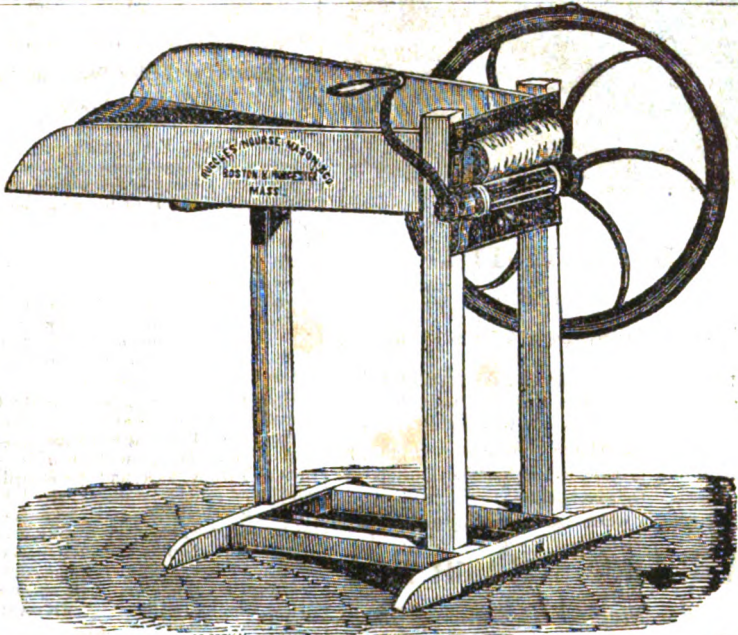
Of various kinds and sizes; some to used with power. These Shellers will shell, readily, from from 125 to 500 bushels of ears per day, according to size.

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This cut represents an improved Corn and Cob Crusher; it is also suitable for all kinds of grain, Oil Cake, Barks, Roots and Herbs; Charcoal, for rectifying, &c. It will crush from 12 to 15 bushels of Corn and Cob perhour with two horse power.

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALK CUTTERS.
All sizes and various kinds, constantly on hand.



THERMOMETER CHURNS.

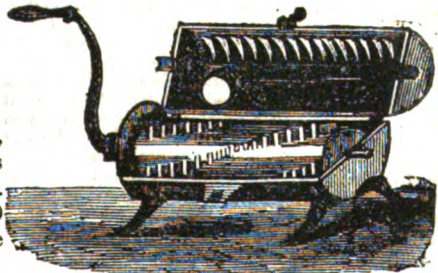
This excellent invention is too well known to need further description here.

We have only to say to farmers and others, try it, and depend upon it, you will be only too glad you bought it.

We keep them holding from 2½ to 30 gallons.

IRON SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER,
(When open.)

This is a valuable labor-saving machine, which, being constructed entirely of iron is durable, and can be kept sweet and clean. One man can cut easily, and will, from 80 to 100 pounds of meat per hour with. We also keep on hand the stuffers.



REMEMBER THE

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.
No. 14 NORTH MAIN ST., (bet. Market & Chesnut sts.)



DR. GUYSSOTT'S

IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

It is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the wonderful cures performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only *True and Original* article.

The medicine when used according to directions,

Will Cure Without Fail

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness !!

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equilibrium of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing the fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as 'Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.'

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer Cured by Dr. Guysott's Improved
Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Rutledge, Granger county, Tenn.,
April 27, 1852.

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefited by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians in this section of the country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cokes, one of our physicians, who has seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit; for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the scrofula and cancer cured entirely well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Extract of a letter from an extensive merchant in Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

MR. JOHN D. PARK—*Dear Sir:* Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr S. B. Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been cured of very severe case of scrofula by the use of only one bottle. He had tried almost everything that the doctors had prescribed, but of no avail, as the child continued growing worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,
signed] R. A. BEAL.

Females Read the Following,

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.

MR. BENNETT: We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed me that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharge for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause.

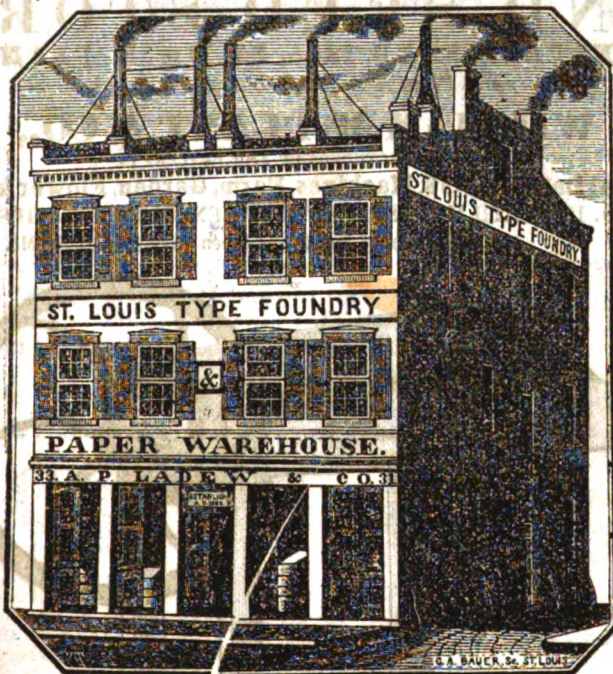
T. B. TRIPP & Co.

Price, \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5,
Sold by H. BLAKESLEY, south-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, General Agent for Missouri, Illinois and Iowa for sale by dealers generally.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW,

THOS. F. PURCELL.



A. P. LADEW & CO.,

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS*, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCHTYPE*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER*; also, *CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS*; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED, 1845, BY Wm. M. PLANT.

(Formerly Plant & Brother—Late Plant & Salisbury.)

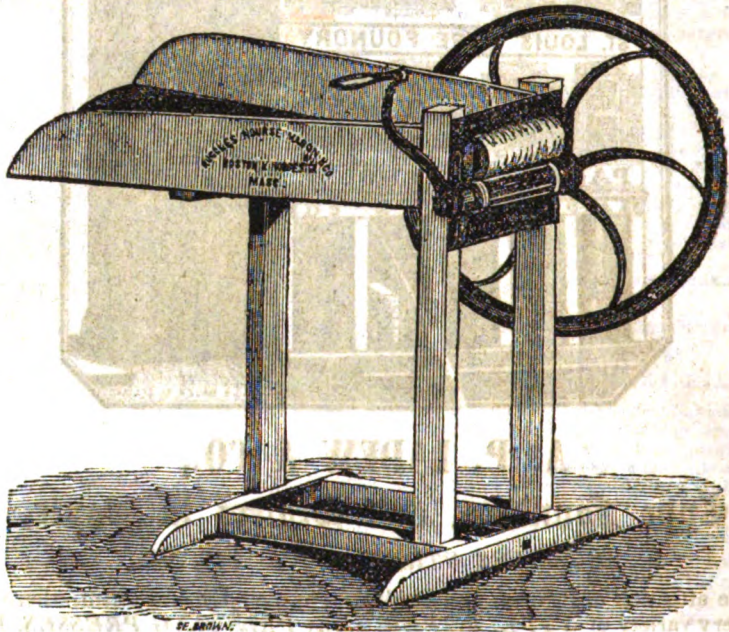
WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

NO. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET BETWEEN MARKET & CHESNUT,

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.



NE PLUS ULTRA HAY AND STRAW CUTTER.

Our new CUTTERS are classed as follows, and are constructed with a cylinder of knives cutting against a RAW HIDE Roller. The knives are confined in slots, with a cap on each end fastened by screws, which enables the farmer to take them out and grind them when dull, or replace with NEW when broken or worn out—thereby doing away entirely with all set SCREWS, NUTS and BANDS, as in the OLD PATTERNS.

In the arrangement of knives, we are enabled to cut THREE-FOURTHS of an inch with TEN KNIVES instead of ONE AND AN EIGHTH, as heretofore, which has been a desirable object to attain. We keep on hand the EXTRA KNIVES and rollers, which will be furnished at reasonable rates.

We WARRANT the above Cutter to give the most perfect satisfaction in ALL cases.

⚡ A liberal discount made to dealers.

SIZES WITH PRICES.

No. of Cutter.	Length of cut with 6 knives, 1 1-2 inc.	Prices.	Length of cut with 8 knives, 1 1-8 inc.	Prices.	Length of cut with 10 knives 3-4 inch.	Prices.	Length of Knives.
0	5 knives, 1 3-4 inc.	\$7 00	8 knives.		10 knives.		6 inches.
1	6 "	8 00	8 "	\$9 00	10 "	\$10 00	6 "
2	6 "	11 00	8 "	12 00	10 "	13 00	6 1-4 "
3	6 "	13 50	8 "	14 00	10 "	14 50	7 "
4	6 "	15 50	8 "	16 00	10 "	17 50	7 1-2 "
5	6 "	18 50	8 "	19 50	10 "	20 50	9 "
6	6 "	22 50	8 "	23 50	10 "	24 50	9 1-2 "

We consider No. 2, 3 and 4, with ten knives, the best sizes for general use. No. 6 are fitted for horse power. Descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis at the warehouse, or to post-paid applicants with a three cent P. O. stamp enclosed.

VALLEY FARMER.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST, 1853.

No. 8.

VALLEY FARMER.

Agricultural Fairs.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Missouri, at Boonville, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6.
Illinois, at Springfield Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14,
Kentucky, at Lexington September 13, 14, 15, 16
Indiana, at Lafayette Oct. 11, 12, 13
Ohio, at Dayton Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25
New York, at Saratoga Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23,
Michigan, at Detroit Sept. 23, 29, 30
Vermont, at Montpelier Sept. 13, 14, 15
New Hampshire, at Manchester Oct. 5, 6, 7
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh Sept. 27: 28, 29, 30
Wisconsin, at Watertown Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7
Maryland, Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28.
Virginia, at Richmond Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Northern Fruit Growers Association, at Chicago Ill.
Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Boone county Mo. at Columbia, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Franklin county Mo. at Union Oct. 28 and 29
Monroe Co. Mo. at Paris Sept. 15, 16.
Jackson Co. Mo. at Independence Sept 15, 16.
Morgan county Ill. at Jacksonville, Sep. 29 and 30
Bourban county Ky. at Paris, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30

Missouri State Agricultural Society.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for obtaining subscribers to this Society would respectfully give notice that all persons wishing to become members can have an opportunity to do so on application to him at the *Valley Farmer Office*, in the Old Post Office Building, Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. Arrangements will undoubtedly be made with a steamboat to go from St. Louis to Boonville, remain there during the Fair, and then return to St. Louis. Persons wishing to take Stock, Implements, Merchandise, or articles of produce or manufacture, are requested to call and leave information to that effect, that accommodations may be made for all who may wish to go or send.

E. ABBOTT,

Editor Valley Farmer, and

Agent Missouri State Agricultural Society.

Who will go up to the Fair?

On the first Monday in October a gathering will be held at Boonville of more importance to the interests of the people of the State than any Convocation which ever assembled within the State.

The Legislature has displayed a commendable liberality in appropriating money for the purpose of establishing an annual State Fair, and the persons entrusted with the management of its concerns merit all praise for the manner in which they have made their arrangements for the occasion. The premium list, which we publish in this issue, is exceedingly well adjusted, comprehending almost every branch of industry and every useful product in the State, while the premiums offered are sufficiently large to make them an object of themselves, to say nothing of the credit of receiving such a testimonial of excellency from such a source. But it is not the value of the premiums—that is but a trifle compared to other advantages. The man who receives a premium at the hands of this Society gets thereby a certificate of excellency worth hundreds of any other kind of certificates. And this is not all—there are still greater advantages, shared alike by those who do and those who do not receive premiums. Every man who takes or sends to this exhibition a valuable animal or production or specimen of his skill and industry thereby exposes it to the inspection of all the thousands and tens of thousands of people who will assemble there, all able and many desirous to purchase the very article or ani-

mal there exhibited. Accordingly we find that on every occasion like this in other States, extensive sales are made of Stock, agricultural implements, fruit and shade trees, waggons, pleasure carriages, saddles, harness, household furniture, jeans, flannels, linens, hosiery, hats, boots, shoes, &c., as well as all the various productions of the farm, the orchard, the garden and the dairy.

Thus we see that this will be an important affair not only to the farmers of the State, but to every one whose interests are affected by the agricultural and mechanical industry of the State; and where is the person whose interests are not thus affected? Where can we find the man or woman who can truly say that it is no concern of theirs whether the farmers and mechanics of Missouri rouse themselves from their lethargy and take the proud position which they *can if they will* occupy, and be ranked among the first of the States, or sink again into the leaden slumber which has so long kept them so far in the rear of the citizens of other States? No where. Our interests are all so woven together in the warp and woof of existence that they cannot be separated. We must rise or fall together.

Come we now back to the question with which we set out. Who will go up to the State Fair—the great convocation or ‘ingathering at the end of the year?’ Of course every farmer in the State who can possibly do so will go. If he has nothing of his own to exhibit, he will wish to see what others have, and learn how it is that his brother farmers have gone so far ahead of him. However humble and unpretending his home may be—however inferior his horses and stock—it will do him good to go and take a look at the fine animals which will congregate there; learn how his neighbors have managed to raise three or four times as much grain from a given number of acres as he does, and learn from actual experience that there is a better way of doing things than the way ‘daddy did.’ There is no danger that a visit to the fair will make him discontented with his lot.

When he sees what others have done, and discovers that farming is not—need not be the dull, unintellectual pursuit that he has heretofore esteemed it, but an occupation calling into exercise all the intellectual faculties, and raising its followers to the highest rank as intelligent beings; that the farmer may surround himself, even if he be comparatively poor, with beauties and luxuries, and find in the cultivation of his land and the improvement of his stock ample employment for his mind as well as his body—he will go home resolved no longer to remain a plodder; but, inscribing *progress* on his banner, he will determine that he too will ennoble a calling which will in turn ennoble him.

The mechanics of the State will go. The managers of the fair would be grossly unmindful of duty did they not give great prominence to the manufactures of the State and the productions of her skilful artisans,—and as will be seen by reference to the premium list, they have not been thus unmindful. Our mechanics need to be known. Too long have we sent to Ohio and Pennsylvania and New York and New England for articles that our own mechanics could make just as cheap and a great deal better, if they had sufficient encouragement; and to get that encouragement and patronage they must be known, and what better way to make themselves known than to show themselves and their manufactures on this occasion.

The merchants will be there. Does any merchant suppose that he can prosper in his calling unless the farmer and the mechanic is also prospering? If so he indulges in a very foolish notion—which experience will soon convince him of. No, no, the merchant can only prosper through the prosperity of these producing classes, and when he does anything to advance the interest of these, he is in very fact advancing his own. The merchant is in truth but the carrier between the producers of the country and others; and while the farmer and mechanic could still live and flourish, if the whole race of merchants were stricken out of existence, it would be the wind,

of merchants if the farmers and mechanics should cease to give them employment. It is the interest then, as well as the duty of the merchants and commercial men to attend and patronize this fair. Duty—because gratitude to those hardy sons of toil who produce the articles in which he traffics requires that he should in turn lend them a helping hand; and interest, because if he would secure the confidence and patronage of these men, he must mingle with them, and show by his behavior that he has their welfare at heart.

The politicians will be there. Who among them will lose such a glorious opportunity to behold the working man in his strength? or to gain fresh material on which to expatiate about the great and growing resources of our beloved State. These ladies have sometimes been subjected to the imputation that they were designed more for the show of *great men* than *big cattle*; we hope it will not be so at our State Fair, and we do not believe it will be, nevertheless it is well enough to be on our guard. Therefore we hope no political aspirant will go there for the purpose of showing himself; but let them all go to see what we are doing in the way of developing and improving the rich heritage which God has given us.

Every well wisher of the country should be there, whether he is a professional man, a man of business or a man of leisure. Such a man cannot be indifferent to the cause of agriculture and mechanics, the two main pillars of our country's welfare. A proud day will it be for the people of our State, and it will do every lover of the State good to be there, and see what has been and what has to be done to entitle our fair State to take that rank among her sister States to which she will be entitled when she rightly employs the mighty resources at her command.

Last, but not least—the *Ladies* will be there. Where is the lady in the State who will not rejoice to go up and by her smiles of approbation and approval encourage her father, husband or brother, or all, as the case may be, in the glorious work in which

they are engaged. A fair without the presence of the ladies: it would be no fair at all. Besides the management have made ample arrangements for the exhibition of the handy work of the wives, mothers and daughters of the State, and we do not believe that in these departments there will be any lack. In all the rounds of pleasure parties we do not know of any thing more attractive, or promising to afford more solid enjoyment than a visit to the First Missouri State Fair, with the dear ones of the household.

Therefore we say, let every one go up to the Fair, who can possibly do so. Better put off some other projected excursion, or postpone some expensive luxury and go up to this great convocation; and do not neglect to take your wife and children with you. Do you wish your son to love and esteem the calling of the farmer? then take him up there and show him some of nature's noblemen who are engaged in ennobling this glorious profession. Show him what intelligence and enterprise can do for the farmer, and he will profit by the lesson, and never more complain that he wants to do something more dignified than farming.

Opening of the Pacific Railroad.

The opening of the first Division of the Pacific Railroad, a distance of about forty miles in the great chain that is to unite us with California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, took place on the 19th July. We gather from the city papers some items of the affair which we doubt not will be interesting to our readers. We say we take these things from the papers—of ourselves we know nothing. During the four years that this project has been agitated, and in all the meetings and ceremonies attendant upon its construction, the *Valley Farmer* has never been recognized by any one concerned in its offices; nevertheless, we presume we have watched its progress with as much interest and rejoiced as heartily in its success as any of our cotemporaries who have been feasted and toasted at its banquets or drank of its

'brandy punches furnished in tubs, or its sherry cobbles measured by barrels.'

The company, consisting of about six or seven hundred persons, a band of music, and the St. Louis Greys in uniform, left St. Louis about 11 o'clock in twelve large passenger cars drawn by the locomotive St. Louis, built by Messrs Palm & Robertson of this city, and the first locomotive ever constructed west of the Mississippi, and reached Franklin station, the western terminus, in one hour and fifty-one minutes running time. Here the train was greeted by several hundred persons from the surrounding country, including many ladies, who welcomed them with many huzzas, which were returned. In all, there must have been full fifteen hundred persons present.

After eating and drinking until all were satisfied the company were entertained with an eloquent speech from L. M. Kennett, Esq., the acting president of the road in the absence of Hon. Thomas Allen. This speech is replete with instructive facts in relation to the progress of the road and we regret that we cannot give it entire in our pages. He says in June, 1851, the first division of the road from St. Louis to this point, where the South-western Branch diverges, was located, and on the 4th of July, with fit and imposing ceremonies, amidst the firing of cannon and general rejoicing of the people of St. Louis, the ground was broken.

Although a start was now made in earnest, many and serious difficulties had to be encountered, which not only delayed the work but added greatly to its cost. The sickness along the line (epidemic cholera,) both in '51 and '52, almost suspended operations during both summers. Several of the contractors died, and all, with one or two exceptions, failed. Great mortality prevailed among the workmen, so that it was next to impossible to keep an adequate force upon the work. Some of the sections have been let and re-let half a dozen times, and always to the loss and disadvantage of the Company. Two tunnels of considerable length had to be excavated through a solid

and hard rock, and several deep rock cuts of almost equal expense and difficulty had to be made in other places. But notwithstanding these and the thousand and one other obstacles encountered in the enterprise, through the ability of the president and the energy of the Engineer, Mr. O'Sullivan, they have been enabled to finish the first Division in less than two years from the time the contractors got to work, and have given you to-day your first ride of nearly forty miles towards the Pacific, over a road that we think will compare favorably with any in the United States, in cars of our own manufacture drawn by a locomotive made in St. Louis, and by St. Louis mechanics.

Several other speeches were made, among which we notice one from Hon. Edward Bates, the 'orator of the Chicago Convention,' who said that he was not a very young man—but old enough to have seen and observed many of the great changes which had taken place in the city and county of St. Louis. He came when St. Louis county extended westwardly to an indefinite extent, and when Franklin county was Bouff township. He came here from Virginia in 1814, and traveled the whole distance on horseback, in what was then thought the good time of twenty-seven days.

He did not claim any credit for courage, or hair breadth escapes in his journey through the Indians then located east of the Mississippi, but so unusual at that day was the arrival of a stranger in the village; that the news spread everywhere—everybody heard of it, and on the evening of his arrival almost every man in town came to see the stranger and hear the news from the States. One of his first duties, as a citizen, was to enroll himself in a volunteer company of artillery, to repel the Indians, then reported to be in the vicinity of Cap-au-Gris. He alluded to a veritable fact that occurred with Thos F. Reddick, Esq., then a citizen of St. Louis but who was regarded by many as visionary in his predictions of the future growth of the country. About this time a steamboat had been built on the Ohio, and had gone down to New Orleans. The steam assisted our

the Boat down stream, but was not sufficient to propel it against the current. Many regarded this as conclusive evidence that boats could not be propelled up stream against the current of the Mississippi. Mr. Reddick took grounds in opposition to the popular opinion, and boldly asserted that 'he believed the time would come when a steamboat would make a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis!' It was generally regarded as the exuberance of extreme fancy, if not the result of a disordered imagination.

Mr. Bates had stood upon the banks of the Mississippi and saw the first steamboat—the Pike—arrive at St. Louis. Then, every man and woman in the town—even women with children in their arms—the old and young people—flocked to the river to see the new wonder. That was a glorious day for St. Louis, and for the Valley of the Mississippi; and glory and honor should be ascribed to the man who combined Fire, and Water, and Iron in the production of steam. His labors were far more valuable than gold and pearls to the country. He had known the time when the arrival of a steamboat—frequently at long intervals—one in many weeks—was regarded as contributing to a thriving commercial business.

Several other speeches were made, by different individuals and at a quarter past 5 the company were all seated in the cars and returned home again, well pleased with the excursion.

ATKIN'S REAPER IN INDIANA.—On the 1st of July a trial of agricultural implements was had in Wayne Co., Ind. We copy from the Indiana Farmer an account of the trial of reapers:

The early ripening of the wheat left us no fear that we should be too late for a satisfactory trial of Reapers, but through the zeal and energy of the manufacturers, the implements were got to the ground and ready for operation on Saturday morning. Only two entries were made: Atkins' Automaton Reaper; manufactured by J. S. Wright & Co., Chicago, Ill.; and the New York Reaper, manufactured by Warder & Crokaw, of Springfield, Ohio. This trial

perhaps, commanded more interest than that of any other machines, and there was a larger attendance on the ground. The wheat was of average size and smooth bottom. There was very little difference in the cutting of the machines, excepting that the N. Y. Reaper cut the widest swath—both done the cutting in the most perfect manner, leaving nothing to be wished for in this respect.

The Raking of the N. Y. Reaper, which is done by a man standing on the platform and facing the team, is a great improvement over other hand raking machines and is well done, with ease to the raker. The general expression so far as we heard, was, that it was the best hand raking reaper in use at this time.

Mr. Jewell, the agent for putting up the Automaton Reaper, now mounted his seat and started off in an easy walk, and the attention of every person present was attracted to the novel operations of this unrivalled machine. Its peculiar and perfectly adapted motion almost conveyed the idea that it was endowed with reason. The raking was done with a precision and certainty which defies description—the gavels are all dropped snug, straight and compact—not a straw wasted. We are sure that we only echo public opinion when we say, that no machine was ever exhibited in Old Wayne, which has been hailed with such general satisfaction and commendation. The machine was sold on the ground to Mr. Dillon Haworth, one of our best farmers. The only other one which was brought here, was also sold to Mr. McConkey, of Fayette county, the same evening. The Silver cup was awarded to this Reaper by acclamation.

GRAIN DRILL.—Our readers will please notice the advertisement of Pennock's Grain Drill, in this issue. These machines are made of the most durable materials, the points of the flukes of best cast steel, and where they have been used they have been highly approved. Call and see them, and at the same time take a look at other useful articles.

Mount Vernon, Lawrence Co.,
Mo., July 13th, 1853.

EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER :

Dear Sir.—I have noticed in your May No. a few columns devoted to the subject of Well-Digging, and the mysteries of finding water under ground. I am not a sceptic in that doctrine notwithstanding I am as uncertain as to the how or wherefore of the thing as other men in whose hands the mystic rod will not move. About the year 1808, in the State of Tennessee, and while a boy of 15 years of age, I observed that the tops of growing timber had a tendency to lean towards water, and at a certain place where a large spring of water broke out of a hill side, run a few feet and fell some ten feet over a rock into a cavern, and at the distance of about 80 poles broke out at the bank of a small river. I had explored this subterraneous passage of the water in its whole length, and thought I could mark its route on the top of the ground, over a smart little rise, by the projecting limbs and recumbent tops of the trees, and particularly of some species of timber more than others. This idea led me to notice other places, and I thought I had made a great discovery, and began to broach my new discovery to others. I had made some disciples among the boys, but when the older ones got hold of it, they either scolded me for my superstitious folly or laughed me to scorn. Well, I had got so confirmed in my own doctrine that I have, for the period of forty-five years, been a close observer and examiner of the matter, and can now affirm, from long experience and many actual experiments on the subject, that I can, in a timbered country, tell every spot where a vein of living water runs, and trace it in its windings under ground. Your article was the first I ever saw in print on the subject, and I am in hopes it is not the last, for be assured, a science of important utility lies at the bottom, and it requires several heads and hands to pick it out.

In the year 1811 was the first I ever knew anything of the rod working for water, and

from my previous observations, the idea caught, and I took hold of the rod with a believing grasp, and found that it 'would work.' From this discovery I proceeded to try many experiments, and I found that wet-weather streams and stagnant pools, or even streams above ground, had but little influence on the working of the rod. I found some in whose hands the rod would not work, but when I grasped their hands in mine, it would work in spite of them, and to their astonishment; and others again, I have found in whose hands it would not work when I grasped their hands in mine. The why or the wherefore of this I am not able to account.

In the course of my experiments probably fifty wells have been dug after my direction, in which but one solitary failure has been made, and seldom but a foot more or less from my guess. I have found that the hazel is the best, although the peach and hickory and several other kinds of timber will do very well. I choose the hazel of last year's growth, forked, and both prongs evenly of a size and length, trimming each to the extremity. If I wish to find a vein of water nearest me, I let the rod swing horizontally, holding the prongs perpendicularly over each other, in this position the point of the rod will move towards the stream, and by moving in that direction until the rod turns back, it is easy to ascertain the perpendicular point over it, and follow the stream back and forth so as to obtain a shallower spot, or one clearer of rock on the vein. When the spot is ascertained, hold the rod in a vertical position, on either side of the stream, holding it firm, a prong in each hand, thumbs up, and the point of the rod will attract forwards and downwards, so as very often to break both prongs, but when the draw is very strong, let the rod a little looser in the hand to prevent its breaking. When it has come to a certain position, either in a horizontal and most generally under, it will make a short pause, and quiver like the needle of a compass in settling. When in this state of mysterious excitement, the mind of the operator seems to have some

directing influence, for the desire now is felt to know the depth, and the inquiry of the mind is instantly obeyed by the inanimate rod, super animated, and it begins regularly to beat or vibrate, one, two, three, four, &c., for the number of feet. This may appear strange to many, but I have hit oftener under a foot than over, in the depth.

I have for several years back been collecting and arranging many things on this subject, and had something like a small volume of papers ready for revision and systematizing, when, (last winter was a year ago,) I had the misfortune of having my house, library, papers, and all that I had burned up, and what I now write or may write in future on the subject, will be the effusion of fixed principle on long past experience.

Many minds revolt from the ideas of things they cannot understand the why and wherefore of, or reason for. They see the 'water conjurer,' as they please to call us, feeling about with our forked sticks, and guessing where the water may be or may not be, just as it happens. Water! water, plenty! Well, just so with other great discoveries. I wonder how Laban felt when Jacob proposed to him a certain thing? Gen. xxx: 32. And if Jacob had told him the whole plan I have no doubt but that Laban would have laughed at Jacob's supposed folly and madness; but the readers of sacred writ know the effect that a few spotted rods, placed in the watering troughs had on the cattle, and that as a divine order of Providence is no more or less mysterious, nor no more or less true than the operations of the same kind of rods in discovering streams of water underground. Abraham, Isaac, Laban, Jacob and others, dug wells in their day, and I have no doubt but the effect of this mysterious rod was then understood, as rods were used as divining mediums. Moses and Aaron and the Egyptian Magicians used rods, and no doubt the Eastern Magicians, or as they were called, wise men of the East. But let this be as it may, it is now a known fact that rods are used, and

that to some good purpose in the discovery of the hidden beverage, Nature's greatest blessing to animal existence.

But why is it that such a gift, for a gift it really is, was not equally and generally dispensed among mankind? It is said that strict justice is not partial, and where the necessity of a thing exists universally, that thing should be dispensed universally to all alike. This idea of infinite divine justice is very beautiful in theory, but it is by no means reasonable, or common in practice. The dispensation of gifts and graces are as variable and partial as the idea of partiality will possibly admit. The natural symmetry of personal parts and visage, that constitute the idea of beauty, is not dispensed by nature alike to every one; neither is that temper of the mind that constitutes the agreeable, a universal dispensation. But these gifts of nature are necessary to one and to all, and why not universally dispensed?

But it is not necessary to dispense to all alike. The good of society in natural, moral or religious capacity does not require it. The best mode is a proper distribution of talent and capacity, and the best means of public good is for every individual to exercise and improve the talents and capacity given, so as to secure the greatest possible amount of advantages arising therefrom. Society is an individual whole, but yet made up of parts. The body is an individual whole, yet constituted of parts. All the body is not head, neither is it all feet. The same in Society. All are not rulers, nor all subservient. Every one has his proper talent to occupy, improve and sustain to profit and honor himself, and that of the society with whom he has identified himself. But how are these singular gifts diffused by nature? Studying Nature's unerring laws has led to many and important discoveries. The visible operations of these laws have from time to time led the careful observer to detect her in her more hidden and secret operations. The history of the rise and advancement of the philosophy of electricity, of magnetism, galvanism, physiology, &c., will show by

what laws or regulations and adaptations, things are connected with things in their different physical operations. And who knows why and wherefore that the great science of hydrology should not, under some hand or hands, be perfected into a practical system, and rank among the studied sciences of future generations. I would now propose a few questions.

1st. Will the editor of the Valley Farmer favor the attempt by giving a small space in his journal to the investigation of the subject?

2d. Will gentlemen of competent talent devote some of their time in the investigation, and contribute their observations to the subject.

3d. Will gentlemen opposed to the doctrine favor us with their best reasons against?

I am, sir, very resp'ly,
Yours, &c., JOHN W. WILKINSON.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

The ceremonies of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace were celebrated with great pomp on the 14th of July, in presence of the Chief Magistrate, several members of his Cabinet and a large number of exhibitors, and invited guests.

The President of the United States, who left Washington by special invitation to be present at the opening of the Exhibition, was received at Castle Garden, at 10 A. M., by the Mayor and Common Council of New York, together with a great number of distinguished men—the Mayor welcoming him in a few very appropriate remarks, to which the President replied in a very eloquent speech of considerable length.

There were many things connected with the opening which deserved praise, and others as deserving of censure. On the platform of the North Nave were seats appropriated for the President and the members of his Cabinet who were present,—Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Navy, and Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, Senators, officers of the army, (Scott and Wool were present;) and navy, (the veteran Stewart was there,) Governors of various States, (Seymour, of New York, Cobb, of Georgia, and Foot of New Jersey,) Foreign Commissioners, &c. On the east platform were the members of the press, clergy, foreign Consuls, a number of epauletted gentlemen of station unknown, Judiciary of New York, Presidents of Colleges, &c.: these were invited guests;

the holders of tickets were situated in the various galleries and throughout the building. There were, we suppose, about four thousand persons present, and while marked respect was paid to soldiers, politicians and men of literature, the classes whose genius and skill the building itself is a monument of, were not mentioned in the programme, and were left unnoticed as persons of no consequence; Paxton, the designer of the London Crystal Palace, was on the platform at its opening—a marked man. Where were the designers of the New York Crystal Palace? No where, we suppose, for all that was said or known of them. No place was appointed for distinguished American Engineers—the very men who should have held the most distinguished places, —next at least to the President and his Cabinet. It is a solemn fact, that for all the compliments which are sometimes extorted from public speakers, respecting what men of inventive genius have done for the world,—the Crystal Palace being their Museum, and nothing else—our public men have not yet learned how to treat them; they never have, on any public occasion, been placed in their true position. We really expected that the opening of the Crystal Palace would have been an occasion for a marked compliment paid to men whose works will make it all that it is or can be. A separate platform should have been appointed for celebrated architects, engineers and inventors; they should have been the most marked man there. Instead of this, there were epauletted, unknown pompous speakers, revered divines, and members of the press, in abundance (all invited guests,) and their places distinctly mentioned in the programme, but there was no place for the Designers of the Crystal Palace, Messrs. Carstensen & Gilderstein, the engineer, Mr. Detmold, and other engineers connected with the construction of the building; or such inventors as James Bogardus, R. Hoe, McCormick, Mott, Bigelow, Babbitt, Sickles, Stillman, Allen, and a host of other American inventors that we could name, who have made their country great at home, and respected and admired abroad. These are the kind of men whom the people should delight to honor on such occasions. Those distinguished Americans who received Council Medals at the World's Fair in London, should have been invited and placed prominent by themselves, along with the designer and owners of the Yatch America; we should liked to have seen them altogether, with the famous lock opener —the inimitable Hobbs—on the right, cool as when he opened the famous 'Bramah Lock,' and bore off the brilliant prize of \$1000—that would have been a sight worth viewing.

Our country is not yet republican in spirit; it is only so in name, and the opening of the

Crystal Palace afforded full truth of what we say. It is a political aristocracy; petty squires, second rate lawyers, capon-lined Aldermen, hairy-faced men with epauletts on their shoulders, and such like characters' were treated with 'come up here, there are chief seats for you.' Distinguished inventors, artist, engineers and mechanics---the men who have been most prominent---were treated with 'sit down there---see there are some footstools for you.'

Public conduct must and shall undergo a change in the treatment of our distinguished inventors, mechanics, &c., if we can exercise any influence in bringing about such a reform. All our public displays---processions upon great occasions---have always ignored mechanical skill and industry; this should not be,---and such an event as the opening of the Crystal Palace afforded a most excellent opportunity, if the least quantum of common sense had been exercised, to pay a deserved tribute of respect to the genius and skill of our country, in the person of some of our distinguished inventors and men of genius.

The building, as we said on one occasion before, 'rises like a thing of beauty;' outside it looks beautiful, but not imposing in its dimensions, owing to its peculiar form; its quadrangles afford a view of but a small part of it at once. Inside it is still less imposing in dimensions, from the very same reason, and the numerous girders, braces, and tie rods, which intersect the roofs of the four transepts---misnamed 'Naves' by many. The dome which crowns the centre is the chief beauty of the structure; and we cannot help but lament that the plan of making the whole building in a circle was not adopted, for then every spectator on entering would have had a more extensive view, and every mind would have been more deeply impressed with the idea of massive proportions. The decorations look very well, only a little too much of the 'calico' about them---but they will not be finished for some time yet. It will be a month at least before all the arrangements of the Exhibition will be completed. Not one-fourth of the boxes were unpacked on the day of opening; still there was much to admire and afford gratification. There are some fine marbled statues by Italian artist, but the figures being mostly nude we saw they were avoided by our American females. We will speak of these on some other occasion; at present we intend merely to chronicle and make some remarks on the opening of the Exhibition. We cannot, however, pass over mentioning some of the most conspicuous objects; on the floor, in the centre of the Nave, stands a huge equestrian statue of Washington, by an Italian artist, we believe, named Marrochetti; it is of all other things the most striking to the connoisseur, inasmuch as

Washington looks stiff and clumsy, and his horse not unlike that of a well fed London brewer's; Washington was sedate and dignified, but bulk does not make a man look dignified, nor stiffness give a commanding appearance; Washington was a fine horseman, full of agility, and liked to ride a horse of some metal. This statue, however, stands in the only place adapted for it. There is also a statue of Webster on the East side of the Nave; he is not on horseback, however, but stands with a great coat on, lifting his right hand,---not like Webster, but like some frothy orator, who had adopted this method of clearing points of faith, with the addition of thumping to keep warm in cold weather. It is by an English artist named Carew, perhaps a descendant of Bamfield Moore Carew, the gipsy. Mr. Sedgwick alluded to this statue in speaking of Webster, but the work is horrible; if the artist had copied the head from that of a small bust of Parian marble, in the English department, he would have succeeded better. There are large casts of the Savior and the twelve apostles, by Thorwaldstein, on one side, and high in merit above all others, is the bronze equestrian statue, by Kiss, of the Queen of the Amazons attacked by a Lion. This single work of art is worth going a thousand miles to see,---but enough of this for the present. We cannot predict what our countrymen are going to do in competition with the artist and mechanics of other lands. England has about as much room appropriated to her as the United States, and is, we think, going to make a figure, but we cannot say much about any department yet; that of the United States, in the north-east wing, is very backward. The Italian and German divisions are the most advanced; that of France will no doubt be exceedingly attractive, perhaps the most so of any. It is our opinion, from what we have seen, that the Exhibition will be a good one in many respects; we hope and believe it will yet come up to a very high standard, and a little just criticism will effect its proper share of good.---*Scientific Am.*

The Cow Blackbird.

Boys, sometimes in their excursions after birds eggs, when peeping into the hanging nest of the Red-eyed Fly-Catcher, notice one egg, differently marked, and larger than the rest, but are not aware that it belongs to the bird under consideration. Like the European Cuckoo, they never pair like other birds, but males and females flock together, and roam over the country, living in a state of concubinage and vagrancy, like a band of gypsies. Their young are never cared for by their parents, but are bred as foundlings, they being the only bird found in this country that do not build a nest, and feed their young. As we have before remarked, the Cow-birds are banded together in small parties both male

and female, during the summer months, and in the breeding season, and when the female is prompted by nature to lay her egg, she leaves her companions in the flock, and searches for the nest of some small bird, in which to make her deposits. If she chances to find the neat basket nest of the Red-eyed Fly-catcher, and the owner of it not at home, she slyly and in great haste, drops in the nest her solitary egg, and quickly leaves the premises, and again joins the flock, usually uttering some notes expressive of her success in thus relieving herself of her care. The honest mother and owner of the nest, upon her return, as we may well suppose, feels indignant at the shameful conduct of the Cow-bird but if she had eggs of her own in the nest before the deposit of the strange egg is made, the attachment to home is sufficiently strong to prevent her from abandoning her nest. Some birds who have had their homes visited by the Cow-bird, build a false bottom to their nest, and thus covering the egg of the parasite, prevents its incubation. Upon this additional flooring in the nest, the parent bird commences anew to lay her eggs. But usually the Red-eye, after the egg of the Cow-bird is deposited, commences sitting, and in due time the parasite egg is hatched, always before the eggs of the parent bird. The young of the Red-eyed Fly-catcher, or Vireo, usually does not appear until the 13th day from the time incubation commences, whereas, the young of the Cow bird usually appears on the twelfth day. Should the Red-eye continue on the nest until all the eggs are hatched, the young Cow-bird being a much larger bird, and receiving the most attention from the duped nurse, grows apace until he nearly fills the small and crowded nest, fairly covering up, putting out of sight, and at last stifling the young of the legitimate bird which when dead, are carried off from the nest by the foster parent, leaving the black stranger alone in the nest, to enjoy all her affectionate attention. It frequently happens that the Red-eyed Vireo, upon the hatching of the Cow-bird, which we have before said takes place before that of the vireo, immediately leaves the nest, to supply the foundling with food, and by so doing leaves her own eggs to perish. for the want of a little more incubation. The unhatched eggs are soon ejected by the parent bird, from the nest, as is supposed, who continues to feed the sooty stranger until he leaves the nest, and for some time after. Some thirty years since we took an egg of the Cow-bird from the nest of the Red-eyed Vireo, and placed it in the nest of a barn swallow, for the purpose of more conveniently watching its incubation. At the time of the deposit there were three eggs in the nest of the swallow, when she laid one

more egg and commenced sitting. In about twelve or thirteen days I noticed that the parasite's egg was hatched but the swallow's eggs were not. Soon after the hatching of the Cow-bird, the swallow came off her nest, and neglected her incubation, to supply the young foundling with food. The then remaining unhatched eggs of the swallow, after a few days were ejected as I then supposed by the parent bird, and were found under the nest. The foundling had now the whole nest to himself, and being constantly fed, by both the male and female swallows, became exceedingly large and fat, completely filling the nest and still clamorous for food. The swallows continued to feed the young bird for several days after it left the nest, and one day I believe upon the top of the barn, where it attracted considerable attention from persons passing by.

The egg of the Cow-bird is oval, and small we should think, for the size of the bird, and thickly marked with small spots of olive brown, on a white ground, tinged with green. The eggs of the Red-eyed Fly-catcher are white, with a few small brown spots at the large end. We give these descriptions, with the beautiful basket nest of the Red-eye containing the eggs of the duped owner of it, and the solitary egg of the vagrant, on a table before, and we can but notice the great difference between them, both as to size, markings and figure. The favorite nurse selected by the parasite, is the Red-eyed Fly catcher. But when she is not to be found, she seeks the nest of the White-eyed Fly-catcher, Maryland yellow Throat, Indigo Bird, Chipping Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Blue-eyed Yellow Warbler, Grey Fly-catcher, Golden-crowned Thrush, Wilson's Thrush, Blue Bird, and some others. The Cow-bird is known by many names, such as the Cow-Tropical, Cow-pen Bird, Cow Black-bird, Cow-pen Bunting, and Cow-pen Finch. The Cow-bird should not be confounded with the American Cuckoo, so called from its notes resembling the words cow, cow. The cuckoo builds a rude nest of its own and laps four or five greenish blue eggs, which it hatches, and rears its young with great care.—N. E. Farmer.

The harvest is nearly over, and the turn out much better than was expected. It is probable there will be about half a crop. The corn looks remarkably promising. Immense quantities will be gathered from present appearances.—Savannah, Mo., Sentinel.

The wheat crops in Platte, we understand from some of our best farmers, are better than for many years past. The corn crops are remarkably promising, better than ever in this county before.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUGUST, 1853.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled-for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
Subscribers will therefore understand—
 1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.
 2. That no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.
 3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another year, with directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter just received by us from a very respectable and intelligent individual in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., to whom we sold one of these machines a few weeks ago, with the understanding that if it did not work to his satisfaction he could return it to St. Louis at our expense. It will be recollected that the manufacturers warrant these machines to thresh from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day, or twice that quantity of oats:

Apple Creek Mo., July 18, 1853.

Mr. E. ABBOTT.—Dear Sir:—I have tried my thresher and cleaner, and it has given entire satisfaction. I have moved the machine one mile, set it up and threshed two hundred and forty-two bushels of wheat in a day, and have threshed forty bushels in an hour. It works finely, and is considered the best machine to thresh and save grain in Southeast Missouri. It can't go back to St. Louis. I think I will thresh from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of wheat this season.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. COLYER.

COME BACK.—The June number of the Valley Farmer for subscribers in Port Williams, Youngers, Frankford, Mount Hope and Auburn after traveling about the country for 5 or 6 weeks came back to the office to get a new start, which accounts for their not getting to their destination sooner. Possibly some others are yet on their travels and will turn up in the course of the fall. If so we will start them on again.

Doing something.—A friend in 'Egypt' writes as follows. We suppose he alludes to a remark of ours in the June number, that 'a few of our friends have exerted themselves and as a consequence sent in handsome lists; but many, very many have done nothing.' The writer seems to think that we included in these two classes *all* our friends—from his remarks. We wish no one to understand us thus. We know that many persons who have the good of the paper deeply at heart have made considerable exertions to procure subscriptions to it, and we feel just as grateful to all such as we do to those who have been more successful:

'I have been trying to assist in the progress of the Valley Farmer all I could, and I would have you to know that I did something. If I did not send a name or two for the June number, that is no reason I did nothing. I would like to know what doing something is. I had the promise of three or four then, and have the promise of several more now, but they have not paid over the money, and that is the reason I didn't send their names. If I could send for it without paying I could send you names by the dozen, and perhaps they would pay for it in time, at least some of them would.'

GREAT FAIR IN ST. LOUIS NEXT YEAR.—The St. Louis Republican is pleased to hear that several gentlemen are about to engage in the necessary arrangements for a great fair in this city next year. It is in contemplation to embrace an exhibition of all the products of mechanical skill and industry—all inventions for every purpose—all agricultural and horticultural productions—every variety of goods and wares, without restricting their manufacture or production to any section of the country. It is believed that St. Louis is the proper place for such an exhibition, and that the

spring of next year will give ample time for all the necessary arrangements. We have hundreds of manufacturers in our own city, of which the public know nothing, and this exhibition could not fail to bring them to the knowledge of the country. We trust that the gentlemen who have this matter in hand will at once proceed with it. They will be well sustained by our citizens.

Editorial Tour.

It is our intention this fall to make a trip of some four or five weeks duration through Central Missouri. We hope to be at the Boon County Fair, the State Fair at Boonville, the Franklin County Fair, and either at the Monroe County Fair or the Jackson County Fair. These two last Fairs occur on the same days, and we have not yet decided which to attend. If we go to Independence we think we shall go up on the south side of the river through Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, Cole, Moniteau, Pettis and Johnson counties; returning through Lafayette, Saline, and Howard to Boone to the Fair, probably visiting at the time portions of Clay, Ray and Carroll, thence to Cooper and home again on the north side of the river. Our object will be to see and converse with the farmers, learn their wants and wishes, that we may the more effectually promote their interests. Many of our friends through this region have expressed a wish to have us visit them, and as far as practicable we shall endeavor to do so; and we shall be glad if our friends on the route will render us what assistance they can in the prosecution of our work. Friends who have invited us to call or may wish us to do so will confer a favor by writing to us, giving directions where to find them and we will in return notify them when they may expect us along.

COLE COUNTY, Mo.—A friend and farmer residing near Jefferson City, writes thus concerning Cole County:

We have as good wheat land in Cole as in the adjoining counties, not excepting old Boone, and we only want the right kind of men to manage. In Boone they clover, then plow it under, then corn, then wheat and clover again. In Cole some fields have produced annual crops of corn for ten and twenty years. Where clover grows in Cole it looks too good to let rot, so its cribbed and the field pastured, and then the farmer brags on having clovered his land. Some of our farmers average 15 and a few 20 bushels to the acre. The Ger-

mans raise the best crops.

All the early sown wheat is good this year. The rust injured the late wheat. My best wheat was cross-plowed, harrowed, brushed and sown about the 10th of October, and is worth three times as much as that sown in November.

CARLYLE July the 18th, 1853.

MR. ABBOTT—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed please find one dollar, my subscription for the Valley Farmer for 1853. I might save twenty cents by paying with the club, but as I consider the Farmer worth the money I send it on and the others may do as they please. I am well pleased with your paper and wish you every success in an enterprise so much needed and so well calculated to promote the interest and comfort of the agricultural portion of our western community. There is certainly few if any countries in the world where farming is more agreeable or pays better than on the prairies of the west; yet strange as it may appear almost every man is a better politician than farmer. Especially in Egypt (Southern Illinois) such publications as the Valley Farmer are eminently calculated to correct this evil. Not that any man is any the worse of knowing all about public matters; and taking an interest in all that relates to the interest of the State or nation, but at the same time every farmer should know as much about preparing meadows, pruning orchards, feeding stock, breaking oxen, milking cows, making butter and training horses in the harness, (not for the turf) as he does about the Compromise, the General Banking Law, the Messilla Valley and the Pacific Railroad.

Success to the Valley Farmer and long life to the Editor. J. J. JUSTICE.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—A correspondent of the *Evening News*, writing from Springfield, Illinois, says the Wheat and Oat crops of this year are usually fine in this section of Illinois. I very much doubt if the former has been equalled in quantity or fullness of grain in five years.

The recent rain is bringing forward the Corn finely, and there is now every prospect of a most abundant yield.

Potatoes, which have been an indifferent crop for the last two or three years, are now looking very fine, and as the planting was extensive, will be very plenty this Fall. Everything that bears fruit, wild or tame, is literally covered. If ever there was a year when Gratitude was due to the Great Author of all good, this is the year, and ours the people. It should be added in this connection that the health of the country was never better than at this time.

Western Fruit Grower's Association.

This body meets at Chicago the first week in October. It is very unfortunate for us Missourians that the item should be just the same as our State Fair. Nevertheless we hope Missouri will be well represented there. A letter from Dr. Kennicott to the Editor of the *Valley Farmer* says, 'We confidently count on having a large meeting at Chicago, Oct. 4th to 7th, and the richest show of fruits the world ever saw in one room. I pray you rouse up the fruit growers of the Valley, through your paper. We shall have the East on hand, and we must surprise them with the pomological wealth of the great North West.' Will not the fruit growers and nurserymen of this vicinity look after our interests and reputation at this meeting. From what we know of the objects of the meeting and the character of the men engaged in it, we do not hesitate to say that it is all important that it should be attended by every man engaged in such pursuits.

To Correspondents.

H. A., Davenport, Io.—writes to know where to go to purchase cattle-heifers, &c. He says the prices in Iowa are so high that he has to go elsewhere. If he wishes to buy blooded stock probably the best chance for him will be to attend some of the great State Fairs this fall, but if he wants common stock cattle, we must acknowledge that we cannot tell him where he can get them cheaper than in Iowa. The fact is the Californians have so drained the country that it is hard to find any section where such cattle are plenty or cheap.

W. C. D. Oscola.—The money sent by you on the 14th ult., will entitle you to the club rates, and you can send on therefore five more names, or failing to procure them, we will refund the difference on hearing from you.

A. J. M.—Alexander county, Ills. Your communication will appear in Sept. Number.

K. S. T.—Kirksville, Mo. Yours of June 28th is received and will be attended to in September Number.

J. O'C.—Marion county, Mo. We will endeavor to have something to say about Artesian wells next month.

Dr. E. B.—Sharpsburgh, Mo. Wheeler's Two Horse Power, with Thresher and Separator which separates the wheat and chaff from straw is sold at \$180 in St. Louis. The same power with the Combined Thresher and Winnow, \$270. The machines of the latter description which have been sent out this season have done admirably as will be seen by a notice on page 295 of this issue. The one horse power, thresher and separator is \$150. All these machines are *war wanted to give satisfaction* to the purchaser, and all or either can be had of the Editor of the *Valley Farmer*.

The Flax Manufacture.

ITS PROSPECTS AND RELATIONS TO THE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the first number of the Connecticut Valley Farmer and Mechanic, an able and instructive article was presented to its readers, on the subject of the 'Production and Manufacture of Flax; their past, present and future.' As this subject at the present time is of the deepest interest, and has a most important bearing both upon our agricultural and manufacturing industry, we propose to present some additional facts and considerations which have been unnoticed or overlooked by the former contributor. It should, however, be remarked that the subject is one of such scope and magnitude, that it is not possible in the limits of a single article to discuss it other than superficially.

A careful examination respecting the production and manufacture of flax, has convinced us of the truth of the two following propositions:

1st. That the amount of flax annually grown in the United States, is at least equal to that produced by any other country. All the statistics which we have been able to collect, seem to show that the amount of flax grown in the United States is *greater* than that produced by any other country. If there is an exception, that exception is British India, but here statistics are vague and uncertain.

2d. The amount of flax annually manufactured in the United States into woolen goods, is less than that manufactured in any of the leading European States. The value of all the white goods manufactured from flax during the year 1852, in the United States, exclusive of domestic products, did not probably exceed \$50,000.

By far the greater portion of the American flax crop is grown for the seed only; in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, comparatively little flax is raised for seed, the stock being pulled for the fibre only, before the seed has attained its maturity. Thousands of bushels of American flax seed were formerly exported to Europe to be used simply for seed and not for the production of oil, or other purposes. In fact the only fair estimate of the amount of flax fibre yearly produced in the United States must be based upon the known production of seed. We have recently been furnished, by a gentleman conversant with this subject, with the following estimate of the yearly production of flax seed and flax fibre in a single district of the State of Ohio, viz: in that district of which Dayton is the centre.

The estimated amount of flax seed annually sold in Dayton, the annual produce of the surrounding district, is two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Allowing the produce of seed per acre to be ten bushels, we necessarily

have twenty-five thousand acres of land under yearly cultivation with flax, to produce this amount of seed. The amount of flax fiber which can be obtained from an acre of flax straw, varies from four hundred to eleven hundred pounds. Assuming four hundred as the minimum, we have of the amount of flax fiber capable of being derived from twenty-five thousand acres, (400x25,000 = 10,000,000 lbs.)—ten millions of pounds. And yet, notwithstanding this enormous production of fiber, it is estimated that the same district does not produce in a marketable state, ten thousand pounds of rotted flax yearly.

Again, land in Illinois during the present season, prepared and seeded with flax, has been rented for five to six dollars per acre. The fertility of the soil here is such, that sixteen bushels of seed to the acre will be probably obtained, worth on the spot at least a dollar and a quarter per bushel. It requires no great mathematical power to calculate how much the flax straw containing the fiber, the only part valuable for textile manufactures, will cost the agriculturist.

No country in the world presents so many and so great advantages for the production of flax fiber as our own. In any of the Western States the seed will pay the expense of growing the fiber, and give to the grower an average profit of 50 to 75 per cent. We have it on authority of a gentleman at St. Louis, conversant with this subject, that flaxseed can be raised and delivered at St. Louis, wagoned seventy-five miles over indifferent roads, at a cost of eighty cents per bushel to the producer. One hundred thousand bushels at \$1.20, much less than the present market price at St. Louis, give \$120,000
Deduct cost of the same laid down 80,000

There is left the enormous profit to the farmer of \$40,000 which is certainly a fair margin to work on.

Do not all these facts conclusively show, that flax straw can be afforded in the United States for a mere nominal cost,—that of collecting and preserving,—provided the seed is permitted to attain its maturity?

In our second proposition we stated that the value of women white linens produced in the United States during the year 1852, exclusive of domestic manufactures, did not probably exceed \$50,000. By domestic manufactures, we mean the products of the hand wheel and loom, the result of home labors. We make this estimate as the result of our personal examinations. The figures may be too small, but we think not. In all New-England there is but small mill that weaves some coarse towels and table cloths, and bleaches the same. Another mill diversifies its business of making shoe-tread and twine by spinning a little

coarse yarn for pantloon stuffs; but this has to be sent out of New England to one of the middle States before it can take the form of cloth. If there are any other establishments in the Northern States at work upon white goods, we have not been able to hear of them.

In order to further show how our industry and ingenuity have, in the case of the flax manufacture, fallen behind that of other countries, we give the following table showing the importations of linen goods from Great Britain into the United States from 1844 to 1849 inclusive:—

1844,	-	-	\$4,492,826
1845,	-	-	4,923,109
1846,	-	-	5,098,505
1848,	-	-	5,145,837
1848,	-	-	6,624,648
1849,	-	-	5,907,232

The importations for the year ending June, 1852, were upwards of 8,000,000.

Great Britain, besides supplying her home consumption, which is at least equal to the consumption of the United States, exported linen goods during the years 1843, 1844 and 1845, to the following amounts:—

1843,	-	-	\$11,456,870
1844,	-	-	12,813,510
1845,	-	-	12,688,010

Thus we see that Great Britain, some six years ago, exported more than double the amount of linen goods that we import, and as we import nearly all our linnens from England, it follows that it is our inattention to this subject, chiefly, which enables England to maintain an almost complete monopoly, so far as our interests are concerned, of the flax manufacture.

Within the last few years the flax manufacture has increased in Great Britain to an almost unprecedented extent, and no effort is spared either by the government or the people to develop and perfect the business. The subject of the growth, cleansing and purifying, and manufacture of flax if the principal topic discussed in all Agricultural, Royal and Industrial Societies of the Kingdom. The reason is obvious. A larger proportion of the flax manufactured in England is a home production,—grown by their own agriculturists, manufactured by their own operatives, and employing their own capitalists, and above all is regarded as, to some extent, a substitute for that foreign slave product,—cotton. We know little in this country of the perfection which has been attained in Great Britain in the construction of machinery for the cleaning, spinning and weaving of flax. Within a period of twenty years those great flax spinners of England, the Messrs. Marshall of Leeds, have three times been compelled to give up entirely their old machinery, and replace it with new and improved patterns. Until with-

in a recent period the tow taken out of the long line flax in process of hackling, was to some extent regarded as a waste product, and a disproportionate production of which was sure to entail a loss upon the manufacturer; but now the tow carding and spinning machinery has been brought to such a perfection in England that, making all proper allowances for degrees of fineness, no difference is made in value between tow yarn and the yarns of the long line. We had the pleasure of examining a few days since a specimen of No. 40 yarn manufactured from tow, an English product, equal, so far as strength and evenness were concerned, with any specimens of equal number which we have ever seen manufactured from the best linnen flax. Our grandmothers of spinning wheel and hand loom memory would not have thought this possible. The machinery at present used for weaving dowls, sheeting, and the coarser linnens, is the ordinary power loom, built somewhat heavier than the cotton loom. For the finer fabrics, especially for the figured goods, damask, table cloths, &c., the Jacquard and its improvements are now employed.

The following facts illustrate the change produced in the manufacture of flax in the single town of Dundee, Scotland, by the introduction of machine spinning:—

years.	Mills.	Tons of flax.	Spindles yarn produced.
1811,	4	480	224,600
1832,	31	15,660	7,480,000
1839,	47	27,000	12,960,000

The profit made on the manufacture of linnens, according to the best English authorities is very large. The following estimate was made some time since by Andrew Ure, of Scotland, of the weekly expenses and profits of a factory whose capital is \$300,000:—

Yarn produced per week,	2,130		
bales, at \$2,25			\$4,792
Weekly expenses,		\$ 950	
Flax		2,000	
Interest, at 10 per cent,		600—	3,550
Weekly profit,			\$1,242

At this rate this factory makes more than \$60,000 per annum (after paying 10 per cent. interest,) and would pay both its capital and interest in five years.

In view of all these facts the question may now be fairly asked, Why has not the linen business been established in the United States? A conclusive answer will, we conceive, be found in the two following facts:—

1s. The attention of American capitalists and manufacturers have been almost exclusively directed to the employment of cotton and wool as materials for textile purposes, and until within a recent period not even an attempt has been made to establish the legitimate linen business in this country. It is an

additional fact that not one manufacturer or machinist in a hundred throughout New England, has ever seen a flax spinning machine, or has any knowledge whatever of the principles upon which such machinery is constructed. So, not only have the avenues of profit and the chances of productive industry been cut off in this business from the capitalist and the agriculturist, but an opportunity even; has not been given to our mechanics, to exercise their ingenuity or skill. And yet, throughout Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and even Spain, this great branch of industry has been reduced to a perfect system, and all the manufacturing processes of converting the rough, raw flax into fine linnens are conducted with as much method and order as our best regulated cotton or woollen manufactories.

2d. Another, and at present an insuperable objection to the establishment of the linen manufacture in this country upon the English or European basis, arises from the want of suitable raw material. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of flax grown in the United States, the bulk of the crop is raised for seed only, while the fibrous portion of the plant is either thrown away, or burnt on the ground. The mills at present engaged in the manufacture of shoe thread or other finer kinds of twine, depend to a very great extent for their supplies of flax, upon the foreign market. What American flax is now in the market has been either dew-rotted, or water-rotted, and has been prepared in small quantities by separate individuals, scattered all over the country. As no one follows the business of preparing flax exclusively, so there is no one system of operating and no uniformity of result. It is the opinion of those conversant with the subject of American flax, that no two lots of flax, of one thousand pounds each, uniform in fineness, strength and color, can ever be obtained in our markets. Flax of so diverse a character will answer well enough for the manufacture of ropes, twine and coarse articles, but never for the finer and nicer fabrics. Here, then, is an objection that goes behind and beyond all improvement in flax breaking or flax spinning machinery, and unless it can be met and overcome, thoroughly, successfully and completely, 'all our preaching upon this matter is vain, and our faith is also vain.' This difficulty, so great in the United States, is also felt to some extent in Europe, and this is the point to which the attention of all parties interested in the future progress of the linen business should be at present directed. How the difficulty is to be overcome, and what efforts are now making in this direction both in this country and abroad, we propose to consider in a future communication.

INVESTIGATOR.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Business.

It is well to be active in business, but to let it have the first place in the mind, and occupy every thought is wrong. It eats up the affections, and is like canker to the soul and body. Some men, as their business increases, become so much absorbed in it as not to be able to talk or think of any thing else. The father, when he comes home at night, has his mind so filled with the business of the day that he cannot bear the innocent prattle of his little ones, for they disturb his thoughts about his business; so the dear children are hurried off to bed without being able to tell him any of their childish joys or little plans—without having one trolic or one ride upon his knee. *They make so much noise!* He cannot think! He wishes they would go to bed! Then his wife, who ought to be the partner of all his joys and sorrows, is scarcely spoken to during the evening. If she asks him a question, she is answered in an absent-minded way, that shows his mind is not at home; and her whom he ought to sympathize with, and love and cherish, is almost forgotten in the continued bustle and whirl of his business. All the care of the family, and responsibility of training the children falls upon her with a heavy weight, which, by degrees, shows itself in her pale, care-worn, depressed countenance. She looks melancholy, is sad, and loses her health. He is too busy to pay much attention to her *herself*, but he hires a nurse; he thinks he is a careful and affectionate husband—*he has done his duty.* They are well off in the world. All that money can procure she has, but it cannot bring back the merry heart, and she gradually sinks to the grave.

The business man finds, when it is too late, that he has lost what money or business cannot buy—a loving and affectionate heart. He has lost the wife of his youth; one who loved him when he was poor, and preferred poverty and his cheerful smile and tender sympathy, to all the grandeur the world can afford. He

may buy a wife who will not mourn for his society; one who will spend her time and his money to gratify herself and making her herself happy! She will spend the money the loving departed wife, by her prudence, helped to save. Then the busy man will think, when thinking is vain, if he had thought less of his business and more of his sensitive, loving wife, he might still have had her to love and bless him and his children. Had he entered more into her plans, sympathized more with her—had he took a little time to divert her mind from her endless cares—when she was sick, had he performed with his own hands, those little delicate attentions which are so grateful to the sick, and in other ways strove to lighten her domestic cares, and show her that she was more to him than all his wealth and business, he might still have retained a treasure that wealth cannot buy. He might have had enough of the wealth of the world to satisfy the wants of his family, and with that have had inexhaustible wealth in the loving heart of his wife and children.

The father can confer the utmost happiness or misery upon his family. If he is tender and affectionate, his very *person* will confer happiness upon all, from his loving wife to his innocent babe. At the time of his return from business, as he approaches home, you may see the tender wife with her love beaming eyes, waiting to receive him, while the little ones run jumping and skipping, and merrily shouting—*Father has come!* And while he rests he relates to her, who is a true sympathizer, all the events of the day; while she as readily makes known to him all that happened in his absence. Thus they have the utmost confidence in each other, and are united sympathizers—helping each other on through the journey of life, rich in each other's affections—loving and being loved, and by being united they confer happiness on all their family. The father, if he is godly, has gain, for godliness with contentment is great gain. By not letting his business gnaw his heart like a canker he sets an example to his sons which will be felt for good for generations to come. Who is the richest—he who makes a god of his

business, giving it his whole time and thought, neglecting all he ought to love, —or he who is active in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord? By serving the Lord, he is to bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He *must* find time to talk to his family when he lies down and when he rises up, at home and by the way.

Business men! think of these things! You cannot urge a prest of business at the bar of God for neglect of conjugal, paternal and domestic duties.

PREMIUMS FOR THE LADIES.—At several of the fairs, to be held this fall, premiums are offered for articles of domestic industry, such as stockings, quilts, and other things, together with bread and butter. We do hope the ladies will do their best, especially at making bread and butter, for these two articles of diet are very generally inferior throughout our State, and health depends more upon these than upon any other article of food. We hope, if in the providence of God we are permitted to attend these fairs, to have several good slices of premium bread and butter.

OPENING OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The opening of the great Pacific Railroad took place on the 19th ult., and was celebrated by a regular old bachelor crowd from this city. Those who could not drink wine and brandy and bow the knee, and toast, and hurrah for imaginary greatness were not invited; those who could not net enjoy a Herod or Belshazzar feast stayed at home. We think the manner in which the day was celebrated was not a fit acknowledgement to Him who in his goodness, permitted the road to be finished thus far, and who can, if he will as he did with the tower of Babel, frustrate all the designs of man to carry it further on. We think it was a poor way to insure the future greatness of the country.

RED ANTS.—A correspondent of the Cultivator says:

Several years ago my father rented a house almost overrun with them, and they were destroyed in the following manner. A piece of shag-bark (hickory bark) was laid upon the shelf in the pantry where they seemed to be thickest, and it attracted them, indeed it seemed more of a favorite with them than anything

they could get. The piece we had, about 4 inches wide and two feet long, was red with them in an hour two, when with a sudden jar they were shaken into the fire, and the bark set as a trap for them again.

In our case this was an entire exterminator.

TOMATO FIGS.—If well prepared, cannot easily be told from the tree fruit. Take the above syrup, or use 6 lbs. of sugar to a peck of tomatoes, of the kind which resemble figs in shape. The Bermuda method is to scald the fruit and peel it, and then cook them in the syrup, and afterwards dry them in the sun then pack them in boxes with powdered suzar between the layers. They will keep as long as any figs. The syrup in which they are cooked should be bottled for table use; it is good to put on buckwheat cakes.

DRIED TOMATOES.—Take ripe tomatoes and scald them in the usual way and strip off the skins, or mash and squeeze them through a seive, then stew the pulp slowly so as to evaporate as much juice as possible without burning, then spread it on plates and dry it in a slow oven or hot sun. When wanted for use, you have only to soak it off and cook a few minutes and serve it up just as you would tomatoes stewed fresh from the garden.

Saturday Night.

Sweet to the soul the parting ray,

Which ushers placid evening in.

When with the still expiring day,

The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin—

How grateful to the anxious breast,

The sacred hours of holy rest!

I love the blush of vernal bloom,

When morning gilds night's sullen tear;

And dear to me the mournfull gloom

Of autumn sabbath of the year;

And purer pleasures joys sublime,

Await the dawn of holy time.

Hushed in the tumult of the day,

All worldly care and business cease,

While soft the vesper breezes play,

To hymn the glad return of peace—

O season blest! O moment given

To turn the vagrant thoughts to heaven!

What though involved in lurid night,

The loveliest forms of nature fade;

Yet mid the gloom shall heavenly light

With joy the contrite heart pervade.

Oh, then great source of light divine,

With beams ethereal gladden mine.

Oft as this hallowed hour shall come,

O, raise my thoughts from earthly things.

And bear them to my heavenly home,

On living faith's immortal wings—

'Til the last gleam of life decay,

To one eternal SABBATH DAY!

The Broken Flower Pot.

A STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

[Pisastrus the young hero in the following extract, pushed his mother's favorite flower pot out of the window in mischief, and told the truth about it.]

From that time I first date the hour when I felt that I loved my father, and knew that he loved me: from that time, too he began to converse with me. He would no longer if he met me in the garden, pass by with a smile and nod; he would stop, put his book in his pocket, and though his talk was often above my comprehension, still somehow I felt happier and better, and less of an infant, when I thought over it and tried to puzzle out the meaning; for he had a way of suggesting, not teaching; putting things into my head, and then leaving them to work out their own problems. Not long after this, Mr. Squills made me a present far exceeding in value those usually bestowed on children; it was a beautiful, large domino-box in out ivory, painted, and gilt. This domino-box was my delight. I was never weary of playing at dominoes with Mrs. Primmins, and I slept with the box under my pillow.

'Ah,' said my father, one day, when he found me ranging the ivory parallelograms in the parlor, 'ah, you like that better than all your playthings, eh?'

'Oh, yes, papa.'

'You would be very sorry if your mamma was to throw that box out of the window and break it, for fun?'

I looked beseechingly at my father, and made no answer.

'But, perhaps you would be very glad,' he resumed, 'if, suddenly, one of those good fairies you read of, could change the domino-box into a beautiful geranium, in a blue and white flower pot, and that you could have all the pleasure of putting it on your mamma's window-sill?'

'Indeed, I would!' said I, half crying.

'My dear boy, I believe you; but good wishes don't mend bad actions; good actions mend bad actions.'

So saying he shut the door and went out. I cannot tell you how puzzled I was to make out what my father meant by his aphorism; but I know that I played no more at dominoes that day. The next morning, my father found me seated by myself under a tree in the garden; he paused, and looked at me with his grave, bright eyes, very steadily,

'My boy,' said he, 'I am going to walk to — (a town about two miles off.) will you come? and, by-the-by, fetch your domino-box I should like to show it to a person there.'

I ran in for the box, and not a little proud

of walking with my father upon the highroad, we set out.

'Papa,' said I, by the way, 'there are no fairies now.'

'What then, my child?'

'Why, how then can my domino-box be changed into a geranium, and a blue and white flower pot?'

'My dear,' said my father, leaning his hand upon my shoulder, 'everybody who is earnest to be good, carries two fairies about with him; one here,' and he touched my heart, and one here,' and touched my forehead.

'I don't understand papa.'

'I can wait till you do, Pisastratus. What a name!'

My father stopped at a nursery gardener's, and after looking over the flowers, paused before a large double geranium.

'Ah, this is finer than that which your mamma was so fond of. What is the cost sir?'

'Only 7s. 6d.' said the gardener.

My father buttoned up his coat pocket. 'I can't afford it to-day,' said he, gently, and we walked out. On entering the town, we stopped again, at a china warehouse.

'Have you a flower-pot like that I bought some months ago? Ah, here is one marked 3s. 5d. Yes, that is the price. Well, when your mamma's birth-day comes again, we must buy her another. That is some months to wait. And we can wait, Master Sisty.— For truth, that blooms all the year round is better than a poor geranium; and a word that is never broken is better than a piece of delf.'

My head, which had dropped before, rose again, and the rush of joy at my heart almost stifled me.

'I have called to pay your little bill,' said my father entering the shop of one of those fancy stationers, common in country towns, and who sell all kinds of pretty toys and nick-nacks; and by the way,' he added, as the smiling shopman looked over his book for the entry. 'I think my little boy here, can show you a much handsomer specimen of French workmanship than that work box which you enticed Mrs. Caxton into raffing for, last winter. Show your domino-box, my dear.'

I produced my treasure and the shopman was liberal in his commendations.

'It is always well, my boy, to know what a thing is worth, in case one wishes to part with it. If my young gentleman gets tired of his plaything, what will you give him for it?'

'Why, sir,' said the shopman, 'I fear we could not afford to give more than eighteen shillings for it, unless the young gentleman took some of those pretty things in exchange.'

'Eighteen shillings!' said my father.—'You would give that? Well, my boy, whenever you do grow tired of your box, you have my leave to sell it.'

My father paid his bill and went out. I lingered behind a few moments, and joined him at the end of the street.

'Papa! papa!' I cried, clapping my hands, 'we can buy the geranium—we can buy the flower-pot,' and I pulled a handful of silver from my pocket.

'Did I not say right?' said my father, passing his handkerchief over his eyes; you have found the two fairies!

Oh, how proud, how overjoyed I was, when after placing vase and flowers on the window sill, I plucked my mother by the gown, and made her follow me to the spot!

'It is his doing and his money!' said my father; good actions have mended the bad.'

'What!' cried my mother, when she had arned all, 'and your poor domino-box that you were so fond of! We will go back tomorrow, and buy it back, if it costs us double.'

'Shall we buy it back, Pisistratus?' asked my father.

'Oh, no, no, no! it would spoil all!' I cried, aying my face on my father's breast.

'My wife,' said my father, solemnly, this a my first lesson to our child, the sanctity and the happiness of self sacrifice; undo not what it should teach to his dying day.'

And this is the history of the broken flower-pot.

Preserving Herbs.

There are few persons who would not be occasionally benefited by a cup of good herb tea. I do not mean such as is made from herbs dried in the sun and boiled for half an hour in an old tin cup. Such a *mess* as that would make even a well person sick, who had over known a better plan.

By attending to the following directions, all country people can have good herbs; and if they wish to give a city friend some acceptable trifle in return for their dinner when they go into the city shopping, let them roll up and carry a good bundle of various kinds of herbs, for in the city even a very small package costs sixpence, and a large proportion of stems at that.

All kinds of herbs should be picked as soon as they begin to blossom, the dust rinsed off the leaves and flowers stripped from the stem and spread on tins or clear paper and exposed to a moderate artificial heat till perfectly dry and crisp, then put away in a clean, dry place. When required, make the tea just as you would grow tea for the table. Herbs are better dried in the shade than in the sun, but a moderate heat from the stove or oven is still better.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter writes as follows:

It may not be known to many of your subscribers that they possess in the blackberry, grown so unwillingly by them in their fields, the means at once, of making an excellent wine and a valuable medicine for home use. To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries or dewberries and press them, let the juice stand thirty six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top, then to every gallon of the juice, add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do) let this stand in open vessels for twenty four hours, skim and strain it, then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled.

Blackerry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand 12 hours then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered alspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.

This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaint of children.

WHITEWASH.—Remember that whitewash is one of the most wholesome articles that can be used about your dwellings. Apply it to the walls of your cellar, to your out-houses, barns, sheds, and indeed to edifices of every kind which are not painted, within and without. Fences are rendered much more durable by it, and have, when whitewashed, a cleanly and tasteful appearance.

BLUE ROSE.—The horticulturists of Paris says a correspondent of the New York Express, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means—that and the yellow tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skillful, scientific gardening.

SYRUP FOR PRESERVES.—An excellent syrup is made in the following manner: Take 8 lbs. of bright clear New Orleans sugar house molasses or sugar house syrup, and mix it with 8 lbs. pure water, and 1 lb. of coarsely broken clean charcoal. Stir and boil the mixture ten or fifteen minutes, and strain while hot through double flannel. Wipe the kettle clean, and boil again with the white of an egg, till the syrup would form a candy in cooling, then strain again and put in the fruit and cook as usual. Preserves made in this way have peculiar pleasant flavor, and keep better than when made with sugar.

New Method of preserving Eggs.—M. Apparn's method of preserving eggs, is to put them in a jar with bran, to prevent their breaking; cork and hermetically seal the jar; put it into a vessel of water heated to 200 degrees of Fahrenheit, or twelve degrees below boiling. The vessel with water being taken from the fire, the water must cool till the finger can be borne in it; remove the jar. The eggs may be taken out and will keep for six months.

A Remedy for the Season.—A lump of wet salaratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in a moment, and prevent its swelling, in most cases.

MARION COUNTY—*The Valley Farmer*—**Condition of the Country**—*the Potato Fly*.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Valley Farmer, dated Sharpsburgh, July 25, 1853.

It was by accident that I met with the Valley Farmer, and being well pleased with it went about making up the above club. The few copies taken at this office will be the means of many others subscribing for your valuable paper next year.

Corn crops in this section of the country are as promising as ever known here. This is a fine farming country and being settled up very fast by an intelligent and industrious people. Our lands are of a good quality, and advancing rapidly in price. Yet there are many chances to purchase good farms and unimproved lands at low rates. Our Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad is progressing finely and will be the making of the country through which it passes.

The potato bug has been remarkably troublesome this year, injuring the potato crop very materially. We have not as yet been able to stay their ravages. They come in swarms, and may, if noticed soon after they reach the vines be driven into dry straw and burnt. It would be well to call the attention of the *Medical Profession* to their use, as they are equal if not superior to the *Spanish Fly*, in all the various ways in which they are used. It is to be hoped that our Druggists will deal with our country people for the potato fly instead of buying the *foreign fly*. The UNITED STATES DISPENSARY treats of their use.

The hemp crop in Saline county we learn from some of its intelligent farmers is more promising and will be probably larger, than any former year. Crops of every description in Chariton, and the grand river valleys are said to promise an abundant yield. A sale of manufactured tobacco amounting to upwards of nine thousand dollars was effected on last Monday. Purchasers T. E. & W. T. Gillman, factors of this city.

Brunswick.


ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.
Saturday, August 1, 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$83 to \$120.
FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$4 75 to \$5.00 choice brands, \$5.05; superfine city, \$5.10 to \$4.37; extra country and city, \$5 to \$5.75.
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 85 to 95 cts; choice 95.
CORN—per bushel, 48 to 55 cents sacks; included:
OATS—per bushel, 34 to 40 cents, sacks included.
TOBACCO—per cwt. \$8 to \$9.
BARLEY—per bushel, from 35 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$14.50.
PICKLED HAMS—per lb., 8 1-2 cents.
LARD—per lb., No. 1, 8 3-4 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 4 to 5 cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 20 to 24 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, 9 1-2 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.40; T. 1.75 cts; Kanawha 30 cents per bushel.
PIG IRON—per ton, cold blast, \$36.
BRAN—70 to 73 cents per 100 lbs.
HAY—per hundred, timothy, \$3 to 75 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 11 to 13 cts; good to prime, 12 to 14c; choice Ohio roll, 16 to 17c. W. R. cheese 10c for prime.
DRIED FRUIT—apples \$1.25; peaches \$2.50 a \$2.75 per bushel.
GREEN APPLES—\$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.
CATTLE.—Sale of 31, 42 and 29 head, at from 5 1/2 to 6c—all retailed to butchers. No shipping demand. In the neighborhood 60 head, none in the yards. Market slightly better, but scarcely perceptible.
SHEEP—Sale of 500 head at \$2 and 108 do at \$2.15. Prime quality worth \$2 50.
HOGS—Sale of 170 head at 4 1/4 and 5 1/2, average from 140 to 200 lbs.
COWS—We quote cows and springers in demand at \$25 to \$35.

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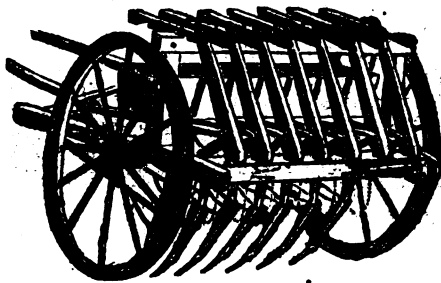
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**SUFFOLK
AND
ESSEX**



PIGS, PURE BREED, For sale by
EBEN WIGHT.
DEDHAM, Mass.

PENNOCK'S PATENT



Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans, Peas, Rota Bages, &c.

This Machine operates well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without sowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, in labor it will with ease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat, Oats, Barley and other small grains; and with one man and horse, it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Rota Bages, &c.

It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent, more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows, the roots of the young plant are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain mouldering the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stalk is strong and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this Machine as it completes it at once.

This machine has been very much improved the present season, and is offered to the farmers of the west, who will find it equal to the best grain drill in use. The price is \$80 on purchasing the machine or \$5 payable six months thereafter.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above machine in St. Louis will keep a supply on hand during the season, and all persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call on him and examine for themselves.

E. ABBOTT,
At Valley Farmer office, Old Post Office Buildings, Chestnut street between 3d and 4th.

DR. McKELLOPS,



Fourth street, (opposite the Court House.)

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is a remedy of great efficacy in all cases of uterine diseases. It will alleviate the worst forms and will radically cure 18 out of every 20 cases. Its action is necessarily slow as the disease has generally been gaining ground for some years before it becomes sufficiently serious to demand attention. From 3 to six bottles and as many months time will effect a cure if possible, but permanent cannot be expected sooner, except in very recent or mild cases, when one or two bottles will suffice.

This remedy was discovered and brought to its present state of perfection by Dr. Theodore Pomeroy of Utica, who prepares it only for the Graefenberg Company of New York. Dr. Pomeroy is well known in the State of N. Y. as an old, skillful and very experienced practitioner in all diseases of women and children and his name, which appears on every bottle in connection with the seal of the Graefeburg Company, is sufficient guarantee of its worth.

The great worth and rapidly increasing popularity of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon induced the preparation of a spurious article which has been palmed upon the community in bottles closely resembling the genuine, though care has been taken to evade the penalty of counterfeiting by using a name, similar at first glance but different in reality.

For the purpose of bringing this counterfeit article into general use the proprietors have sold it at a lower rate than the genuine and have, moreover, boldly published certificates given for the genuine article two years before their own preparation was offered for sale. These original certificates are in the possession of Dr. Pomeroy and a glance at the original pamphlets accomplishing Marshall's Catholicon will satisfy every one who will compare the two of the dishonest and unwarrantable assumption of them by those who have striven to palm off a worthless compound upon those who require medical aid.

Such facts require no comment; and need only to be placed before the public to insure a proper appreciation of the genuine article.

General Agent, E. K. Woodward corner of 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis Mo.

THE VALLEY FARMER.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

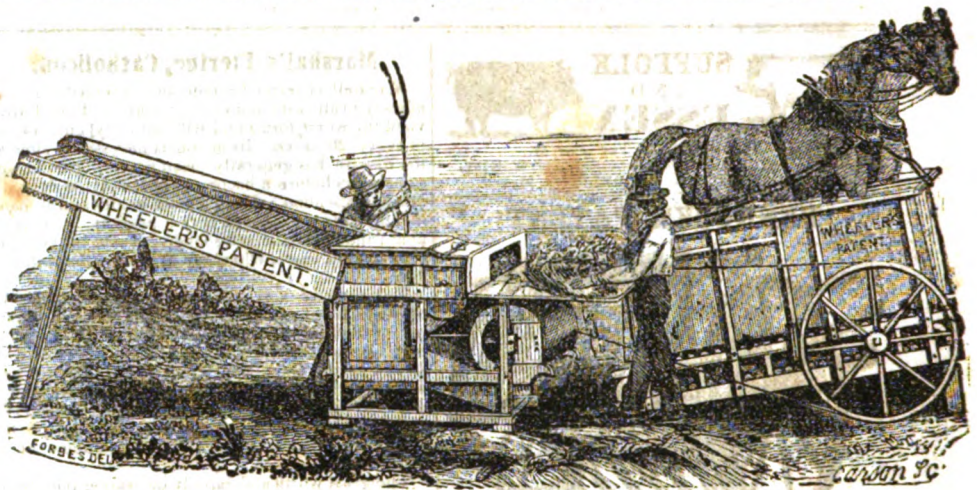
TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers), and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, - - - \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7, each additional insertion, \$6; one page, yearly, \$50; ads of six lines or less, one year, \$4.



NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,
 ALBANY N. Y.
BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

**WHEELER'S
 Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.**

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farmes', Planters', and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

**WHEELER'S
 Patent Combined Winnower & Thresher**

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day.—We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use showing the estimation in which they are

held, premising that these two are about an average of over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, ESQ. Dated Erector, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.
MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnower far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 60 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and cockle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh, on an average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats, 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse powers and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORRHUP, ESQ., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gents:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soles Wheat, and it worked to a charm; cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm in Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well in Buckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and saving Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORRHUP.

**WHEELER'S
 Overshot Thresher and Separator.**

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public.—Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power, we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machinery used by Farming, and is capable, by changing Hor-

ses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Our Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in connection with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-tenth, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

We also manufacture and furnish to order—
Single Horse Power and Churning Machine
Lawrence's Saw Mill;
Wheeler's Clover Huller;
Wheeler's Feed Cutter.

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyn streets, near the steamboat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's prices, adding cost of transportation. EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Agent.

At Valley Farmer Office, Old Postoffice Buildings, Chestnut-st., between Third and Fourth.
HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Agents, Belleville, Ill.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing. Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

DIRECTORS.

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WYLLYS KING.

ISAAC L GARRISON, President.

T L SALISBURY, Secretary.

D D PAGE, Treasurer.

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

**GREAT SPECULATION!
2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY!!**

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the ST. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about

Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

prising some of the very best farms and richest land in the county.

road passes through or immediately alongside of

every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible point for their convenience.

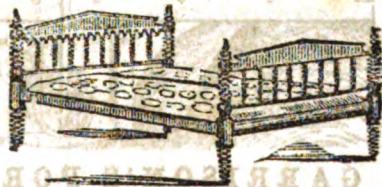
This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior so, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Leffingwell & Elliot, Dolman & Obear, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct A. S MITCHELL.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS.

BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILLIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Sociables, Ottomans, Easy Elisabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/ Marble and Mahogany tops, Eteises, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO—

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fancy Work

Finished to order in any required style.

St. Louis, March, 1853.

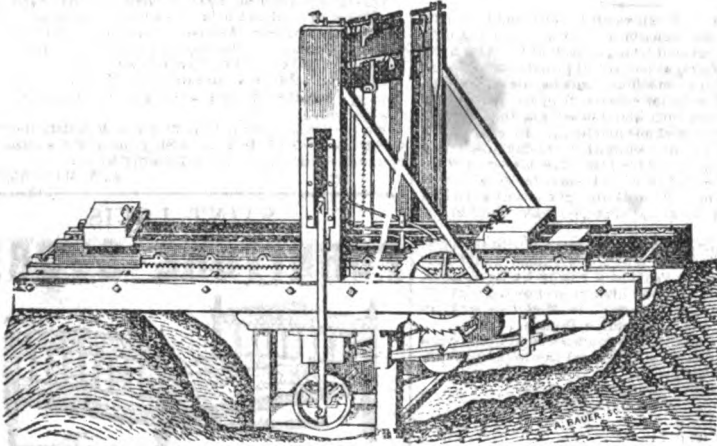
Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochon China, Chittagong, Black Spanish, Gunderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded, Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berkshire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid. Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio. P. MELENDY.



GARRISON'S PORTABLE SAW MILL,

MANUFACTURED AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

By I. L. Garrison.

OFFICE AT THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

South-East Corner of Vine and Main streets (over the Banking House of Page & Bacon.

I AM now manufacturing two sizes of the above MILLS, the largest of which is capable of sawing the largest size timber. From the large number of these mills sold during the past year, and the fact of many of them being sold to operators in the same county, is sufficient evidence of their value. Below I give the certificates of gentlemen who are well known, and who have seen the Mills in operation.

I. L. GARRISON.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, having witnessed the operations of a Portable Saw Mill, invented by Isaac L. Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., do not hesitate in saying that we consider it the best Saw Mill now in use, and would recommend any person in want of a Saw Mill,

to examine the above Mill before purchasing elsewhere, as it combines qualities that no other Mill possesses. The Saw used is the common straight Mill Saw, and is easily kept in order; and we believe it will saw more lumber in a given time, with less power than any other saw mill now in use.

Hiram P Goodrich,
Theron Barnum,
A P Ladue,
G F H Goodhue,
Chas Shuter,
T L Salisbury,

Daniel D Page,
E W Blatchford,
Lyman Sherwood,
Thos H West,
E B Miller,

Daniel M Fraser.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of **Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds, GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS,** No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AT this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seeds. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, **OSAGE ORANGE SEED,** growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Birds and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer.

None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.

PAGE'S PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW-MILL AND HORSE POWER—The most useful and necessary machine in operation—is simple in construction and easily kept in order, and can be moved on wagons as readily as a threshing machine, and put in operation at a small expense. It will saw from one to two thousand feet of lumber a day, with one team of six horses, as an average business, and in a better style than any other mill now in use. It is equally well adapted to steam, water or horse power.

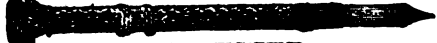
The undersigned, agents for the patentee, would announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish mills, with or without horse power, of superior quality and workmanship, with the right to use the same, upon the most favorable terms, at their manufactory, No. 202 Second-st., St. Louis, Mo. We also have the right for the manufacture of

CHILD'S PATENT DOUBLE SAW-MILLS.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, and any information in regard to mills cheerfully given.

Persons ordering mills will please mention the State and County in which they wish to use them.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.



I. D. CUSTER,
194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS
made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail. [Oct. '51]

PITT'S

Patent Separator and Horse Power.

MANUFACTURED BY NATHANIEL HANSON.

Alton, Illinois.

The subscriber is happy to inform his old friends, and all who may be in want of a SUPERIOR MACHINE FOR THRESHING AND CLEANING GRAIN at one operation, that he is prepared to furnish machines to order. Having been engaged during the last thirteen years in manufacturing these machines, will justify me in assuring my friends that they may rely on as good a machine as can be produced in the country. As he erected last season a large and commodious shop, for the exclusive purpose, he flatters himself that he has facilities for carrying on this business, superior to any in the western country.

Pitts Patent Separator has proved itself superior to every other machine that has been invented—as the premiums awarded to it at the State Fairs in New York and Ohio for the last ten years abundantly testify—invariably taking the first premiums! Other testimonials from almost every State from Maine to California can be produced in its favor.

I shall also manufacture Pitts Patent Double Pinion Power, as well as the old Single Pinion Power so favorably known through Illinois, as the Alton Power.

In conclusion the public may rest assured that I intend to build the very best Machine that wood and Iron will make.

The above Machines can be obtained either at my Shop in Alton, or of my authorized Agents in St. Louis.—Wm. M. PLANT & Co., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 12 North Main Street.

NATHANIEL HANSON.

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF



NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY R. MARTIN. CHAS. W. IRWIN.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

- Comprising the following:
- Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, price 25 cts. per box.
 - Green Mountain Ointment, " 25 " "
 - Sarsaparilla Compound, " \$100 " bottle.
 - Children's Panacea " 50 " "
 - Eye Lotion " 25 " "
 - Fever and Ague Pills " 100 " box.
 - Health bitters " 25 " bottle.
 - Consumptive's Balm " 300 " "
 - Libby's Pile Ointment " 100 " "
 - Marshall's Uterine Catholicon " 300 " "
- Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. m'53.

S. H. Bailey,

Manufacturer of Candy, Sugar Plums and Lozenges,
Cor. Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

At the above place, can be found a large assortment of everything in the line, suitable for country dealers, for whom it is expressly made.

This establishment is doing a large business; which is constantly increasing, a fact which sufficiently attests the quality and reputation of the articles manufactured, and purchasers are assured that no pains will be spared to give them continual satisfaction. may'22

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS GROCERY.

LYNCH & TANGUAY,

NO. 67 & 69 CH. SNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above establishment, which contains the most extensive and varied assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., ever offered to the citizens of St. Louis.

Country Merchants and others, will also find it their interest to take their supplies at the Old Post Office Buildings Grocery.

Lynch & Tanguay will remark *en passant*, that they do not pretend to sell at cost; indeed they intend to make a reasonable profit, in order to stand up and accommodate their patrons a great many years to come.

TEAS.

Oriental, fine young hyson, extra fine do., soulong.
Wild Pigeon, fine young hyson.
Gaulace, superior hyson skin, fine gunpowder.
Panama, fine imperial.
Helena, extra fine gunpowder.
Oxnard, extra fine gunpowder.
S. Appleton, extra curious oolong.
Flying Cloud, extra fine oolong.
Mary Adams, extra fine oolong.
Maitland, fine oolong.
Raven, fine oolong.
Lorain, fine oolong.
Tears expressly packed for family use in 4, 6, and 10 lb. boxes.

COFFEES.

Rio, the best, old brown Java, mandilla, costa rica, lazara, mocha.
Ground coffee in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. packages.

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's no. 1. Baker's extra, eagle,
French chocolate a la vanille,
" " a la caudle,
Chocolate des familles,
" perfection etc.
Baker's brown,
Preston's prepared cocoa,
Cocoa and shells, cocoa paste.

SUGARS.

Double refined leaf, refined leaf B. crushed B, do C. powdered B, refined white O, do OO, clarified yellow A, do B. New Orleans, no. 1, 2, & 3, golden syrup, stevia refined molasses, sugar house syrup do., New Orleans do.

SPICES.

African cayenne pepper,
Black pepper, cassias, rice ginger,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, allspices.
In boxes, cans and papers, whole and ground.

PROVISIONS.

Extra family flour, in bbls. and half bbls.
Corn meal, buck wheat flour.
Dried beef, hams,
Salt pork, tongues,
Sausages made in Lyons,
English daisy cheese, sauce do., W. B. Ohio do., blue apple do.,
Toshen butter, Ohio, do.
Lard in kegs and barrels,
lard, whole and ground,
Pecorino, Maccaroni, Pearl sago,
Pearl barley, Rio Tapioca, farina,
Soya starch, beanmeas, peas,
Arrow root, dried peaches, dried apples,
White beans, split peas, homony.

ESSENCES.

Extract of lemon, 2, 4 & 8 ounces.
Vanilla, nutmegs, cinnamon,
Orange, cloves, allspices, almonds,
Ginger, peach.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Medium, crown, d crown, tea paper.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, Indigo, salaratus, soda.
Cream tartar, tartaric acid.
Yeast powd'rs. Preston & Merrill's,
James', S. Ickney's.
Table salt in boxes and bags, G. A. salt
Mason's limbitable blacking.
Starch polish, silver & brass polish.
Stove polish, seeds, ropes, twines,
Mats No. 1, 2, 3, brushes, brooms,
Willow ware of every description.
White vinegar, figs do. elder do.
Spirit gas, flax & cotton ropes,
twine.

FISH.

Salmon in tierces, half bbls & kits.
Mackerel in bbls " " "
Herrings,
Smoked herrings from Canada,
Red, " " Scotland,
Sardines in oil, boxes, 1-2 & 1-4
Lobsters, pickled in cans 1 & 2 lbs.
Salmon " " "
Oysters " " "
Cudfish dry, in drums and boxes.

PICKLES & SAUCES.

Tomato ketchups, pints & quarts,
Mushroom " " "
Walnut " " "
Pepper sauce, gothic & pts.
John Bull sauce, Jonathan do.
Spanish oilives, French do.
Syrup of rose, true lemon syrup,
lemon syrup.
Curry powder, 1-2 & 1-4ths.
French mustard a la Ravignote.
" aux fines herbes.
" a la estragon.
Boston S F mustard, Cincinnati and
Kentucky do.
Armistead hot English.
Pickles in jars gal, 1-2 gal. & qt.

JOILS.

Sweet oil, nice, pts. & qts. groce do.
Lard oil no. 1 & 2, sperm oil.

CANDLES.

Downer & co's sperm, 7's & 8's Wil-
liams' do. Solar star do. star do.
Tallow summer pressed candles, win-
ter do., lamp wick, candle do.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

Yellow bank chewing tobacco, aroma-
matic do. Cavendish do. Trainor's do.
Regalias, Camelas, Puerto Princes,
La Norma, Cheroots.

FRUITS.

Ple fruits assorted, peaches in brandy,
do. in their own juice, plums in jars,
prunes in brandy, do. in their own
juice, pears do. pears in brandy,
marmalades, jams, jellies, preserved
ginger, preserved chow-chow, Sul-
tana, Layer & Malaga raisins, cur-
rants, citron, prunes, honey, figs,
lemons, almonds, custanas, English
walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts.

SOAPS.

Windsor, variegated & Castile fancy
soaps.
Boston extra, No. 1 & 2.
Woodman's chemical soap,
Imitation Boston do.
Palm soap no. 1, 2, 3.
Washing fluids, do. soda.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Brandles—Otard Dupuy & Co., 1832 &
1843, Beignette, Lafarge, Leger
freres, old Jamaica rum, Holland
gin, Scotch whiskey, Irish do., Bour-
bon do., Monongahia do., in pipes;
barrels, dimijohns & bottles.
Swiss Aberguthe cordial brandies.
Amice, carsons old port wine.
Port wine, Madeira wine, sherry.
Muscat de Frontignan.
Claret—Medoc, Laitte, Lorraine,
St. Etienne, St. Julien,
Chateau, Margault.
Stomach Bitters, Union do. Stoughton
bitters.
Best London Stout,
Tennet's Scotch Ale.
Champagne—Cordon Blue, St. Thomas
Grand Sillery Mousseux, Deveray,
Bavinet, Sillery Mousseux Marquis de
Lorraine, Sparkling Catawba—Begen.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, cedar & oak, Buckets with brass
and iron hoops.
Buckets, oak painted.
Ceregal buckets, 1-2 to 1 barrel.
Muscines, bowls.

PLAYING CARDS.

French extra fine, & fancy.
English, Grand Mogul Highlander,
American cards,
Ebat, powder, American & English.
The Cape Hunter's companion.

VALLEY FARMER.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT, 1853.

No. 9.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing an immense stock of trees, &c., for the autumn trade—embracing

Standard trees for orchards.
Dwarf and Pyramidal trees for gardens.
Ornamental trees for streets, parks, and pleasure grounds.

Rare and beautiful Lawn trees.
New and rare Weeping trees.
Evergreen trees, embracing the rarest species of Pines, Firs, Spruces, Yews, Cedars, Junipers, &c.

Hardy flowering Shrubs.
Roses of all classes and embracing the newest and best sorts.

Dahlias, the finest English prize sorts.
Chrysanthemums, including the finest of the new Pampero varieties.

Phloxes and Peonies, superb collections.

Bedding Plants, a complete assortment.

Bulbous Roots, just imported from Holland and of the finest quality.

Hedge Plants.

Box Edging.

Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c.

The favorable season has given everything a vigorous and fine growth. All orders whether for large or small quantities executed with the greatest care and in strict compliance with the wishes of the purchaser.

Packing done in the most secure and skillful manner, so that parcels can be transmitted thousands of miles with safety. Nurserymen and dealers in trees will be supplied on the most liberal terms. The following catalogues are sent *gratis* and prepaid to all who apply and enclose one postage stamp for each:

- No. 1 Descriptive catalogue of Fruits,
- 2 " " " " ornamental trees &c.
- 3 " " " " Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, &c.
- 4 Wholesale catalogue.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Mount Hope Nurseries,

Sept. 1st 1853. Rochester, New York.

S. H. Bailey,

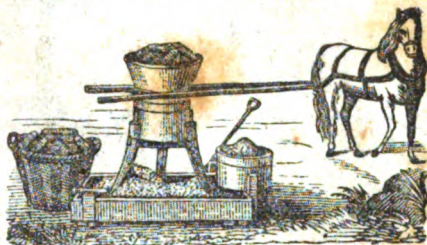
Manufacturer of Candy, Sugar Plums and Lozenges,
 Cor. Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

At the above place, can be found a large assortment of everything in the line, suitable for country dealers, for whom it is expressly made.

This establishment is doing a large business which is constantly increasing—a fact which sufficiently attests the quality and reputation of the articles manufactured, and purchasers are assured that no pains will be spared to give them continual satisfaction.

mar22

LITTLE GIANT,



Is the Name given to a highly Improved PORTABLE MILL,

Represented in the cut above—adapted to the various grinding purposes of a farm, which is found to be indispensable to the thrifty and economical farmer in the preparation of feed in the improved modes of feeding stock. This Mill is peculiarly adapted to grinding Corn and cob together—to shelling corn and grinding meal from corn and other grains, &c., &c.

This form of mill is so simple that a small boy can adjust and use it with ease and certainty, either for shelling corn or for grinding coarse or fine, and is by far the most tidy, convenient and portable article of the kind ever invented—weighing about 340 pounds—worked with one or two horses with equal advantage according to power applied.

The farmer can put one up and have it in operation in twenty minutes, and that without the use of tools, excepting gimblet and screw driver for fastening the feet to a floor or platform. They are offered for sale at the low price of \$45, by Lyman Scott & Co., No. 73 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, with the express guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded on return of the article if it does not fully suit, provided it be within 60 days and not warped or carelessly broken. ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 1853.



I. D. CUSTER,

194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS

made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail. [Oct. 25]

DR. McKELLOPS,

SURGEON DENTIST

Fourth street, (opposite the Court House)

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED 1845, BY WM. M. PLANT.

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

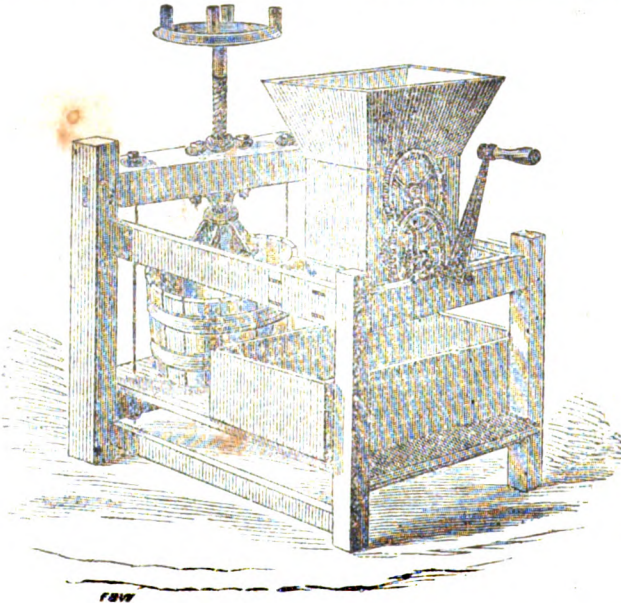
No. 12 North Main Street,

(Between Market & Chesnut sts.)

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

W. M. PLANT, *St. Louis.*

MILES G. MOIES, *Northampton, Mass.*



HICKOK'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CIDER MILL, WITH PRESS.


Price \$45.

For description see page 31. Circulars furnished gratis to applicants.

We would call the attention of the public to our spacious Warehouse, where we keep, at all times, the largest and best selected assortment of Farming Tools, Machines and Seeds to be found in the West.


We flatter ourselves that with an eight year's experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles better adapted to his wants than any other house, and at prices that cannot fail to suit. Our SEED DEPARTMENT is conducted by experienced assistants, and we feel confident that purchasers will find all articles to prove satisfactory.

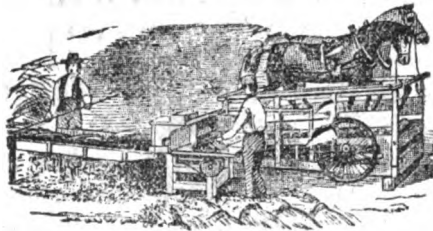
N. B.—We publish yearly, at great expense, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of most of our TOOLS and SEEDS, which we furnish gratis to applicants, at both our Warehouses, and by mail to post-paid applicants, with a three-cent P. O. stamp enclosed, with which to pay postage on the same.

ALL ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. 

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Iron Dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones with frames and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks, and Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses, Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE HOUSE

AT No. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET. 

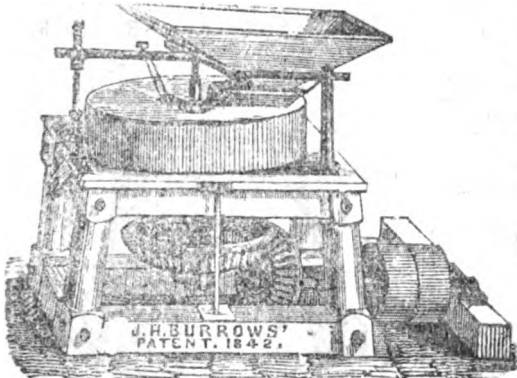


EMERY & COMPANY'S
 NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM
CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER
THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.

We have been agents for the above justly celebrated Machines, over three years, and can safely say they are the *best* R. R. Power now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving **THRESHERS, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS, PUMPS, FERRY BOATS, PILE DRIVERS, CRIST and CIDRR MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, &c.** They will admit of four variations in speed, without any change in elevation of Power, and the speed of the Horses is always the same. This is one of its principal features, which no other power possesses. The **Two Horse Power, Thresher and Separator** is capable, with four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of Wheat or Rye, and double that quantity of Oats per day. Price, complete, \$190 00. For further information see our Descriptive Catalogue, which we furnish gratis to applicants. We are also agents for the following Powers:

EMERY'S COMMON, OR WHEELER RACK AND PINION R. R. POWER.
 Do. Improved Patent Do. Do. Do.
 Lewis' 2 and 4 Horse Lever Power and Turning Shaft Thresher.
 Pitts' 4 and 8 Do. and Thresher with Cleaner.

J. H. BURROWS'
PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL.



These Mills are composed of best quality French Burr Blocks, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, to give Strength and weight to the Stone, which is indispensable in Small Mills, where the stone is run with great speed, and becomes dangerous if not strongly made. They can be run with Steam, Horse or Water Power, and do not require a Millwright to set them up, as they are already trimmed to run.

By the steady application of **EMERY'S Two Horse Power**, the 24 inch Geared Mill (\$150) run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels of good meal per hour, and will grind Wheat as well as Corn. The 30 inch Mill, if Put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

We have been agents for these superior Mills the past year, and all have been sold to the public with a full guarantee that they are superior both in point of work and workmanship, to any other Portable Grist Mill now in use. Descriptive circular furnished gratis to applicants.

PRICES:

20 inch Stone with Pulley	\$115 00	with gear	\$125 00
24 do do	135 00	do	150 00
30 do do	175 00	do	200 00

The 30 inch, with Gear, is admirably adapted to use with Saw Mills. Bolting Cloth and Belt furnished with Mills when desired, at No. 12 North Main street, St. Louis Mo., by

WM. M. PLANT & Co.

GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

No. 15 NORTH MAIN STREET,

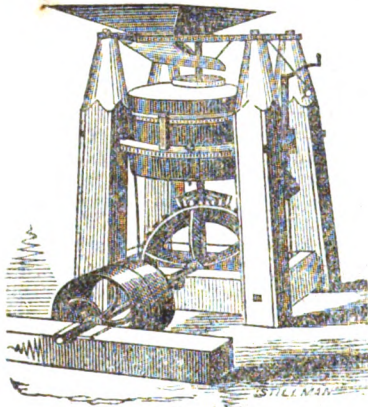
(Bet. Market and Chesnut sts.)

ALFRED LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements and Machines, and GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.

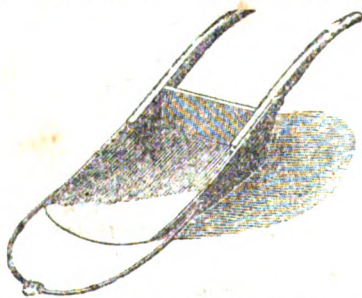
PORTABLE MILL.



The above cut represents a double geared 'Queen of the South' Corn Mill, manufactured by Isaac Straub & Co., Cincinnati, O., for which we are the only agent in this city.

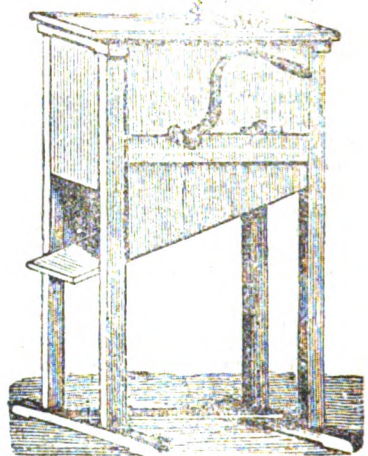
These Mills are manufactured single and double geared, (with the best quality of French Burrs,) to grind Corn and Wheat, or stock feeds; calculated for Steam, Water or Horse Power. They have taken the first premiums in numerous State Fairs in Ohio, and are warranted to be superior to any other portable mill hitherto offered in the west. We invite the attention of the public to these mills, and ask for them a fair trial. We will furnish the manufacturer's pamphlet gratis to applicants.

IRON DIRT SCRAPER, OR OX-SHOVEL.



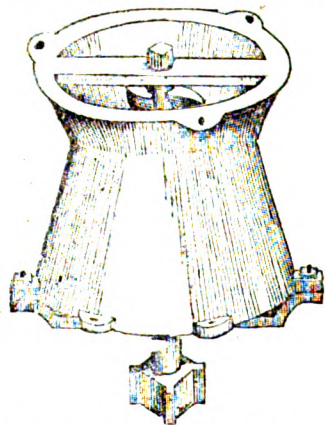
This is an important improvement upon the old fashioned wooden scraper, and is useful for road making, digging cellars, &c.

CORN SHELLER.



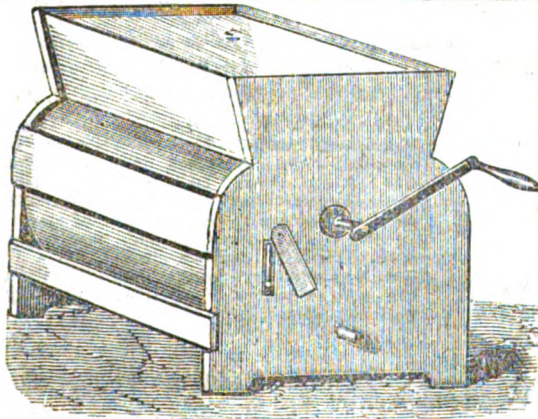
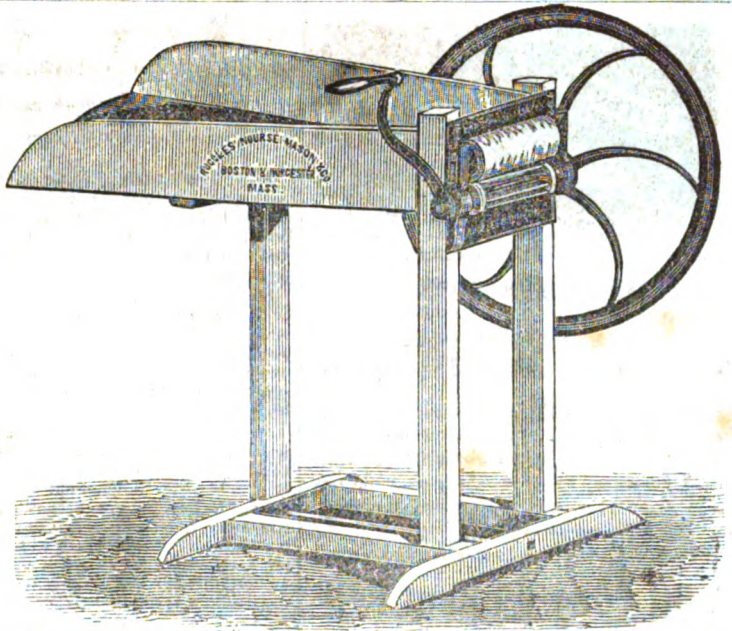
Of various kinds and sizes; some to used with power. These Shellers will shell, readily, from from 125 to 500 bushels of ears per day, according to size.

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This cut represents an improved Corn and Cob Crusher; it is also suitable for all kinds of grain, Oil Cake, Barks, Roots and Herbs; Charcoal, for rectifying, &c. It will crush from 12 to 15 bushels of Corn and Cob per hour with two horse power.

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALK CUTTERS.
All sizes and various kinds, constantly on hand.



THERMOMETER CHURNS.

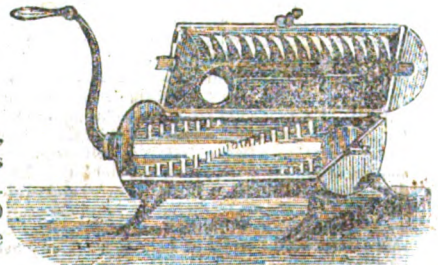
This excellent invention is too well known to need further description here.

We have only to say to farmers and others, try it, and depend upon it, you will be only too glad you bought it.

We keep them holding from 2½ to 39 gallons.

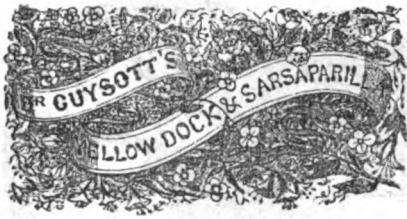
IRON SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER,
(When open.)

This is a valuable labor-saving machine, which, being constructed entirely of iron is durable, and can be kept sweet and clean. One man can cut easily, and will, from 80 to 100 pounds of meat per hour with. We also keep on hand the stuff-ers.



REMEMBER THE
Great Western Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN ST., (bet. Market & Chestnut sts.)



DR. GUYSSOTT'S

IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

It is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the wonderful cures performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only *True* and *Original* article.

The medicine when used according to directions,

Will Cure Without Fail

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores or Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness!!

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be the mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing the fountain of health and strength, the BLOOD, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as 'Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.'

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer Cured by Dr. Guysott's Improved

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

Rutledge, Granger county, Tenn., }
April 27, 1852, }

J. D. PARK, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—*Der Sir:* It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer, which I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the mean time she was under the care of the most eminent physicians in this section of the country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Corkes, one of our physicians, who has seen the medicine used with happy effect, I obtained of your agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle, I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit; for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the scrofula and cancer cured entirely well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHAEL GOLDMAN.

Extract of a letter from an extensive merchant in Plainfield, Livingston county, Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, Mich., April 8, 1852.

MR. JOHN D. PARK—*Dear Sir:* Dr. Guysott's Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla is performing some astonishing cures in this place. A Mr S. B. Strickland has just informed me that one of his children has been cured of very severe case of scrofula by the use of only one bottle. He had tried almost everything that the doctors had prescribed, but of no avail, as the child continued growing worse. The sores are now all healed up and the child apparently well, which is justly ascribed to the use of the Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

[signed] R. A. BEAL.

Females Read the Following,

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.

MR. BENNETT: We take pleasure in stating that your Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla gives great satisfaction in every case.

A very respectable gentleman informed me that his daughter was troubled with difficult menstruation and other diseases peculiar to her sex. She had not had her regular menstrual discharge for a long time; but by the use of Dr. Guysott's Yellow dock and Sarsaparilla was radically cured. She used Townsend's and others without receiving the slightest benefit. He had one daughter die from the same cause.

T. B. TRIPP & Co.

Price, \$1 per bottle—six bottles for \$5.
Sold by H. BLAKESLEY, south-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Gen-Also Agent for Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. ral for sale by dealers generally.

VALLEY FARMER.



Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy.
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, SEPT., 1853.

No. 9.

The Valley Farmer.

Personal—Our Journey.

We announced in the August number of the VALLEY FARMER our intention to visit some of the middle counties of Missouri during the months of September and October. At that time it was our design to go by land up as far as Independence, on the south side of the river, and return on the north side. But Mrs. Abbott's health is so feeble that it is not thought prudent to venture on such a journey. We have, therefore, abandoned this plan, and expect to travel by the river.

We design to leave St. Louis on the 8th of September and be at Lexington at the fair of the Jackson County Society on the 15th and 16th.— From there we think of going up as far as Weston and perhaps St. Joseph, returning in season to be at Columbia at the Boone County fair, on the 28th, 29th and 30th, stepping, either going or returning, if possible, at Arrow Rock, Glasgow, Brunswick, Miami, and Lexington. From Columbia we will go to the State Fair at Booneville, and after it is over, return home so as to attend the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, the week after.

The last week in October is the time for the fair of the Franklin County Society at Union, which we intend to attend, and if possible, go from there to the Calloway County fair at Fulton the next week, when we will endeavor to see some of our friends in Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles counties as we return.

This is the two month's work which we have cut out for ourselves. If health permits we shall endeavor to accomplish it, and we wish it borne in mind that our object in making these trips is to increase the circulation of our paper, become ac-

quainted with the farmers, and help to roll on the glorious cause of reform. We go not among the people as an adventurer, seeking to palm upon them new and untried notions, but as one who is known to them as an ardent, sincere and devoted friend to them, and their best interests. We feel that the time has now come when we can ask every friend of improvement to co-operate with us; and we hope they will do so. Our paper has an established character. Its permanency is beyond a doubt. It has hosts of professed friends through the State; let them now do all they can to increase its circulation, and as a consequence its usefulness.

In the course of these visits we shall, of course, come in contact with many of our subscribers— all of whom will know us, while we shall know but few of them. We wish them all to consider that we would like to take them by the hand and have a friendly chat with them.

Agricultural Fairs.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Missouri, at Booneville, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6.
Illinois, at Springfield Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Kentucky, at Lexington September 13, 14, 15, 16
Indiana, at Lafayette Oct. 11, 12, 13
Ohio, at Dayton Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25
New York, at Saratoga Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23,
Michigan, at Detroit Sept. 28, 29, 30
Vermont, at Montpelier Sept. 13, 14, 15
New Hampshire, at Manchester Oct. 5, 6, 7
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Wisconsin, at Watertown Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7
Maryland, Oct. 25, 26, 27, 29.
Virginia, at Richmond Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Northern Fruit Growers Association, at Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
South Western Agricultural and Mechanical, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Boone county Mo. at Columbia, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Franklin county Mo. at Union Oct. 28 and 29
Monroe Co. Mo. at Paris Sept. 15, 16
Jackson Co. Mo. at Independence Sept. 15, 16
Morgan county Ill. at Jacksonville, Sept. 29 and 30
Harrison county Ky. at Paris, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Calloway Co. Fair at Fulton, Mo., Sept. 3
Johnson Co. Iowa, at Iowa City, Sept. 11, 12
Dubuque county, Iowa, at Dubuque, Sept. 8 and 9.

State Fair.

We commend to the attention of all our readers in Missouri the following article from the Boonville Observer. It will be seen that ample arrangements are being made for an extensive display and a large collection of people. Every farmer and mechanic in the land should feel a personal interest in the success of the enterprise, and no man who has anything worthy of exhibition, should fail to have it on the ground. For once let us lay aside selfishness and work hand in hand for the glory of our glorious commonwealth. In a few years, when our internal improvements are completed, and the people generally are more awake to the benefit of these exhibitions, there will not be the same need of exertion on the part of the few who appreciate the importance of industrial improvement. Let us remember that this is a *State Fair*, and that the citizens from all parts of the State are alike interested in its success. Let us remember also that if we fail now it will be a long time before we shall recover from the backset which the failure will give us. But who said *fail*, or who has any thoughts that the Fair will be a *failure*? No one. The people of Missouri will never say *fail* in such a cause. They will not even say *We'll try*, but with one voice they will exclaim—*We will*.

From the Booneville Observer.

The Missouri State Agricultural Society will hold its first annual fair at Boonville commencing on the first Monday in October next. This being the first exhibition of the State Society; it should excite a spirit of emulation among our people, so as to render it worthy the State and the age.

The premiums offered are on a liberal scale and in the reputation they will give to the stock raisers and manufacturers, will be more than remunerative. The geographical position of Missouri, her manufacturing advantages, and the extent of her territory so well adapted to grazing, if properly appreciated and developed, would enable her to make such an exhibition as could scarcely be surpassed by any State in the Union; and although we cannot expect our first fair to come up to those of older States, yet time and attention, a spirit of competition, and a determination to excel,

will soon place our State Society and its exhibitions upon an equality with the more matured institutions of other States. Our Society should therefore be fostered, and its objects encouraged and promoted by all enlightened and enterprising citizens. From information already received, we are assured that the coming fair, in variety and quality of stock in its agricultural and mechanical features, and in most of its other departments, will surpass the anticipations of many of its most sanguine friends. The grounds purchased by the society, containing over four hundred acres, are situated on a high and airy bluff upon the river, immediately adjoining the city, and in every respect admirably adapted to the purpose.—Besides other attractions, Uriel Wright Esq., of St. Louis, will deliver the address to the society, and the fame of this accomplished orator, will greatly add to the interests of this occasion.

On behalf of the citizens of Boonville, we extend an invitation to the people of the State. They will receive a cordial welcome and will find ample accommodations for all.

Printing by Horse Power.

The *Columbia Statesman*, one of our very best exchanges, contains the following paragraph in relation to a horse power we sent him a short time since to run his printing press. This is the same power that we sell with the threshing machines, and we advise all wheat growers who may be at Columbia to call and see it. Our machines this season have given better satisfaction than ever, and from all parts we have received the most flattering recommendations, not only of the power and thresher, but also of the combined Thresher and Winnower which has this season been presented to the farmers of the West. See Wheeler, Melick & Co's advertisement in our advertising department.

For several weeks past the power press on which *Statesman* is printed has been run by horse power. Convinced from an examination given the *endless chain horse-power*, that it could be applied advantageously to printing presses and that it was much cheaper and therefore for a weekly paper better than steam, we ordered one from Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y., through Ephraim Abbott, Esq., agent, St. Louis. After several weeks' trial, we are prepared to give an opinion from experience of the result; and it is this—it works like a charn. The power is simple and regular in its motions and cheap;

and being propelled by a single horse occupies but eight by three feet space. We can easily print a thousand copies per hour upon it. The same power is now in common use in running wheat threshing machines, and could easily be applied and *ought* to be applied to a great variety of mechanical uses. All who have any curiosity to see ours can call at the office.

The Hollow Horn.

In the Jan. No. 1853. of the Valley Farmer, page 32, we published an article from the Boston Cultivator signed '*A Farmer*,' in which he asserted that the disease is nothing more or less than inflammation of the liver and the overflow of the gall; therefore, no external application can possibly be of any benefit to the creature, but rather aggravate the complaint by increasing the fever in the part to which you make the application; and especially so, when you bore the horns and inject and rub in inflammable substances.

He then prescribes a cure which he says has never been known to fail, though tried in hundreds of cases, and in an experience of thirty years:

Take one peck of hen's dung, put it into a five-pail kettle, fill the kettle with water, boil until you can squeeze out but two quarts of the juice, with which drench the beast one quart at a time, allowing twenty-four hours between each dose, and the work is done and the animal cured.

To this '*A Stock Raiser*,' writing to us from Jackson Co., and whose letter was published in the March No. 1853, page 34, took strong objections.

We find in the Boston Cultivator of a late date a communication from Wm. Blunt, of Osterville, Mass., in which he says:

Now, the purport of the present communication is to inform your readers, that having another cow affected in the same way at the commencement of last winter, and which from experience I knew would never recover, I was tempted to try his recipe, which I was careful to prepare and administer with the greatest exactitude and caution, but not until the first week in June last, as I had no faith in its virtue; but which had an immediate and remarkable effect, the cow recovering almost as by miracle, being at the present time in perfect

health, gaining strength and flesh, and yielding a quart of milk daily, in addition to her customary quantity. I wish therefore to return '*A Farmer*' my best thanks for his advice.

Belleville, Ills.

We paid a short visit to this flourishing city on the first Monday in August to visit a few friends there and also to attend a meeting of the farmers, called for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. Getting into one of Case & Co's Omnibuses we were quickly carried over a smooth macadamised road to our destination. On our way we passed through Illinoistown—not much yet, but wait till the railroads—the Belleville and Illinoistown, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Alton and Illinoistown, perhaps—are finished and in use, and then see how soon those sand heaps and mud holes will give place to handsome streets and stately edifices. The *American Bottom*—the richest garden spot in all the world and yet the receptacle of more miasm, dampness and rank decaying vegetable matter than any other—will it ever be subdued—the swelling floods of old Father Mississippi be fenced out from it, and its stagnant pools and lakes be dried up, and made to yield their strength to the production of useful vegetation? Few persons are aware of the extent of the American Bottom. Commencing just below Alton it stretches down to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, in some places eight or ten miles wide, in others contracting to three or four. Its soil is just as rich as the decayed vegetation of a thousand years, added to all the rich deposits which the annual overflow of the river has brought to it can make it. Much of this land has been cleared and cultivated and there are many good farms upon it, but the dwellers here are annually exposed to the danger of a freshet which may sweep away all their improvements, and not infrequently their cattle also. But so productive is the soil there that the inhabitants say they can afford to be washed out every seventh year, and yet make money faster than any where else.

The road to Belleville passes through this bottom for more than half the distance there, when it goes up the bluff and for the balance of the way we have highly cultivated farms on either side of us.—Nearly the only crops we saw growing in the bottom were corn and potatoes. The former is cultivated in a great measure to supply the market of St. Louis with 'roasting ears'—as they are called in the *patois* of St. Louis, and the latter are raised in immense quantities both for this and the southern markets. Watermelons are also raised in immense quantities in the bottom. Small grains we are told do not do well, the ground being too rich.

Belleville has increased in size wonderfully since our visit there eleven years ago, and bids fair to be one of the most flourishing inland towns in Illinois. It will soon be connected with St. Louis by railroad, and in several directions they are building plank roads into the adjoining county to secure the trade of the rich farmers around them. Large quantities of flour are manufactured here, and of an excellent quality. There are also quite a number of other manufactories, including Cox & Roberts' establishment for the manufacture of Horse Powers and Threshing machines which gives employment to a large number of hands, and sends out annually several hundred machines. We had not time to visit their establishment, which we regretted. We did visit Rentschler's shop for the manufacture of Pennock's Grain Planter, and found 'Jacob' at home and prepared to furnish any quantity of his valuable implement to the Wheat Growers of the West. We noticed several fine buildings in the process of erection, and were highly delighted with the appearance of thrift and prosperity which pervaded all departments of business.

After dinner we went to the Court House where we found the farmers of St. Clair in attendance—having organized their meeting before we came in. The 'Old Ranger' was addressing the meeting in his usual effective and off-hand style, every word of which seemed to tell upon the audience.

His remarks were to the point, and showed that he understood the subject that he was talking about, and also understood how to tell what he knew. But we shall never forgive him for the manner in which he introduced us to the people—'his *good looking friend!*' We can't stand that.—Had he said of us as another valued friend in the Sucker State did after his first interview, that we might perhaps be clever—for ugly folks generally were, and we were ugly enough certain, we could have forgiven him, but to be called goodlooking, we can't abide it.

A Society was organized under very flattering auspices, the full account of which we copy from the *Belleville Advocate*—the Editor of which paper took hold of the matter with a hearty good will, and in a short but convincing speech, impressed the importance of the subject upon the people.

Fruits and Insects.

We find in the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, an account of a discussion by the Hillsboro' (N.H.) County Agricultural Society, reported by Rev. A. G. Comings, in which some very interesting statements were made. Considerable attention was given to a worm which appears to be doing great damage in N. England, tho' we have not heard of him out here. We hope he may be an exception to the practice of most travellers now-a-days, and that he will not make a trip to the West. There is considerable difference of opinion, whether the worm in question is the canker worm, the palmer worm, or the army worm. Mr. Holbrook thought the worm appeared to answer the description of the canker worm: and Mr. Hobbs thought it did not, but that it was the army worm. From the description we think Mr. Hobbs is mistaken, as the army worm is particular what it feeds upon, and we never heard of an instance of its biting human flesh as this worm is represented as doing. Neither do we think Judge Potter's 'recollections' right: that the army worm can throw himself from tree to tree, and thus travel from place to place.

It was stated that the head of the worm was similar to the head of the curculio worm. There was five times the speed in these worms that there was in the curculio worm. The curculio goes where the plums are upon the tree; and upon trees not bearing fruit there were few. The worms were on the quince bushes, and on oaks and forest trees. Much damage is being done to the newly set shade trees, by worms.

Mr. Hildreth, of Westford, Mass., editor of the *Middlesex Farmer*, gave his experience in raising strawberries. He believed he could make more profit in raising fruit than he could in raising corn and potatoes. He raised five hundred boxes last year, on less than half an acre, averaging about 15 cents per box. For strawberries he plowed ten inches deep, set them in rows which were two and a half feet apart, and then plants about ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. He used Boston Pine and Hovey's Seedling; one quarter of the former, and three quarters of the latter. He manured at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre.

Mr. Daniel Clark, of Manchester had raised about three bushels of strawberries from a spot of ground about 45 feet by 20.

Mr. Clark was in favor of spring transplanting in this country, for most all trees and plants. He had found that the spring was the best time for tree planting in a light sandy soil. He had taken evergreen trees just at the time they were beginning to form new wood, and they did well. He had a pear tree which he had set in the spring, which seemed dying after transplanting, and he saved the tree by winding it with a rope of green grass, from the ground to the limbs. He had some large pear trees set this year, and mulched the bodies as well as the roots.

Mr. Clark had only one way to get rid of the curculio, and that was, to catch him and kill him. The question had been agitated whether the curculio flies. He had caught them flying. He had taken a large sheet, with an opening on one side to admit the tree, spread it under the tree, shook them down and then carried them to the

stove, where he could burn and destroy them. He had discovered that some kinds of plums were more assailed than others.

Judge Potter said that Mr. Leavitt, in his Farmer's Almanac, gave a remedy for bugs, which was to express the juice of Bean Leaves, and sprinkle the bugs, and then pinch their heads off. And it is possible that this may be the only effectual remedy against the curculio; but still he was of the opinion that there were other remedies. Let all of the proposed remedies be tried, and hold fast that which is good.' An experiment had been tried in a garden in this city last year, for expelling the curculio; and this year the same was being tried in various places, and in some of them at least, with success. This remedy was to syringe the trees, when fruiting, with a salution of *Sal Ammonia* and soap, and water, in the proportion of 1 oz. *Sal Ammonia*, one pint of soft soap, and three gallons of water. This preparation was to be applied two, three or four times a week. Its effect is the same as that of an ill flavored apple upon the lips of a school boy,— he will never club that tree for an apple again. So of the curculio, let him but put his proboscis, or borer into *this solution* and he will bite no more plums upon that tree. In some instances, where plum trees stood in paved around, they were free from any injury from them. This fact shows that the grub of the curculio, descends to, and into the ground, and thence pass into the tree, and that paving beneath the tree to prevent their burrowing and growing in the ground, will prevent their ravages, by preventing their production.

Mr. Mitchell had put the curculio in a bottle of *gas tar*, and he lived twelve hours there and when let out he flew away. He steeped some tobacco us strong as he could, and he put one under this water for at least a minute, and being let out he flew away. He had dropped a drop of corrosive sublimate upon one and after keeping him twelve hours, upon being liberated he flew away. He had two hundred and twenty plum trees and he did not expect to get a single plum.

For the Valley Farmer.

How much Pork will a bushel of Corn make.

MR. ABBOTT.—In the June number of the *Valley Farmer*, on page 195, a question is asked—'How much pork will a bushel of corn make?' This I consider an important question, and one that all farmers ought to be able to answer. A knowledge of what it requires to produce a given quantity of any article raised by farmers is absolutely necessary, in order to enable them to make a correct estimate of the profits of their labor. By ascertaining the amount of food, of the different kinds, it requires to raise and fatten stock of all kinds, that is raised by the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, we are enabled to judge whether it is more profitable to raise stock at a given price, or hemp and tobacco. The amount of labor to raise any, and all of the various articles that are raised by farmers is easily ascertained; and it is impossible for any one to be a successful and thrifty farmer without a knowledge of what it costs to raise the various kinds of produce, either by actual experiment or close and accurate observation. I will now answer the question by giving the result of an actual experiment, which is the only way of obtaining correct information.—Some years ago I was desirous of obtaining information as to the best and most profitable way of fattening hogs. I inquired of my neighbors and friends, and found some in favor of close floored pens, and others large dry lots; and as to the amount of pork a bushel or barrel of corn would make, their opinions were as various as their countenances. I was just beginning to farm, and as I was desirous of knowing the best way of fattening hogs, I determined to try the different plans, and also how much pork a barrel of corn would make. I made a floored pen and covered it in. Weighed three hogs and put them in the pen. I also weighed three of the same size and put them in a dry lot;—average weight 175 lb. I fed six barrels of corn to the six hogs. They were forty days eating the corn—with a plenty of salt and

water. Their average gain was 75 lbs. The hogs in the lot gained the most. One that was fattened in the lot gained 88 lbs. One in the pen gained 84 lbs.; the other four were not so thrifty. These hogs were about fourteen months old when slaughtered. I put them up the 25th of October. There was a good deal of sleet and snow during the month of November, which gave the hogs in the pen an advantage they would not have had had the weather been favorable; they eat the same quantity of grain in the same time. This experiment gives a decided preference in favor of the lot. It also shows that one bushel of corn will make 15 lbs. of pork; and that the six barrels of corn made \$11 25 worth of pork, at 2 1-2 cents per lb.; and that the farmer gets 12 1-2 cents for his labor of feeding per bushel, over selling at 25 cents per bushel.

Hogs will fatten faster in September and October than they will in colder weather. A few years ago I fed one barrel of corn to a very fine Berkshire hog that was about thirty months old, (shortly after being castrated) in the months of August and September, and he gained 97 pounds in 35 days, which was the length of time he was eating the barrel of corn. He ran on a clover lot, which was of great advantage.—This last experiment is considerably over an average, and would not hold good with common hogs. From the above experiment it will be seen that 3 2-3 lbs. of corn, supposing the corn to weigh 55 lb to the bushel, will make one lb. of pork. Mr. Arnett, as quoted from the *Genesee Farmer* thinks five pounds of corn will produce one of pork! this "think" of Mr. Arnett's will not hold good with an experiment. Subsequent observation has satisfied me that the forgoing experiment, as detailed, will do to practice upon.

Another very important question, or inquiry suggests itself from the foregoing; and that is, what is it worth to raise hogs to the average weight of 175 lbs. A correct answer to this question, based on actual experiment, would be of great importance to farmers. To value the grass, clover and

grain fields that the hog feeds on while growing to a gross weight of 180 lbs or 200 lbs., is scarcely susceptible of being arrived at by experiment; yet with these assistants I can raise a hog to weigh 175 lbs. and over, with one barrel of corn. It will be seen from these estimates, that two barrels of corn, with the advantage of grass, clover and grain fields, will produce about 200 lbs. of nett pork, or 250 lbs. gross. Estimating the corn at 25 cents a bushel, this would give the farmer \$2 50 for his grass, clover, grain, fields, capital stock and his labor. To sell corn at 25 cents a bushel is very unprofitable business, when we take into consideration the wear of the land; and pork at \$2 50 per hundred is a very slow business. If we take into account the absolute necessity of clovering our land, and raising small grain in order to keep up and improve it. I have no hesitation in saying that it is better for the farmer to raise pork at \$2 50, than to sell corn at 25 cents per bushel.

Hogs do best in large fields with plenty of water, and the farmer who cuts up his corn in the month of September and October, and hauls it out on his fields, will be amply paid for his labor in the improvement of his land from the stalks, and manure of the hogs. It is a great saving of labor to turn the hogs in the field, when the quantity of hogs and size of the field suit.

I have extended my communication much farther than I intended, yet I hope it may prove of interest to your readers.

W. M. JACKSON.

Fayette, Mo., Aug. 10, 1853.

For the Valley Farmer.

French Hen-house—Improving Prairie Grass.

While I have my pen in hand I will contribute my part towards your journal. It is nothing scientific; I am yet too young and inexperienced to attempt that. I wish merely to tell you about a thing I have seen in use in the west of France, and which, I believe, is little known here.

It is concerning a Hen house, which is very simple in its construction and answers

well the purpose for which it is designed. Take a log, about twenty feet long, and a foot in diameter; set this firmly in the ground, say four feet. On the top fasten an old wagon wheel, (a hind wheel) stripped of the iron, which is of some value. From the centre of the hub, which rests on the top of the log, raise another post, about three and a half feet high. This will form the summit of the roof, and the circumference of the wheel the base. This roof may be formed of thatch or clapboards, allowing the eaves to project at least a foot. The hens will roost upon the spokes; and to enable them to get there, it will be necessary to make a kind of ladder, of pins, driven into the post. The pins should be about 18 inches long, and placed spirally around the post.

One of the advantages of this Hen-house is, that it guards against all animals of prey except cats. The manure is collected around the base and is there kept tolerable dry; and rats may be guarded against by covering the post for a foot or two with tin. Boxes may be placed in the house for hens to lay in.

Three or four of these Hen-houses may be seen around a farm house in the west of France, and I assure you these gigantic umbrellas give to the landscape a beautiful and picturesque effect. Let me add that to guard against the violence of storms it will be necessary to make the work as strong as possible.

I should be pleased if some of your subscribers, who have tried the experiment, would give me some information upon the following point. Does continual mowing or pasturing the prairie have a tendency to improve the quality of the grass for hay? and does the application of animal manure or mixed composts, or minerals, especially the carbonates and phosphates of lime, warrant the expense; and what kind of manure would they recommend? I have seen in France most wonderful effects from the use of slacked lime upon the natural meadows? Would it produce the same effects here?

H. J. K.

Highland, Ills.

For the Valley Farmer.

*Salt for Stock—Early Times in Mo.—
Plows—An old Farmer's Skill—The
Potatoe Rot—Native Stock—The Sea-
son and Crops.*

Danville, Montgomery Co.,

Mo., Aug. 20, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—I again take the liberty granted in your valuable paper. I am of different opinion from some of your contributors, in regard to salt for stock. All wild animals are fond of salt, and I think you cannot keep an animal healthy or fatten without it.

You may guess I am acquainted with the wilderness. I came into this territory in 1819—as early as Col. Benton—from the south-east side of the Blue Ridge, in Va., to Jackson county, Mo. Our road through Western Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois lay through an unhabited region; often for a hundred miles not a house would be seen but the Indian wigwam. I had only one neighbor within eight miles. Will lived with the Indians as Penn did, all friendly, and never lost anything by them.

I believe chess does come from wheat, and that I can make any ground that will produce wheat bring chess, no matter how clean the ground and seed are.

I am now over seventy years old, but can stock my own plows, make my harrows, rakes, double and single trees, hames, collars, axe, hoe and mattock handles, and can now show a door shutter made in 1817, without a single nail, pin or plank, as there were no such things to be had in the woods. It has been in constant use ever since.

As a farmer I have felt much interest in the discussion concerning the potatoe rot, and I say to you now, as I said to the *Republican* some time since, that this disease is caused by unnatural forcing of the plant by means of stimulants and so called fertilizers. The potato is a native of the forest, and made perfect, as is everything else. While in the virgin soil it was sound and sweet, but when the boast of the present day, improvement, got hold of it, then art

and science brought on the rot and destroyed the potato, as it has many other things, by the poison put in as fertilizers. By the same cause, corn, wheat and all grains, as well as trees, vines and plants, can be changed so that their products will be poisoned. The remedy is at hand—go down to mother earth and get virgin soil to overbalance the pernicious matters put on the top. I never saw the potato rot in the primitive earth.

It is my opinion that our own native stock can be as much improved here at home as abroad. It is all foolishness to go abroad for fine cattle, or stock of any kind. Every thing about us can be improved, from the farm itself down to the chicken.

We have had fine rains in this section, and our crops look very promising. To the north and east of us, however, they do not look quite as well. Health generally good. Tell the farmers to take their places in the front row, and keep them. They have no business with humbugs.

Your most obedient serv't, CANDID.

For the Valley Farmer.

Richmond, Osage, Co. Mo.

MR. EDITOR—Having been for some time a subscriber to your valuable periodical, and feeling a deep interest in the progress of agriculture, I take this opportunity of soliciting information through its columns. The subject I wish to be informed on is, the best manner of treating clover ground for wheat. I wish to know whether it is best to plow it in August and let it lay until seeding time and sow it just as it is and harrow it in, or plow it again before it is sown. Also whether it is best to manure before 'breaking' the first time, if plow ed twice, or to manure on the wheat in the winter. If any of the numerous readers of the *Farmer* can give me the desired information they will greatly increase wheat crops in this part of the country. Scientific wheat farming being but little known, and book farming not in good repute until some time last winter, a club was gotten up, and now the spirit of inquiry is aroused.

Yours, A FARMER OF OSAGE.

For the Valley Farmer.

MR. EDITOR.—I think the following worthy a place in the *Valley Farmer*. It is the conclusion two of my neighbors came to in a conversation:

Caleb.—How did your wheat turn out, William?

W.—It is the last crop of wheat I'll ever raise, unless I have better seed.

C.—It may be that it was a bad season for wheat.

W.—Why did't my neighbors have bad, also?

C.—Well, it may be your land was not as good.

W.—Just as good sod as ever was turned

C.—Well, I would get seed from Miller.

W.—I wonder how he sells it.

C.—I heard him offer Brakesess some for 80 cents.

W.—Well, Harvill told me he asked Doughty 75 cents.

C.—Then he has rose on it. His last St. Louis paper says wheat is high. (Here William turned his chair.)

W.—I wonder what it is selling at in St. Louis.

C.—I don't know, you can see by going over and looking at his papers. (Silence reigns; papers are useful.)

W.—If my wheat had been good I would have subscribed for a paper.

C.—What one would you get?

W.—I don't know. Do you know what papers Miller takes?

C.—Why, he takes the St. Louis Weekly News and the Peoria News, and I saw him with two other Peoria papers; but I think that some of his friends in Peoria send them to him.

W.—He takes the Valley Farmer, too, don't he.

C.—Yes, he does, I did't think of it. (Silence again.)

W.—What kind of a paper is that Valley Farmer?

C.—Well, indeed, I don't know. Miller likes it very well.

W.—I know he does.

C.—You have'nt subscribed for it, have you?

W.—No.

C.—Did Miller ever try you; or try to get you to subscribe for it?

W.—Yes, he tried for an hour at the school house one day.

C.—Did't you want to take it?

W.—Not then. I thought my wheat would be as good as any one's.

C.—Have you a notion to subscribe for it now?

W.—Well—I don't know—that is—I—I swore to Miller I did't want his foolery, and it would tickle them to think what a fool I was.

C.—Perhaps you can get another just as good.

W.—Where is one?

C.—I don't know. I would go and see Miller; perhaps he can tell you where one is.

W.—How does he know where papers are published?

C.—Why, he takes papers and reads them and notes the advertisements

W.—Why don't you take a paper; you talk as if I ought.

C.—Why, I am not able.

W.—Do you believe Miller pays for his?

C.—Yes, I do.

W.—What makes you think so?

C.—He showed me the receipts.

W.—Well, how does he get the money, Caleb?

C.—Why you see if we were so stingy as not to chew tobacco or drink a little whisky, and not go to large parties, we might have them too. You heard old Cress say he had no whisky at his log rolling, and never takes any.

W.—Well, he don't make any thing by that.

C.—Yes he does tho', or he would'nt be able to pay for his papers.

W.—Why, he is lucky.

C.—Well, what makes him so lucky?

W.—Why, he knows when to take things to market.

C.—No. You see he takes the papers and the price of produce is in them and he sees it, and knows when to sell. It is because he takes the papers.

W.—Well, it is getting late. Good night.

From the (Ohio) Dayton Journal.

Rail Roads—Fencing and Hedging with Osage Orange.

Messrs. EDITORS: It is now pretty generally admitted that rail roads are of the first importance to the agriculturists of the great West; diverging, as they do, in every direction, thus affording all, almost equal facilities for getting their produce to market without paying an enormous expense for transportation, to which a large portion of the agriculturists of the west have been subject.

And now that the people of this great Mississippi valley are generally awake to this first matter of interest, it is proper that we should turn our attention to the next greatest matter of interest to us as agriculturists—and that we conceive to be the fencing of our farms.

It is well known that almost the entire surface of the earth of the great west is suited to cultivation, consequently, wherever a piece of ground is cleared off, it is immediately put under cultivation, thus constantly diminishing our resources for timber and wood.

In this particular we differ from many of the Eastern States, which have their swamps, barrens and mountainous regions, which will produce nothing but cedar, oak, pine, chestnut, &c., from which a comparative supply of timber is obtained. But we ask the question how shall the farmers of this great western valley keep up their fences? Some think we must make board fences, with oak or locust posts, and pine boards, and refer to the pine regions of the east, north and north west. But we think every reflecting man will be convinced, that, with increasing population and the consequent increasing demand for building materials for mechanical purposes, the supply from the above sources will not more than equal the demand for the purposes specified, leaving no wood material from that source for fencing.—Various materials have been tried, such as stone, wire, composition, &c., but the stone fence is too expensive to be brought into general use—other materials do not seem to take, to any extent. Again different species of hedge plants have been tried with but little success. I refer, of course to the White Thorn, the English Hawthorn and the Buck Thorn; all of which have failed on account of the shallow tendency of their roots (not being able to stand the severe droughts to which our climate is subject,) the want of a vigorous growth, and the liability to be injured by insects.

In view of these facts, we might almost come to the conclusion, that whilst God had provided all the materials and elements that were necessary to subservise our interests, in

every other respect, the material for accomplishing this great work, namely the enclosing of our farms, was lacking. But this is not the fact; for we have it demonstrated by all that surround us in the natural world, that 'God hath done all things well,' and that the material for enclosing our farmer's lands, like the elements of steam and electricity. God in his wisdom has been pleased to call into exercise the mental and physical powers and energies of man, in order to their discovery and development. The Osage Orange is the hedge plant we refer to. We believe it is the material that God has designed should meet our wants in this respect. Its success has been demonstrated beyond doubt; and in order to bring it into general use, all that is necessary is to apply the same skill and energy that has been put forth in developing and bringing into general use. Steam, and Electricity, and the various arts and sciences that have been so rapidly progressing for the last half century. We have in its favor the testimony of such men as the lamented J. A. Downing, Sr., Professor Turner, of Illinois College, Dr. J. A. Warder, of the Horticultural Review, Cincinnati, M. B. Bateham of the Cultivator, Columbus, and writers for the Genesee Farmer, the Valley Farmer, St. Louis, and of almost all the agricultural and Horticultural periodicals of the land. In fact, we think with a writer in the Valley Farmer, that the Osage Orange has no enemies, except those that have little or no knowledge of it; whilst upon the other hand, all that have tried it, and taken any care of it, are perfectly delighted with its success.

J. M. GREEN.

Alexandersville, Ohio, July 25th, 1853.

Profits of Sheep Raising in New Mexico.

We give the following statement, on the authority of a gentleman well known to us, showing what may now be done in the business of sheep farming in New Mexico:

Senor Ignacio Meara, of Algodones, on the Del Norte, about 40 miles south from Santa Fe, sold this year to Mr. Bernidet, of the Moro, the product of a flock of 1,000 ewes, for something over \$2,275. His ewes yielded him over 1,300 lambs, for which he got \$1,75 a head, when nine months old. The actual cost of putting these lambs into market can be known only by taking into view the average annual expenses of keeping up his whole stock of sheep, and estimating the total product. But it is supposed that the cost of these lambs, if set down at \$300, would be overstated. There is now probably no part of the United States of equal extent, which is so well adapted to sheep husbandry as New Mexico.

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1853.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.

Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—
Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00

Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—
Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7; each additional insertion, \$5; one page, yearly, \$50; cards of six lines or less, one year, \$1.

PLATT COUNTY.—We have just received a letter from a friend in Weston, who says: 'We are about starting an Agricultural and Mechanical Association for Platt and adjoining counties. We hold our next meeting on the 27th of next month (August,) and nothing would delight the friends of the enterprise more than a visit from you on that occasion. If you can come let me know by telegraph that I may announce the fact in the papers. You will be able to add many to your list of subscribers if you can make your personal appearance among us.'

We have written to our friend that it was impossible for us to come up at that time, but if desirable we would make a short visit to Platt in the interim between the Jackson and Boone county Fairs.

THE FARMER IN DUTCH.—A correspondent in Lincoln county says, 'I was requested by a Dutchman to inquire if you could have the Valley Farmer published in Dutch. If you could he would become a subscriber, and he thought he could obtain you others also.' Now this is not the first request by a good many that we have received from our German friends to give them Farmer in their own language. We may do it next year if we can be assured of support enough to pay the cost.

Just so.—Says an esteemed correspondent who has sent us many subscribers: 'I verily believe if I had time to ride around and see such persons as I think would subscribe I could obtain many others. All they want is the thing presented and some person to forward the names and money.'

THE RIGHT WAY TO TALK.—I would not take five dollars for my last year's volume of the Valley Farmer, and I want this year's from No. 1 up, and on till you "*blow up*" or I "*stop her*." Give us a little more Horticulture, if you please.' Thus writes a friend from Marion county. We assure him that he is now booked for a perpetual ticket, and that there is not the least danger of a *blow up*. Our boilers have been tested by a five year's examination by competent judges (the people) who have pronounced our craft safe, reliable and just the thing for western navigation. Moreover, it is becoming quite a favorite with public; in fact a perfect *crack* boat, except that there is nothing like *cracking* about it,—and the number of passengers (readers) is constantly increasing. We have heard of hundreds who are intending to take a passage on New Years, who have never patronized it before. So look out for the engine while the bell rings!

LAFAYETTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the farmers and friends of Agriculture was held at the Court House in Lexington on the 26th July. The meeting was organized by calling Henry Wallace to the Chair, and electing W. Musgrove Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, it was resolved to form an association for the promotion of Agricultural and Mechanical interests.

It was agreed that a committee of three gentlemen from each Township be appointed, to solicit memberships in said Society, and that the sum of five dollars, to be paid to the Society shall entitle a man to membership.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 13th inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of adopting the Constitution and By-Laws.
H. WALLACE, Chairman.

W. MUSGROVE, Sec.

A correspondent at Lexington writes, 'We have just organized an Agricultural Society in this county from which we hope great things. It is a matter of surprise that the best portion of our State should so long have remained indifferent to the benefits of these useful Societies.'

THE LITTLE GIANT—Not the U. S. Senator from over the river, but friend Scott's Mill—is highly deserving the attention of all our farmers. We have long been of the opinion that it is the worst kind of economy to feed corn in the ear whole to stock, especially cattle and hogs. Horses digest it better, but in order to get the full amount of labor out of a horse or make him take on flesh in the fastest ratio the more you can make him eat the better. Now a horse will soon tire of whole corn and leave it in the trough, but if you grind it up for him he will eat much more. We have no doubt but that three bushels of corn ground up with the cob and fed to the general stock on the farm will do as much good as five bushels fed in the ear. Do not then pass over Mr. Scott's advertisement on the first page of our advertising department. Appropos, we cut the following from an exchange:

COR MEAL.—Mr. Thomas Molley, Jr., of West Roxbury, says, in the Boston Cultivator:—I have fed out over five hundred bushels this winter to horses, working oxen, milch cows and plgs—in fact: I have used no other grain. My horses have never been in better condition than at present, and have worked hard all winter; they have been fed regularly upon the following feed: 12 lbs. cut hay and 8 quarts cob meal to each horse per day. Horses, oxen and cows are all in good health and condition, and I would be happy to see any person interested in agricultural matters, and let them judge for themselves.

THE INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.—This is a new paper printed at Parkville, Mo., by Park & Cundiff. It is a very handsome sheet and its editors seem well qualified for their undertaking. We copy from its Agricultural department the following notice of a favorite Summer apple:

RED ASTRACHAN.—This fine summer fruit ripens a little after the Early Harvest. It was imported near 40 years ago, from Sweden. The tree has great vitality and is of rapid growth, with upright, slightly diverging shoots; forming one of the most beautiful ornamental trees for the yard or garden. Its leaves are broad, and the shoots stout. Both Downing and Thomas recommend the tree for its great productiveness, beauty, and excellent qualities of its fruit for the desert and for cooking. The specimens before us from our garden are above medium size, measuring about ten inches in circumference, covered with a brilliant, deep crimson, having a light bloom on the surface like a Plum, and of extraordinary beauty for the table. The stalk is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, calyx and slightly ribbed. It is roundish oblate. Flesh, white and crisp, with a pleasant, rich, slightly acid flavor. We could not select a more beautiful or ornamental tree for the lawn independent of its bearing fruit of extraordinary beauty.

FRUIT BY RAILROAD.—Passing by the central market a few days ago, our attention was arrested by a crowd of persons, and recognising an acquaintance among them we stopped and inquired the cause. We learned that it was only a 'rush' around the stand of a man who had some choice fruit for sale. We soon found out that the owner of the fruit was one of our Franklin County subscribers—Mr. Frederick Breiches—who lives near the Franklin station. After trying his luscious peaches and plums, we gathered from him the following facts in regard to his experience in bringing fruit to market over the Pacific Railroad. He left home on Friday morning with seven barrels of fruit, which he brought to the city via railroad, and sold out on that and the next day, and returned home on Saturday, having been from home two days and one night. His whole expenses during his absence, including railroad charges for fare both ways, and transportation of his fruit, hauling from the depot to market, living for himself, &c, amounted to a trifle less than \$5. When opened in the market his fruit was as fresh and unbruised as if raised a mile from the market, and carefully brought in, and as a consequence brought the highest prices. Had he come the distance, 40 miles, with a waggon, over a common road, it would have taken six days to come in, sell out, and go home, and his tavern bill would have exceeded all his expenses on this occasion; moreover the jarring of the waggon in forty miles travel, and the time consumed in coming in, would have injured the appearance of his fruit so as to depreciate it perhaps 50 per cent. in value.

Mr. B. brought in a few bushels of an exceedingly rich, sweet, red plum, small in size, which he called the Little Maribel, a new variety to us, but we should think highly worthy the attention of pomologists. The whole lot was taken at once by a connoisseur of good fruit, who sent them back some eight miles on the railroad to his country house. Our thanks are due him for a generous supply of them which enabled us to taste the quality. We learned from Mr. B. that the scions of the plum, and also of a larger plum—also excellent—which he calls the St. Catharine plum, though it does not answer the description of the French plum of that name, was imported by him from Europe.

To Correspondents.

Does R. V. Harvey wish his paper sent to Boonville or Ridge Prairie?

T. B., Weston Mo.—We have sent papers as directed, and also written you by mail.

THE WESTERN JOURNAL.—*Agricultural Education*—We are indebted to the politeness of the Editors of this useful work for the proof sheets in advance of the publication of the excellent and eloquent article commencing on the next page.—We take this occasion to say that the Western Journal deserves a much more generous support from the people of the West than it now receives—though we are happy to learn that its circulation has been very much increased of late. Each number contains a fund of important statistical information, to be found no where else. The *Western Journal* is published by Tarrar & Cobb, in this city, at \$3 per annum. Every person interested in the great public improvements in the West, should be a reader of this publication.

MR. FRANCIS QUINNETT'S FRUIT FARM, two miles south east of the Court House, consists of twenty acres well set in apple, peach, pear, and plum trees. Notwithstanding it is but about six years since the first improvement was made on the land, the industrious proprietor has this year raised several thousand bushels of superior peaches, which have sold at good prices in this market. His teams for several weeks past have made eight loads a day, of this article alone, and he thinks his crop of apples will be nearly or quite as large as of peaches.

In the cultivation of his orchard Mr. Q. has found it essential to till the ground every season. Whenever he has attempted to sod under any of his trees, their stunted growth as compared with others, has led him to abandon the plan at once and apply the hoe and the plow.

Another peculiarity about this farm—developing a circumstance not greatly to the credit of nurserymen is, that although this orchard was set with budded fruit, purporting to be of the best qualities, yet the only good fruit to be found in it is from trees that have been budded a second time by Mr. Q., after the tree had come to bearing and its fruit had been tested and found worthless. In this way he has treated nearly all his trees, and now has an orchard, which for thriftiness and the quality of its fruit, will compare with any in the Mississippi Valley.

FRUIT.—For a month past we have been feasting on the choice luxuries which Pomo

na has so bountifully poured out upon us.—Never before have we seen such profusion of plums, peaches, apples, pears and nectarines, and where all have been so good, it would be hard to say whose orchards have produced the best. Our cotemporaries have exhausted their superlatives in praising the various parcels sent them by considerate fruit growers, and we have ourselves attended many a family meeting over baskets of choice specimens. We have a promise from Hon. Thomas Allen that he will furnish us in season for our next issue a communication in relation to the fruit crop of 1853, and from his ability to do justice to the subject, we promise our readers an article of no ordinary interest.

One of our esteemed correspondents wishes to know if he has conformed to our rules for correspondents—if he has he will keep up a correspondence with the Farmer for the time to come. We beg him to write 'right on' without thinking about rules. His communications will always be acceptable.

St. Clair Co., Ill. Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the citizens of this county was held on Monday August 7. for the purpose of forming a society for the improvement of agriculture, to act as a branch of the State Society.

On motion of Gov. Reynolds, Joseph Griffin, Esq., was called to the chair and N. Niles appointed secretary. Gov. Reynolds explained the objects of the meeting and advocated the cause of improved cultivation in a very able and interesting speech.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Niles and Abbott, the editor of the *Valley Farmer*, published in St. Louis, the meeting resolved to organize a society. A committee composed of fifteen persons was appointed to draft a constitution. This committee after a short retirement reported a constitution and code of bye-laws which will be published hereafter. The meeting then elected the following gentleman as officers, namely:—President, Joseph Griffin, Recording Secretary, Anton Schott, Corresponding Secretary, N. Niles; Vice Presidents, one from each Justices precinct. Jacob Knoebel, Belleville; Cornelius Glass, Centreville; Peter Bowler, Ridge Prairie; Ausby Fike, Mascoutah; Thornton Peoples, Lebanon; Robt Higgins, Richland; Ed. McCatren, Fayetteville; Lambert Boneau, Illinoisstown; Balsew Werner, Caseyville; Daniel Moore, Athens.

Adjourned to meet again at a regular meeting provided for by the constitution.

JOSEPH GRIFFIN, *Pres.*

N. NILES, *Sec'y.*

From the Western Journal for August.

Agricultural Education.

In no other view does man approach so nearly the similitude of Deity as when regarded in the light of a being capable of enlarging the sphere, and multiplying the means of his own happiness. When contemplated in this light, his stature assumes dimensions proportioned to the grandeur of the objects for which he was created, and he stands forth endowed with faculties and clothed with powers approximating infinitude. He cannot create the elements of matter, nor alter the laws which regulate the Universe, but he may change the normal relations of the elements constituting the globe which he inhabits, and by combinations originating in his own mind evoke new forms, and create agents correspondent to his wants, and compel them to do his bidding. He may arouse the constituent elements of the vegetable kingdom from their repose in the earth, and liberate those which have been confined in the solid rock since the dawn of creation, and bringing them forth into the light and genial warmth of day, nurture them into life and fruitfulness. He may cause many blades of grass to grow where nature produced but one, and clothe the barren places of the earth with waving corn, fruitful trees, and the generous vine. By skill in culture he may impart new properties to noxious plants, changing their acrid qualities to delicious flavors, and their poisons to wholesome nutriment.

By the intelligent and active exercise of these powers he enlarges the volume of human subsistence, and ameliorates and improves the mental and moral condition of the race, while he multiplies their numbers.

The work of producing these sublime results so suggestive of creative power has been confined chiefly to the tillers of the soil, and upon their intelligence and industry the numbers and condition of the human family mainly depend. This is a grave, a fearful responsibility imposed upon the agriculturist, there is but encouragement in the reflection that his rewards are fully equivalent to the duties required at his hands. Just conceptions of the nature and extent of man's powers, and of the laws which govern the operations of nature, constitute a perennial source of human enjoyment; and the agriculturist in his vocation occupies the most favorable of all positions for observing the influence, which mind is capable of exerting over matter. Here it is his privilege to labor and study in open view of the ever changing relations and aspects and physical objects, and note with precision the results produced by his own agency.

Transmutation is an established order of nature, the process by which organic forms and

substances are produced and quickened into life; and the art of agriculture consists chiefly in modifying this natural process.

Behold: the earth is one common repository of organic remains,—animal and vegetable—the debris of extinct generations. Can these bones live? It is the office of the agriculturist to collect these scattered remains, and by certain combinations vitalize and restore them to life, giving them forms more beautiful, and qualities more excellent than those which they possessed in their former state of vital existence. Note the process. Mineral substances being combined with organic remains in due proportions, he pulverizes the mass, making pervious to light and genial heat, to moisture and atmospheric air, bringing these various ingredients and agents into friendly union, that each may act its appropriate part in the great work about to be performed. Thus prepared, seed containing the vital principle of plants are buried beneath the surface. anon, the process of transmutation begins. By the combined agency of heat and moisture the solid food provided by the parent plant to nourish and sustain its infant offspring is softened and dissolved; the dormant principle of life now awakes, and eager to return to the living world, the diverse elements of the dead mass rush to embrace the quickened germ, and yield themselves as food to the tender plant. Its roots go forth to feed in the pasture prepared by the husbandman: the stem rises above the surface, unfolds its leaves, absorbs the light of day, and breathes the vital air. The plant grows apace; attains pubescence; and moved by the procreant principle reveals its dual nature, male and female. The season of love ensues: the nuptial feast approaches. And now, decked with flowers bright and pure as thoughts of heaven, nature celebrates the hymenial rites, and rejoices in their consummation. Fruit succeeds; the parent transmits the vital principle to its offspring; and having performed its mission, dissolves into earth and air; again to take its place amongst the dead, and again to return to life, obedient to the call of man.

This series of transmutations is no poet's dream, no creation of the fancy to amuse the vacant mind, or empty show to attract the idler's gaze. It is the unfinished work of creation confided to the charge of man, when God rested from his labors, and said: 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.'

Contemplate the results. Corn, and wine, and oil, to strengthen and make glad the heart of man, and cause his face to shine; materials to clothe and adorn his person; and fruits and spices to gratify his senses. fill his stores to repletion, demanding a multiplication of the race to enjoy the bounties of the season.

Another series of transmutations succeeds. The nutritious substances and fruits produced by agriculture constitute the subsistence of a race higher in the scale of intelligence and moral virtue, than the wandering tribes who rely upon nature alone to supply their wants. Hence the earth is replenished with a new order of beings, and as their numbers increase, the nomadic tribes perish at their approach; their hunting grounds change to fruitful fields; and where unassisted nature sustained but one savage, an hundred of the civilized race rejoice in a comfortable subsistence drawn from agriculture and kindred arts.

Thus, as inorganic matter when brought in contact with the vital principle of plants, is transformed into fibre, foliage, flowers and fruit, so these when brought into certain relations with the vital principle of man, are changed to blood, bones and muscles. To trace out this second series of transmutations would be but a recital of the first. The ingenious plowman will perceive the analogies without the repetition; and while he contemplates the sublime economy of nature and himself—the agent and apparent object of her chief operations—he will feel exalted by his vocation and experience a sense of dignity arising from his elevated position in the scale of created beings. These views of the transmutations of matter will lead him to trace the analogies and relations between the physical and moral world; whence he will perceive, that like plants, the moral nature of man requires cultivation to meliorate and improve its normal state, and that its progressive developments depend upon intellectual improvement and the progress of knowledge in whatsoever tends to augment the means of human subsistence.

Reverting to the history of the race he will comprehend the reason why the social principle has been so long subjected to the selfish; why the chief aim of mankind, individually and collectively, has been to appropriate to themselves not only the natural products and possessions of the earth, but also the fruits produced by the labor of other hands than their own. Here he sees men transformed to demons, rebelling against the primal injunction, and warring against each other for the spontaneous productions of nature. Pending their fiendish struggles, a few families driven into peninsulas and islands, and confined to those localities by their enemies, are compelled to resort to agriculture for subsistence; the arts of civilization spring up as a natural consequence; the moral and social principles begin to be developed, and growing in strength civilization enlarges its borders, gaining a foothold upon the adjacent continent. But being compelled to guard the fruits of their toil against the ravages of barbarians, the art

of war becomes a necessary concomitant to the arts of peace. While small in numbers compared to their enemies, it was natural that the agriculturist should feel grateful to those who bravely and successfully defend his home: the soldier was hailed as the savior of the commonwealth, and war regarded more honorable than labor. Hence antagonistic interests and social distinctions were established, and in time the tillers of the soil became the bondmen of those who defended it against foreign aggression. Laboring in a vocation thus degraded in the estimation of mankind, and struggling against an armed adversary who subsisted on the fruits of their toil, many ages elapsed before agriculture acquired sufficient strength to control the policy of nations, or to make its votaries respectable even in their own estimation.

Looking to the future, the hopes of the enlightened philanthropist are based chiefly upon the advancement of agriculture. Judging from the improvements made in his own day, his imagination assigns no limits to the productions of the earth, none to the number of its inhabitants. Tracing the successive developments of physical science he sees man engaged in the pursuit of higher objects than the subjugation of nations by war, and cherishing nobler aspirations than a desire to live without labor. He justly concludes that, as men advance in the knowledge of agriculture, the burthens of labor will be lightened until the pursuit will be regarded merely in the light of a science involving no more labor than will afford agreeable exercise to its votaries.

Grant the attainment of these views, and the moral and social condition of the human family will have undergone a change as complete as the transmutations of matter. For whilst the process which increases the products of the soil, improves the qualities of its fruits, it also removes many causes of disease; and hence the enjoyments of life will be heightened, the period of individual usefulness prolonged, the occasion of grief and vexation become less frequent, and the temper of the mind being improved, social like individual enjoyments will become more pleasing and permanent.

The causes of war having ceased, commerce, the offspring and agent of agriculture, will distribute its products throughout the earth, and the inhabitants of every clime feasting at one common board shall proclaim their grateful thanks to one common parent.

But what shall be said in answer to the doctrines of the political economists who live in terror of famine arising from increase of numbers? It is a humiliating truth that all ages have furnished instances of human suffering from this cause, and more humiliating still that they should occur in our own day;

but there is reason to fear that such instances will continue to occur until a more enlightened order of teachers shall rise up to instruct the tillers of the soil. In the mean time, however, let man study the laws of nature, labor diligently, and act justly, and then they may safely rely upon the wisdom and benevolence of Deity to avert the horrors of pestilence and famine.

The command, to be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, was given to Noah and his sons, with a blessing, and without limitation; and did man conform to the laws of the Creator in other respects, obedience to this injunction could never be attended by evil consequences to the race. Man blunders in his designs, but nature never. By investigating her laws, and conforming to her dictates, his desires and conduct are brought into harmony with her operations; and were it possible by the aid of science to reach the utmost limit of the earth's capacity to yield subsistence, the physical, intellectual and social character of man would doubtless conform to the condition of the earth; and the danger from famine still be as remote, as when the progenitors of the race occupied the garden of Eden.

All the discoveries and improvements of the age combined, are as dust in the balance when compared to the improvements required, and attainable in agriculture. Railroads and steamships facilitate commercial and social intercourse, exchange the products of distant lands, and extend the sympathies of the human family; and improvements in machinery greatly multiply the means of human comfort without increasing the burthens of labor.— These improvements all tend to augment the numbers of the race, and to enlarge the area of civilization; but without improvement in the science of agriculture their benefits must be transient. The increasing demand upon the natural fertility of the earth will hasten the exhaustion of the soil, and the improvements from which so much is expected by the friends of human progress will disappoint the hopes of the philanthropist, unless sustained by a corresponding advancement in the science of agriculture.

A subject so deeply involving the destiny of the human family, claims their highest consideration, and invokes the countenance and substantial patronage of all civilized governments. The tillers of the soil need no bounties, no peculiar privileges: they only need instruction in the elementary principles of their vocation—to have their minds directed to the investigation of appropriate subjects, and their taste for the beautiful in nature cultivated and improved.

The physician, the lawyer, and the divine, all receive instruction at institutions founded

for the benefit of their respective professions; but there are no institutions, we believe, in our country where a thorough agricultural education can be obtained. The farmer is left to grope his way in the dark, and not one in a thousand possesses knowledge respecting the constituents and peculiar combinations of his soil sufficient to enable him to select the right kind of fertilizers, and apply them in proper quantities. Hence his experiments, if not total failures, are unprofitable, and becoming discouraged he proclaims scientific farming a fallacy, and settles down upon the old system of exhausting his land, and purchasing more when its cultivation ceases to be profitable.— It requires no prophet to predict the destiny of a country whose inhabitants cultivate the soil upon this principle: its population and wealth soon reach their maximum, and then unless it possess other important resources, both must decline.

This subject has been so frequently discussed in the 'Western Journal,' and presented in so many views, that we cannot pursue it further without danger of reiterating what has already been published. We shall, therefore, proceed to suggest the object aimed at in the present paper: *Agricultural Education.*

A knowledge of geology, chemistry, meteorology and the physiology of plants may be regarded as essential to every individual who undertakes the management of a farm. And we insist that it is the duty of every State to give substantial and efficient encouragement to the study of these departments of science. The elementary principles relating to agriculture, if judiciously arranged, might be introduced into common schools with great benefit to those who have not the means of obtaining a more thorough course of instruction. But the first step towards the introduction of a system of agricultural education is the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, where no other branches of learning should be taught than such as relate to the cultivation of the soil. A farm must necessarily be connected with the institution, for the soil, the plants and the atmosphere are the subjects to be observed and operated upon. It is only by experiments made upon these that the benefits of the science can be properly illustrated.— Besides the more solid benefits to be derived from such an institution, it would raise agriculture to the rank of the learned professions, and give it a dignity in the estimation of common minds, which it has not possessed since the more palmy days of Rome.

We bring this subject to the notice of our readers at the present time, with the hope that the Missouri State Agricultural Society and the County Agricultural Societies will, at their annual meetings shortly to be held, take the matter under consideration, and make public

their views touching the policy of establishing an agricultural college, in Missouri, to be erected and endowed by the State.

We may be allowed to observe, in connection with this subject, that a strong disposition has been manifested in and out of Congress within the last two years, to make liberal donations of the public domain, especially to the old States, for purposes of education; and we respectfully suggest the propriety of urging upon Congress the just claims of Missouri to a liberal grant of lands, to aid in establishing an agricultural college in this State.

The State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Boonville, early in October, will attract the intelligent farmers from every part of the State, and afford a favorable opportunity of obtaining the sense of our citizens upon this important subject.

We rejoice in the spirit of improvement recently manifested by the farmers of Missouri, and appreciate the benefits which may be derived from agricultural societies and exhibitions. They may do much to advance the art, but little to improve the science of agriculture—this must be taught as other branches of learning before the most important of all industrial pursuits can be placed on a solid foundation. Entertaining these views, we are impelled by a sense of duty as public journalists, to urge upon the agricultural associations of Missouri the propriety of memorializing Congress for a grant of land in aid of an Agricultural College in our State. If this should be denied, then let them be prepared to bring the subject before the next General Assembly of the State, supported by an expression of public sentiment, that will insure success.

ILLINOIS FRUIT.—We have been shown some elegant specimens of fruit from the orchard of Dr. Hull, in Madison county, Ills., among which was a peach—Crawford's Early—which weighed ten ounces, and measured ten inches round; some mammoth apples, name not known; green gage and Egg Plums, and Nectarines, very fine looking, and tasting as well as nectarines can taste. Mr. Spalding, who brought them in, remarked, the best Alton fruit had not come to St. Louis yet. Well, fetch it on; we have patronized our friends up there enough in the fruit line, to be entitled to a taste of the best.

THE NECTARINE.—At length, after years of trial, our orchardists have raised a crop of nectarines and the result is—that several of them have cut down their trees, and all have pronounced them altogether inferior to the

peach. It is, however, a great favorite with the curculio, but we hardly think that many fruit growers will continue to cultivate it on that account.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

THE ONLY safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, Swellings and Bronchite or Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Weakness of the Muscles, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Contracted Muscles or Ligaments, Ear-Ache, or Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, fresh Cuts, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, or any Inflammation or Pain, no difference how severe or how long the disease may have existed. MCLEAN'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT is a certain remedy.

It possesses curative powers superior to all other remedies being so chemically combined as to retain in its combination all the virtues of its several ingredients as to enable it to penetrate the minutest vessels of the body, disseminating its healing influence, removing the CAUSE of the disease, and imparting life, health, strength and vivacity to the whole system.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of despondency and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT Will remove pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify and heal the foulest ulcers in an incredible short time.

Read the following certificates, which are incontrovertible proof of the WONDERFUL efficacy of this great remedy.

Mr. J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

I have been severely afflicted for six months with Chronic Rheumatism. I lost the use of my limbs entirely, the flesh on my arms was apparently dried up—my arms, when knocked together, would rattle like dried sticks. No language can describe how I suffered in this helpless condition. "Death" would have been preferable to the excruciating pains which I had to endure, until I could obtain a supply of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The first application relieved me, and two small bottles has cured me. It has also been used by several of my neighbors for external diseases, with the same success.

MRS. MELINDA ELLIS.

P. S.—I live two doors from the corner of Morgan and Thirteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Twenty years ago I got my feet and hands frozen, from which I suffered severely every winter. I applied various remedies, but they gave me no relief. I procured one bottle of McLean's celebrated Volcanic Oil Liniment, and applied it according to directions. It has cured me permanently.

I earnestly advise every person afflicted with sores or pains to use McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. I believe it to be the best remedy now before the public.

W. T. DUVAL.

Firm of Davall & Campbell, Merchants.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1853.

We have in our possession hundreds of such certificates, which we could publish, but we deem it unnecessary, as the use of one twenty-five cent bottle will be sufficient to convince even the most incredulous of its mighty power in curing every external disease.

FOR HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

McLean's Celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Spavin, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Splints, Unnatural Lumps, Nodes or Swellings. It will never fail to cure Bit Head, Poll Evil, Flatula, Old Running Sores, or Swells, if properly applied. For Sprain Bruises, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Chafes, Saddle or Collar Galls, Cuts, Sores, or Wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed and a cure is certain in every instance.

Directions accompanying each bottle in English and German.

This Liniment is now put up in Twenty-Five Cent, Fifty Cent, and One Dollar Bottles. The fifty cent size contains three times the quantity of the twenty-five cent size, and so on in proportion to their cost.

For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, Sole Proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Sowing Garden Seeds in Autumn.

The practice of sowing the seeds of hardy vegetables for early spring use, at such a time of year, that they shall make considerable growth before winter, has been practiced with great success by some gardeners, particularly from lettuce, early cabbage, early onions, spinach, &c. Much of the success of some of those vegetables consists in getting a sufficiently good and vigorous growth before winter. But it often happens that the soil is suffering from the severe autumn drouths at the best time for sowing. J. Towers, a skillful English gardener, pursues the following method, which, if found useful in that humid climate, would doubtless be of much greater advantage under our parching suns. He first thoroughly soaks with a fine rose watering pot the entire space to be seeded; this is done at sun-set, and the surface covered with mats all night, and until late the next afternoon, when the watering and covering is again repeated, and so on for three successive days. By this time the soil is brought to a fine, friable, quite moist condition, when the drills are drawn, a watering given along each, the seed then sown and covered with the screened earth. Every good seed will grow without failure, and with no appearance of the unevenness so common with dry weather sowing. Superficial watering, as is commonly practiced at this season, is perfectly futile, and soaking the seed merely will be of little use. A *very weak* solution of guano, or of super-phosphate of lime, may be used for moistening the drills.

SIMPLE STUMP MACHINE.—A simple contrivance for removing stumps is described in a late number of the Michigan Farmer, and which was informed had taken out a hundred and forty stumps in half a day.

The contrivance is simply this:—A stiff, massive lever about twenty feet long, is placed with its thick or stronger end at the side of the stump; a chain several feet long, with links made of inch, or inch and a quarter iron, and with a long ring at one end, is then attached to the end of the pole by means of the ring, and the rest of the chain passes round the stump, and is hooked into a root or in the body. A yoke of oxen now attached to the other or smaller end of the lever, exerts an enormous power, and unless the stump is quite large will quick twist it out.

SOAP SUDS FOR WATERING PLANTS.—Nothing can be better for summer watering of plants and vines, than the suds of the weekly wash, and no one who desires a good garden will suffer it to be wasted. For cabbages, cucumbers, beets, and the like, it seems especially adapted, and one of the most thrifty grape vines we ever saw, was watered with soap suds

almost daily in dry weather. A large supply is not needed at once, but frequent waterings promote rapid and vigorous vegetation.

MANURE FOR AUTUMN ROSES.—Mr. RIVERS a famous Ros Culturist, applies a mixture of wood ashes and guano, in the proportion of half a peck of guano to a bushel of ashes to his late roses, with most excellent effect.—About two quarts of the mixture is applied to each shrub or tree, in a circle eighteen inches in diameter around the stem, where it is suffered to remain undisturbed until autumn.—It should be applied early in June and covered with a thin grass mulch, and the effect will be that it will retain the dew and showers, and keep the tree in constant and vigorous growth, which is very necessary to the production of a good crop of flowers in the fall.

Horses on Railroads.

The demand for western horses in the East, and the great facilities now afforded for transporting them by Railroad, induces us to give in the *Intelligencer*, at least weekly, the state of the Eastern Market for these animals.

The railroads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in connexion with those of Pennsylvania and New York, are now carrying a number of horses (especially the more costly ones) to the Eastern Markets. Although it costs but little less at present rates, to get them to market by railroad than by foot, yet there is a great deal of time saved, and the animals arrive in excellent condition, and consequently bring better prices. A lot of 22 were recently transported by Railroad from Wayne Co., Ohio, to New York at a cost of \$15 per head. It took eight days stopping to rest and feed. The cars are expressly fitted up to carry them. Horses can now be transported from Alton to New York by Railroad with the exception of sixty miles, or they may be sent by a continuous railroad from Terra Haute to New York.—

This is another evidence of the advantages of Railroads.—*St. Louis Int.*

GOOD MANNERS.—It is a vulgar notion that politeness is only required toward superiors. But the truth is, that every man ought to regard his fellow-man, or friend, as his superior, and treat him accordingly. Such feelings the real gentleman always has.

‘Let each esteem others better than himself,’ says an Apostle. This is the very soul of good manners.

He who promises rashly, will break his promise with the same ease that he made it. You will be always reckoned by the world nearly the same character of those whose company you keep.

SAVING SEED FROM GARDEN VEGETABLES. The first vegetable peas or snap beans that appear, save for seed; the first stalk of okra that shows a pod, let it all go to seed; the first cucumber, squash or melon save for seed. In this way, we may succeed in getting much earlier vegetables than by following the usual method of taking the refuse of all our garden crops for seed. Save the earliest and best of everything for seed. Our egg plants might be brought into bearing much sooner, if we could save the first for seed. Who can stand it, with all the the long year's dearth of delicious morsels, to save the first roasting ear of tomato, that may appear for seed, and yet it would bring forward the whole crop two or three weeks earlier, it must be done. Let it be a settled maxim of the gardener—the first and best of everything for seed. *Soil of the South.*

A SAGACIOUS HORSE.—We have often heard cat and dog stories, and now have a good one about a horse. We cannot vouch for its truth, but we give it as we find it upon the authority of the New Haven Republican.

'Two carriages, one double and the other single were near being destroyed with their passengers yesterday afternoon on the New York Railroad. The drivers did not see the passing train until it was close upon them. The double carriage however got over the track. The single horse had almost his forefoot upon the rail. He reared upon his hind legs and stood thus like a statue till the train passed by! It came so near him that it struck the projecting shafts and broke them, but did no other injury. We understood our informant a respectable gentleman to say that he witnessed all this.'

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—The wheat harvest commenced in Northern Indiana, last week, and the fields are filled with cradlers and binders. The South Bend Register says that the crop will be a magnificent one, exceeding any ever before gathered in that county. The corn crop is coming on finely, but the oats are very light, and horses look sorrowful as they pass the sparsely filled out fields. We saw a gentleman yesterday, from La Porte, who says that the splendid farms of that town and country never looked better. The fields of wheat stretching for miles, as far as the eye can reach, and ready for the harvest, present a scene of great beauty and almost magnificence. How strange and magnificent it must seem to an Eastern farmer to read about farms of three and six thousand acres. One farmer, of La Porte, has nine hundred acres in corn, and has cut a fleece worth \$5000. This is the Prairie style of farming. [Chicago Tribune.]

WHY LABORERS DO NOT GET AHEAD.—Nothing can be truer than Mrs. Swisshelm's assertion in the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, that it is extravagance and improvidence, and nothing else, which keep the laboring classes in the power of capital. 'The way to become independent,' continues Mrs. Swisshelm, is 'for every man to live on half his wages or less, if possible, until he buys and pays for an acre of ground fences it, builds on it a house large and close enough to shelter himself and family from a winter storm. This is his fort. Then let him take all the time he now spends in taverns and other lounging places, to lay in stores of ammunition and provisions, in the shape of useful knowledge gleaned from books and papers, and grapevines, trees, potatoes and cabbages growing in his enclosure. If he plant every foot of it with something pleasing to the eye and good for food, no tyrannical employer can starve him into any

degrading submission.' Mrs. Swisshelm's article on this subject ought to be posted up on the walls of every workshop in the country.

The wife of Geo. W. Miller, formerly of Cooper Co., now of Buchanan county, gave birth to three children, two girls and one boy on the 4th of July, weighing seven pounds, each, the mother and children all doing well. What a celebration this family will have on this ever memorable day. Buchanan county against the world for domestic manufactures! Who can beat it! For the above information we are indebted to Lyman Hyde.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—Returns from fifty-seven counties in Kentucky show that there has been an increase of 123,000 hogs, over the same period last year. If all the western States have similar statistics, we may anticipate a more liberal supply of pork than has been afforded for the past year or two.

WORTH KNOWING.—Some of the papers have had a paragraph recommending the use of *wheat flour* in the case of scalds or burns. A gentleman at Dayton says that he tested it to his satisfaction. He says:

'While at the supper table, a little child which was seated in its mother's lap, suddenly grasped hold of a cup of hot tea, severely scalding its left hand and arm. I immediately brought a pan of flour, and plunged the arm into it, covering entirely the part scalded with the flour. The effect was truly remarkable—the pain was gone in an instant. I then bandaged the arm loosely, applying plenty of flour next to the skin, and on the following morning there was not the least sign that the arm had been scalded—neither did the child suffer the least pain after the application of the flour.'

Reader, do you bear these little facts in mind, if a similar occasion offers.

REMARKS.—We have ourselves experienced the soothing effects of wheat flour years ago. A watery rash broke out under the arm, the effect of heat and sweat in the field, and having nothing else at hand, we rubbed on some dry flour. It alleviated the pain at once, and as we think was the cause of its healing as it did speedily. We can readily perceive after this personal trial of its virtues, that the above statement of the Dayton gentleman is not an exaggeration.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SOME MULE.—Thomas B Nesbit Esq, of this county, has a mule two years old, which measures 5 feet 10 inches around the girth, 7 feet around the kidneys, 1 foot 8 inches around the arm, and is 5 feet 9 inches in height, unshod. He weighs 1,150 pounds. If the stock raisers of Boone and Monroe can beat this, just 'pitch in,' and take the horns. We won't give up the ship as long as there's a shot in the locker.

This mule was sold to Mr A. J. Moore, of this town, for \$200.—*Fulton Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS MARKET,

August 28, 1853.

Our market is generally dull. On account of the epidemic in New Orleans and discouraging advices in relation to business there, all demand for shipment has ceased, and what is going forward is mostly on owners account.

Flour.—The present unsettled condition of the market, quotations are almost nominal—say for superfine \$4 12½ 4 25; fancy and country extra \$4 25 4 50, and city extra at \$5 5 50 per bbl.

WHEAT—Prime and choice white 85a87½c; prime and choice red at 80a83c; fair and good at 75a78c.

CORN—43 and 46 cents per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—Common to good from \$5 to 5 50; and prime stock at 25 to 30c per 100 lbs. higher. Sheep, good lots range from \$2 to \$2 50; prime at 12½ and 25c per head, higher. Lambs sell at 2½ and 2 25 per head. One or two round lost sheep and lambs were taken by shippers at \$2 and 2 25 per head round. Hogs are in fair supply; small stock sell at \$1 a 4 25 and heavy from \$4 75 to 5 per 100 lbs. The only sales are to butchers.

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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds, GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS. No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs, ST. LOUIS, MO.

At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Lucist, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Onions, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

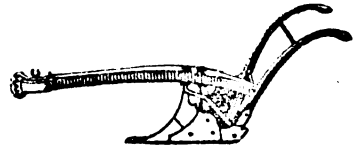
A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Bills and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, cross Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, ICE Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes) Stoves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Blinding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lilies and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patents of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal parlor, box, air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes Phoenix Plows, a superior article; tet sizes Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS, including prairie, to cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; PERSBURGH and other plows; iron sars; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions, on hand and made to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.



J. H. LIGHTNER,

No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust,) Dealer in STOVES.

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Buceye, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS.

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moline PRAIRIE BREAKERS.

apr 52

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS,
NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY E. MARTIN. CHAS. W. IRWIN.

DRY GOODS.

At Nos. 212 & 214, Broadway and 187 and 199, Fourth street.

My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings, four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell at actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Also endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods.

Lawns 6 1/2 cents per yard; Fast colored Ginghams 12 1/2c; Mousline d' Laine 12 1/2c; Madder Prints 6 1/4 to 10c; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7 1/2c; Brown Shirting 5c; Bleached do 6 1/4 to 10c; Irish Linnen 25c; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

Motto—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Wm. A. NELSON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St. between Main & Levee,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENT FOR

Wheeling Paper Mills,
Steubenville Mo.,
New York Type Foundry,
Cincinnati do do,
Columbian Printing Press
Manufactory,
N. Y. & Boston do. do,
Lightbody's Printer's Ink,
Wheeling Glass works,

Pittsburg Flint Glass Works,
Do. Green DO,
Do. Window DO,
"Krozer's" Wooden Ware
Manufactory,
St. Louis Wash-board Factory,
Brighton Bucket & Tub Factory.

Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Fire Proof Safe
Manufactory.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices,
we CAN and WILL sell lower than any other house in
the West. at.

THRASHING MACHINES AND

HORSE POWERS.—We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.

Shanghai Fowls.

Orders for Shanghai's, Dorkings and other choice varieties, addressed to Chalmers, at Wm. M. Plant's, 12 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., will be promptly filled at moderate prices. Sept. 1.

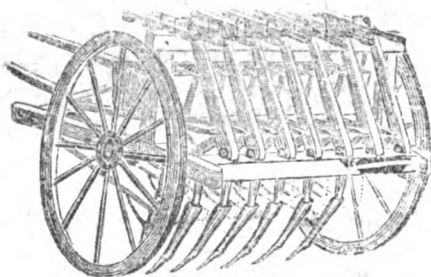


SUFFOLK
AND
ESSEX



PIGS, PURE BREED, For sale by
EBBEN WIGHT,
DEDHAM, MASS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT



Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans, Peas, Rata Bagas, Turnips, &c.

This Machine operates well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without sowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, in labor it will with ease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat, Oats, Barley and other small grains; and with one man and horse, it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Rata Bagas, &c.

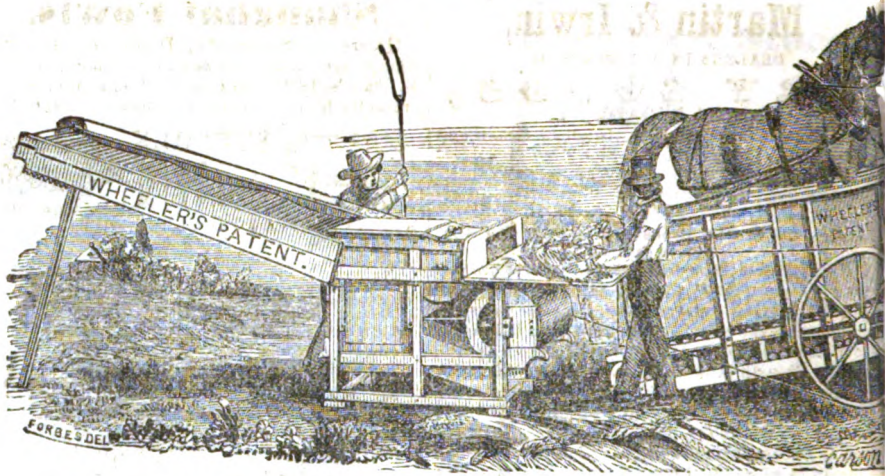
It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent, more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows, the roots of the young plant are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain moultering the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stalk is strong and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this Machine as it completes it at once.

This machine has been very much improved the present season, and is offered to the farmers of the west, who will find it equal to the best grain drill in use. The price is \$80 on purchasing the machine or \$5 payable six months thereafter.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above machine in St. Louis will keep a supply on hand during the season, and all persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call on him and examine for themselves. E. ABBOTT.

At Valley Farmer office, Old Post Office Buildings, Chesnut street between 3d and 4th.



NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,
 ALBANY N. Y.
 BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

**WHEELER'S
 Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.**

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farming, Planting, and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago,) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

**WHEELER'S
 Patent Combined Winnowing & Thresher**

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day. We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use, showing the estimation in which they are

held, promising that these two are about an average of over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq. Dated Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.
MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnowing far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 90 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and necks, and make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh, on an average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed three 6,000 and 7,000 bushels all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse powers are 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I see had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORRHUP, Esq., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gents:—I have tried your Winnowing to my satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soft Wheat, and it worked to a charm, cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm on Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well on Ruckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and sowing Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machine. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORRHUP.

**WHEELER'S
 Overshot Thresher and Separator.**

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public. Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Small Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of machinery used in Farming, and is capable, by changing its

ses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Our Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in connection with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20, in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

We also manufacture and furnish to order—Single Horse Power and Churning Machine
Lawrence's Saw Mill;
Wheeler's Clover Huller;
Wheeler's Feed Cutter.

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyn streets, near the steamboat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's prices, adding cost of transportation. EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Agent.

At Valley Farmer Office, Old Postoffice Buildings, Chestnut-st., between Third and Fourth.
HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Agents, Belleville, Ill.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing. Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL D PAGE, ISAAC L GARRISON, DAVID W DIXON, ASA WILGUS, SAMUEL RUSSELL, JOHN WHITEHILL, THERON BARNUM, J C HAVENS,

WYLLYS KING.

ISAAC L GARRISON, President.
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ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

GREAT SPECULATION !

2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY!!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the St. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about

Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of

every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible point for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior so, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Leffingwell & Elliot, Dolman & Obeart, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct

A. S. MITCHELL.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 88, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS, BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Sociables, Ottomans, Easy Elizabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/ Marble and Mahogany tops, Etcetera, Teapoy Tables, &c

—ALSO— BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fancy Work

Finished to order in any required style.

St. Louis, March, 1853.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochon China, Chittagong, Black Spanish, Gunderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded, Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berk-hire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid.

Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio. P. MELENDY.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



**MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.**

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is a remedy of great efficacy in all cases of uterine diseases. It will alleviate the worst forms and will radically cure 18 out of every 20 cases. Its action is necessarily slow as the disease has generally been gaining ground for some years before it becomes sufficiently serious to demand attention. From 3 to six bottles and as many months time will effect a cure if possible, but permanent cannot be expected sooner, except in very recent or mild cases, when one or two bottles will suffice.

This remedy was discovered and brought to its present state of perfection by Dr. Theodore Pomeroy of Utica, who prepares it only for the Graefenberg Company of New York. Dr. Pomeroy is well known in the State of N. Y. as an old, skillful and very experienced practitioner in all diseases of women and children and his name, which appears on every bottle in connection with the seal of the Graefenberg Company, is sufficient guarantee of its worth.

The great worth and rapidly increasing popularity of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon induced the preparation of a spurious article which has been palmed upon the community in bottles closely resembling the genuine, though care has been taken to evade the penalty of counterfeiting by using a name, similar at first glance but different in reality.

For the purpose of bringing this counterfeit article into general use the proprietors have sold it at a lower rate than the genuine and have, moreover, boldly published certificates given for the genuine article two years before their own preparation was offered for sale. These original certificates are in the possession of Dr. Pomeroy and a glance at the original pamphlets accomplishing Marshall's Catholicon will satisfy every one who will compare the two of the dishonest and unwarrantable assumption of them by those who have striven to palm off a worthless compound upon those who require medical aid.

Such facts require no comment and need only to

be placed before the public to insure a proper appreciation of the genuine article.

General Agent, E. K. Woodward corner of 4th and Chesnut Sts., St. Louis Mo.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

- Comprising the following:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, | price 25 cts. per box. |
| Green Mountain Ointment, | " 25 " " |
| Sarsaparilla Compound, | " \$100 " Bottle. |
| Children's Panacea | " 50 " " " |
| Eye Lotion | " 25 " " " |
| Fever and Ague Pills | " 100 " " box. |
| Health bitters | " 25 " " bottle |
| Consumptive's Balm | " 300 " " " |
| Libby's Pile Ointment | " 100 " " " |
| Marshall's Uterine Catholicon | " 300 " " " |

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PAGE'S PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW-MILL AND HORSE POWER—The most useful and necessary machine in operation—is simple in construction and easily kept in order, and can be moved or wrenched as readily as a threshing machine, and put in operation at a small expense. It will saw from one to two thousand feet of lumber a day, with one team of six horses, as an average business, and in a better style than any other mill now in use. It is equally well adapted to steam, water or horse power.

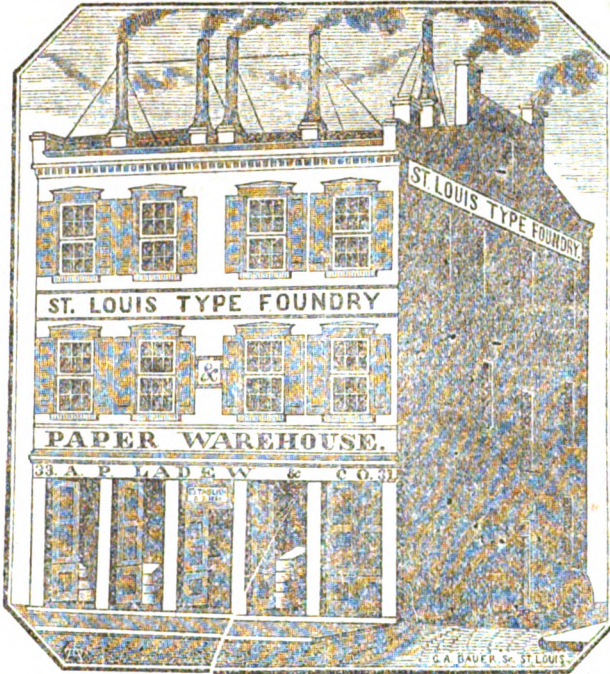
The undersigned agents for the patents, would announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish mills, with or without horse power, of superior quality and workmanship, with the right to use the same, upon the most favorable terms, at their manufactory, No. 202 Second-st., St. Louis, Mo. We also have the right for the manufacture of

CHILD'S PATENT DOUBLE SAW-MILLS.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, and any information in regard to mills cheerfully given.

Persons ordering mills will please mention the State and County in which they wish to use them.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.



ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW,

THOS. F. PURCELL.

A. P. LADEW & CO.,

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS*, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE

of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCHTYPE*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER*; also, *CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS*; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

VALLEY FARMER.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, OCT, 1853.

No. 10.

ANDRÉ LEROY, NURSERYMAN,

ANGIERS, FRANCE.

Honorary and Corresponding Member, &c., of all the principal Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has just published his catalogue for 1853, which is the most complete one ever made. All the prices and required information for the importation of all kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Stocks, Roses, &c., &c., will be found in said catalogue, which can be had free of charge on application to the undersigned, who will receive and forward all orders and attend to receiving and forwarding of the trees ordered, on their arrival here. It is useless to add that Mr. LEROY possesses the largest NURSERY on the Continent. His experience in putting up orders for America and the superior and reliable quality of all his trees is too well established, to require any further notice. Orders should in all cases be sent to the undersigned in the fall with information when the trees are to arrive here, and how they are to be forwarded.

E. BOSSANGE,
138, Pearl street, New York.



SUFFOLK AND ESSEX

PIGS, PURE BREED, For sale by
EBEN WIGHT,
DEDHAM, Mass.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853!



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

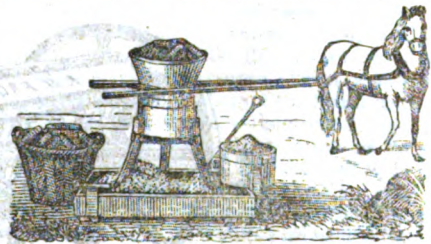
The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

MARTHA JEWETT WM. C. JEWETT, Commander,
Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.
J. M. CLENDENNIN H. W. SMITH, Commander,
Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.
KATE SWINNEY A. C. GODDEN, Commander,
Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.

LITTLE GIANT,



Is the Name given to a highly Improved PORTABLE MILL,

Represented in the cut above—adapted to the various Grinding purposes of a farm, which is found to be indispensable to the thrifty and economical farmer in the preparation of feed in the improved modes of feeding stock. This Mill is peculiarly adapted to grinding Corn and cob together—to shelling corn and grinding meal from corn and other grains, &c., &c.

This form of mill is so simple that a small boy can adjust and use it with ease and certainty, either for shelling corn or for grinding coarse or fine, and is by far the most tidy, convenient and portable article of the kind ever invented—weighing about 340 pounds—worked with one or two horses with equal advantage according to power applied.

The farmer can put one up and have it in operation in twenty minutes, and that without the use of tools, excepting gimblet and screw driver for fastening the feet to a floor or platform. They are offered for sale at the low price of \$46, by Scott, Naylor & Co., 2d street, St. Louis, with the express guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded on return of the article if it does not fully suit, provided it be within 60 days and not wantonly or carelessly broken. St. Louis, Sept. 1853.



I. D. CUSTER,
194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS
made and repaired.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES
repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired in all styles and other sold at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail. Oct. 31

DR. McKELLOPS,
SURGEON DENTIST

Fourth street, (opposite the Court House.)

J. Walker

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED 1845, BY WM. M. PLANT.

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

No. 12 North Main Street,

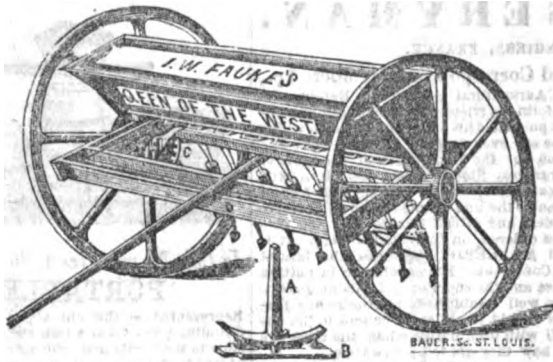
(Between Market & Chesnut sts.)

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. M. PLANT, *St. Louis.*

MILES G. MOIES, *Northampton, Mass.*

FAUKE'S QUEEN OF THE WEST DRILL AND BROADCAST SEED SOWER



The quantity of seed per acre is regulated by the motion given by a lever at the point C, which moves the convex anchor A, that plays in the concave shoe B, which are placed inside of the main chest, one to each fluke, thereby causing an even distribution of the seed.

The flukes are so constructed that they can be raised separately, or all at once, as circumstances may require, and the sowing stopped immediately.

The front chest D, is used for sowing timothy, clover, &c., broadcast, the quantity of seed per acre being regulated by a false bottom, composed of sheet iron pierced with small holes.

PRICES.

Queen of the West,	-	-	-	-	\$85.00
Smith's,	-	-	-	-	85.00
Pierson's,	-	-	-	-	100.00

We would call the attention of the public to our spacious Warehouse, where we keep, at all times, the largest and best selected assortment of Farming Tools, Machines and Seeds to be found in the West.

We flatter ourselves that with an *eight year's* experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles better adapted to his wants than any other house, and at prices that cannot fail to suit. Our SEED DEPARTMENT is conducted by experienced assistants, and we feel confident that purchasers will find all articles to prove satisfactory.

N. B.—We publish yearly, at great expense, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of most of our TOOLS and SEEDS, which we furnish gratis to applicants, at both our Warehouses, and by mail to post-paid applicants, with a three-cent P. O. stamp enclosed, with which to pay postage on the same.

☞ ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. ☜

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Iron Dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones with frames and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rides, Hay Forks, and Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses, Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowels, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE HOUSE

☞ No. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET. ☜

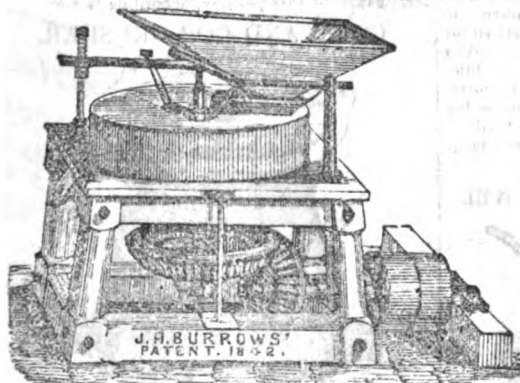


EMERY & COMPANY'S
 NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM
CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER
THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.

We have been agents for the above justly celebrated Machines, over three years, and can safely say they are the best R. R. Power now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving THRESHERS, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS, PUMPS, FERRY BOATS, PILE DRIVERS, GRIST and CIDER MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, &c. They will admit of four variations in speed, without any change in elevation of Power, and the speed of the Horses is always the same. This is one of its principal features, which no other power possesses. The Two Horse Power, Thresher and Separator is capable, with four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of Wheat or Rye, and double that quantity of Oats per day. Price, complete, \$190 00. For further information see our Descriptive Catalogue, which we furnish gratis to applicants. We are also agents for the following Powers:

EMERY'S COMMON, OR WHEELER RACK AND PINION R. R. POWER.
 Do. Improved Patent Do. Do. Do.
 Lewis' 2 and 4 Horse Lever Power and Tumbling Shaft Thresher.
 Pitts' 4 and 8 Do. and Thresher with Cleaner.

J. H. BURROWS'
PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL.



These Mills are composed of best quality French Burr Blocks, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, to give Strength and weight to the Stone, which is indispensable in Small Mills, where the stone is run with great speed, and becomes dangerous if not strongly made. They can be run with Steam, Horse or Water Power, and do not require a Millwright to set them up, as they are already trimmed to run.

By the steady application of EMERY'S Two Horse Power, the 24 inch Geared Mill (\$150) run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels of good meal per hour, and will grind Wheat as well as Corn. The 30 inch Mill, if Put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

We have been agents for these superior Mills the past year, and all have been sold

with a warrant to perform as above, and not one has failed to give the very best of satisfaction. We offer them to the public with a full guarantee that they are superior both in point of work and workmanship, to any other Portable Grist Mill now in use. Descriptive circular furnished gratis to applicants.

PRICES:

20 inch Stone with Pully	\$115 00	with gear	\$125 00
24 do do	135 00	do	150 00
30 do do	175 00	do	200 00

The 30 inch, with Gear, is admirably adapted to use with Saw Mills. Bolting Cloth and Belt furnished with Mills when desired, at No. 12 North Main street St. Louis Mo., by

Wm. M. PLANT & Co.

GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN STREET,

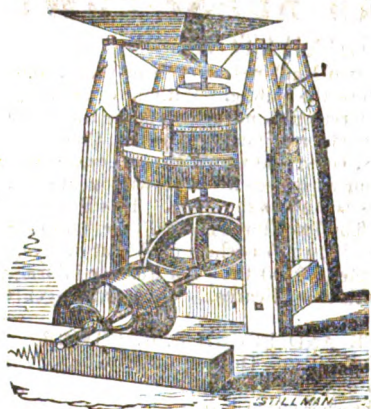
(Bet. Market and Chesnut sts.)

ALFRED LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements and Machines, and
GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.

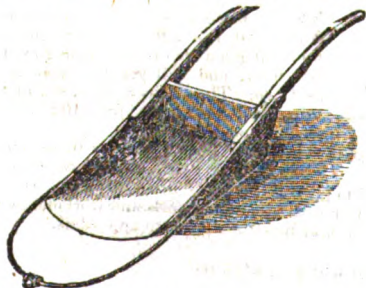
PORTABLE MILL.



The above cut represents a double geared 'Queen of the South' Corn Mill, manufactured by Isaac Straub & Co., Cincinnati, O., for which we are the only agent in this city.

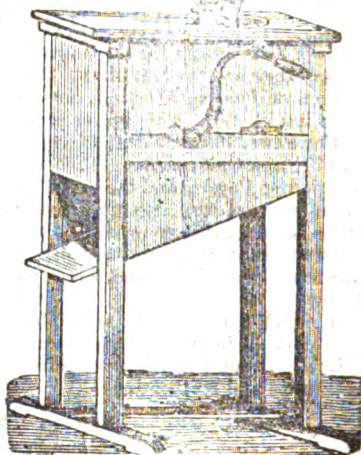
These Mills are manufactured single and double geared, (with the best quality of French Burrs,) to grind Corn and Wheat, or stock feeds; calculated for Steam, Water or Horse Power. They have taken the first premiums in numerous State Fairs in Ohio, and are warranted to be superior to any other portable mill hitherto offered in the west. We invite the attention of the public to these mills, and ask for them a fair trial. We will furnish the manufacturer's pamphlet gratis to applicants.

IRON DIRT SCRAPER, OR OX-SHOVEL.



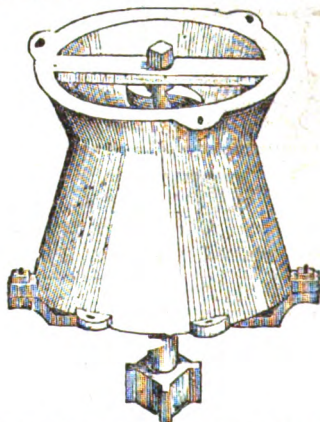
This is an important improvement upon the old fashioned wooden scraper, and is useful for road making, digging cellars, &c.

CORN SHELLER.



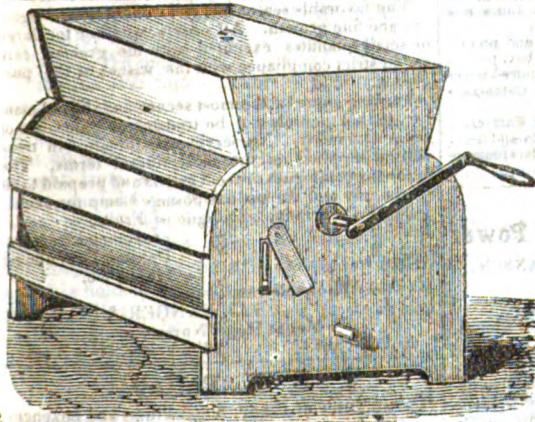
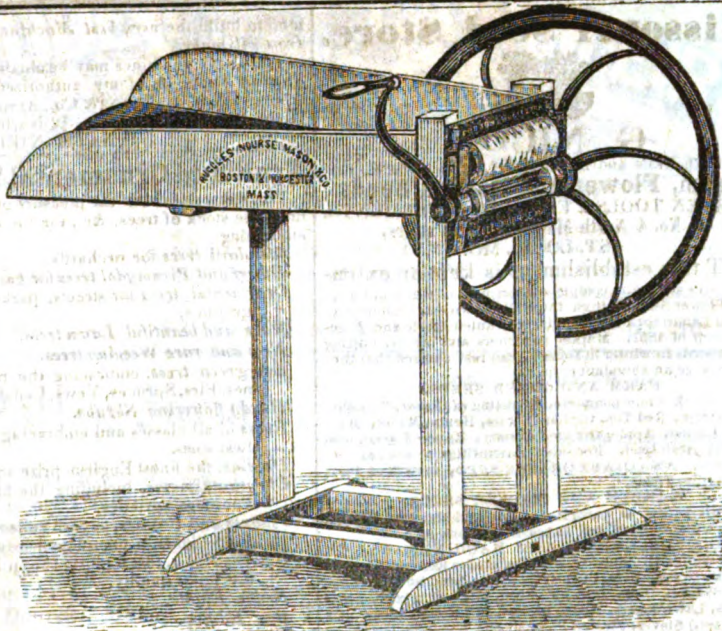
Of various kinds and sizes; some to used with power. These Shellers will shell, readily, from from 125 to 500 bushels of ears per day, according to size.

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This cut represents an improved Corn and Cob Crusher; it is also suitable for all kinds of grain, Oil Cake, Barks, Roots and Herbs; Charcoal, for rectifying, &c. It will crush from 12 to 15 bushels of Corn and Cob per hour with two horse power.

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN-STALK CUTTERS.
All sizes and various kinds, constantly on hand.



IRON SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER,
(When open.)

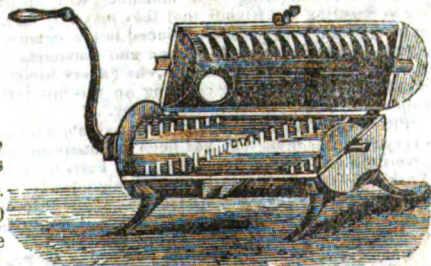
This is a valuable labor-saving machine, which, being constructed entirely of iron is durable, and can be kept sweet and clean. One man can cut easily, and will, from 80 to 100 pounds of meat per hour with. We also keep on hand the stuffers.

THERMOMETER CHURNS.

This excellent invention is too well known to need further description here.

We have only to say to farmers and others, try it, and depend upon it, you will be only too glad you bought it.

We keep them holding from 2½ to 30 gallons.



REMEMBER THE

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN ST., (bet. Market & Chesnut sts.)

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds,
GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AT this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Locust, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Oubious, &c., all fresh seeds. For sale in quantities to suit at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Bids and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundreds, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Ropes, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogues in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also, will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.

PITT'S

Patent Separator and Horse Power

MANUFACTURED BY NATHANIEL HANSON.

Alton, Illinois

The subscriber is happy to inform his old friends, and all who may be in want of a SUPERIOR MACHINE FOR THRESHING AND CLEANING GRAIN at one operation, that he is prepared to furnish machines to order. Having been engaged during the last thirteen years in manufacturing these machines, will justify me in assuring my friends that they may rely on as good a machine as can be produced in the country. As he erected last season a large and commodious shop, for the exclusive purpose, he flatters himself that he has facilities for carrying on this business, superior to any in the western country.

Pitts Patent Separator has proved itself superior to every other machine that has been invented—as the premiums awarded to it at the State Fairs in New York and Ohio for the last ten years abundantly testify—invariably taking the first premiums! Other testimonials from almost every State from Maine to California can be produced in its favor.

I shall also manufacture Pitts Patent Double Pinion Power, as well as the old Single Pinion Power so favorably known through Illinois, as the Alton Power.

In conclusion the public may rest assured that I in

tend to build the very best Machine that wood and Iron will make.

The above machines may be obtained either at my Shop in Alton, or of my authorized Agents in St. Louis.—WM. M. PLANT & Co., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 12 North Main Street.
NATHANIEL HANSON.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing an immense stock of trees, &c., for the autumn trade—embracing

Standard trees for orchards.

Dwarf and Pyramidal trees for gardens.

Ornamental trees for streets, parks, and pleasure grounds.

Rare and beautiful Laven trees.

New and rare Weeping trees.

Evergreen trees, embracing the rarest species of

Pines, Firs, Spruces, Yews, Cedars, Junipers, &c.

Hardy flowering Shrubs.

Roses of all classes and embracing the newest and best sorts.

Dahlias, the finest English prize sorts.

Chrysanthemums, including the finest of the new Pauper varieties.

Phloxes and Peonies, superb collections.

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Bulbous Roots, just imported from Holland and of the finest quality.

Hedge Plants.

Box Edging.

Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c.

The favorable season has given every thing a vigorous and fine growth. All orders whether for large or small quantities executed with the greatest care and in strict compliance with the wishes of the purchaser.

Packing done in the most secure and skillful manner, so that parcels can be transmitted thousands of miles with safety. Nurserymen and dealers in trees will be supplied on the most liberal terms. The following catalogues are sent gratis and prepaid mail who apply and enclose one postage stamp for each:

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| No. 1 | Descriptive catalogue of Fruits, | |
| 2 | " " " ornamental trees &c. | |
| 3 | " " " Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, &c. | |

4 Wholesale catalogue.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Mount Hope Nurseries,

Sept. 1st 1853.

Rochester, New York.

S. H. Bailey,

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AT the above place, can be found a large assortment of everything in the line, suitable for country dealers, for whom it is expressly made.

This establishment is doing a large business, which is constantly increasing, a fact which sufficiently attests the quality and reputation of the articles manufactured, and purchasers are assured that no pains will be spared to give them continual satisfaction.
may 22



J. H. LIGHTNER,

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Dealer in STOVES.

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Bucayo, Premium and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS.

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Valley PRAIRIE BREAKERS.
apr 52

VALLEY FARMER.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 1863.

No. 10.

The Valley Farmer.

TALL CORN.—Mr. Jacob Hackett, of Danville, has left at our office two stalks of corn, of the eight rowed kind—one of which, planted on the 19th of May, measures ten feet; the other, planted on the 6th of June, measures ten feet and one inch! This is hard to beat.—*Advocate, Danville, Maine.*

‘Ten feet and one inch’—and call that tall corn. Why, neighbor, come out to the Rock river valley and we’ll show you what tall corn really is. We don’t begin to count the inches ‘till it runs over fourteen feet.—*Dixon (Ill.) Telegraph.*

Tall corn! The Wabash Valley is great on corn. Mr. J. L. Sloan the other day brought from his field for exhibition a few stalks, each 14 1-2 feet long. This was tho’t to be pretty big; but directly a man came along who had seen plenty this year 16 1-2 feet, and another proposed to fetch corn stalks from his field measuring 18 feet. Just think of it—18 feet corn, and ladders for husking.—*Covington (Ind.) Friend.*

Talking of tall corn it takes the Mississippi Valley to beat the universe. We saw some specimens at the door of our neighbor of the Intelligencer, that measured *nineteen feet high* and twelve feet to the ears. Think of that, ye braggers over pigmy specimens. This corn was raised near Collinsville, Ills., by Mr. Harlow.

A GENTLEMAN IN NEW HAVEN, says the Union, has caught in his garden, since the 10th day of June, with twenty-four wide-mouth bottles partly filled with molasses and vinegar, *three bushels of bugs, flies and millers, &c.*—The bottles were hung upon his garden fence. During the first seven days, the amount of flies, &c. caught, was forty two solid quarts.

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AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Missouri, at Boonville, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6.
Illinois, at Springfield Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14,
Kentucky, at Lexington September 13, 14, 15, 16.
Indiana, at Lafayette Oct. 11, 12, 13
New Hampshire, at Manchester Oct. 5, 6, 7.
Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Wisconsin, at Watertown Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7
Maryland, Oct. 23, 26, 27, 28.
Virginia, at Richmond Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Northern Fruit Growers Association, at Chicago Ill. Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
South Western Agricultural and Mechanical, at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Boone county Mo. at Columbia, Sept. 28, 29, 30
Franklin county Mo. at Union Oct. 28 and 29
Monroe Co. Mo. at Paris Sept. 15, 16.
Jackson Co. Mo. at Independence Sept 15, 16.
Moran county Ill. at Jacksonville, Sept. 29 and 30
Bourban county Ky. at Paris Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Calloway Co. Fair at Fulton, Mo. 2, 3
Johnson Co. Iowa, at Iowa City, 6, 12
Dubuque county, Iowa, at Dubuque, Sept. 8 and 9.

Editorial Correspondence.*Steamer Kate Kearney,*

Sep. 10, 1853.

Night before last we left St. Louis about dark, and after calling at several sand bars along the bottom of the river, we are now making fair headway towards Boonville. We see but little to interest travellers on the lower Missouri, except the preparations making to connect the Pacific Railroad along its banks from South Point to Jefferson City. This road passes beneath the bluffs, in most places, in view of the river. To our notion the grade is entirely too low, not above high water mark, but we suppose the engineers know better about it than we do—if they don't they don't know much about it. We have found, among our passengers, several intelligent gentlemen, chiefly merchants, returning home from making their purchases of goods. Some of them have been on to New York and Philadelphia though I doubt not they are satisfied they could have done as well or better to have bought in St. Louis. We find that the *Valley Farmer* is now pretty well known to most of the people with whom we conversed, either by representation or from having read it, and it is a matter of encouragement to us that all speak of it as a paper which well answers the purposes for which it is published. One gentleman, a lawyer, told us that he did not take it himself but that his partner did, and he read it with great pleasure. When he remonstrated with his partner, as he told us he did one day, because he paid for several more papers than the other, the partner replied, 'Well, what of that? don't I take the *Valley Farmer*, which is worth all the rest?' We mention these things, not in boasting, but because such evidences of approval are cheering and encouraging to us, and out of the abundance of the heart the mouth will speak.'

Boonville, Sep. 12.

Arriving at this place late on Saturday night, we left the steamboat to tarry with our friends here over the Sabbath. We

regretted a little leaving the *Kate*, where Capt. Godding had made us so comfortable that we felt perfectly at home. For a comfortable quiet steamer, commend us to the *Kate Swinney*. Yesterday we listened to a very able discourse in the Presbyterian church, delivered by its Pastor. Whether the occasion was an unusual one we did not learn, but the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. This morning, in company with our friend, E. W. Brown, Esq., we took a ride to the ground set apart for the First Fair of the Missouri State Agricultural Society. On the way we called at the house of Mr. H. Myers, who treated us to a basket of Catawbas, from his vineyard of two acres or more, in which he has several thousand thrifty vines. Mr. Myers told us that his vines did exceedingly well this year until the fruit was nearly ripe, when it commenced falling off, but he would nevertheless have a fair crop.

The 'Fair ground' contains about 17 acres of land, in a nearly regular parallelogram, reaching from the river to the road running east from Boonville. It is about half a mile from town, and as well adapted for a fair ground as any lot we ever saw. It is undulating—rising very abruptly some 30 or 40 feet from the river, where we find a small level some 300 or 400 feet wide. On this plain will be constructed the exhibition ring and the speaker's stand. Encircling these in a crescent form is another hill, gently rising some 60 or 80 feet to the summit of the grounds. On the side of this hill will be placed seats for the accommodation of the company, arranged so that several thousand people will be able comfortably to listen to the speaker. On the summit is a convenient brick house, procured with the grounds, which will be used for the convenience of the officers of the Society and the comfort of the lady visitors. Here also will be constructed the machine shop, and also halls for the florist and vegetable exhibitors, domestic manufactures, poultry houses, &c. From the summit the grounds fall off very gently towards the south, to a little creek perhaps half way to

the southern line, from where it rises again to the road. Throughout the grounds are scattered large and small oaks, affording shades, and adding very much to the beauty of the field. The whole is enclosed with a close and substantial board fence, and the buildings being constructed are of a durable and substantial character. Taken altogether the arrangement is every way worthy of the State and the men who are charged with the management of the affairs of the Society.

After dinner, and some time spent in conversation with a number of intelligent farmers who happened to be in town, we rode with the ladies of our company, down the steepest hill in the State, perhaps, that ever had a carriage road up or down it, to see the vineyard of our good friend and old subscriber, Wm. Hass. Night was so near at hand that we could only hastily pass through a small portion of his eight or ten acres of Catawbas and Isabellas, fill our hands, pockets and handkerchiefs with the luscious fruit, take a hasty glance at his thrifty apple trees, and hasten up the hill again into town, to take passage on the Sonora, whose whistle we soon heard in the distance.

'THE FARM AND SHOP' is the title of a semi-monthly agricultural miscellany, published at Indianapolis, Ind., edited by O. F. Mabem, assisted by J. B. Dillon. From the single number which we have seen, we place it among the best journals of the kind, and give it a hearty welcome into the ranks. Each number contains sixteen double octavo pages. Price one dollar per annum.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thus writes about California farming and prices :

Twenty-five dollars per hundred pounds has just been offered for 1,000 head of beef cattle, to be delivered at Benicia in lots, at stated intervals between now and the first of January. The party asks \$30, and expect to get it. Potatoes have advanced to 15 cents per lb. by the quantity. Onions are selling at 45 and 50 cents per lb. What would your farmers say to getting three hundred dollars cash, for five ordinary sized gunny bags of onions? Our farmers are now busy in cutting and curing their grass, the crop of which is very abundant.

The grain harvest will commence in about a fortnight, and continue for nearly three months. Wheat, barley and oats promise an abundant crop.

CHICKENS AND CURCULIO.—Mr. R. P. Eldridge gives to the *Michigan Farmer*, some account of his success in arresting the ravages of the Curculio, by allowing his chickens to run among his trees. He says: 'For several years I could not raise any plums; the curculio was master of the premises, and I yielded for a time. But like all other tyrants he was not satisfied with his lawful dominion, he reigned triumphant over my plum trees: he extended his dominion over my choice cherries; I bore that with some grumbling, it is true. He next tried my favorite peaches. I cannot say I manifested a great deal of patience when I found him revelling on the bright side of my peaches, but what to do I did not know. My fruit yard was connected with my house, and the shade of my trees was very healthful for my family and children, and I could not afford the loss of my trees, nor the loss of my yard, which must follow if I turned my hogs into it. I therefore gave up plums, cherries and peaches. But the rascal was not satisfied. He attacked my apples, and for three years I had no fruit of any kind. Then I resolved to make war upon the insatiable destroyer. Three years ago, I requested my wife (who keeps a fine lot of poultry,) to let every hen set as early as she would. This she did, and by the time the plums were in blossom, she had fifty chickens as large as robins under the trees. The coop mostly under the plum trees, and in a short time we had over a hundred. We routed the enemy the first year. We have had our soldiers ready every spring since, and as a reward for our labor, we enjoy full yields of plums, cherries, peaches, and apples. This year my peach and plum trees require a good deal of care in propping to keep them from breaking.

CULTIVATION changes the tough covering of the almond into the soft and melting flesh of the peach; it converts the sour sloe into the delicious plum; and the austere crab of our woods into the golden pippin. 'Like the wonders of fairy-land,' says Mr. Wright, 'cultivation has caused the acid and disagreeable weed to spring up into a delicious vegetable. The celery of which we are all so fond, was a species of wild parsley; and the common colewort, by culture, continued through many ages, appears under the more useful form of cabbage, savoy and cauliflower

We cut the above paragraph from an exchange paper. By the same reasoning we should say that cultivation changes hairy skin and long fingers of the ape into the soft covering and graceful appen-

dages of the Anglo Saxon, and the rude and savage Hottentot into the polite and fashionable Frenchman. By the way, what a fate was that of poor old father Adam! Living on 'tough almonds,' 'sour sloes,' 'austere crabs,' 'wild parsley' and 'common colewort.' However, this mode of reasoning disposes of one question which has been long mooted. It could not have been an *apple* with which the evil one tempted our first mother, because they had no apples in those days—only 'austere crabs,' 'sour sloes' and 'tough almonds.'

Seriously we have no patience with such kind of talk. No cultivation can make any fruit or vegetable, or man any better than its original construction. We think we claim full enough for cultivation when we assign to it an important agency in bringing back to its original value those fruits and vegetables, which, by the neglect and wickedness of man, have deteriorated and become changed from useful and nutritious articles of food into comparative worthlessness.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF A SUPERIOR LOT OF LONG WOOL SHEEP.—Chas. McCormick, Esq., has just returned from Virginia, with sixteen head of *Cotswold Sheep*—all of a superior breed. The buck is one of the most handsome animals we have ever seen, bred by Col. Ware, of Clarks county, Va., who gave the following history of him in his bill of sale to Mr. McCormack:

'The buck sold by me to Mr. Chas. McCormack, of Missouri, was one year old last spring, sired by my imported prize buck, from an imported prize ewe—winners of the high prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and of the State Society of Maryland, and is thorough bred, of the *imported Cotswold breed*.'

Mr. McCormick merits the thanks of our agricultural community for his frequent importation of good stock into this section. He is an excellent judge of stock and has secured the best varieties of this breed of sheep the country affords. He sold one of the sheep since his arrival for \$100. He will exhibit them at the State Fair. They arrived in better condition than could reasonably be expected. He lost one on the railway near Wheeling.—*Boonville Observer*.

SOWING OATS.—We think—we are convinced—from all the information we can gather on the subject, from the best and most experienced practical farmers, that early sown oats always promise the surest crop—a heavier grain—and if a peck more of seed be sown to the acre than is usually sown in late crops, a more productive yield. We venture to say that the experience of nine observing farmers in every ten, will confirm these important facts.—*Gen. Tr.*

For the Valley Farmer.

Rainy Days.

Rainy days will come whether we are ready for them or not. And since we cannot have them come just at the particular time that suits our convenience best, let us make the most of them.

On a well regulated farm there are no idle days—idle times should never come. A rainy day has just as many hours and minutes as a fair one; and we can do just as much work. To be sure, we cannot plow, sow or reap, or do any out-door labor, but then, if, as we should, have good shelters, (a work shop made for the purpose is better,) we may do a great many jobs. I will name a few, but the good sense of farmers will suggest a great many others.

A farmer should have fifteen or twenty dollars worth of tools, such as a set of planes, one or two hand-saws, a set of augers, from 2 qrs. up to 8 qrs., a drawing knife, chisel, a hand axe, &c., also a good lot of well seasoned white oak and hickory timbers. The timbers should be got out in July or August. Then with a work shop to work in, he is prepared to stock plows or repair them—to make gates, draw-bars, hoe and axe handles—to repair his wagon beds, bolsters, hounds, &c. To make ox-yokes and bows—to make or mend his sled—to make boxes to hold his grain—to clean and grease his boots, shoes, wagon and carriage harness—to sharpen all his tools ready for use. He might have his negroes tying up brooms, or making baskets or trays, or cleaning out the stable and chinking the cracks.

He might spend part of such days reading some good agricultural journal or in writing something plain and practical for publication. He should examine his accounts and see that all are posted up right, and see how his merchant's and blacksmith's accounts are getting. This will admonish him to pause awhile before making a useless expenditure.

Were we engaged as above, on rainy days, in doing *little jobs*, instead of visiting the haunts of vice and dissipation, or sleeping or gossiping, if at home, things would probably go much better with us.

SOL. D. CARUTHERS.

Kinhead, Mo.

For the Valley Farmer.

The Fruits of 1853,

IN THE VICINITY OF ST. LOUIS.

I fear it was a thoughtless promise I made you, to give you some observations on the fruits of 1853, in this vicinity. I had forgotten for the moment, in the excitement of 'hats full and caps full,' and baskets and wagons full, too, that midst my duties to the Pacific Railroad, my orchard, like some other of my tender cares, had been comparatively neglected. I will, nevertheless, seize a few moments and attempt the thing you have posted me for.

Truly, we are enjoying a season of abundance in most of the fruits of the earth, as well as very general prosperity in all departments of business.

A fine, 'growing,' though cool spring, after a mild winter, was succeeded by a summer through which rain and sunshine have been quite equally distributed. A season of remarkable salubrity for the human family, it has been marked also as one unusually favorable to the vegetable creation. We feared at one time that for the mildness of the winter, Jack Frost would linger in the lap of Spring for his requital, and that insect life would be nourished for his assistance. But we have been agreeably disappointed. We had no late frosts, as we too often have, and as for the more noxious of the insects, we have been uncommonly free from them. The *curculio*, that provoking and pestiferous little Turk, that for the last ten years has destroyed all our smooth skinned fruit, either did not get his army wholly out of winter quarters, or if he did, the main body devoted themselves to other provinces, which evidently have not fallen so easily before their crescent sign. And, therefore, the apricot, the nectarine and the plum, have had some chance to display to us their characteristics. The *bees*, too, those excellent coadjutors of the orchardist have had a busy season, made large stores, and have been, until the warm days of September came, comparatively free from the vile moth. If there has been any fault of the season, it is, that it has rather too much favored the

growth of wood, causing, perhaps, a premature dropping of some fruits, and affecting somewhat unfavorably the flavor. But the general crop of branches, leaves and fruit has been immense.

The STRAWBERRY crop, to begin with, was a fair one, but I think it would have been the better for a blanket of snow the winter long. In the absence of snow, a spread of tan bark is a very good protection, as well as a clean rest for the berries, and a suppressor of weeds. There are a good many new varieties of strawberry, some of which look finely and promise well. I will not venture to recommend any of them as yet, though I do not doubt that some of them will become standards. For family uses, I have been quite well satisfied so far, with *Hovey's Seedling*, and have found the *Iowa* very productive. Some of my neighbors think better of *Burr's New Pine*. *Keen's Seedling*, so called, is moderately productive. *Eberlein's Seedling* never came up to the boasts of its originators. It is a good flavored and high colored berry but small. I saw several new kinds at the Horticultural Exhibition in New York, and among them was a large and handsome, *white* strawberry called *Bicton Pine*, which is worthy of trial.

As to RASPBERRIES, nothing is easier than to have every year a sufficiency.—The *Red Antwerp* and the *Fastolf*, will not stand here without protection in the winter. A row across my garden protected by a close board fence on the west, consisting of common red, black, and the yellow Antwerp, supply every year, without fail, all my family wants. In the spring they are cleaned out of the dead wood, manure forked in, and the young stalks topped down to about four feet, and the crop supplies not only my house, but a numerous family of cat-birds, orioles and thrushes.

The APRICOT tree flourishes well here always, and though it blooms early, sometimes by the first of March, its fruit becomes too large to be destroyed by the frost which often nips the peaches in May. The tree grows thriftily, and the bark and

leaves always look bright and healthy.— The fruit, however, seldom gets to be the size of a cherry before it receives the mark of the crescent, which is as fatal to it as ever the cross of Jibenainosay was to an Indian. The fruit soon decays and falls. This year, with few exceptions, the crop escaped. They ripened, the *Moorpark* and the *'Peach Apricot* about the last of June, and they were large, beautiful, luscious and sweet. This is the first time, and the trees are about ten years old, I have had a crop. They prove themselves a denomination of fruit that is fit to be cultivated in any amateur's orchard. But how they can be saved from the sign of the crescent is the problem.

The CHERRY crop was magnificent.— Nothing of the kind that I have ever seen equals the large, clear, wax-like and delicious *Napoleon Bigarreau*. THE *BIARREAU* was next to it. The *American Amber*, the *Black Tartarian*, the *Black Eagle*, the *flesh colored Bigarreau*, the *Elton*, the *Arch Duke*, the *Bowyer's Early*, were all very fine. As for the *Morellos* they were left to ripen and decay, unhonored and unsung. The only difficulty in the growth of the cherry here is that, it grows too exuberantly and too fast.— The bark, generally on the southwest side, is liable to split and the wood to decay. This makes an unsightly appearance, but I have not yet lost a tree by it, and I have some fifteen years old. A protection of the body by boards when young, and possibly a little impoverishment of the soil by sand, or allowing a thick sod of grass to grow around the tree would obviate this difficulty. I have, however, but two or three out of a dozen or more thus affected. But the real difficulty with the cherry crop here is, that it is generally swept by the birds. Last year they did not leave us 'the bite of a cherry.' This year we fought hard, covered some, and obtained a small share. The great thief is the cedar bird, or waxwing. They come in flocks, when cherries are ripening, and suddenly disappear after they are gone. They are quite as fond, however, of mulberries and straw-

berries. They are vigorously assisted by black birds, cat birds and the golden robin. The cat bird is, perhaps, the most hateful, because it comes early and stays late, and is omniverous in fruit. The earliest cherry ripened about the third of June. This was the *flesh colored Bigarreau*, or *B. Couleur de Chair*.

The EARLY APPLES in my orchard are *Early Harvest*, the *Red Margaret* the *Tart Bough*, the *Red Astracan*, the large *Yellow Bough*, sweet, and the *Lippencott*, or *Summer Rose*. The first two are generally esteemed the best. They are good bearers, and are of very good flavor, besides being a very marketable commodity. The *Bough* is a very large and splendid sweet apple but unproductive. The *Red Astracan* is a Swedish apple, grows large, is handsome, but is no sooner mellow than mealy. It seems to be a shy bearer. The *Summer Rose* is under medium size, yellowish, striped with red, crisp, and of a pleasant perfume and flavor. The *Golden Sweeting* is very excellent and productive. My *Early Joe* is not yet in bearing. Early apples sell better than full apples.

PEACHES and PLUMS began to ripen together. I have a very good red free stone peach which originated with Mr. Lewis Clark, which I value for its early maturity. It ripens about the last of July. Like nearly all the peach trees this season, it had to be relieved of its fruit or propped to save it from breaking down. I call it *Clark's Early*. Next to it came *Trotter's Early*, generally a very good peach, but this year, like the *Early York*, which succeeded it, quite insipid. In a year of abundance, however, our taste grows fastidious, and we are almost ready to reject what in ordinary seasons we regard as very good. Then came the *Crawford's Early Melocoton*, a fine early yellow peach, excellent for market, but this year not to be compared with the *Late Admirable* which followed it. This last is a great favorite with me. My friend, the late Judge W. C. Carr, esteemed it, as he ate it in my orchard, the best he had ever seen. It is a large, round, fine looking, luscious and high flavored peach.

I am not yet fully satisfied, however, whether the *Brevoort*, *Pourpree Hative* and the *Grosse Mignonne* are not equal to it. They are certainly most excellent, and, indeed, Brevoort and *Grosse Mignonne* are not easily equalled. *Walter's Early* is large and excellent and *Morris' White*, which ripens 1st of Sept., several weeks earlier here than in the north-eastern states, is first rate. About the same time came in the *Red Rareripe*, a most productive and excellent variety. The *Soulard Cling*, a native here, is very good, handsome and productive and ripens about the 20th of August.

What wondrous life is this I lead,
Ripe apples drop about my head;
The luscious clusters of the vine
Upon my mouth do crush their wine;
The nectarine and curious peach
Into my hand themselves do reach!

But, good gracious! what a difference there is in peaches at \$2 50 the bushel, as they were early in the season, and 25 cts. the bushel, as they were about the 1st of September. Alas, by the time they are down to 25 cts. they pall upon the taste, and they are thrown into the hog-pen, or sent to the distillery to be transformed into villainous brandy. But again the relish revives when the price gets up to \$3 and \$4 the bushel, as it did when the latest sorts came into close the season.

In the midst of the peaches, ripened, for the first time in many years the *Plum* and the *NECTARINE*. The curculio was not able to destroy them all, and hence, no doubt, we shall hear that many remedies have been this year successful. I have seen some good plums, and heard of more this season. My best is the *Washington*. We got a small crop and it was delicious. I cannot say much for *Coe's Golden Drop*, as it ripened with me the last of August. It is large and handsome, but rather coarse. I think it was possibly overgrown, and rotted before it was fully ripe. The two kinds of *Magnum Bonum*, were very large and of splendid appearance. But these large plums are not to be compared in flavor to the *Green Gage*, the *Mirabelle*, &c. I am pretty well convinced, however, that we cannot grow good plums here to any satis-

faction. The curculio will take them 8 years out of 10, and when he don't they will probably rot and fall. I covered a plum tree with a mosquito net, and it did not save the fruit from the usual and general decay. The same remarks apply to the *Nectarine*, and I will add another, that when your nectarines are perfect, although they are very beautiful and have a fine perfume, yet they are not so good to eat as multitudes of peaches. I obtained a small crop this year, for the first time, of the *BOSTON*, and the *PETERBOROUGH*, but they were all disposed to rot, though the curculio had permitted them to attain their growth. 'If your tree bring not forth good fruit,' &c. I have obeyed the injunction, and cut down my nectarines, saving one, and I think I shall execute judgment in like manner upon most of my plums, saving the native *Cherokee*, which always bears, and this year broke down under the weight of its fruit. The *Quetsche* or *Gernan Prune* did well, also, and perhaps is worthy of further trial. This is but a poor substitute, it is true, for the delicious plums which flourish upon the banks of the *Hudson*, but it seems the best we can do in this vicinity according to our present knowledge.

The *PEAR* crop, such as it is, has been a large one. The few trees left by the blight which swept away most of the pear family a few years ago, have recently prospered, and this year were overloaded with fruit. The devastation of the blight, and the tardiness of the bearing properties of the pear, have hitherto somewhat discouraged any extensive planting in this vicinity. There are a few trees, however, which have recovered from the attacks of the blight, and a few which have not as yet been attacked. The tree grows rather luxuriantly here, and for that reason, perhaps, the fruit, though it attains large size, is not so highly flavored as in some other localities. I have in my grounds the *Madaline*, or *Citron des Carmes*, the *Bartlett*, or *Williams' Bon Cretien*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, the *Seckel*, the *White Doyenne*, the *Dix*, the *Dutchess d' Angouleme*, the *Brown Beurre*, the *Winter Nellis*, the *Beurre d' Aremberg*,

and the *Pound*. The last, you know is a very large, coarse, late pear, only fit for preserving, and for that it is excellent. The tree bears abundantly. The *Brown Beur-re* is scarcely worth cultivating. The *Madaleine* is a beautiful and refreshing little early pear, ripe the last of July. The tree is very productive and I value it highly. The *Seckel* is a famous old variety, well known, grows to a good size here, and retains all its melting, buttery, juicy, honey-like qualities. The tree seems rather a shy bearer, but it has resisted the blight. A valuable seedling from it which we call Mitchell's Russet, is grown at Belleville. I had two trees of the *Duchess d' Angouleme*. Both were stricken by the blight. I cut them both down below the blight. One died, and the other, surviving, has given me, this year, a heavy crop. Some of the fruit attained an immense size and a splendid appearance, and they have been good, but not first rate, so far. I have one bearing upon the quince stock, which I think will give better fruit. The *Bartlett* proves itself a noble fruit—large, rich melting and handsome. The tree bears young and yields abundantly. It has never, with me, been attacked by the blight. It ripens about the 1st of September. The crop was too large this year to give us the best qualities of the fruit. The *Nelis* and the *Beurre d' Aremberg* are both delicious winter pears, but have not fruited here yet. Although it is said that,

‘He who plants pears,
Plants for his heirs.’

yet I never get into the enjoyment of this most delicious and fascinating fruit, without feeling like extending my plantation with additional selections from the great variety of really excellent new pears which are now cultivated. I have seen 400 varieties exhibited by one cultivator, (Mr. Manning, of Salem, Mass.) at one time.

In July there was a flattering prospect of a heavy crop of GRAPES. The subsequent attacks of mildew, however, has left but about half a crop. This extended to every variety of cultivated grapes in the open air, the *Catawba*, the *Isabella*, the *Cape*,

the *Ohio*, &c. The *Catawba* is generally considered the best for wine making as well as the table. There is, however, a grape brought here from Germany, called, I think, the *ROLANDER*, which in the opinion of some is superior to the *Catawba*. The grape differs from the *Catawba* only in having more compact bunches, and in containing more saccharine matter. It is nearly the same in size and color. It is perfectly hardy here. It has very little pulp and I think it will prove a very valuable variety.

I imported 25 vines of the *Scuppernon* from Arkansas, but only one lived, and that has not as yet borne fruit.

The *LENOIR* is productive, bunches large and compact, and is a very good table grape free from pulp. It is, in my opinion, much better than the *Ohio* (Longworth's *Segar box*.) and has been this year quite free from rot, while the *Ohio* has rotted badly. I have seen this season a wild grape from the *Meramec* much larger and more productive than the *Ohio*, but not quite so juicy nor so free from pulp.

For cultivation under glass I have found the *MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA*, the *GRIZZLY FRONTIGNAN*, the *WHITE FRONTIGNAN*, the *BLACK HAMBURG*, the *ROYAL MUSCADINE* or *CHASSELAS DE FONTAINEBLEAU*, and the *SYRIAN* quite satisfactory, indeed first rate, when well attended to. The *CHASSELAS NOIR* is also very productive, and a good grape. The *WHITE HAMBURG* will succeed in the open air with protection in the winter, and so will the *WHITE RISSLING*. The *Syrian* is tender, but the clusters of grapes are enormous, such, probably as had to be ‘borne between two men,’ when one of the bunches was cut from a vine in the valley of *Eschol* in Scripture times.

ALEXANDER'S or the *Cape* and the *ISABELLA* are hardy and productive here, and the berries attain good size, and ripen about the middle to the last of September. *Alexander's* is deemed superior to the *Isabella* in all respects.

The *CATAWBA* is considered better than either of the two last named, and is coming into general cultivation as well for wine

as for the table. Very good hook and also champagne are produced from it. The vintage of the Catawba here is during the last half of September. One of our citizens, (Mr. Weisenecker,) informs me that his vines will produce this year about 200 gallons to the acre. At the rate he sells it, \$3 per gallon, this is more remunerative than any other species of agricultural labor. The gravelly hill sides along the Pacific Railroad could be very profitably cultivated in this manner, and I do not doubt but that our country will yet produce wine of as good a quality as was ever grown upon the declivities of Campania Felix.

Though not much of a wine drinker, I happen to have in my house, just now, some of the wine of Ohio, Spain, Portugal, France, Hungary, California and Missouri. Of all these varieties, (perhaps they are not of the first quality,) *the wine of California* is to my taste and to that of all my family, the best. It has the color of Burgundy, but a flavor peculiar to itself, with a slight trace of Madeira. The Hungarian wine and that of Ohio and Missouri are quite similar, the former having the most body.

The LATE PEACHES were unusually fine. I have a large yellow freestone peach, ripe about the 10th September, measuring ten inches, and the tree is just beginning to bear. It is a native of this country, and the originator I am told kept it quite to himself, and sometimes sold his product for ten cents apiece. It has a good flavor, and if it continues as good upon further acquaintance, I think it should be christened the St. Louis until St. Louis produces a better.

The LA GRANGE is a large, white, sweet and delicious freestone peach, ripe about the 12th to the 15th September. It is one of the best late peaches, and well worthy of general cultivation. The *Smock Freestone* quite as late, grows large, looks well, and sells well, but is neither very rich or juicy, or to be compared with the La Grange.

The HEATH is the standard late cling—large, white, fine looking, highly flavored and excellent for preserving. Our Illinois

friends, who produce very fine peaches, got an early start this season, and introduced the Heath into our market early in September and sold them well. I have never seen so large a quantity of splendid Heaths as were brought into this market by Mr. Townsend from near Collinsville, Ills., about the 15th September. In the eastern States the Heath ripens in October. It ripens with me between the middle of September and the first of October. The sample of the peach sold here early in September as the Heath, which I saw, was no more like it than a Romanite is like a Baldwin. There are many seedlings of this variety nearly resembling the original. I have raised a Heath which measured 14 inches in circumference, of which but 5 could be preserved whole in a gallon jar—but this year they are too numerous to go over 10 inches. I have a Seedling Cling ripening about the 15th of September resembling the Washington, but superior to it, I fancy, in size, appearance and flavor.

There are a great variety of *Fall Apples* grown in our neighborhood, and although great numbers of them are not fit to be cultivated, yet there are doubtless many sorts both new and old of good qualities. The general crop is, this year, so large that it is scarcely worth sending to market, and I presume, therefore, that a larger quantity of *Cider* will be made than ever before. This fact will account for the considerable demand for Hicocks' Mill.—Taking all its qualities into consideration, I regard the RAMBO as amongst the first of our fall apples. It is a great bearer, un-failing, and moreover it is a handsome, large and good apple, and keeps well.—The FALL PIPPIN and the WHITE BELLE-FLEUR are excellent apples, but they almost invariably cast their fruit irregularly, and you are liable to miss half your crop while waiting for it to get fully ripe. The COOPER is a new Ohio apple, very popular at home and is certainly a large, fine looking fruit—first rate, I should say, for selling, but second rate for eating. The *Pennsylvania Red Sineak* is very large, but coarse. The *Romanite*, though it sells well, in my opin-

ion, should be rejected and uprooted. The *Gloria Mundi* grows large, but coarse. There are many varieties remaining to be tested here. The highest flavored, and perhaps the most valued late fall apple in my orchard answers to the description in the books of the *Newark Pippin*. But many of the winter apples of the east, transplanted here become fall apples. This is the case with the *Rhode Island Greening*, the *Jonathan*, and I fear, the *Baldwin*, and the *Northern Spy*—though they all may be kept till early winter. The *Baldwin* and the *Jonathan* are very handsome. The *Æsopus Spitzenberg* grows large and fine, but is not so highly flavored as at the east, and will not keep till mid-winter. The *Swaar*, the *Pomme Royal*, and the *Hubbarston non-such* have not been sufficiently tested here. When I mention the *Newtown Pippin* I have included in my list most of the famous standard apples of the day. Were I to part with all my winter apples but one, the one I should keep is the *Yellow Newtown Pippin*. It is in my estimation at the head of all winter apples known to me, and succeeds well in my orchard. It is moderately productive, fruit large and fair, high flavored, cooks well, eats well, sells better than any other, and lasts until June.—*Rawles' Janet* we all know is a very general favorite in the West. Its uniform productiveness and late keeping are its best qualities. It is to be highly commended for general orchard culture. The *Vandervere* is also a very excellent mid-winter dessert fruit, handsome, tender and of agreeable flavor, but only moderately productive. *Pryors' Red* is quite popular, and the *Red Seek-no-further* maintains its identity. The *Sweet Seek-no-further* is small, dry and unworthy general cultivation. The *Wine Apple* is a large, fine looking fruit, productive and of agreeable flavor. It promises well here as a fall fruit. The *Russells*, with me, have proven of little value as yet, and so has the *Yellow Belle-fleur*. The crop of winter apples, this season, is a large one.

There are several seedlings of the cling stone Peach, Apple and Pear, which prom-

ise well, but they have not been, perhaps, sufficiently tried to warrant recommendation as standards. I have no doubt that many new and valuable varieties will originate here in a climate and soil so genial.

The *QUINCE CROP* is splendid. I have never seen Quinces of such size, though I have seen them grown in great perfection at Newport, Rhode Island, near the sea shore. Some of my Quinces this year, measure over a foot in circumference.

I have now gone over a general list of such fruits of this year, as have come under my observation. There are multitudes of sorts grown here which I have not alluded to, and many of them, doubtless, are first rate.

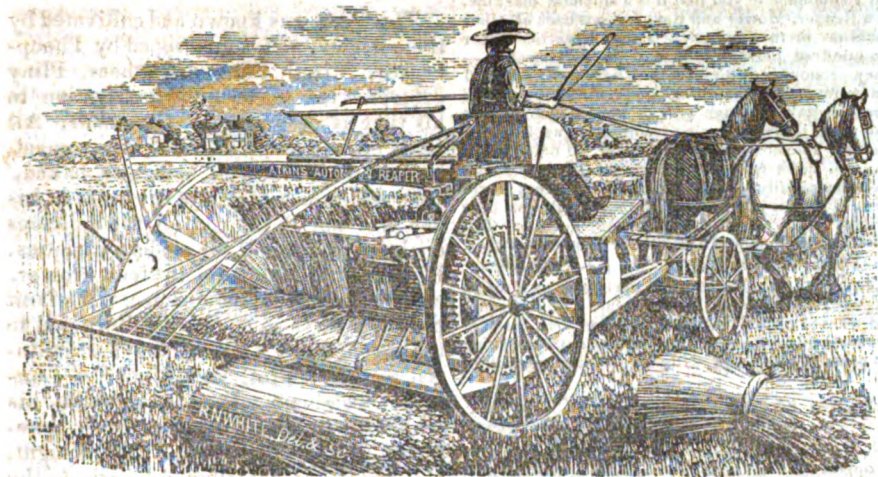
As one of the Vice Presidents of the National Pomological Society, to meet in Boston next year, and as Chairman of the Fruit Committee for the State of Missouri, I had hoped for communications on the subject of our fruits from some of our cultivators, but have been disappointed. I am satisfied, however, that the character of our Pomology has greatly improved within the last ten years and is still advancing. The chief difficulties in the way of success here have been, late frosts in the spring, insects and blight. These have always prevented complete success, and in some fruits have caused a failure three years in five. The *apple worm* causes an immense quantity of autumn and winter apples to fall prematurely. Occasionally it seems to infest every apple. In our present knowledge, we consider the cultivation of the *Gooseberry*, the *Plum* and the *Nectarine*, as unprofitable. In the growth of the apple, the pear, the grape, the peach, and the quince, we have had delightful encouragement.—The hills of St. Louis, St. Charles, and Franklin, on this side the Mississippi, and those of St. Clair and Madison on the other, promise abundantly to supply all the wants of a large city in this respect, as well as to furnish a considerable and profitable export north and south.

Very truly yours, THO. ALLEN.

Crystal Springs.

St. Louis, Sept. 1853.

Atkin's Automaton Self-Raking Reaper.



The success of this new patentee seems to have been fully equal to the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We learn that about 40 have been in use this year in grain or grass in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada.—Twenty-one of these had been heard from and every one had given perfect satisfaction. First premiums have been awarded to it by the Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan State Agricultural Societies; by the Buel Institute, the Mechanics Institute, at Chicago, the American Institute at New York, and by several County Societies.

In the Farmer for August we gave an account from the Indiana Farmer of a trial of reapers in Wayne Co., Indiana, on which occasion a silver cup was awarded to Atkins' Reaper. We have since received a circular from Mr. Wright, from which we extract the following certificates:

Deer Park, August 14, 1853.

J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have had at work in my field of oats, Atkins' Self-Raker made by you, and not thinking that a sort of circular recommendation which I have already signed, goes far enough in its advocacy of the merits of that machine, I want to say to you that it has cut, and cut handsomely, depositing in good, regular bundles, eight or ten acres of oats which were so badly beaten down and lodged that no machine owner would undertake to cut them. I applied to two persons owning as good a style of machine as we had previously known in this country, and were told by them that they could cut the grain, but that no living man could rake it of

satisfactorily. In consequence of this I was working at it and had cut with great difficulty, with the cradle, about one third of the piece, (and with severe labor, a cradle *could not* cut two acres a day,) when this machine of Atkins' did cut easily and handsomely on three sides of those oats not only without wasting, but on the contrary leaving a cleaner field by far than is customary with harvesters.

Very truly yours,

IRA L. PECK.

[BRONSON MURRAY, Esq. also writes us as follows: 'I witnessed myself its operation in the badly lodged oats of Mr. Peck. The grain was very badly lodged; all beaten to within eight or ten inches of the ground. I fully concur in all that is said by Mr. P., who is a most reliable and competent man.']

CERTIFICATE OF FARMERS, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

The undersigned farmers of La Salle County, well accustomed to the use of harvesting machines, have this day witnessed the working of Atkins' Self-Raker in a field of oats, and recommend it to the public in the following respects:

1. Its work is performed in every respect as well as any other reaper, and its raking is done much better (the bundles being in better shape) than hand raking.
2. It is lighter work for the team than any machine in use, so far as we can judge.
3. It saves the labor of one man, and
4. The workmanship is vastly more thorough, mechanical and durable than any machine yet introduced into this country.

B. Cummings, H. G. Cummings, J. S. Cummings,
Wm. Bennett, G. P. Jennings, J. W. Armstrong,
Jasper Launkin, Horace Beardsley, Peter A. Rider,
Ed. Beardsley, Ira Peck, Jno. W. Calkins,
Jas. W. Calkins, Ira L. Peck, Philip McComber,
La Salle County, Ill., August 2, 1853.

[The above, coming from farmers of experience and character, nearly all of them being owners of reapers, and consequently knowing what they say, is certainly strong testimony, for which I am truly obliged.]

Janesville, August 6, 1853.

Mr. J. S. WRIGHT—*Dear Sir:* I purchased of your Agent, one of Atkins' Patent Self-Raking Reap-

ing and Mowing machines, and it is with pleasure that I announce to you that it is a splendid machine. As a Reaper, Mower and Raker, it sets back all other machines in this country. There have been over two hundred persons to witness its performance.— They pronounce it the best they have ever seen. I can go into my field and mow or reap ten or twelve acres per day with one pair of horses with perfect ease; and leave the grain in handsome gavels for the binder. The advantages it has over all other reapers, are, there is no side draught; it runs easy; rakes beautifully; and is not likely to get out of repair. There is no question but that it is the machine for this country. In short, I would not part with mine for any money if I could not procure another.

Yours respectfully,
J. P. SEARS.

(A farmer from the east told me in passing through Chicago, that he heard of this reaper at Janesville and went to see it—that Mr. Sears had then cut over 100 acres of grass and grain, without anything getting out of order, and even without grinding the knife.)

OAKLAND CO., MICH.—REAPER AND MOWER.
Pontiac, August 5, 1853.

J. S. WRIGHT—*Dear Sir:* I am happy to have an opportunity to express my opinion of the machine I bought of you. I put the machine together myself, and worked it. I am perfectly satisfied with it as a Reaper; and as a Mower it mows better than any man can.

I remain yours truly,
JAS. TOWNSEND.

(This letter, it will be observed, is from the farmer spoken of on page 90.)

SANGAMON AND MORGAN COUNTIES, ILL.

Island Grove, August 3, 1853.

J. S. WRIGHT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The Self-Raking machine you sent me to sell, were sold in Jacksonville and Springfield. All that saw them operate, pronounced them the most perfect and best harvesting machines yet produced. The binders say that two men will bind about as much after this as three after any other machine. And it does its work enough cleaner to save at least one man's wages per day; thus saving at least three hands a day—and is easy work for the team. You may rely on a large number being wanted for the next harvest.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD J. ENO.

The Reaper will be exhibited at the Mo. State Fair, and we advise all persons who are interested in Wheat culture, to give it an examination.

RINGBONE IN HORSES.—This disease, so termed because it constituted bony growth round the pastern bone, is of two kinds, which are distinguished by horsemen as true and false ringbones. The former occurs at the pastern joint, and generally arises from strain of these ligaments; but the latter consists in ossification of the cartilages of the sides of the foot, which become enlarged, as well as converted into bone. The best treatment for ringbone of either kind is, after the inflammation has been in a great measure removed by cooling applications, to fire the part, or otherwise rub in the iodine of mercury ointment, washing off the effects on the following day, and thus repeating it again and again. We have by such means succeeded in removing the lameness, diminishing the enlargement, and restoring the animal in many cases to a state of usefulness.—*Spencer.*

The Pear.

The Pear was known and cultivated by the ancients, and is mentioned by Theophrastus, Virgil, Pliny, and others. Pliny describes the varieties in cultivation in his time as very numerous, but adds, 'All pears whatever are but a heavy meat, unless they are well boiled or baked,' from which we infer that the pears of his day had not developed all the delicious qualities of some of our modern varieties. It is now the favorite of the fruit grower, and of the fruit-loving epicure. No fruit probably owes so much to culture and to the science and skill of the horticulturist as this. Prof. Van Mons, of Louvain, Belgium, who has devoted his whole life to pears, is our greatest benefactor in this department. Mr. Knight, of London has contributed largely to the same end.

The pear is not a native of North America, but the high flavor of the Seckel, and other American varieties, as yet unsurpassed in that respect by any European sort, proves the adaptation of the soil and climate of our Northern States to this fruit.

The Pear is very long lived. Several are mentioned which are known to be nearly four hundred years old. In Herefordshire, England, there is a remarkable specimen. In 1805 it covered more than half an acre of ground, its branches bending down, taking root, and, in turn, producing others in the same way. Near Vincennes, Illinois, there is a tree, which, though it is believed to be not more than forty years old, is ten feet in circumference, one foot from the ground, and yielded in 1840, the astonishing quantity of 140 bushels of fruit. It is always enormously productive. The fruit is tolerably large, and of a good flavor. It is mentioned by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, in a contribution to *Hovey's Magazine*.

'The great value of the pear,' says Downing, 'is as a dessert fruit. Next to this, it is highly esteemed for baking, stewing, preserving and marmalades. In France and Belgium the fruit is very generally dried in ovens, or much in the same way as we do the apple, when it is quite an important article of food.

'Dessert pears should have a melting, soft texture, and a sugary, aromatic juice. Kitchen pears, for baking or stewing, with firm and crisp flesh, moderately juicy.

'The pear is a peculiar fruit in one respect, which should always be kept in mind, viz: the most varieties are much finer in flavor, if picked from the tree and ripened in the house, than if allowed to become fully matured on the tree. There are a few exceptions to this rule, but they are very few. And, on the other hand, we know a great many varieties which are only second or third rate when ripened on the tree, but which possess the highest and richest flavor if gathered at the proper time, and allowed to mature in the house. Many sorts which, ripened in the sun and open air, are rather dry, when ripened within door, most abundantly melting and juicy. They will also last for a considerable longer period, if ripened in this way—maturing gradually, as wanted for use—and being thus beyond the risk of loss or injury by violent storms or high winds.

'The finest sort of pears are continued or increased, by grafting, or budding, and the stocks on which to work, are either seedlings or suckers. Sucker stocks have usually such indifferent roots they are so liable to produce suckers, continually, themselves, and are so much less healthy than seedlings, that they are now seldom used by good cultivators; though if quite young and thrifty, they will often make good stock.'

A strong loam of moderate depth, on a dry subsoil, is best for the pear tree. Damp soils are entirely unfit for it. In a climate rather cold for the pear, it is better to plant on a southern slope, but in warm climates colder situations should be sought.

The varieties of the pear are almost numberless. Of the new ones, Belgium, the paradise of pears has produced the greatest number. Some valuable sorts have originated in this country. Which are the best kinds for universal culture, is yet quite an unsettled question, in this country, at least. The influence of climate should be taken into account in all cases. A variety which is known to be of the finest quality in New England, may prove only second or third rate in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The *Bloodgood* is the highest flavored of the early pears. It is an American variety supposed to have originated on Long Island, and is superior to any European variety of the same season. *Dearborn's Seedling*, another American sort is the best we know to succeed it. The former ripens from July 25th to August 10th, and the latter about the middle of August. The most popular perhaps of all summer pears is the Bartlett. It ripens from the last of August to the last of September, in the latitude of New

York. Barry, in the 'Fruit Garden,' describes it as 'large, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor; tree, a fair, erect grower; bears young, and abundantly, both on pear and quince; the fruit ripens perfectly in the house, if gathered even two or three weeks before its time of ripening; this prolongs its season.'

Among autumn pears the *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, the largest of all our good pears, the *White Doyenne*, a universally esteemed variety, *Louis Bonne de Jersey*, beautiful and delicious, *Stevens' Genesee*, highly productive, and the *Flemish Beauty* may be mentioned as highly approved. Of the last named, a representation of which we give, Downing in his 'Fruits and Fruit Trees,' thus speaks:

'In good soils and open situations, the *Flemish Beauty* is certainly one of the most superb pears in this climate. We have seen specimens grown on the banks of the Hudson, the past summer, which measured 12 inches in circumference, and were of the finest quality. The tree is very luxuriant and bears early and abundantly; the young shoots upright, dark brown. It should be remarked however, that the fruit requires to be gathered sooner than most pears, even before it parts readily from the tree. If it is then ripened in the house, it is always fine, white, if allowed to mature on the tree, it usually becomes soft, flavorless, and decays soon.'

The *Beaurre d'Areburgh*, a large, melting, rich and vinous flavored pear, the *Beaurre Easter*, a very large and fine, the *Laurence*, a native of Long Island, and unmistakably good, the *Vicar of Wakefield*, and the *Pound*, monstrous in size, and good for stewing or baking, are among the best winter sort.

Downing gives the following:

'*Selection of choice pears for a small garden, to ripen in succession, from July to April. Madeleine, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Bartlett, or William's Bon Chretien, Andrew's, Summer Franc Real, White Doyenne, Seckel, Fondante d'Automne, Surpasse Virgalieu, Urbaniste, Dunmore, Marie Louise, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Beurre d'Areburgh, Knights Monarch, and for deep warm soil, Beurre d'Ranz.'*

THE PEACH.

The peach tree is a native of Persia, as its name in all languages indicates—*persico*, (Italian,) *pecher*, (French,) peach. It was brought to Italy in the time of the Emperor Cladius. China and the United States are now the two principal peach growing countries. In new England they

do not flourish well, but in all the middle, southern and western states, they are produced in the greatest abundance. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware perhaps take the lead in peach culture. Orchards of from 10,000 to 20,000 trees are often seen in New Jersey. The peach, on account of the great facility with which it grows, in this country, is very carelessly cultivated, and has not, delicious as it now is, been improved to the extent of its capabilities.

'Certainly,' says Downing, 'no one expects us to write the praises of the peach as the most delicious of fruits. "To gild refined gold" would be a task quite as necessary, and if any one doubts the precise rank that the peach should take among the different fruits of even that cornucopian month—September—and wishes to convince us of the higher flavor of a Seckel or a Monarch pear, we will stop his mouth and his arguments with a sunny cheek and melting "George the Fourth," or luscious "Rare Ripe." No man who lives under a warm sun will hesitate about giving a due share of his garden to peaches, if he have no orchard, and even he, who lies north of the best Indian corn limits, ought to venture on a small line of espalier, for the sake of the peach.

The peach tree will grow on almost any soil, but a rich deep, sandy loam is best adapted to it. A heavy compact clay is unfavorable.

The peach is the most easily propagated of all fruit trees. A stone planted in the autumn will vegetate in the ensuing spring, grow three or four feet high, and may be budded in August or September. Two years from this time, if left undisturbed, it will, usually, produce a small crop of fruit, and the next year bear very abundantly, unless the growth is over luxuriant.

In nursery culture it is customary to bury the peach stones in autumn, in some exposed spot, in thick layers, covered with earth. Here they are allowed to lie all winter. As early in the spring as the ground is in fine friable condition, the stones are taken out of the ground, cracked, and the kernels sown in mellow, prepared soil, in the nursery rows, where they are to grow. They should be covered about an inch deep. Early in the following September they will be ready for *hudding*. This is performed with great care on the peach, and grafting is seldom or never resorted to in this country. The buds should be inserted quite near the ground. The next season the stock should be headed back in March, and the trees will, in good soil, grow to the height of a man's head in one year.

The following are among the most approved varieties: *Early York*, large greenish white, covered in the sun with purplish red; flesh juicy, rich, and excellent, ripens middle of August; *George*

the Fourth, large, white, with a red cheek, ripens a little later than the preceding; *Jacques Rare Ripe*, a superb yellow peach, a native of Massachusetts; *Bergen's Yellow*, large orange, red in the sun, flesh yellow, juicy, and fine flavored; *Crawford's* and *Crawford's Superb*, (late Melocoton,) both very fine; *Late Admirable*, *Cole's Early Red*, *Morris' White*, *Old Mixon Freestone*, and *Old Mixon Clingstone*.

The editor of the *New England Farmer* gives the following list of varieties as best adapted to the climate and soil of New England:

FOR THREE SORTS.	FOR TWELVE SORTS, ADD:
Early York, (serrated foliage),	Grosse Mignonne,
Crawford's Early,	Bergen Yellow,
Old Mixon Free,	Druid Hill,
FOR SIX SORTS ADD:	Late Admirable,
Large Early York,	Yellow Rare Ripe,
George Fourth,	Heath Free stone,
Crawford's Late.	

Hale's Molocoton, has been raised from seed by Col. Elisha Hale, of Stowe, Massachusetts, for more than twenty years, and it invariably produces the same fruit. It is not a very large or a very beautiful peach, but it is remarkably rich and sweet, and uniformly good. It is also noted for keeping long and in good condition, which is a very great advantage. It may not, however, be as saleable as some other kinds of inferior intrinsic value. For home consumption it is very valuable.

Those fresh peaches were subjected to a fair trial on the 9th, and every vote was in their favor. Mr. Van Sandt, of Leon, puts them up so that they will keep any length of time, fresh and nice as when taken from the tree. He informed us that he can furnish them at fifteen cents per lb., and will teach any one the art for \$2.00. To have nice fresh peaches any month in the year is a luxury to be coveted, and if Mr. V. should be generally patronized, one could go any time to see the folks and get some peaches.

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the *Detroit Temperance Advocate*. We know nothing of Mr. Van Sandt or his method of preserving the fruit beyond what appears in our quotation from the *Advocate*.

AMERICAN PEACHES IN LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Mercury* says that 'it is well known that the United States produce immense quantities of that most delicious fruit, the peach; and so far as we have heard, none have ever been brought to this country. A gentleman on board the *Africa*, has, however, made the attempt, and with some care,

has succeeded in bringing them in a perfect state. He has brought them as a present to the family and friends of gentleman farmer in this town and may therefore claim to be the first importer of ripe peaches from the United States to England.'

THE GRAPE.

The grape, like the peach, came originally from Persia. Vineyards were extensively planted in the east, long before orchards or collections of other fruit had received any attention. The vine accompanied civilization westward, and was soon naturalized in all the middle and southern countries of Europe. The grapes of the old world are all varieties of the wine grape, but the native grapes of America are quite a distinct species.

The grape in its finest varieties, as the Hamburg and the Muscat, in flavor, richness and delicacy, is hardly surpassed by any other fruit, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert.—Dried, it forms the raisin of commerce, the most excellent of all dried fruits, and everywhere esteemed. And wine, the fermented juice, has always been the first of all exhilarating liquors. Some idea of the past consumption of this product may be formed from the fact that more than 500,000,000 imperial gallons have been made in France in a single year.—Downing.

As we hope to find room in some future number to speak at length on the cultivation of the grape we will say nothing on that point here.

SELECT GRAPES.—Catawba.—This is the best flavored of all native grapes, that ripens as far north as lat. 43 deg., and is considered the best yet discovered for making wine. **Clinton.**—A hardy, native variety. **Diana.**—This is a variety that originated near Boston, similar to the Catawba; not quite so large, but earlier, and better adapted to the north. **Isabella.**—this is the most popular variety. It ripens in almost every part of the country, and bears immense crops under the most ordinary management.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES.—Black Cluster.—Small, roundish oval, black, sweet, and good. **Black Prince.**—Large, oval, black; bunches long, rather open; sweet, and fine, a profuse bearer. **Black Frontignan.**—Berries medium size, round, black, bunches long; flavor rich and musky; prolific. **Black Hamburg.**—A fine grape, and a general favorite of the vinery. **Chasselas de Fontainebleau.**—This is esteemed the finest table grape in France, and succeeds admirably here in vinerias, and occasionally in the open air. **Grizzly Frontignan.**—This is one of the most delicious grapes when grown in the vinery, and very beautiful, too. **White Frontignan.** (Muscat Blanc of the French.) One of the oldest varieties. **White Muscat of Alexandria.** This is a most delicious variety, considered the same as the imported 'Malaga.' **White Sweetwater.**—This and the Black Cluster are the most common varieties in this country.

The *Diana* grape is named in honor of Mrs. Diana Crehore, of Milton, Mass., by whom it was raised from seed of the Catawba. Mr. Hovey, in his *Magazine of Horticulture*, says of this grape: 'Last fall we had a full crop of large, fine clusters, ripe fully a week before the Isabella, and so superior to that variety, that they obtained the prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as the best native grape.' He also remarks, 'It is a most abundant bearer, and has less of the taste peculiar to our native grape than any other variety. It also possesses a peculiarity which we have not noticed in other sorts: as early as the first of September, when the berries change to a grayish tinge, they are quite sweet and agreeable to the taste; but they do not acquire the high flavor which constitutes its great excellence, until they assume their full color, when it is one of the handsomest grapes we have ever seen.'

Mr. Downing remarks in the *Horticulturist*: 'Every fruit grower will be glad that a new native grape has at last been proved, which is superior to the Isabella or Catawba. Such a grape, we are now prepared to say, is the Diana. It has fruited abundantly, for two years past, in the garden of Woodenethe, the residence of our neighbor, H. W. Sargent, Esq. After tasting it repeatedly, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best of American grapes.'

HYGIENIC QUALITIES OF THE GRAPE.—In the vineyard districts of France and Spain, the hygienic properties of the grape are well known. The free use of this fruit, as we are advised, has a most salutary effect upon the animal system, diluting the blood, removing obstructions of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and other important organs, giving a healthy tone and vigor to the circulation, and generally augmenting the strength of the entire animal economy. In diseases of the liver, and especially in that monster compound affliction, dyspepsia, the salutary and potent influence of a grape diet is well known in France. The inhabitants of the vineyard districts are never afflicted with these diseases; which fact, however, alone, would not be conclusive evidence of the medicinal qualities of the fruit of which they freely partake, since peasant life is rarely marred with this class of ailments; but hundreds who are thus afflicted yearly resort to the vineyard districts, for what is known as 'the grape cure,' and the result proves to be a cure, except in very long, protracted, and inveterate cases, which are beyond the reach of medical remedies. The invigorating influence of the ripe grape, freely eaten, upon the

feeble and debilitated, is very apparent, supplying vigor and the rose hue of health in the stead of weakness and pallor, and this by its diluting property, which enables the blood to circulate in the remotest vessels of the skin, which before received only the serous or watery particles.—*N. Y. Com.*

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in the free use of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time that a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the land in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by the deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influences.—*Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.*

'LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.'—We had the pleasure of greeting Maj. N. B. Holden, receiver of public monies at the Clinton Land Office, as he passed through our town on Monday last. His office opened on the 5th of July, since which time some 120,000 acres of Land have been entered with warrants, and the balance with cash. The Major had with him the snug little sum of *one hundred thousand dollars, less a small amount, which he was having conveyed in a wagon to St. Louis.*

We are pleased to learn from him, that the most of the land entered has been taken up in small bodies, and by purchasers for the bona fide purpose of securing homes and opening farms. A great deal, indeed the bulk of the land entered, lies in the counties of Saline, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, Jackson and Lafayette.

Here are some of the first fruits of our internal improvements now in progress. The country is settling up, and its resources necessarily being greatly increased.

Push on the ball.—*Columbia Sentinel.*

IMPROVED CULTIVATOR.—An improved Cultivator has been invented by Nathan Razy, of Perry, Ill. A series of knives or cutters are placed vertically in a shaft, the knives being parallel with the shaft and somewhat curved transversely, so that as the earth is plowed and pulverized and all the weeds are completely freed from the soil. Measures have been taken to secure a patent.—*Ib.*

Shall I Turn Farmer?*

*This letter is addressed to a city merchant in answer to the inquiry, 'would you advise me to turn farmer?'

MY DEAR SIR—You ask if I would advise you to buy a farm and turn farmer. You say you have several thousand dollars, which you would be willing to invest in a farm, if you had a reasonable assurance that from its proceeds you could maintain and educate your family. You own that you are entirely ignorant of farm operations, and must, for a time at least, depend on the judgment and assistance of others. You are heartily sick, you say, too, of the excitements of city life, and would gladly make the exchange for the quietness of the country, especially as your health is run down, and you see no prospect of its rallying, so long as you are confined to the cares of trade. From these data you ask me a solution of the problem you are resolving—'to be, or not to be,' a farmer?

Before going into the subject, and balancing the probable advantages and disadvantages of the change, let me beg of you to dismiss from your mind all romantic notions about the pleasures of a country life, which captivate so many who have had no experience of it. They seem to imagine if they only lived on a farm, they could command their time in such a way as they choose, or while it away in idle recreation, whilst their crops were growing and everything was moving on itself, without their troubling themselves about it. Thus sighed one of Shakespeare's characters:—

'Methinks it were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain—
To sit upon a hill, as I do now,
To carve out dials, quaintly, point by point,
Thereby to see the minutes how they run—
How many make the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many years a mortal man may live.
When this is known, thus to divide the times,
So many hours must I tend my flock;
So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate,
So many hours must I sport myself;
So many days my ewes have been with young;
So many days ere the pear trees will year;
So many years ere I shall shear the fleeces—
So minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years—
Pass over to the end they were created,
Would bring white hairs into a quiet grave,
Ah, what a life were this! how sweet! how lovely!

Now this is all moonshine, or what we in the the country call 'counting your chickens before your eggs are hatched.' The truth is, there are no such pleasures

as these to be realized in a country life. It is only chasing shadows, which flee from you in the pursuit, to seek for such pleasures on a farm. There may be a few morbid minds that find a fancied enjoyment in these musings and recreations. A poet, like Willis, may enjoy himself at an 'Idle Wild farm,' with his vagaries and oddities, but with the mass of men these things would soon cease to charm. In fact, it would become to them quite as hard work to seek for pleasure in this way, as to hoe potatoes or drag a rake after a hay cart.

My word for it—and I have had some experience—the only pleasure worth the having, that is to be found in the country, as everywhere else, comes from the performance of duty, from the having something to do, and doing it, too, with a hearty good will, and in the best way you know how. So if you come into the country, make up your mind to set yourself at work, even if you have an eye mainly to the pleasures of the country; exercise of body and mind will bring with it a glow of happiness that will diffuse itself to your fingers' ends, aye, to your heart's core. It will be exercise in the pure air of heaven, in the open fields, under the broad blue sky, and with the scenes and sounds of nature around you.

You have heretofore seen the country and country life in your holiday dress. You must come now in your every-day clothes; lay aside Congress boots and put on cow hides; off cravat and dickey, and bare your neck to the sun and the weather. In truth you may give yourself little or no concern about personal appearance, except on Sundays, when every body in the country is expected to make rather a smart turn out.

Seriously, I mention these little matters knowing that most people accustomed to city life are obliged, or think they are, to dress every day just so genteely, and thus in time get to believe they cannot otherwise be happy. But here we have no such artificial and effeminate state of society. Every man and woman, too, dresses just as he or she pleases, and the more comfortable the better;—in warm weather with light and few clothes; in cold weather bundle up from head to foot. You need

not think that any body in the country will have a better opinion of you because of your fine dress. On the contrary, if you wear fine clothes every day, they will set you down as a fop, or a proud fellow, that will do to strut about with the turkey cocks, but not to associate with plain sort of folks.

Again, let me say that you must not expect in the country the refined pleasures of good society—so called;—by which I understand to be meant, society that has adopted certain conventional rules of etiquette and politeness; to be a member of which one must have the grace of manners and conversation, polished dress and address, besides being worth a fortune, in money or on paper, and keeping up a fashionable or expensive style of living, whether able to support it or not. In the country, that is, in the New England villages that have not been sophisticated by too large an immigration from the city, there is but little of aristocracy—no upper crust of society, and if a family, or a number of families, aims at elevating itself above the general mass of the people, it will most likely be shunned and laughed at by them all.

I can assure you that society in our villages is quite as democratic as are the people assembled in our annual town meetings. Squire Thomson is a very good man, but his vote counts no more than Job Johnson the blacksmith. The Squire's wife sometimes puts on airs, and has had her pew painted green, and placed a rocking chair in it for her own dear pride and comfort, but nobody thinks any the better of her; in fact Job's lady is vastly more popular of the two, and was voted in Presidentess of the Sewing Circle over her aristocratic opponent.

You may fear, perhaps, that you never could enjoy yourself in this levelling state of society—and yet after you have forgotten some of the city notions; and outgrown some of the city airs, you will be surprised to find how much true enjoyment pervades social life in the country, how much genuine politeness marks its intercourse, and how real hospitality welcomes you under every roof. Conversation in our neighborhood parties, may not be so literary or fashionable, as you may have been

accustomed to participate in, but it is probably as interesting and instructive—and let me tell you that in solid knowledge I think it is altogether above the average standard of the social conversation one hears in the city.

But probably you do not wish to settle down in the thickly peopled parts of a village, but will rather choose to be more reured—living a mile or two from the meeting house—away off in the woods, or back of some hill, where there are but few neighbors. Well, you must then seek for intellectual enjoyments more from books than society, and these you can provide yourself with in any quantity, and of just such quality as your taste may dictate. And here too, you will meet with agreeable surprise; you will find that a book becomes the more interesting and valuable when read in the country. Somehow or other, it always seem so to me that books are few in the country, and they seem to possess a charm in one's estimation, like that of meeting with old friends in a foreign land. The kind of books, too, that you will soon take the most pleasure in reading, will be, not the last novel from England, nor even Harper or Putnam, but those relating to agricultural pursuits; and in such reading you will find enough to task the best powers of your mind.—the whole range of subjects in natural history, in animal and vegetable physiology, the laws of nature and the great principles of science, and their right application to the cultivation of the soil:—these, with a variety of kindred subjects, will open upon you a new and rich field of investigation. Pray give yourself no uneasiness lest your mental powers stagnate in the country for want of sufficient activity. You will find, between the hours of work, plenty of employment and enjoyment for the hours of study, if you will only improve them. And when you return to out door pursuits in the field, the results of these studies may be tested and verified in a way that blends pleasure and profit, in whatever work you may be engaged in.

But, for the present, I will say nothing further of the pleasures of a country life. If I have succeeded thus far in showing that there are such pleasures—rational and substantial pleasures—it is all that I

now design. You can easily satisfy yourself whether you would relish and be content with them. Of this you must be the judge. You will hear more soon, touching other points interesting to you.

From yours,

T. T. T.

THE POTATO ROT.—This scourge of the famine has come upon us during the late tremendous rains, which have nearly drowned some crops, to a degree that is most distressing to contemplate. Growers of the crop in Westchester county, are in despair. Some pieces certainly will not be worth digging, and the present state of the weather is very much against the prospect of recovery of any fields which already show symptoms of disease, and those which do not will be likely to show it soon. The ground was very wet and the weather very warm before Saturday the 5th, and then we had the greatest out-pouring of rain within the memory of the oldest potato grower in this region.—*N. Y. Trib.*

HEN ROOST GUANO.—We, not long ago, called the attention of farmers to the practice of saving and increasing the manufacture of manure in the hen roost. This substance would be nearly the same in its elements as the guano, which is now imported from Peru and sold at high prices.

We find a testimony in favor of hen roost guano, in a late number of the *Boston Cultivator*. The editor, Sanford Howard, Esq., visited the Market Gardening establishments of Messrs. Jacob Hüniger and Charles Stone, as well as that of Mr. Leonard Stone, in Watertown, Mass. In the course of his account of the practices of these cultivators, he remarks as follows:

Mr. Hüniger and Mr. Stone, we learned, had been in the practice of using guano. They have tried it in various ways and on various crops, and have found it to have in some instances a good effect, but in others none at all. Mr. S. states that it produces the best effect when applied in a liquid form. But both agree that they cannot apply it profitably at the price demanded for it. They agree, also, in the statement that a bushel of hen or pigeon dung is worth more on their soil than the same quantity of guano. Both use considerable hen dung. It is soaked in water several days, and the water applied to such crops as need both moisture and manure.

This testimony, from two successful practical men, is authority, and should induce farmers who keep hens, (and nearly all do,) to prepare the roosts so as to save as much guano as they can.—*Me. Farmer.*

HINTS.—Hogs seldom lie on their bellies, when in good health. So, rest assured that when they lie flat on their bellies, with all four feet under them, they are sick, or in some way uncomfortable.

It is said that the common *Smart-weed*, bruised and well rubbed on the legs, &c., of horses and cattle, will prevent the flies from troubling them. A strong tea of the same, may answer as well or better.

An Alleged Wonderful Discovery.

The following article is copied from the Boston Courier. We regard it as a serious duty, in giving place to it in the columns of the Republic to express the hope that no one will be thereby induced to rely upon its recommendations, except under the sanction of competent medical counsel. If the discovery be all that it is claimed it is most valuable to the human family.—*Wash. Rep.*

CURE FOR THE VIRULENT SMALLPOX OR SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.—A merchant and a ship owner of this city has had the following recipe sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as a 'medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure, not only of smallpox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist.'

'On the first appearances of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode or treatment should at once be entered on. Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or digitalis (valuable in the ratio of its greenness, the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc, (this article is commonly known as white vitriol). These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar, or any other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done a noggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup of sugar, should be added. Of this a table spoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour until symptoms of disease vanish.

'Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, (an evil by no means common) then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed of two parts cream-tartar with one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup of sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child.—This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

'The methodus medendi of these medicines capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately

strangles, while the zinc acts the part of the tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium.'

Mr. Larkin adds: 'No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to go to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors, and it is further ardently hoped that, as so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries, will give public to this announcement.

Beautiful Extract.

Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profound gloom, and say, if you can, 'There is no God?' Pronounce the dread blasphemy, and each star above you will reprove you for your unbroken darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the night winds will bewail your utter hopelessness and despair. Is there no God? Who, then, enrolled that blue scroll, and threw upon its high frontispiece the legible gleanings of immortality? Who fashioned this green earth, with its perpetual rolling waters and its expanse of islands and main? Who paved the heavens with clouds, and attuned amid banners of storms the voice of thunders, and unchained the lightnings that linger and lurk, and flash in their gloom?—Who gave to the eagle a safe eyrie where the tempest dwell and beat strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forest that ever echoes to the minstrelsy of her moans? Who made light pleasant to thee, and the darkness covering, and a herald to the first flashes of morning? Who gave thee that matchless symmetry of sinews and limbs? The regular flow of blood? The irrepressible and daring passions of ambition and love? And yet the thunders of heaven and the waters of earth are chained! They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them. And it were better that the limitless waters and the strong mountains were convulsed and commingled together—it were better that the very stars were conflagrated by fire, or shrouded in eternal gloom, than one soul should be lost while Mercy kneels and pleads for it beneath the Altar of Intercession.

IMPORTATION OF FINE STOCK.—Yesterday morning Charles T. Gerrard, Nelson Dudley, and Mr. Vanmeter, the committee of the importing Association of Bourbon county, Ky., passed through this city on their way homeward, from England, with some very fine stock. The lot was composed of fourteen sheep, (Bakewells, Southdowns and Leicestershire,) seventeen head of Durham cattle, and one 'Cleveland Bay' horse. They took the mail-boat for Louisville. We heard the price \$250 for one of the sheep, and suppose corresponding prices had been paid for the remainder.—*Cin. Gazette*, 30th.

Cultivation of Strawberries.

As the cultivation of small fruits is very properly claiming the attention of farmers, residing within convenient access to the large cities, it may not be improper occasionally to record the result of careful experiments whether successful or not, as such landmarks are more unerring guides for the uninitiated than mere paper calculations.

Strawberries being the earliest fruit to ripen, can have no competition in the market, and under ordinary treatment will yield large profits to the producer, though varying in magnitude according to the variety grown, the quality of the soil, and the cultivation they receive. The kind most generally cultivated as a market crop is Hovey's Seedling, with about one-tenth their number of large Early Scarlet, distributed throughout the plantation as fertilizers. The McAvoy's Superior is a more vigorous and hardy pistillate plant, and yielded a larger crop of large sized berries, than any other that came under my observation this year. The Genesee and Cambridge are hermaphrodite plants, and bore a full crop of large early fruit, ripening on the 28th of 5th month last, and many of the berries measured from 3 to 3 1-2 inches in circumference; if they continue to be as productive as they were this season, they will be valuable fertilizers.

Having a variety of soil in cultivation, I have grown strawberries on all kinds, from light blowing sand to stiff timothy bottom, and now select to avoid either extreme, and now select a good loam of medium texture, tolerably high and undulating, so as freely to carry off the surface water, cover it with manure, which should be well incorporated with the soil; early in the Spring mark the rows 4 feet apart 15 to 12 inches distant in them. Put one hermaphrodite to every ten of the pistillates, rejecting the male or barren plants which produce no fruit, but blossom and grow vigorously, and soon over run and crowd out the more fruitful ones.

The beds should be kept mellow and free from weeds the first season, the runners carefully distributed over the ground so as to form the beds with regularity, after which but little culture is needed. I use a subsoil plow, which mellows the alleys without throwing earth on the plants, the benefits of which are clearly shown, especially in a dry season, by the superior vigor and productiveness of the plants near the edge of the beds over those in the centre; the circumference extending from 12 to 15 inches on either side, and the beds being three feet in width, allowing one foot for alleys, the plants nearly all receive nourishment from the moisture and atmospheric influence absorbed by the soil in the alleys thus deeply pulverized.

In 1850 I planted six acres of Hovey's Seedling on the plan above described, in stiff clay land, one-half of which was low meadow ground, the other ascending to upland, from which were gathered and marketed last year, over 300 bushels of fruit, but in the latter part of summer the timothy and herd grass proved better adapted to the low ground by taking possession, and this year the strawberries there were abandoned and the grass mown for hay, leaving three acres of upland in strawberries which were dressed, viz: the alleys loosened with a subsoil plow, and the stools of clover, weeds, &c., taken from the beds and placed in the alleys, which served the double purpose of retaining moisture and keeping the berries clean; the yield was 154 bushels of fruit, for which I received \$4 per bushel, and paid 64 cents for picking, and fifty cents (12 1-2 per cent commission) for selling. Twelve dollars per acre would be a full compensation for the little culture they received, making the account stand thus:

To interest on 3 acres of land at \$100,	\$18 00
“ culture,	36 00
“ picking 154 bushels, at 64 cents,	98 26
12 1-2 per cent commission for selling.	77 00
	\$229 56
By 154 bushels at \$4,	\$616 00
Expenses,	\$220 56

Profits on three acres, - - - \$386 44
Equal to \$128 81 per acre.

The first year the plants are set there is no returns, but the value of the plants at the close of succeeding years would be a full remuneration. Were I to draw an estimate from some of my specimen beds, a few rods in length, which are thoroughly cultivated, the results above stated would appear like a failure, but for large farmers, where land is plenty, and laborers scarce, the great question is not how much per cent profit can be made on one acre, but by what mode can the most clear money be made on all the land they have to cultivate with the laborers at their command. Over one hundred bushels of corn may be grown on an acre of ground. Yet more clear money can be made on twenty acres yielding fifty bushels each.

One of my neighbors having but a few acres of land devotes proper attention to something less than three acres of strawberries, keeping the ground well manured, mellow, and free from weeds, the expense of which he has not been able to furnish, but he informed me that he received over \$1100 for the fruit this year.—*Penn. Farm Journal.*

This is the season for transplanting strawberries, if it is to be done this fall.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle.

Michigan as yet has not become a dairy State, though she has all the elements for producing cheese and butter of the finest quality. There are, it is true, many of her farmers who pay considerable attention to having five milk cows, and their wives are perfect almost in the art of making and curing the productions of the dairy. Cheese, however, has been paid less attention to than butter; and it is a fact beyond contradiction, that a large part of the cheese which supplies the Detroit market for home consumption comes from Ohio. The exports of butter are generally very light, and at the prices which have heretofore been paid there has been but little encouragement to enter into the making of butter or cheese on a large scale, when there was much more profit to be obtained from investing capital in the growing of wheat or the raising of fine woolled sheep. Still, as agriculturists turn their attention to the various kinds of stock that suit the different localities in which they may be placed, they will not be apt to overlook the good qualities which render the breed of cattle which we are about to describe in this article a prominent variety, and worthy of attention.

The Ayrshire breed of cattle take their name from the district in which they are principally raised. The district, or country, is at the extreme south-west part of Scotland. The climate of this part of Scotland is moist and rather mild, the temperature being affected in some degree by its proximity to the sea, by which it is nearly surrounded.

The breed is not entirely original to the district, the native cattle having first been improved by judicious crossing with the Galloway, the Teeswater, and the Alderney, as nearly as can be known, about the year 1750; and about 1780 the improved stock began to be generally spread throughout the whole of that section of country, their good qualities driving out all other kinds.

The chief good qualities of the Ayrshire cow are the large amount of rich milk which can be obtained from her in the course of the year, and her ability to continue this supply up to within a few

days of calving. She is, besides, easily kept. Mr. Colman, in his European Agriculture, says they are esteemed the very best dairy stock in the United Kingdom. He visited, during his stay in Scotland, a farmer who kept a large dairy of the very finest animals. He would keep no other kind but Ayrshires. His best cows, in the finest and most favorable part of the season, gave each fifty-four pounds of milk per day; and reckoning, as is usual, every pound to be a pint, the amount would be twenty-seven quarts of milk. Mr. Colman also states that they have been known to average one pound of butter per day throughout the year.

Many of these cattle have been imported into the United States within the last ten years. Among the first to introduce them was Mr. E. N. Bement of Albany, New York, who imported some very choice stock. Mr. E. P. Prentice also imported one of the handsomest cows of this breed we ever saw. Daniel Webster also imported some of this stock, which was rather a favorite breed with him; and the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, some years ago, imported some of this breed, which were kept on the farm of Mr. Phinney. This stock, where it has been crossed with the native cattle, has invariably left its mark in the neighborhood. The Ayrshire bull which the trustees of the Massachusettes Society first imported was sent to different parts of the State, and was kept for a while in Berkshire, where, in 1847, Mr. Sanford Howard saw some of the stock that was raised from him. In writing of this stock at that time he says:—"Mr. Henry Story, of Northampton, has a cow of this stock, six years old, which is one of the best cows we have ever met with. Towards the latter part of the season, he was induced, supposing her milk was of a very rich quality, to put her on trial for butter. He accordingly kept an accurate account of the butter made from her from the 1st of September to the 11th of November, and it averaged eleven pounds per week by actual weight.

We cannot do better in summing up the qualities of the Ayrshire breed of cattle than to give the opinions of some of the

most noted writers on cattle in Great Britain, where the qualities of the several breeds are canvassed and watched with more care than any other part of the world.

As to the leading points and characteristics of the Ayrshires, no description is more correct than that of Prof. Low. It is as follows :

‘The modern Ayrshires stand in the fifth or sixth class of British breeds, as it respects size. The horns are small, and curve inward at the extremities, after the manner of the Alderneys. The shoulders are light, and the loins broad and deep—a conformation almost always accompanying the property of yielding abundant milk. The skin is moderately soft to the touch, and of an orange yellow tinge about the eyes and udder. The prevailing color is a redish brown, mixed with more or less white. The muzzle is usually dark, though it is often flesh color. The limbs are slender, the neck small, and the head free from coarseness.

‘The cows are very docile and quiet, and hardy to the degree of being able to subsist on any ordinary food. They give a large quantity of milk in proportion to their size and the food they consume, and the milk is of an excellent quality. Healthy cows, on good pasture, give 800 or 900 gallons in the year—although taking into account the younger and less productive, 600 gallons may be considered a fair average for the low counties and somewhat less for the high.’

Stephens, in the ‘Book of the Farm,’ and in the Farmer’s Guide, speaking of the milking properties of the Ayrshires says—‘They are in such high repute on that account, that most of the nobility throughout the kingdom, are furnished with Ayrshire cows.’

In relation to their color, he says that, although red and white are most common, yet that sometimes a clear red or even those of a yellow or dun color, are to be seen—that such colors are known to be borne by stocks of the purest and oldest blood.

In regard to the yield of Ayrshire cows, Martin says, ‘It has been estimated that a good Ayrshire cow will yield for two or three months after calving, five gallons of milk daily; for the next three months, three gallons daily, and a gallon and a half for the next three months. This milk it is calculated will return about 250 lbs. of butter annually, or 500 lbs. of cheese. This is, however, somewhat exaggerated—four, or four and a half gallons of milk a day is about the average product.’

The author of ‘British Husbandry’ remarks,

in reference to this yield—‘If equalled, we believe it will not be found exceeded by any other breed in the kingdom.’

Youatt says, in relation to the Ayrshires, that they produce an unusual quantity of rich cream—that they feed kindly and profitably, that their fat is mingled with the flesh rather than separated in the form of tallow, and that they will fatten on pastures and in districts where others could not be made to thrive at all, except partly or principally supported by artificial food.

Dickson in his work ‘on the breeding of live stock,’ says of the Ayrshires—‘The cow have obtained a world-wide celebrity as milkers, and are to be found in most of the dairies of noblemen and gentlemen, in every part of the kingdom.’

A writer on the good qualities of the Ayrshires cites Mr. E. P. Prentice’s cow Ayr, as one of the most remarkable of this breed, in the following notice :

The cow ‘Ayr,’ owned by Mr. PRENTICE, near Albany, has given regularly, on grass feed only, over twenty quarts daily through the favorable season, and will milk the year round. This cow is of very small size and easily kept. Another of Mr. Prentice’s cows—a grand daughter of the above, a five-year old, produced in 1851, twelve pounds and seven ounces of butter in a week, without the least deviation from the ordinary treatment of the herd, on grass only.

This cow we have often seen and admired, and we have ourselves raised stock of a very superior quality for milk from an older brother of the bull whose portrait will be found on another page. The cow Ayr was remarkable for her very heavy hind quarters, and her great breadth of loin, in comparison with the size of her fore quarters, neck and head. Her progeny, whether bulls or heifers, were the handsomest animals either in shape or color that we ever saw, and filled the eye like a perfect picture. The engraving hardly does justice to the bull, which gave promise when we saw him to be almost perfection.

As animals easily fattened and profitable for the butcher, they stand in the second rank, on account of size; but those who have tried them say that, when the amount of food is taken into account, they pay as well as any other.—Michigan Farmer.

The Unexpected Return.

OR, WHO IS IT?

'It's nearly a year now, since I was home,' Lucy Gray said to her husband, 'and so you must let me go for a few weeks.'

They had been married some four or five years, and never had been separated during that time for twenty-four hours at a time.

'I thought you called this your home,' Gray said, looking up with a mock-serious air.

'I mean my old home,' Lucy replied, in a half affected tone of anger, '(Or, to make it plain, I want to go and see father and mother.'

'Can't you wait three or four months, until I can go with you?' asked the young husband.

'I want to go now. You said all along that I should go in May.'

'I know I did. But then I supposed that I should be able to go with you.'

'Well, why can't you? I am sure you might if you would.'

'No, Lucy, I cannot possibly leave home now. But if you are very anxious to see the old folks, I can put you in the stage and you will go safe enough. Ellen and I can take care of little Lucy, no doubt. How long a time do you wish to spend with them?'

'About three weeks or so.'

'Very well, Lucy, if you are not afraid to go alone, I shall not say a word.'

'I am not afraid, dear,' the wife said, in a voice changed and softened in its expression.

'But are you perfectly willing to let me go, Henry?'

'O, certainly,' was the reply, although the tone in which the word was uttered had something of a reluctant in it. 'It would be selfish in me to say no. Your father and mother will be delighted to receive a visit just now.'

'And you think that you and Ellen can get along with little Lucy?'

'O yes, very well.'

'I should like to go so much.'

'Go, then, by all means.'

'But won't you be very lonesome without me?' suggested Lucy, in whose own bosom a feeling of loneliness was already beginning to be felt at the bare idea of a separation from her husband.

'I can stand it as long as you can,' was Gray's laughing reply to this. 'And then I shall have our dear little girl.'

Lucy laughed in return, but did not feel as happy at the idea of 'going home' as she tho't she would be, before her husband's consent had been gained. The desire to go, however, remaining strong, it was finally settled that the visit should be paid. So all the preparations were made, and in the course of a week Henry Gray saw his wife take a seat in the

stage, with a feeling of regret at parting, which required all his efforts to conceal. As for Lucy, when the pinch came, she regretted ever having thought of going without her husband and child; but she was ashamed to let her feelings be known. So she kept on a show of indifference all the while that her heart was fluttering. The 'good bye' was finally said, the driver cracked his whip, and off rolled the stage. Gray turned homeward with a dull, lonely feeling, and Lucy drew her veil over her face to conceal the unbidden tears from her fellow passengers.

That night, poor Mr. Gray slept but little. How could he? His Lucy was absent, and for the first time, from his side. On the next morning, as he could think of nothing but his wife, he sat down and wrote to her, telling her how lost and lonely he felt, and how much little Lucy missed her, but still to try and enjoy herself, and by all means to write him a letter by return mail.

As for Mrs. Gray, during her journey of two whole days, she cried fully half of the time, and when she got 'home' at least, that is, at her father's, she looked the picture of distress, rather than the daughter full of joy at meeting her parents.

Right glad were the old people to see their dear child, but grieved at the same time, and a little hurt too at her weakness and evident regret at having left her husband, to make them a brief visit. The real pleasure that Lucy felt at once more seeing the faces of her parents, whom she tenderly loved, was not strong enough to subdue and keep in concealment, except for a very short period at a time, her yearning desire again to be with her husband, for whom she never before experienced a feeling of such deep and earnest affection. Several times during the first day of her visit, did her mother find her in tears, which she would quickly dash aside, and the endeavor to smile and seem cheerful.

The day after her arrival brought her a letter—the first she had ever received from her husband. How precious was every word!—How often and often did she read it over, until every word was engraven on her memory. Then she sat down, and spent some two or three hours in replying to it. As she sealed this first epistle to her husband, full of tender expressions, she sighed as the wish arose in her mind, involuntarily, that she could only go with it on its journey to the village of _____.

Long were the hours, and wearily passed, to Henry Gray. It was the sixth day of trial before Lucy's answer came. How dear to his heart was every word of her affectionate epistle! Like her, he went over it so often, that every sentiment was fixed in his mind.

'Two weeks longer! How can I bear it?' he said, rising up, and pacing the floor backward and forward, after reading her letter for the tenth time.

On the next day, the seventh of his lonely state, Mr. Gray sat down to write again to Lucy. Several times he wrote the words, as he proceeded in the letter—'Come home soon'—but as often obliterated. He did not wish to appear over anxious for her return, on her father and mother's account, who were much attached to her. But forgetting this reason for not urging her early return, he had commenced again writing the words, 'Come home soon,' when a pair of soft hands were suddenly placed over his eyes, by some one who had stolen softly up behind him.

'Guess my name!' said a voice in feigned tones.

But he had no need to guess, for a sudden cry of joy from a little toddling thing, told that 'Mamma' had come.

How 'Mamma' was hugged and kissed all round, need not here be told. That scene was well enough in its place, but would lose its interest in telling. It may be imagined, however, without suffering any particular detriment, by all who have a fancy for such things

'And father, too!' suddenly exclaimed Mr. Gray, after he had almost smothered his wife with kisses, looking up with an expression of pleasure and surprise, at an old man who stood looking on, with his good humored face covered with smiles.

'Yes. I had to bring the good-for-nothing jade home,' replied the old man, advancing and grasping his son-in-law's hand, with a hearty grip. 'She did nothing but mope and cry all the while, and I don't care if she never comes to see us again, unless she brings you along to keep her in a good humor.'

'And I never intend going alone again,' Mrs. Gray said, holding a little chubby girl to her bosom, while she kissed it over and over again at the same time that she pressed close up to her husband's side.

The old man understood it all. He was not jealous of Lucy's affection, for he knew she loved him as tenderly as ever. He was too glad to know that she was happy with a husband, to whom she was as the apple of his eye. In about three months Lucy made another visit 'home.' But husband and child were along this time, as the visit proved a happy one all around. Of course 'father and mother' had their jest and their laugh, and their affectation of jealousy and anger at Lucy for her 'childishness,' as they termed it, when home in May; but Lucy, though half vexed at herself for what she called a weakness, nevertheless persevered in saying that she never meant to go anywhere again without Henry. 'That was settled.'

STRANGE SIGHT—SEVENTY SWARMS OF BEES AT WAR.—Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:

He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday, Aug. 14, about 3 o'clock—the weather being warm, and the windows open—his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced his family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed.—They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours—not for spoils, but for conquest; and while at war no living thing could exist in their vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road side were obliged to make haste to avoid their sting. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared round the hives, and those apparently as sentinals, to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Connecticut (O.) Reporter.*

A COW TRADE.—D. D. Warren, of this city, has recently sold a cow to Wells P. Hodgett, on conditions that will interest our farmers and dairymen. The price of the cow is to be decided as follows: Mr. Warren is to have the privilege of feeding the cow for thirty days, and Mr. Hodgett is to give for the cow at the rate of \$10 a quart for the milk which she averages over sixteen quarts per day for the whole thirty days. Thus, if she averages sixteen quarts a day he is to give nothing for her. If she average twenty quarts he is to give \$40, and if twenty-five quarts \$90. Marvelous stories are in circulation in regard to this cow, and we anticipate the result with interest, and shall make it known to our readers.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A Farmer I Once Knew.

BY T. M. COOLEY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

I have known in my life a good many farmers of enlarged means, whose sons after receiving what is commonly called a *liberal* education, invariably deserted the farm and betook themselves to some other occupation, where they were furnished with constant exercise for the mental faculties. It was not always—not often, perhaps—ambitious views, or even the expectation of larger gains that induced them to desert the farm, but *what* it was may, perhaps, be best illustrated by drawing a picture of another farmer I once knew.

This man lived upon a small farm in the State of New York, by the industrious working of which he managed not only to earn a support, but also to lay aside a little as well for an unfortunate day, as to supply his family with intellectual enjoyment. His two sons had received some benefit from schools, but as a collegiate education was expensive, the father resolved to do what he could towards educating them in another mode. As his desire was that they should follow the same occupation with himself, it struck him as of primary importance that he should first interest them in that employment, and then fit them for it. Though it might be very well for them to spend years in acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages, he thought it still more important that they should become intimately acquainted with the various soils, and with the conditions necessary to the healthy growth of trees and crops; and as life is limited, and knowledge infinite, he thought it good policy that they should first devote their time to that which was of greatest practical value.

It would have done you good to witness the interest which his two boys took in the various phenomena of nature to which he directed their attention. No professional student was ever so much delighted with his books, and for the sufficient reason that no other volume ever presented such intellectual feasts as the great book of Nature unfolds. The unchangeable laws of animal and vegetable life upon which every operation in agriculture is based, were daily exhibiting to them new and beautiful illustrations; and whether it was seed time or harvest, summer or winter, any labor to which their time was devoted, had for them its peculiar interest.

To their surprise they found many things in an occupation six thousand years old, which were still the subject of experiment. The best time for planting trees, the soil, and conditions of soil suited to the different varieties, the best season for cutting timber with its durability in view, the best mode of preserving timber in the ground or out, and a thousand

like things appeared still to be subjects of dispute, and though of prime importance, to be receiving little or no attention among their neighbors. The habits of the various insect enemies that destroyed their fruits and ravaged their fields, seemed little understood, and, in fact, these young men were frequently astonished at meeting with owners of large orchards who, though they could see their apples, peaches, and plums being daily destroyed by insects, were utterly unable to tell whether one or forty different species were the cause, and had never given a moment's attention to the habits of those insects, and to means for their destruction. Even the various birds that filled the neighboring woods with their music seemed little known, and some among the most useful of them all, who divided their time between singing and the destruction of noxious insects, were subjects of baseless and ridiculous suspicions in the neighborhood, and were slaughtered without mercy in charges the falsity of which might, with a little investigation, have been demonstrated.

The study of these and of kindred subjects made their labors a constant recreation to them. The daily care of the farm was no longer a task to be performed with machine-like stolidity, while the mind was constantly wandering to other avocations, and indulging in longings for something of a more engrossing nature. The care of trees, of crops, and of domestic animals was a perpetual study, full of interest, and lacking the dullness that pervades the task of the 'professional' student because every day's growth was presenting to their view new phases for contemplation and thought. For the application of the sciences, of the rudiments of which they had made themselves masters, they had frequent occasion, and as their minds expanded with the multiform nature of their practical studies, a taste of general literature crept in to add to the pleasures of their home.

And thus these daily laborers became more thoroughly educated than they would have been by spending years at our higher institutions for public instruction. As that education was of a sound and practical nature, it made them respected everywhere, and their sentiments and opinions won attention in whatever circle they chanced to be. They never had occasion to blush for a want of information on subjects with which men in their calling should be familiar, and they never desired to change their occupation, because they could imagine no other so pleasant as that which made them familiar with the green fields and the graceful trees. I indeed believe that either of them took more pleasure in planting some choice tree, and seeing it grow, and blossom, and bear fruit, than they would have taken in all the various 'entertainments' which offer

their attractions to the public in large cities.

I can not say that these young men were ambitious; yet, in this calling, they won for themselves credit, and accomplished more good than they would have been likely to at the bar or elsewhere. They were the means, in a great measure, of reforming the system of farming in their vicinity, and of imparting such information as added greatly to the productiveness of agricultural labor. They rooted out many old worthless fruits, and introduced in their stead such valuable varieties as their neighbors had never dreamed of before. They beautified their own home with trees, and flowers, and tasteful arrangement, and by so doing became the occasion of beautifying the homes of farmers all around them. By acquainting themselves with the habits of destructive insects, and devising means to prevent their ravages, by originating new and valuable fruits, and by improvements in agricultural implements, they became public benefactors in a wider sphere, and had the satisfaction of seeing the whole country in some degree the better for their labors. Though they never became rich, they were the masters of a competence, and their hospitable home and intelligent conversation attracted the most intellectual society for a large region about them. And although such a thing as an agricultural publication had rarely been heard of in their vicinity when they were boys, scarcely a family is now without one, and I doubt not that the *Horticulturist* is at this time well appreciated and extensively taken in their neighborhood.

I have sometimes thought that if some other farmers I know were to bestow a little attention upon the career of these two young men, they might perceive at once the reason why so many among the most bright and enterprising of farmers' sons seek some other occupation, so soon as they are at liberty to do so. Where the mind is not interested, the hand disdains to labor. He who teaches his sons to work as he would teach the unreasoning ox to bear the yoke, must expect the restless mind to long for that activity elsewhere, which he neglects to incite in his own employment.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—*To save Wheat from the Wheat Worm.*—As the wheat worm does not attack rye, it has been shown by experiment, that if a belt of rye is sown all around the wheat field, the fly does not find the wheat to deposit its egg. Mr. O. Smyley, of Princetown, has sown two broad-casts of rye all around his wheat field, for the last four years, and the wheat has completely escaped from the insect. Perhaps one cast of rye might be sufficient to protect the wheat.—*Cultivator.*

Winter Rye.

On dry and rather light soils, this is a valuable crop. It is better adapted to such soils than any of the smaller grains, giving a fair return when no other would be worth cultivating. It is now a favorable time to sow this crop, but sward land should have been broken up some weeks before, that the sod may have partially rotted. It may be sown on corn ground, where the corn is pretty early. Crops that have so far advanced that they may be cut up and shocked, can be carried off the ground where they grew, leaving the ground free for working and seeding.

The inquiry is often made whether grass and clover seed should be sown with rye.—We have known it done in many instances with good success. In fact we would prefer sowing grass seed with winter rye than with spring grain. As to clover, if the land was liable to heave by frost, we would defer the sowing till the late snows of spring. But land that is suitable for rye, is not subject to the effect mentioned. It is an effect caused by want of drainage, and if there are spots of this kind, they should receive the remedy.

Grass and clover sown with rye, in Autumn, will be sustained against drouth the following season, much better than if sown in spring. It obtains so strong root that the transition of cutting the grain and leaving the grass exposed to the sun, has comparatively little effect.

APPLES FOR MILCH COWS.—A gentleman who deals in facts and figures, as well as fine cattle, informed us that he had fed out last winter more than two hundred barrels of sweet apples to his milch cows, and that the increased quantity and richness in quality of the milk paid him better than any other use to which he could have applied them. He states that he is raising trees annually for the purpose of raising apples for stock. Another important statement of his is, that since he has fed apples to his cows, there has not been a case of milk fever among them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

DON'T PAINT YOUR LIGHTNING RODS.—A writer in the New York Tribune says, I have examined many painted lightning rods, on buildings struck by lightning, and I have never known a painted rod to perform any of the duties of a conductor. In the examination of the steambot Suffolk by lightning when off Fort Hamilton, July 13, 1848 I found that the lightning passed from the flag along a horizontal wooden bearing to the awning, ripping the awning as if it had been cut with a knife, but refused the iron rods, painted white, that supported the wooden bar, on which the awning rested.

The Valley Farmer.

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TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 12 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.
Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7. each additional insertion, \$5; one page, yearly, \$50; arcs of six lines or less, one year, \$4.

North Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

This Society has been organized at Weston the present season. On the 19th of Sept. we attended a meeting at which a constitution was adopted and officers chosen. The meeting, though not large in consequence of the necessary absence of many persons to Platt City, where the Platt Circuit Court was in session, was nevertheless respectable in point of numbers, and we question whether an assemblage ever met in Missouri, no larger in numbers which contained so many intelligent, influential and enterprising farmers. Upwards of two hundred and fifty Dollars were subscribed on the spot for the purpose of holding a fair this fall, which sum it was presumed would be more than doubled in a few days. We are indebted to the kindness of the publishers of the *Weston Reporter* for a proof slip of the proceedings which follows:

At an adjourned meeting of the North-Western Missouri Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association, held in the City of Weston on the 19th inst. the following proceedings were had—Thos. Ervin, of Buchanan co., in the Chair, and Dr. Thos. Beaumont, Secretary. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, through their Chairman, Dr. Beau-

mont, reported the same, which, after a considerable discussion, were unanimously adopted. On motion of H. Miles Moore, Esq., it was

Resolved, That 300 copies of said constitution and by-laws be printed in pamphlet form, at the expense of the Society, and that each member be entitled to a copy.

A portion of the Committee, appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Society, reported the following names as members of said Society:—Moses Norris, Abner Deen, J. B. Deen, Wallace Jackson, James Stone, Leonidus Oldham, Wiley English, Ezekiel Downing, Jesse Morin, George Gallaway, Thos. Beaumont, E. N. Hart, W. L. Irvin, Thos. H. Irvin, H. Miles Moore, Lewis Pence, Edward Pence, Sam'l Pepper, John D. Pepper, J. D. Alderson, J. W. Hardesty, R. Browning, Elijah Hampton, A. P. Read, J. W. Forbis, J. W. Steele, A. D. Blythe, T. F. Stone, D. S. Leach, Abraham Risk, C. C. Steele, S. K. Offitt, Silas May, G. W. Dyer, Z. D. Washburne, E. Risk, Melvin McKee, N. Humber, Jos. Nower, J. C. Harris, J. C. Scott, J. W. Vinyard, A. Allen, Thos. G. Stockwell, A. H. Cox, J. Vinyard, N. Asbury, C. Hart, Maj. Hinkle, and Clinton Cockrill.

On motion, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the coming year. Dr. Thos. Beaumont receiving the largest number of votes for president, and Maj. J. Morrin for vice president, they were declared unanimously elected. H. Miles Moore, Esq., was then elected Secretary, and J. C. Harris, Treasurer. The Society then proceeded to elect a board of 12 directors for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected—Thos. H. Ervin, J. F. Forbis, Dr. J. Moore, Melvin McKee, Christopher Hart, Edward Pence, Lewis Pence, J. W. Forbis, G. B. White, Maj. Hinkle, Clinton Cockrill and A. Risk. On motion of H. M. Moore, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Society hold their first Annual Fair at the City of Weston, on the last Thursday and Friday of October next.

Mr. E. Abbott, Editor of the *Valley Farmer* published at St. Louis, being present, was called on to address the meeting, which he did in an able, eloquent and very interesting speech of half an hour, urging the importance of this subject upon the minds of the Society, &c. On motion of Dr. Beaumont it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered Mr. Abbott for his able and interesting address.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors meet at Platte City, on the first Monday of October next, to make arrangements for the coming Fair, and

to make out a list of premiums to be offered, and that the same be published as soon as possible thereafter, and also, that the Committee on soliciting members to the Society, make a further report.

On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city, and in the *Valley Farmer* of St. Louis, and that all the papers in the State, friendly to the cause, be requested to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THOS. H. IRVING, *Chairman*.

THOS. BRAMMONT, *Sec'y*.

Editorial Correspondence.

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 13, 1853.

The whistle last night hapened to belong to the Clendenin instead of the Sonora, and as we were 'up and dressed' we concluded to come on here, and by so doing we have had an opportunity of listening to a very eloquent and interesting oration by Rev. Wm. Homes, of St. Louis, upon the occasion of the dedication of the Hall of the I. O. O. F., and also of witnessing the imposing ceremonies of the dedication. Brunswick is a town of considerable importance; having a large trade from the Green River section. We spent a pleasant afternoon in looking about the town and in a visit at Dr. Blue's, late editor of the *Brunswicker*. The Dr. has a charming little nest among the fruit and forest trees about half a mile from town and near the banks of the river, where he is cultivating a choice variety of fruits, flowers and vegetables. The Hall of the Odd Fellows is a fine building, and with the Seminary building on the top of the hill, adds very much to the beauty of the town as seen from the river. We learn that there is an excellent high school kept here which has a large attendance of pupils.

INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 16.

We left Brunswick on the morning of the 14th on the Sonora and arrived here yesterday at 11, A. M. Our journey afforded us little matter of interest, and we could only take a passing view of the towns and landings, as we shot by them, or stopped for a few moments to land a passenger or put out freight. It was night when

we arrived at Lexington, and we consequently saw nothing of the town, but by the glimmering of the torches we saw the remains of the wreck of the ill fated Saluda, laying half buried in the sand. The awful catastrophe of the explosion which tore this boat to pieces and destroyed so many human lives will long be remembered by those who witnessed it and by many persons all over the land whose hearts were made to bleed in consequence of the death or injury of near friends. The other landing places presented little of note except that the majority of them seemed in danger of tumbling in the river in consequence of the washing away of the banks, or of being left inaccessible for navigation in consequence of the formation of sand bars in front of them. The Missouri river is a queer one. With an extraordinary rapid current it makes more crooks and turns than any river we know of, running towards all points of the compass—now working away the banks on the right side and depositing the earth and soil in the shape of a sand bar on the left, and anon shifting it back again to the right. From bluff to bluff on opposite sides of the river the distance varies from one to five miles, and anywhere within that space the river seems to regard as his peculiar pathway, and he courses along through it just where he pleases, and so he goes on foaming and boiling, twisting and turning from one side to the other, and constantly changing his channels.

We were greatly disappointed when we arrived at Independence to learn that the managers of the Jackson County Agricultural Society had postponed its fair for four weeks to the 14th of October. Had they given as much publicity to the postponement as to the appointment we should have been saved the disappointment. We learn that the prospects of an interesting fair are exceedingly good and that a very encouraging spirit of improvement is beginning to be manifested throughout the country. We found a few congenial spirits in town, but as we had not an opportunity to go into the country we missed the chance of seeing

many of the farmers whom we expected to see at the fair. We obtained several subscribers to the Valley Farmer chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Packard, since host of the Noland House.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Missouri State Fair.

BOONVILLE, September 12, 1853.

Col. CHAMBERS—Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request, I write you a few lines from this, our first stopping place on our journey up the Missouri river. We arrived here Saturday evening, in forty-eight hours from St. Louis, on the popular packet Kate Swinney—than which a more comfortable and quiet boat cannot be found afloat on the Western waters.

After taking a Sabbath rest, I set out this morning to see the lions of the place. Through the politeness of W. P. SEED, Esq., of the Marion House, we were furnished with a conveyance, and in company with E. W. Moon, Esq., we rode to the grounds appropriated for the first exhibition of the Missouri State Agricultural Society.

These grounds are situated about half a mile below town, immediately on the river and running back to the road passing from Boonville to Rocheport. To my notion it is a most judicious selection of ground, well adapted to the purpose, and very convenient of access both from the river and the town. The grounds are undulating, covered with a fine turf, and having upon them a sufficiency of trees to afford shade and shelter.

The exhibition ring and speakers' stand are arranged in a beautiful natural amphitheatre and seats to accommodate several thousand persons are being constructed around them. The whole lot is being enclosed with a substantial tight plank fence, and cattle yards and stalls, machine shops, floral and vegetable halls, poultry houses, &c., are being constructed at convenient places.

The citizens of Boonville have shown very considerable liberality in contributing funds for this exhibition, and are determined to make every effort to get up a fair every way worthy of the State, and I have been assured by several prominent citizens, that no fears need be entertained of any want of accommodation for those who may visit the city on that occasion. Besides the facilities afforded by the public houses, the citizens generally will keep open house for all who may come, and from what I have seen in the present and former visits to this place, I can speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the people of Boonville.

Will not St. Louis send a large delegation to the fair? Are the carriage makers and other mechanics making arrangements to send up their wares? How is it with owners of fine stock in the country—are they getting them in order to astonish the people up here, where they don't have any good stock—perhaps? For the credit of the State, for the credit of the county, and city of St. Louis, let there be a delegation from our city and county, not of dozens nor of scores, but of hundreds. Let us set the rest of the State an example of liberality which shall tell to our credit for years to come.

I know of no manner in which a few days can be better employed by the citizens of St. Louis, than by an excursion to Boonville during the week of the fair. I understand that a band of music will be in attendance from St. Louis, and that many entertainments, not mentioned in the bills, will add to the attractions

of the occasion. It is calculated that there will be several thousand ladies present on the occasion, embracing much of the beauty, worth and intelligence of the State. Is there not gallantry enough in St. Louis, not to be behind in this respect? Will not you, Mr. Editor, and your brethren of the press urge this important matter upon your readers?

We shall be off on the first boat for Independence, where you shall hear from us again.

To the Press and the People—Meeting of the Northern-Western Fruit Growers Association.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of October, will open in the city of Chicago 'a four days session' of the N. W. Fruit Growers Association; and it is confidently believed that then and there will be found, perhaps the greatest show of standard fruits the world ever saw, and the best school of Western Pomology ever instituted.

Besides hundreds in the West, many of the most eminent Pomologists and successful Fruit Growers of the East, have signified their intention of being present, with choice collections of fruits, which, added to the glorious abundance of this favored season in the broad North-west, may certainly be expected to make up a gathering of fruits and Fruit Growers to warrant the bold prediction above.

The arrangements and programme are not yet completed; but it is understood that the Court House, or the large City Hall on State street, will be granted us; and that the first morning will be sufficient for the arrangement of fruits, and permit us to organize at 10 A. M.

It is proposed to take up the perishable fruits first, and go through the whole catalogue before returning to the old subjects of discussion.

There will be three sessions daily; and, as heretofore, the discussions will be conducted in a brief, easy, conversational style, and a regular Reporter engaged to aid the Secretary in preserving remarks for publication.

An address during an evening session, and several valuable reports are expected from members. It is also proposed to fix upon a tariff of prices for nursery trees, based on age and variety rather than size; and to attempt settling the true standard of shape, and height, for Prairie cultivation; and other matters of interest to Fruit Growers.

The member-fee is one dollar, for publication purposes; and the Proceedings will be distributed pro-rata. Persons unable to attend can send papers and fruit to the Prairie Farmer Office, or to Dr. J. A. Kennicott, 96 Lake street, marked 'N. W. F. G. A.'

Editors, generally, are requested to publish this notice, and all interested, North and South, East and West, are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. KENNICOTT, President.

Frauds of Nurserymen.

Nurserymen have a better chance to cheat than most others, on account of the long time required for dection; and for this very reason their frauds are greater impositions, robbing time as well as money. Horticultural and rural improvement have been greatly impeded by the errors which they have committed, ignorantly as well as intentionally. A very fruitful source of unintentional errors has been the practice of taking things on trust.—A young nurseryman wishes to propagate a certain list of fruits, or an older one wishes to add to his catalogue—they immediately send to some other nursery and obtain the trees, and not willing to lose five or six years to see them bear, they commence at once to raise and sell trees from them and like the man who borrowed his absent neighbor's horse, intending to ask leave when he returned, they sell the trees first, and intend to prove their correctness afterwards. An honorable and worthy nurseryman showed us a cherry tree in bearing, which he had procured under the name of Napoleon Bigarreau, and from which he assured us he had already sold hundreds of trees—that was then bearing a bitter little mazzard. Errors are in this way multiplied. We could write fifty columns in describing the mistakes which we have detected in receiving trees from different nurseries. An eminent individual, (now deceased) from whose establishment we expected to get every sort correct, sent us, as time has since proved, more than half his trees under wrong names. These were mistakes, not frauds; and we have no doubt that most American nurserymen have endeavored to treat their customers fairly, but not having *seen* much of what they were selling, they were mostly working in the dark. We question, however, if as much as this can be said of European nurserymen, as they existed some years ago, although we know there were honorable exceptions—but the exceptions were not the rule. It appears they thought it of little consequence what was sent to the ignorant Yankees of the western woods. W. R. Prince, in order to prove the rascality of certain French dealers, invented a list of such names of fruits as he had never heard of, and his order was filled under those very names! We question if any body but Prince could have done this.

The increase of the nursery business has witnessed a great improvement in the accuracy with which it is conducted. Facilities for propagating from bearing trees have increased; the increased intelligence of the community admits of less toleration of blunders, and the desire of a fair reputation has stimulated many to accuracy, to say nothing about the promptings of genuine honesty, of which we believe a portion of our nurserymen have a

respectable share. Europeans, where not actuated by better motives, have discovered that Americans actually possess shrewdness enough to know when they are well treated, and they find it to their interest to retain, if possible, what has lately proved a very large share of their custom.

In connection with this subject, we wish to add a few remarks relative to *warranting* the correctness of trees. Purchasers have sometimes required it of nurserymen, and we observe lately that some of the western papers advocate legislative enactments for restoring losses by errors or frauds.

Now, there are some insuperable difficulties in the way of reducing this proposition to practice. In the first place, purchasers make quite as many mistakes as sellers; and we have known them, after a lapse of years, to forget and misplace lost names—to attribute certain trees to wrong sources—and to be quite mistaken in the correctness or the fruit produced, from ignorance or erroneous notions of its character. Nurserymen can afford to warrant their trees, under the following conditions only: The trees, as soon as received, must be set out, and registered in a book by a careful and disinterested person. There must be evidence preserved that any vacancies in the plantation are not supplied from other sources during the years that elapse before bearing—or that the grafted portion is not browsed down by cattle, and that the stock does not spring up in its place; and lastly, sufficient pomological authority must be obtained to decide all doubtful questions touching the correctness of names. In most cases, all these precautions would be quite impracticable; and therefore it will be best to ascertain the most reliable sources, and obtain trees from those sources, even if it be at a greater distance or at an additional cost.—*Country Gentleman.*

Frost and Peach Buds.

It is an opinion, frequently advanced by some of our most distinguished horticulturists that if the thermometer sinks to 12° below zero, the frost will certainly destroy the peach buds, but if it does not descend so low as this, they will as certainly escape. This opinion, although somewhat approximating the truth, must be held with considerable modification—the point of destruction varying with circumstances. The peach bud is one that swells with the first warm weather in spring, and it sometimes happens that a few days of warm weather in winter will be enough to produce the same result. The bud is then peculiarly liable to injury by frost, and may be destroyed at a temperature much higher than 12° below. The injury will be still greater if, after an intensely cold night, the sun breaks

out suddenly from a clear sky, and produces sudden thawing. It generally happens that more injury is done to tender plants by the sun's rays after severe cold, than by the cold itself, many instances occurring where the north sides of fences and buildings have afforded full protection to plants, which were seriously damaged when no screen intervened between the plants and the sun—the cold being just as severe in one case as in the other. Hence it may sometimes happen that a mantle of clouds over the sky, and a very gradual rise in temperature, may be the means of saving a fruit crop, which with the same cold, and under other circumstances, might prove a total failure. This fact may lead to the adoption of artificial means of shading the frozen buds from the sun's rays.

A communication from J. H. NILES, in a late number of the *Ohio Cultivator*, furnishes some additional corroboration of these facts. He states that the buds of 1850, in that state, were of the weakest class, and were killed that winter in a temperature at zero. Those of 1851, on the other hand, were extremely hardy, and resisted a temperature of 10° below. The mercury subsequently fell to 11° below, and about one-fourth were killed.—Still severer weather afterwards supervened, with the following results: At 8 o'clock in the evening, when this intense weather occurred, and the mercury had fallen to 10° below, a quantity of peach limbs was cut, and placed within doors; at 9 o'clock, it had sunk to 12° below, when another portion was cut; at 11 o'clock it had sunk to 14°, at 12 to 16°, at 2 to 17°, and at 4 to 18° below zero; at all of which periods successive portions of the branches were cut. On a subsequent examination of these buds, no injury could be detected on those cut at 12°; those cut at 13° were mostly killed, while a few lingered at 14°. There were, however, a few buds, even at 18°, favorably situated, that escaped.—*Country Gentleman.*

DRILLING WHEAT.—Edward Stabler, in his admirable essay on the advantage of drill seeding, states that after examining its results on some 800 or 1,000 acres, besides large experience on his own land, he finds there is not a single instance where it has not proved the most profitable, first, in the saving of seed, and secondly in the increased product of the grain amounting to from one to six or seven bushels per acre. He thinks five pecks of seed drilled are equal to two bushels sown broadcast. He has known the increase, in one case, by careful comparison of the two modes, to amount to nine bushels per acre in favor of drilling. He relates an interesting incident:—A vender offered a drill for the increase in a crop of wheat—to be determined by sowing a few strips broadcast for comparison. But before harvest the farmer preferred paying the hundred dollars, the price of the drill, with interest. On carefully ascertaining the increase, he found it to be one hundred and fifty-three bushels.

Improved Essex Pigs.

Of this breed, Sanford Howard writes as follows, in the *Wool Grower and Stock Register* :

This is one of the most valuable breeds now known. The establishment of the breed is generally credited to the late Lord Western. It has of latter years been extensively known in the hand of the noted breeder, W. Fisher Hobbs, of Marks-Hall, Essex. It has perhaps carried more prizes at Smithfield, within the last ten years, than any other breed. As before mentioned, it was derived from a cross with the Neapolitan, and inherits the color of that race, with more size, finer symmetry, and much better constitution. Stephens, author of the book of the farm, and the *Farmer's Guide*, says: 'As to the breed which shows the greatest disposition to fatten together with a due portion of lean, I never saw one equal to that which originated by Lord Western, in Essex. . . . They were exceedingly gentle, indisposed to travel far, not very prolific, however, but could attain if kept on, to a great weight, and so compact in form, and small of bone and offal, that they invariably yield a greater amount of pork than was judged of before being slaughtered. The offal was small and more delicious ham was never cured than they afforded.' Martin says:— 'These animals fatten quickly, grow rapidly, and yield very superior meat. The hogs, when fattened will sometimes weigh 26 or 28 stones, (24 lbs.,) often 18 or 20,'—equal to 392 pounds.

The only animals of this breed in this country, within our knowledge, are in the possession of L. G. Morris, Esq., of Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y., or of persons who have obtained the stock of him. His first importation was made about a year since, and his last the past autumn. Some of these animals were procured directly from W. Fisher Hobbs, and were of that gentleman's best stock.

A variety of the Sussex breed is closely allied to, and may be identical with the Essex. Some of this variety were introduced into this country several years since by Mr. Henry Parsons, now of Guelph, Canada West. The writer of this article obtained stock from Mr. Parsons, and from the experience of several years, can say he never had any swine that gave more weight of carcass in proportion to the food consumed, and never any which equalled them in quality of meat.

There is a white, or nearly white, variety of Essex. Specimens were imported by the late Mr. Stickney, a party of which are now in the possession of Mr. H. H. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass.

The Family Circle

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Black Nurses for Children.

While we were travelling on a Missouri river boat lately, we had an opportunity of witnessing the evil effects of trusting infants to the care of little negro nurses. There were several infants on board,—each of them was attended by a little black, too small to be entrusted with the safety of a kitten; yet the pleasure seeking mothers gave them up wholly into their hands. One infant in particular we watched, and looked in vain for its mother, who took her pleasure all day with the rest of the passengers, without taking the least notice of the child. We saw the little black lug it in an uneasy position all round the cabin and out on the guards, sometimes setting it on the rails, making us start for its safety, then rolling herself on the carpet, with one heavy arm on the child's head and shoulders bending it almost double, while she was rolling to please herself, drawing the child after her, who was weary and fretted. The little black did not seek the comfort of the child, nor in any way strive to please it. It did not have anything put into its hand, nor was it permitted to sit on the carpet and amuse itself; but all day it was in real torment. This led us to think what a real curse slavery is, as it regards children. They are not fit to have the care of them in their tender infancy, much less as they grow older, and learn to speak and act. If they are much with these ignorant blacks, they will speak and act as they do, and as soon as they can speak you will hear the real negro dialect; the *thar, whar, tote, fotch, &c.*, which will show itself in advanced life, and not all the grammar they can learn will drive the original language from their heads. And many other arts and habits that all after cultivation will not be able to eradicate they will learn from their nurses. Deception, lying and stealing, they will learn as soon as they can speak.

Mothers! as you love the souls and bodies of your children, do not leave them to the care of young and ignorant nurses, not even to the *best*, more than you can help; do not excuse yourself from your maternal duties because you think you have other duties more important.—Your duties to your children are the first, the most important, and the most sacredly binding. You cannot cast your care upon a nurse. When children are infants they need a mother's tender care to shield them from neglect, and also to educate their infant minds. Your children are observing; and if mother's will take a little pains to have a few bright and attractive play things strewn about the carpet, they might have their infants in the room with them for hours without giving them the least trouble, and they might sew, read, or write, or do anything they pleased, and dispense with the little dark nurse, who always does more harm than good. While the little one is rolling about on the carpet, striving to gain some distant play thing, if the mother will observe, as it catches what it has been striving after, that a bright smile will light up its happy face as if it looked up to her in triumph. If she gives it a smile of approbation she will teach that infant to use its own energies, and in the presence of its mother, and encouraged by its mother's smile, it will continue to make new efforts and put forth new exertions. This it would never do if committed to the care of an ignorant nurse. By this means the mother insures the child's confidence and gains its first and strongest love. When the child grows weary of play, who so well qualified by nature to sooth it to gentle and quiet slumber as the loving mother? and as it grows older it will learn to look to her for advice and encouragement; and if she does her duty she will gain an influence over her child that it will be hard for any other influence to overcome. What good mother will not be willing to forego a little of the display, parade and fashion of the present day, that she may have more time to educate the heads and hearts of her children, who are destined for immortality. To every mother God says, 'take this child and nurse it for me and I will give thee thy

wages.' He does not say 'take this child and give it to thy black nurse.'

Mothers! are not the souls and best interests of your children worth striving for. Put these in comparison with your own love of fashionable amusement, and choose which you will attend to—the eternal interests of your children or of your own pleasure. Think of these things and choose in view of eternity.

From the Mother's Magazine.

Lines Suggested by a Domestic Incident.

As in my study lone I sat,
Musing on this, and then on that
In quite a dull and doleful mood,
Flam'd by fancy's darkest hood,
In came my little daughter dear,
Her father's burden'd breast to cheer.
A gift she bore, by napkin white
Secured from each illie gaze's sight;
A tiny cake she brought to view,
Of tempting odor, taste and hue.
In city bakery, ne'er I ween
Had finer workmanship been seen:
Yea, 'twas the first her hand had wrought,
Her maiden cooks she had brought,
Her face illum'd with child-like glee,
To gain approving words from me.
A kiss I gave, a smile which sent
Through all her bosom calm content.
My gloom grew bright as hope displayed
The future of my little maid—
Her busy hand and busy mind
To worthy aims and deeds inclined,
Temptation thus bereft of power,
And good accomplish'd every hour.
Her path with precious pearls bestrewn,
Her home at last before God's throne.

Birth-Day Lines to my Wife.

Hand in hand we start to journey
Through the divers path of life;
Be it good or evil weather,
Hand in hand move we, my wife.

Hand in hand in sunny seasons,
Evenings soft and mornings mild;
Naught to part us but the link-let
Of a little white-haired child.

Hand in hand, O God! when falling
Life's fair sun's far-western rays,
Lean we well upon each other
Through the gloaming of our days.

Hand in hand with equal foot-step
To the dark, swift-flowing river;
Hand in hand, with angel-seeming,
To the throne of God for ever.

[Knicker. Mag.]

The Better Land.

A father and mother were living with their two children on a desert island, in the midst of the ocean, on which they had been shipwrecked. Roots and vegetables served them for food; a spring supplied them with water; and a cavern in a rock with a dwelling.—Storm and tempest often rag'd fearfully on the island.

The children could not remember how they had reached the island; they knew nothing of the vast continent; bread, milk, fruit, and

whatever other luxuries is yielded there, were things to them unknown.

They landed one day upon the island four Moors in a small boat. The parents felt great joy, and hoped now to be rescued from their troubles. But the boat was too small to take them over together to the adjoining land, so the father determined to risk the passage first.

Mother and children wept when he embark'd in the boat with its frail planks, and the four black men were about to take him away. But he said 'Weep not; it is better over yonder, and you will all follow soon.'

When the little boat returned to take away the mother, the children wept still more. But she also said, 'Weep not; in the better land we shall all meet again.'

At last came the boat to take away the two children. They were frightened at the black men, and shuddered at the fearful sea over which they had to pass. With fear and trembling they drew near the land. But how rejoiced they were when their parents appeared upon the shore, offered them their hands, led them into the shade of lofty palm trees, and regaled them upon the palm trees with milk, honey, and delicious fruits. 'Oh, how groundless was our fear!' said the children, 'we ought not to have feared, but to rejoiced, when the black men came to take us away to the better land!'

'Dear children,' said their father, 'our voyage from the desert island to this beautiful country conveys to us a still higher meaning. There is appointed for us all a still longer voyage, to a much more beautiful country. The whole earth on which we dwell is like an island. The land here is, indeed, a noble one in our eyes, although a faint shadow of Heaven. The passage hither over the stormy sea is—Death: that little boat resembles the bier, upon which men in black apparel shall at some time carry us forth. But when that hour strikes, then we, myself, your mother, or you must leave this world. So, fear not. Death is for pious men, who have loved God and done His will—nothing else than a voyage to the better land.'

ECONOMY IN CANDLES.—If you are without a rush-light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle, which, if the same be lighted, will burn very slowly, yielding sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melting tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.

The Husbandman.

Earth, of Mas the beauteous Mother,
Feels him still with corn and wine;
He who best would aid a brother,
Shares with him these gifts divine.

Many a power within her bosom,
Noiseless, hidden, works beneath;
Hence are seed, and leaf and blossom,
Golden ear and clustered wreath.

These to sell with strength and beauty,
Is the royal task of Man,
Man's a king, his throne is duty,
Since his work on earth began.

Bud and harvest, bloom and vintage,
These like men are fruits of earth;
Stamped in clay a heavenly mintage,
All from dust receive their birth.

Barn and mill, and wine-vat's treasures,
Earthly goods for earthly lives;
These are nature's ancient pleasures,
Which her child from her derives.

What's the dream but vain rebellion,
If from earth we sought to rise?
'Tis our stored and ample dwelling,
'Tis from it we see the skies.

Wind and frost, and hour and season,
Land and water, sun and shade,
Work with these, as bids thy reason,
For they work thy toil to aid.

Sow thy seed and reap in gladness!
Man himself is all a seed;
Hope and hardship, joy and sadness,
Stow the plant to ripeness lead.

Basis of Unhappy Marriages.

'Marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in mere attorneyship,'

[Shakespeare.]

But a single glance among one's married friends would serve to show that there are some unfortunate circumstances that generally prevent the attainment of that degree of happiness which either was or should have been expected. What can this be? From long study on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the grand difficulty, or that which lies at the basis of all others, is a want of true and sincere love. Nor need this appear very wonderful when we look even for one moment at the *facts*. Misunderstandings and mistakes may happen between the truest lovers married or single---but they are not likely to occur where there is a deep and earnest love on both sides.

Certainly the sacred writer knew of this relation when he said 'Better is a dinner of herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.' Consider for a moment how insensibly love lightens all our sorrows. How truly the severest labors becomes pleasant when love is the inspirer of the task. By a truly loving heart, sacrifices, sufferings, toil, danger, everything is endured, dared suffered, and even coveted, so that the beloved one may be more blest.

Let us look at the marriages as they occur:

Young people meet together, and naturally fall into a particular partiality for some of their companions over others. But no very distinct idea of the duties or requirements of such a condition as marriage is or can be developed—and for this chief reason. As a general thing, all the idea of marriage which children and youth obtain from their parents and teachers, or from popular literature, is a mutual convenience, which by some means or other, must be established. With woman this is more especially true; for woman being the passive party, has been led to suppose—and truly enough—that her choice cannot often be consulted; and therefore she must accept such conditions as present themselves.

This is a heresy, let me say in passing, which no woman of a right mind and true heart would for a moment sanction. And thus, with a levity which the lady would throw aside for so much business as the choice of a new hat or feather, or the gentleman for the consideration of putting himself into the hands of a new tailor, the parties assume the most solemn responsibilities, and rush into a state which, if unhappy, can only be retrieved by death or the public disgrace of one or both. How could they have any conception of that sublime ideal of true affection, where

'—each to the other is a dearer self,
Supremely happy in the awakened power
Of giving joy.'

What wonder then that so many are ready to exclaim.

'Oh! for a curse upon the cunning priest,
Who conjured us together in a yoke
That galls me now.'

Hints about Female Education.

BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

The difficulty is, education does not usually point the female heart to its only true resting place. That dear English word '*home*,' is not half so powerful a talisman as '*the world*.'—Instead of the salutary truth, that happiness is *in duty*, they are taught to consider the two things totally distinct; and whoever seeks one must sacrifice the other.

The fact is, our girls have no *home education*. When quite young, they are sent to school where no domestic habits can be learned; and there they continue till they 'come out' into the world. After this, few find any time to arrange, and make use of, the mass of elementary knowledge they have acquired; and fewer still have either the leisure or taste for the inelegant, every-day duties of life. Thus prepared, they enter upon matrimony. Those early habits, which would have made domestic care a light and easy task, have never been taught, for fear it would interrupt their happiness; and the result is that, when cares come, as come they must, they find them misery.

I am convinced that indifference and dislike between husband and wife, are more frequently occasioned by this great error in education, than by any other cause.

The bride is awakened from her delightful dream, in which carpets, vases, sofas, white gloves and pearl ear rings are oddly jumbled up with her lover's looks and promises. Perhaps she would be surprised if she knew exactly how much of the fascination of being engaged was owing to the aforesaid inanimate concern. Be that as it may, she is awakened by the unpleasant conviction that cares devolve upon her. And what effect does this produce upon her character? Do the holy and tender influences of domestic love render self denial and exertion a bliss? No! They would have done so had she been *properly educated*; but now she gives way to unavailing fruitfulness and repining; and her husband is at first pained, and finally disgusted at hearing, 'I never knew what cure was when I lived in my father's house.' 'If I were to live my life over again, I would remain single as long as I could without the risk of being an old maid.'

How injudicious, how short sighted is the policy that thus mars the whole happiness of life, in order to make a few brief years more gay and brilliant! I have known many instances of domestic ruin and discord produced by this mistaken indulgence of mothers. *I never knew but one where the victim had moral courage enough to change all her early habits.* She was a young, pretty, and very amiable girl, but brought up to be perfectly useless; a rag-baby would to all intents and purposes, have been as an efficient a partner. She married a young lawyer, without property, but with good and increasing practice. She meant to be a good wife but did not know how. Her wastefulness involved him in debt. He did not reproach, though he tried to convince and instruct her. She loved him, and weeping, replied, 'I try to do the best I can, but when I lived at home, mother took care of every thing.' Finally poverty came upon him 'like an armed man,' and he went into a remote town in the Western states to teach school. His wife folded her arms and cried, while he, weary and discouraged, actually came home from school and cooked his own supper. At last his patience and her real love for him impelled her to exertion. She promised to learn to be useful, if he would teach her. And she did learn! And the change in her habits gradually wrought such a change in her husband's fortunes, that she might bring her daughters up in idleness, had not her experience taught her that economy, like grammar, is a very tiresome study after we are twenty years old.

Preservation of Grapes.

We find the following translation of an article in a German paper, in the *Agriculturist*, which contains an account of the preservation of grapes in Russia:—A traveler who lived at St. Petersburg during the winter season states that he ate there the freshest and most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones, then lay the grapes in a large stone jar holding about thirty gallons. The mouth should be narrow so that the grapes will not touch each other. Fill the spaces between them with millet. Cover closely with a stone cover well fitted and cemented. Over this paste a thick paper, and let it be hermetically sealed so as entirely to exclude the air. In this air-tight jar the grapes ripen fully, and acquire a flavor seldom attained by any other method, and are preserved for two years in the best condition.

RAISINS.—Everybody is fond of raisins, especially if they are of the finest quality, but everybody, we suspect, does not know they are successfully prepared in this State, and we believe also in other parts of this country. The Horticulturist says:

'We have just received a box of nice raisins prepared from the Isabella grape, by Mr. E. A. McKay, of Naples, Ontario Co., who has one of the most complete little vineyards in Western N. Y. We have passed these raisins around among our friends, and they have invariably pronounced them *excellent*, some preferring them to the imported article. Mr. McKay informs us that they keep well, they certainly appear as though they would. Why may not this become an important branch of fruit culture? A very large amount of money is annually sent abroad for raisins. The matter demands attention.'

KEEPING FRUIT.—From some unknown cause our winter fruits do not keep as well as they did in days of yore, when the mug of cider and basket of apples were the unailing attendants of our worthy grand-sires, during the long winter evenings. Now, a large portion of the crop rots before new year. A gentleman residing in the upper end of the county packed up a barrel of apples last fall, in perfectly dry broom-seed, and placed them in a cool dry place over his kitchen. Those of the same kind placed in the cellar have rotted long since, while those in the barrel were examined a few days since, and were found to be perfectly sound, and of very fine flavor.—Cut straw, leaves, chaff, or any other *perfectly* dry substance, would answer as well, as the result shows that exclusion of the air, dryness, and a moderately cool temperature were the operating causes in this instance.—*German town Telegraph.*

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

THE ONLY safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, Swellings and Bronchele or Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Weakness of the Muscles, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Contracted Muscles or Ligaments, Ear-Ache, or Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, fresh Cuts, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, or any Inflammation or Pain, no difference how severe or how long the disease may have existed. **MCLEAN'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT** is a certain remedy.

It possesses curative powers superior to all other remedies being so chemically combined as to retain in its combination all the virtues of its several ingredients as to enable it to penetrate the minutest vessels of the body, disseminating its healing influence, removing the CAUSE of the disease, and imparting life, health, strength and vivacity to the whole system.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify and heal the foulest ulcers in an incredible short time.

Read the following certificates, which are incontestible proof of the WONDERFUL efficacy of this great remedy.

Mr. J. H. MCLEAN—Dear Sir; I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

I have been severely afflicted for six months with Chronic Rheumatism. I lost the use of my limbs entirely, the flesh on my arms was apparently dried up—my arms, when knuckled together, would "rattle" like dried sticks. No language can describe how I suffered in this helpless condition. "Death" would have been preferable to the excruciating pains which I had to endure until I could obtain a supply of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The first application relieved me, and two small bottles has cured me. It has also been used by several of my neighbors for external diseases, with the same success.

MRS. MELINDA HLLIS.

P. S.—I live two doors from the corner of Morgan on Thirteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Twenty years ago I got my feet and hands frozen, from which I suffered severely every winter. I procured various remedies, but they gave me no relief. I procured one bottle of McLean's celebrated Volcanic Oil Liniment, and applied it according to directions. It has cured me permanently.

I earnestly advise every person afflicted with sores or pains to use McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. I believe it to be the best remedy now before the public.

W. T. DUVALL.

Firm of Davall & Campbell, merchants.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1853

We have in our possession hundreds of such certificates, which we could publish, but we deem it unnecessary, as the use of one twenty-five cent bottle will be sufficient to convince even the most incredulous of its magic power in curing every external disease.

FOR HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

McLean's Celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Spavin, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Splints, Unnatural Lumps, Nodes or Swellings. It will never fail to cure Big Head, Polivell, Fistula, Old Running Sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For Sprain Bruises, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Chafes, Saddle or Collar Galls, Cuts, Sores, or Wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed and a cure is certain in every instance.

Directions accompanying each bottle in English and German.

This Liniment is now put up in Twenty-Five Cent, Fifty Cent and One Dollar Bottles. The fifty cent size contains three times the quantity of the twenty-five cent size, and so on in proportion to their cost.

For sale by J. H. MCLEAN, Sole Proprietor, corner Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

HEMP—per ton, \$112 to \$125
 FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$4.50 to \$4.85; choice brands, \$5.05; superfine city, \$4.50 to \$4.75; extra country and city, \$5.50 to \$5.75.
 WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, 90 to 91 cts; choice 98 cts..
 CORN—per bushel 45, 1048 cents sacks; included:
 OATS—per bushel, 32a34 cents, sacks included.
 TOBACCO—per cwt. \$5 to \$11 75.
 BARLEY—per bushel, from 45 cents.
 MESS PORK—per bbl., \$12.00.
 LARD—per lb., No. 10cents.
 SUGAR—per lb., common, 40s cents.
 MOLASSES—per gallon, 25to30 cents.
 COFFEE—per lb., 14s, 11to12 cents.
 SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.40; T. 1. \$1 05; Kanawha 35 cents per bushel.
 BRAN—50 to 55 cents per 100 lbs.
 HAY—per hundred, timothy, 65to85 cents.
 BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 12to15 cts; good to prime, 12 to 14c; choice Ohio roll, 16 to 17c. W. R. cheese 10c for prime.

Improved Stock, Fowls, &c.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish at reasonable notice, from the yards of the most celebrated breeders in the U. S., the varieties of Fowls, &c., enumerated below, and all others yet domesticated; having made arrangements for full supplies from Dr. Bennett, of Great Falls, N. H., and Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the most preserving and successful importer of new and pure races of fowls; from P. Melendy, Cincinnati, Ohio, who possesses the largest establishment of the kind in America, replete with all the most valuable and useful varieties, of recent introduction or of ancient lineage; and other breeders of established reputation.

Brahma Pootras,	from Dr. Bennett's stock.	
Grey Chittagongs,	Nolan	
Grey Shanghaies,	White's Importation.	
White "	Wright's "	
Buff "	Perley's "	
Yellow "	De Gruy's "	
Red "	Forbes' "	
" "	Palmer's "	
Dominique "	Dr. Kerr's "	
Imperial "	Marsh's "	
Black "	Packard's "	
Royal Cochins,	Black Poland,	White do.,
Black Cantons,	Malays,	Golden Pheasants,
Bolton-Greys,	White Surrey,	Speckled Borkings
Dominiques,	Gulderlands,	Game fowls,
Black Spanish,	Bantams,	

with the following superb varieties of Chinese and Game fowls, introduced and propagated by Dr. Bennett,

Sumatra	Game,
Mallacca	"
Sumatra Pheasant	"
" Ebon	"
Java Pheasant	"
Siamese Pencil	"
Chinese Athin	"
Calcutta or Indian	"
Yankee	"
Spanish	"
Earl Derby	"
Irish Brackett	"
Hong Kong	
Hoang Ho	
White Calcutta	
English Red Caps	
Russian or Siberian.	

Lop-Eared Rabbits, choice colors, from prize stock.
 Ferrets, English high-bred,
 St. Bernard Dogs,
 Maltese Goats, long haired,

And ultimately everything pertaining to fancy stock.

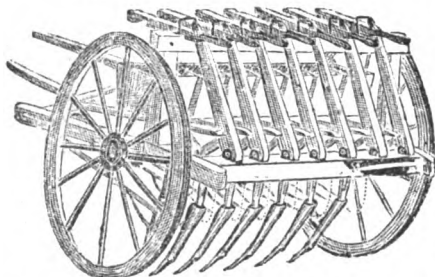
Orders received for Suffolk and other superior breeds of Pigs; Shorthorn and Devon Cattle; Sheep of best varieties for wool and mutton.

Subscriptions received for the Northern Farmer and other Agricultural periodicals.

JAS. CHALMERS,

At No. 12, Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

PENNOCK'S PATENT



Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans, Peas, Ruta Bages, Turnips, &c.

This Machine operates well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without sowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, in labor it will with ease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat, Oats, Barley and other small grains; and with one man and horse, it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Ruta Bages, &c.

It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent, more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows, the roots of the young plant are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain moldering the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stalk is strong and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this Machine as it completes it at once.

This machine has been very much improved the present season, and is offered to the farmers of the west, who will find it equal to the best grain drill in use. The price is \$30 on purchasing the machine or 85 payable six months thereafter.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above machine in St. Louis will keep a supply on hand during the season, and all persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call on him and examine for themselves.

At Valley Farmer office, Old Post Office Buildings, Chesnut street between 3d and 4th.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

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THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY E. MARTIN. CHAS. W. IRWIN.

DRY GOODS.

At Nos. 212 & 214, Broadway and 187 and 199, Fourth street.

My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings, four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell at actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Also endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods.

Lawns 6 1/4 cents per yard; Fast colored Gingham 12 1/2c; Mousline d' Laine 12 1/2c; Madder Prints 6 1/4 to 10c; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7 1/2c; Brown Shirting 5c; Bleached do 6 1/4 to 10c; Irish Linnen 25c; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

Motto—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Wm. A. ELSON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St. between Main & Lovee, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENT FOR

Wheeling Paper Mills,	Pittsburg Flint Glass Works,
Stuebenville do,	Do. Green DO,
New York Type Foundry,	Do. Window do,
Cincinnati do do,	"Krozer's" Wooden Ware
Cincinnati Printing Press	Manufactory,
Manufactory,	St. Louis Wash-board Factory,
N. Y. & Boston do do,	Brighton Bucket & Tub Factory,
Lightbody's Printer's Ink,	
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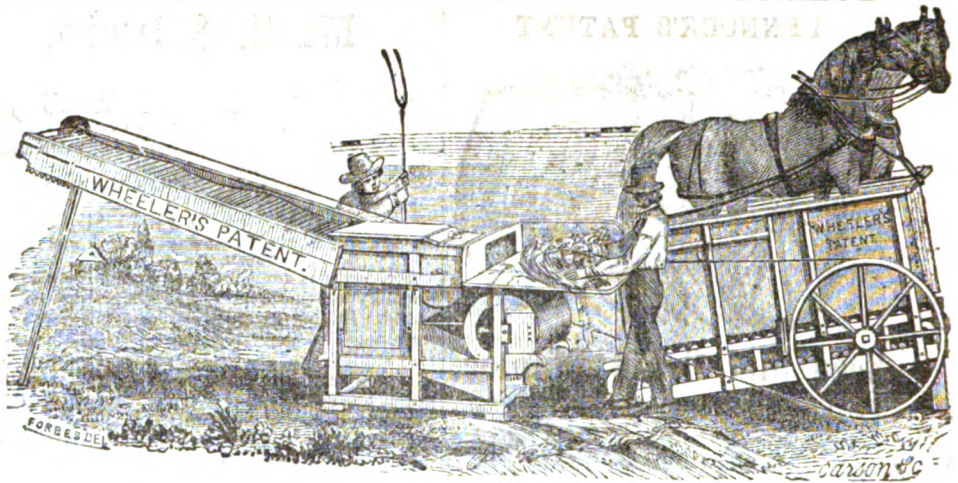
Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Fire Proof Safe Manufacturing.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices, as we can and WILL sell lower than any other house in the West.

THRASHING MACHINES AND

HORSE POWERS.—We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

KINGSLANDS & FURGUON.



NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,
 ALBANY N. Y.
BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

WHEELER'S
Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farming, Planting, and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Stall, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago,) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

WHEELER'S
Patent Combined Winnower & Thresher

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although destined for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day.—We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use showing the estimation in which they are

held, premising that these two are about an average of over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq. Dated Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.
MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnower far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 50 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and cockle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh, on an average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats, 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late in the fall of 4 horse powers and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORRHUP, Esq., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gents:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soles Wheat, and it worked to a charm; cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm in Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well in Buckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and saving Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORRHUP.

WHEELER'S
Overshot Thresher and Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been in use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public.—Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power, we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machinery used by Farming, and is capable, by changing Hor-

ses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Our Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in connection with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, and in that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20; in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

- We also manufacture and furnish to order—
- Single Horse Power and Churning Machine
- Lawrence's Saw Mill;
- Wheeler's Clover Hauler;
- Wheeler's Feed Cutter.

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyu streets, near the steamboat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's prices, adding cost of transportation.

EPHRAIM ARBOTT, Agent.

At Valley Farmer Office, Old Postoffice Buildings, Chestnut-st., between Third and Fourth.

HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Agents, Belleville, Ill.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO APRIL 20, 1853, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing. Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

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Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

GREAT SPECULATION ! 2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY !!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the ST. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offers for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad, within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of

every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible point for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by, if not superior so, any other lying on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

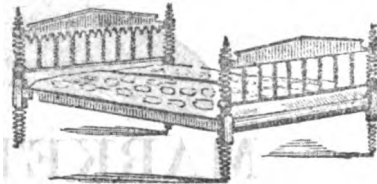
It will be sold at a bargain, on long time, to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Lettingwell & Elliot, Dolman & O'bear, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

oct

A. S MITCHELL.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 86 & 83, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS, BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILLIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Seclables, Ottomans, Easy Ellsabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w. Marble and Mahogany tops, Stoves, Teapoy Tables, &c

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE OF every variety,

With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine.

Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fancy Work

Finished to order in any required style.

St. Louis, March, 1853.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochon China, Chitagon, Black Spanish, Gunderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantans. Warranted pure blooded. Also, Eggs of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berkshire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid.

Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio. P. MELENDY.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is a remedy of great efficacy in all cases of uterine diseases. It will alleviate the worst forms and will radically cure 18 out of every 20 cases. Its action is necessarily slow as the disease has generally been gaining ground for some years before it becomes sufficiently serious to demand attention. From 3 to six bottles and as many months time will effect a cure if possible, but permanent cannot be expected sooner, except in very recent or mild cases, when one or two bottles will suffice.

This remedy was discovered and brought to its present state of perfection by Dr. Theodore Pomeroy of Utica, who prepares it only for the Graefenberg Company of New York. Dr. Pomeroy is well known in the State of N. Y. as an old, skillful and very experienced practitioner in all diseases of women and children and his name, which appears on every bottle in connection with the seal of the Graefenberg Company, is sufficient guarantee of its worth.

The great worth and rapidly increasing popularity of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon induced the preparation of a spurious article which has been palmed upon the community in bottles closely resembling the genuine, though care has been taken to evade the penalty of counterfeiting by using a name, similar at first glance but different in reality.

For the purpose of bringing this counterfeit article into general use the proprietors have sold it at a lower rate than the genuine and have, moreover, *boldly published certificates given for the genuine article two years before their own preparation was offered for sale.* These original certificates are in the possession of Dr. Pomeroy and a glance at the original pamphlets accomplishing Marshall's Catholicon will satisfy every one who will compare the two of the dishonest and unwarrantable assumption of them by those who have striven to palm off a worthless compound upon those who require medical aid.

Such facts require no comment and need only to

be placed before the public to insure a proper appreciation of the genuine article.

General Agent, E. K. Woodward corner of 4th and Cheanut Sts., St. Louis Mo.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

Comprising the following:

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,	price 25	cts. per box.
Green Mountain Ointment,	" 25	" "
Sarsaparilla Compound,	" \$100	" bottle.
Chiliret's Panacea	" 50	" "
Eye Lotion	" 25	" "
Fever and Ague Pills	" 100	" box.
Health bitters	" 25	" bottle.
Consumptive's Balm	" 300	" "
Libby's Pile Ointment	" 100	" "
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	" 300	" "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Cheanut streets, St. Louis, Mo. m'53.

PAGE'S PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW-MILL AND HORSE POWER—The most useful and necessary machine in operation—is simple in construction and easily kept in order, and can be moved on wagons as readily as a threshing machine, and put in operation at a small expense. It will saw from one to two thousand feet of lumber a day, with one team of six horses, as an average business, and in a better style than any other mill now in use. It is equally well adapted to steam, water or horse power.

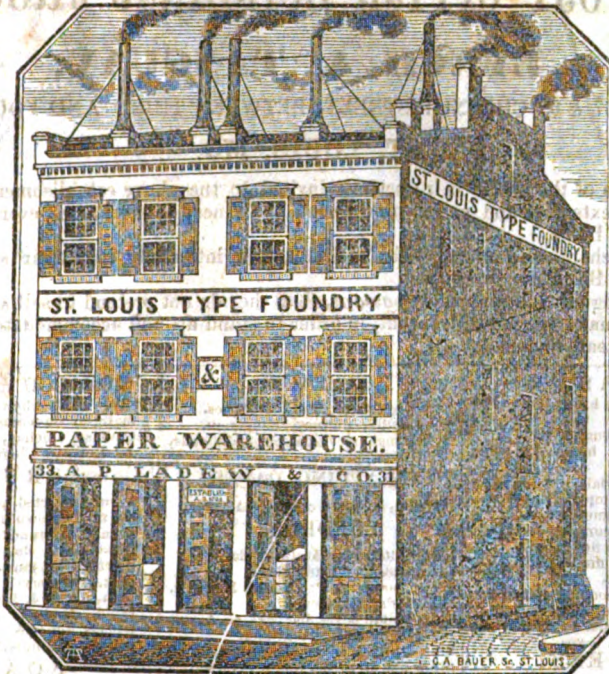
The undersigned, agents for the patentee, would announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish mills, with or without horse power, of superior quality and workmanship, with the right to use the same, upon the most favorable terms, at their manufactory, No. 202 Second-st., St. Louis, Mo. We also have the right for the manufacture of

CHILD'S PATENT DOUBLE SAW-MILLS.

All orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, and any information in regard to mills cheerfully given.

Persons ordering mills will please mention the State and County in which they wish to use them.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.



ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW,

THOS. F. PURCELL

A. P. LADEW, & CO.

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS*, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE

of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCHTYPE*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER*; also, *CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS*; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS GROCERY.

LYNCH & TANGUAY,

NO. 67 & 69 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above establishment, which contains the most extensive and varied assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., ever offered to the citizens of St. Louis.

Country Merchants and others, will also find it their interest to take their supplies at the Old Post Office Buildings Grocery.

Lynch & Tanguay will remark *en passant*, that they do not pretend to sell at cost; indeed they intend to make a reasonable profit, in order to stand up and accommodate their patrons a great many years to come.

TEAS.

Oriental, fine young hyson, extra fine do., souchong.
Wild Pigeon, fine young hyson.
Candace, superior hyson skin, fine gunpowder.
Panama, fine imperial,
Helena, extra fine imperial,
Oxnard, extra fine gunpowder.
S. Appleton, extra curious oolong,
Flying Cloud, extra fine oolong,
Mary Adams, extra fine oolong,
Matilda, fine oolong.
Raven, fine co souchong, breakfast tea,
Lurman, chulan souchong,
Teas expressly packed for family use in 4, 6, and 10 lb. boxes.

COFFEES.

Rio, rio best, old brown java, manilla, costa rica, laguyra, mocha.
Ground coffee in 1-4, 1-2 and 1 lb. packages.

CHOCOLATES.

Baker's no. 1, Baker's extra, eagle,
French chocolate a la vanille,
" a la canelle,
Chocolates des familles,
" perfectionnee,
Baker's bromo,
Preston's prepared cocoa,
Cocoa and shells, cocoa pisto.

SUGARS.

Double refined loaf, refined loaf B, crushed B, do C, powdered B, refined white O, do OO, clarified yellow A, do B, New Orleans, no. 1, 2, & 3, golden syrup, steam refined molasses, sugar house syrup do., New Orleans do.

SPICES.

African cayenne pepper,
Black pepper, cassia, race ginger,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs, allspices,
in boxes, cans and papers, whole and ground.

PROVISIONS.

Extra family flour, in bbls. and half bbls.
Corn meal, buck wheat flour.
Dried beef, ham,
Salt pork, tongues,
Sauces made in Lyons,
English dairy cheese, sage do., W. R.
Ohio do., pine apple do.
Goshen butter, Ohio, do.
Lard in kegs and terecs,
Rice, whole and ground.
Vermicelli, Macaroni, Pearl sago,
Pearl barley, Rio Tapioca, farina.
Corn starch, triplex, gelatine.
Arrow root, dried peaches, dried apples,
White beans, split peas, homony.

ESSENCES.

Extract of lemon, 2, 4 & 8 ounces.
Vanilla, nutmegs, cinnamon,
Orange, cloves, allspices, almonds,
Ginger, peach.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Medium, crown, d crown, tea paper.

SUNDRIES.

Starch, indigo, salaratus, soda.
Cream tartar, tartaric acid.
Yeast powders, Preston & Merrill's,
Janoe's, Stickney's.
Table salt in boxes and bags, G. A. salt
Masqu's immitable blacking.
Starch polish, silver & brass polish.
Stove polish, seeds, ropes, twines.
Mats No. 1, 2, 3, brushes, brooms.
Willow ware of every description.
Wine vinegar, figs do, cider do.
Spirit gas, flax & cotton ropes,
" " " " twine.

FISH.

Salmon in Mercers, half bbls & kits.
Mackerel in bbls " " "
Herrings,
Smoked herrings from Canada,
Red, " Scotland,
Sardines in oil, boxes, 1-2 & 1-4
lobsters, pickled in cans 1 & 2 lbs.
Salmon " "
Oysters " "
Codfish dry, in drums and boxes.

PICKLES & SAUCES.

Tomato ketchups, plums & quart,
Mushroom " " "
Walnut " " "
Pepper sauce, gothic & pts.
John Bull sauce, Jonathan do.
Spanish oilives, French do.
Syrup of rose, true lemon syrup,
lemon syrup.
Curry powder, 1-2 & 1-4 lbs.
French mustard a la Ravigote.
" aux fines herbes.
" a la estragon.
Boston's F mustard, Cincinnati and
Kentucky do.
Armstead best English.
Pickles in jars gal. 1-2 gal. & qt.

OILS.

Sweet oil, nice, pts. & qts. groce do.
Lard oil no. 1 & 2. Sperm oil.

CANDLES.

Downer & co's sperm, 4's & 6's Wil-
liams' do. Solar star do. star do.
tallow summer pressed candles, win-
ter do., lamp wick, candle do.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

Yellow bank chewing tobacco, aro-
matic do. Cavendish do. Trainer's do
Regalias, Camellas, Puerto Princes,
La Norma, Cheroots.

FRUITS.

Pie fruits assorted, peaches in brandy,
do. in their own juice, plums in jam
prunes in brandy, do. in their own
juice, pears do, pears in brandy,
marmalades, jams, jellies, preserved
ginger, preserved chow-chow, Sul-
tana, Laver & Malaga raisins, cur-
rants, citron, prunes, honey, figs,
lemons, almonds, custanas, English
walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts.

SOAPS.

Windsor, variegated & Castile fancy
soaps.
Boston extra, No. 1 & 2.
Woodman's chemical soap,
Imitation Beston do.
Palm soap no. 1, 2, 3.
Washing fluids, do. soda.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Brandles—Otard Dupuy & co., 1842 &
1843, Seckette, Lafitte, Leger
freres, old Jamaica rum, Holland
gin, Scotch whiskey, Irish do., Bour-
bon do., Monongahela do., in pipes,
barrels, ditto jugs & bottles.
Swiss Absynth cordial brandies.
Aislette, curacao, old port wine,
Port wine, Madeira wine, sherry,
Muscat de Frontignan,
Charet,—Medoc, Lafitte, Lorraine,
St. Estephe, St. Julien,
Chateau, Marechal,
Stomach bitters, Union do. Stoughton
bitters.
Best London Stout,
Tennot's Scotch Ale,
Champagnes—Cordon blue, St. Thomas
Grand Sillery Mousseux, Deveyay-
Bavinet, Sillery Mousseux Marquis de
Lorne, Sparkling Catawba—Beget.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, cedar & oak, buckets with brass
and iron hoops,
Buckets, oak palated,
Covered buckets, 1-3 to 1 bushel.
Measures, boxes.

PLAYING CARDS.

French extra fine, & fancy.
English, Grand Mogul Highlander,
American cards.
Shot powder, American & English.
The Cape hunter's companion.

VALLEY FARMER.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, NOV., 1853.

No. 11.

ANDRÉ LEROY, NURSEYMAN, ANGIERS, FRANCE.

Honorary and Corresponding Member, &c., of all the principal Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has just published his catalogue for 1853, which is the most complete one ever made. All the prices and required information for the importation of all kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Stocks, Roses, &c., &c., will be found in said catalogue, which can be had free of charge on application to the undersigned, who will receive and forward all orders and attend to receiving and forwarding of the trees ordered, on their arrival here. It is needless to add that Mr. LEROY possesses the largest NURSEY on the Continent. His experience in putting up orders for America and the superior and reliable quality of all his trees is too well established, to require any further notice. Orders should in all cases be sent to the undersigned in the fall with information when the trees are to arrive here, and how they are to be forwarded.

E. BOSSANGE,
138, Pearl street, New York.



SUFFOLK AND ESSEX PIGS, PURE BREED. For sale by EBEN WIGHT, DEDHAM, MASS.

1853] St. Louis and Brunswick; [1853



UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET LINE.

The following boats will commence on the opening of navigation, and continue in the trade throughout the entire season, making weekly trips from St. Louis to Brunswick, as follows:

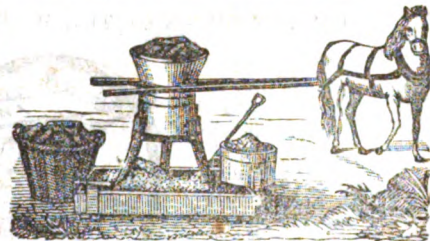
MARTHA JEWETT . . . WM. C. JEWETT, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Friday at 9 a. m.

J. M. CLENDENNIN . . . H. W. SMITH, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Thursday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Sunday, at 9 p. m.

KATE SWINNEY . . . A. C. GODDEN, Commander, Will leave St. Louis every Saturday at 6 p. m. and Brunswick every Tuesday at 9 a. m.

To the patrons in this trade, the officers of the above boats promise to use every effort to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on them.

For freight or passage apply on board.



LITTLE GIANT, Is the Name given to a highly Improved PORTABLE MILL.

Represented in the cut above—adapted to the various Grinding purposes of a farm, which is found to be indispensable to the thrifty and economical farmer in the preparation of feed in the improved modes of feeding stock. This Mill is peculiarly adapted to grinding Corn and cob together—to shelling corn and grinding meal from corn and other grains, &c., &c.

This form of mill is so simple that a small boy can adjust and use it with ease and certainty, either for shelling corn or for grinding coarse or fine, and is by far the most convenient and portable article of the kind ever invented—weighing about 350 pounds—worked with one or two horses with equal advantage according to power applied.

The farmer can put one up and have it in operation in twenty minutes, and that without the use of tools, excepting gimlet and screw driver for fastening the feet to a floor or platform. They are offered for sale at the low price of \$46, by Scott, Naylor & Co., 21 street, St. Louis, with the express guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded on return of the article if it does not fully suit, provided it be within 60 days and not wantonly or carelessly broken.

St. Louis, Sept. 1863.



I. D. CUSTER, 194 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS made and repaired. CLOCKS AND WATCHES

repaired in a superior manner. Jewelry made and repaired of California or other gold at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Articles, at wholesale and retail. [Oct. 25]



Fourth street, (opposite the Court House.)

Walds

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

ESTABLISHED 1845, BY WM. M. PLANT.

WILLIAM M. PLANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machines, Farm, Garden, Flower & other Seeds.

No. 12 North Main Street,

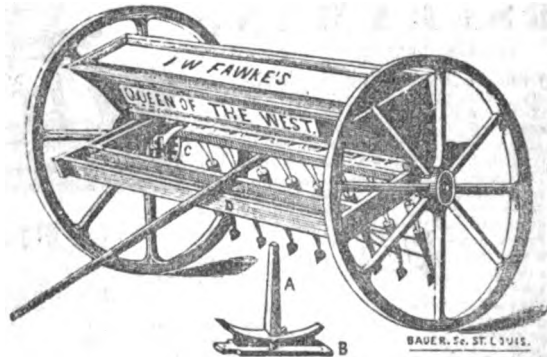
(Between Market & Chestnut sts.)

Also, Corner of Fourth and Green Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. M. PLANT, *St. Louis.*

MILES G. MOSES, *Northampton, Mass.*

FAUKE'S QUEEN OF THE WEST DRILL AND BROADCAST SEED SOWER



The quantity of seed per acre is regulated by the motion given by a lever at the point C, which moves the convex anchor A, that plays in the concave shoe B, which are placed inside of the main chest, one to each fluke, thereby causing an even distribution of the seed.

The flukes are so constructed that they can be raised separately, or all at once, as circumstances may require, and the sowing stopped immediately.

The front chest D, is used for sowing timothy, clover, &c., broadcast, the quantity of seed per acre being regulated by a false bottom, composed of sheet iron pierced with small holes.

PRICES.

<i>Queen of the West,</i>	-	-	-	-	\$85.00
<i>Smith's,</i>	-	-	-	-	85.00
<i>Pierson's,</i>	-	-	-	-	100.00

We would call the attention of the public to our spacious Warehouse, where we keep, at all times, the largest and best selected assortment of Farming Tools, Machines and Seeds to be found in the West.

We flatter ourselves that with an *eight year's* experience in this market, we can furnish the Agriculturist with articles better adapted to his wants than any other house, and at prices that cannot fail to suit. Our SEED DEPARTMENT is conducted by experienced assistants, and we feel confident that purchasers will find all articles to prove satisfactory.

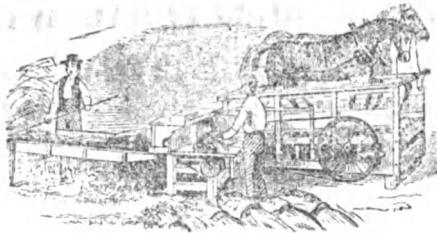
N. B.—We publish yearly, at great expense, a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of most of our TOOLS and SEEDS, which we furnish gratis to applicants, at both our Warehouses, and by mail to post-paid applicants, with a three-cent P. O. stamp enclosed, with which to pay postage on the same.

ALL ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Plows and Harrows of various descriptions, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Seed Sowers, Post Augers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Manure Forks, Hay Knives, Corn Shellers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Iron Dirt Scrapers, Axes, Wrenches, Grindstones with frames and friction rollers, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Stones and Rifles, Hay Forks, and Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Fan Mills, Corn Grinders, Grain Measures, Apple Parers, Sausage Stuffers, Wheelbarrows, Garden Engines, Chain Pumps, Churns, Cheese Presses, Butter Moulds, Dog Powers, Bull Rings, Transplanting Trowels, Weeding Forks and Trowel, Budding and Pruning Knives, Saws and Chisels, Garden Reels and Lines, &c.

PLEASE REMEMBER THE HOUSE

No. 12 NORTH MAIN STREET.



EMERY & COMPANY'S

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM

CHANGEABLE RAILROAD HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.

We have been agents for the above justly celebrated Machines, over three years, and can safely say they are the best R. R. Power now before the public. Without exception, they have given uniform satisfaction, not one having been returned, notwithstanding the warranty is broad and liberal. This Power is admirably adapted for driving THRESHERS, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS, PUMPS, FERRY BOATS, PILE DRIVERS, GRIST and CIDER MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, &c. They will admit of four variations in speed, without any change in elevation of Power, and the speed of the Horses is always the same. This is one of its principal features, which no other power possesses. The Two Horse Power, Thresher and Separator is capable, with four men, of threshing from 150 to 225 bushels of Wheat or Rye, and double that quantity of Oats per day. Price, complete, \$190 00. For further information see our Descriptive Catalogue, which we furnish gratis to applicants. We are also agents for the following Powers:

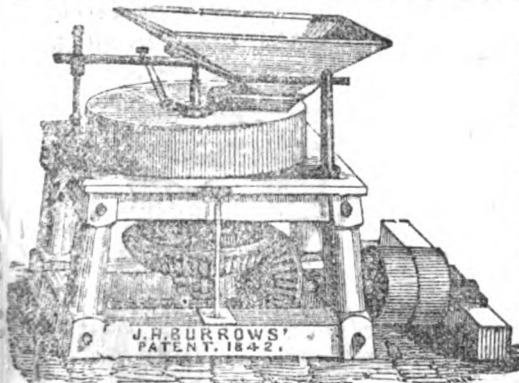
EMERY'S COMMON, OR WHEELER RACK AND PINION R. R. POWER.

Do. Improved Patent Do. Do. Do.

Lewis' 2 and 4 Horse Lever Power and Tumbling Shaft Thresher.

Pitts' 4 and 8 Do. and Thresher with Cleaner.

J. H. BURROWS' PATENT PLANTATION GRISTMILL.



These Mills are composed of best quality French Burr Blocks, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, to give Strength and weight to the Stone, which is indispensable in Small Mills, where the stone is run with great speed, and becomes dangerous if not strongly made. They can be run with Steam, Horse or Water Power, and do not require a Millwright to set them up, as they are already trimmed to run.

By the steady application of EMERY'S Two Horse Power, the 24 inch Geared Mill (\$150) run 240 revolutions per minute, will grind 6 to 8 bushels of good meal per hour, and will grind Wheat as well as Corn. The 30 inch Mill, if Put to its fullest speed, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour.

We have been agents for these superior Mills the past year, and all have been sold with a warrant to perform as above, and not one has failed to give the very best of satisfaction. We offer them to the public with a full guarantee that they are superior both in point of work and workmanship, to any other Portable Grist Mill now in use. Descriptive circular furnished gratis to applicants.

PRICES:

20 inch Stone with Pully	\$115 00	with gear	\$125 00
24 do do	135 00	do	150 00
30 do do	170 00	do	200 00

The 30 inch, with Gear, is admirably adapted to use with Saw Mills. Bolting Cloth and Belt furnished with Mills when desired, at No. 12 North Main street, St. Louis Mo., by

Wm. M. PLANT & Co.

GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

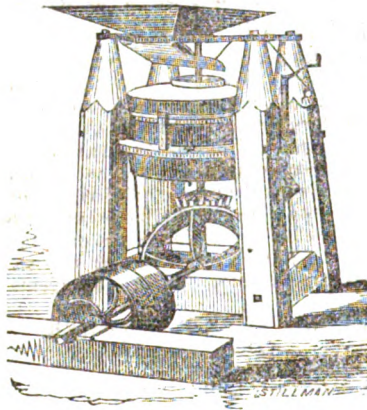
No. 14 NORTH MAIN STREET,
(Bet. Market and Chesnut sts.)

ALFRED LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements and Machines, and
GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.

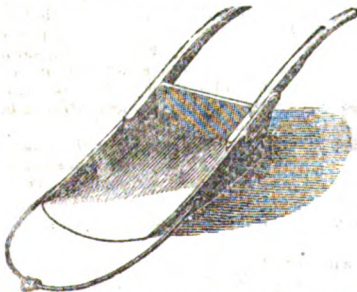
PORTABLE MILL.



The above cut represents a double geared 'Queen of the South' Corn Mill, manufactured by Isaac Straub & Co., Cincinnati, O., for which we are the only agent in this city.

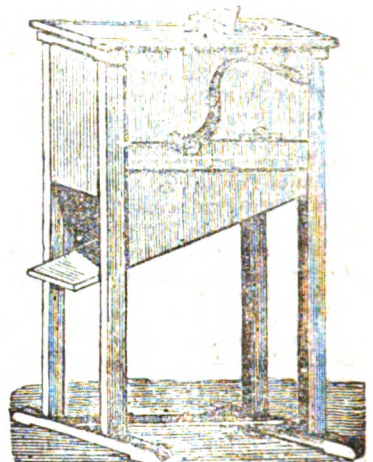
These Mills are manufactured single and double geared, (with the best quality of French Burrs,) to grind Corn and Wheat, or stock feeds; calculated for Steam, Water or Horse Power. They have taken the first premiums in numerous State Fairs in Ohio, and are warranted to be superior to any other portable mill hitherto offered in the west. We invite the attention of the public to these mills, and ask for them a fair trial. We will furnish the manufacturer's pamphlet gratis to applicants.

IRON DIRT SCRAPER, OR OX-SHOVEL.



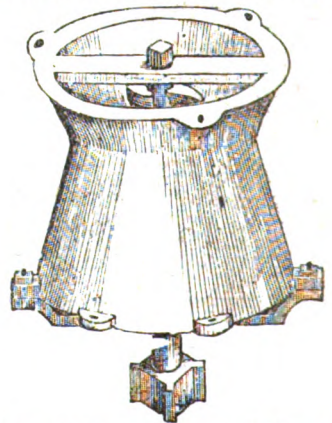
This is an important improvement upon the old fashioned wooden scraper, and is useful for road making, digging cellars, &c.

CORN SHELLER.



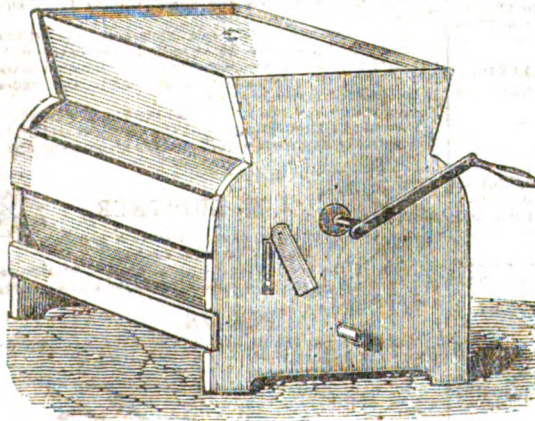
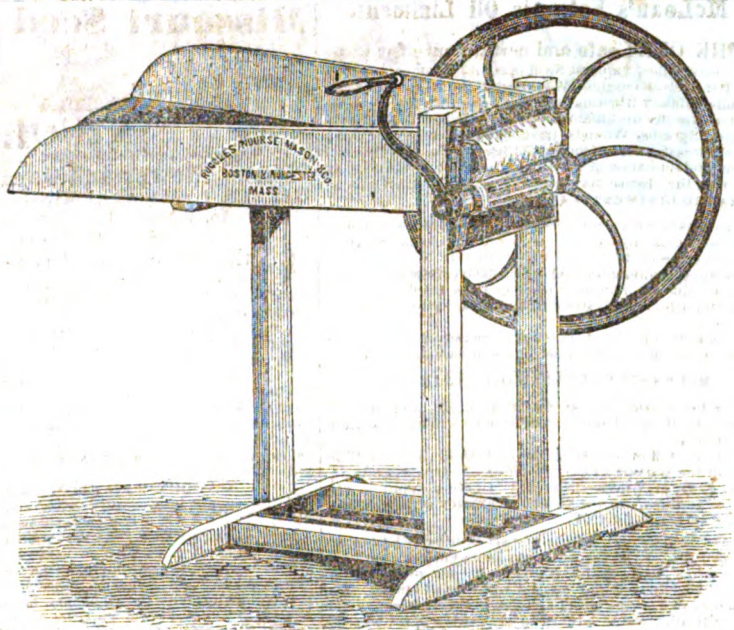
Of various kinds and sizes; some to used with power. These Shellers will shell, readily, from from 125 to 500 bushels of ears per day, according to size.

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This cut represents an improved Corn and Cob Crusher; it is also suitable for all kinds of grain, Oil Cake, Barks, Roots and Herbs; Charcoal, for rectifying, &c. It will crush from 12 to 15 bushels of Corn and Cob per hour with two horse power.

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALK CUTTERS.
All sizes and various kinds, constantly on hand.



THERMOMETER CHURNS

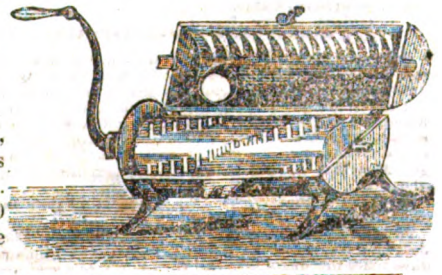
This excellent invention is too well known to need further description here.

We have only to say to farmers and others, try it, and depend upon it, you will be only too glad you bought it.

We keep them holding from 2½ to 30 gallons.

IRON SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER.
(When open.)

This is a valuable labor-saving machine, which, being constructed entirely of iron is durable, and can be kept sweet and clean. One man can cut easily, and will, from 80 to 100 pounds of meat per hour with. We also keep on hand the stuffers.



REMEMBER THE

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN ST., (bet. Market & Chesnut sts.)

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

THE ONLY safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, Swellings and Branches or Gout, Paralysis, Neuritis, Weakness of the Muscles, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Contracted Muscles or Ligaments, Ear-Ache, or Tooth-Ache, Burns, Sprains, Wounds, fresh Cuts, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, or any Inflammation or Pain, no difference how severe or how long the disease may have existed. McLEAN'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT is a certain remedy.

It possesses curative powers superior to all other remedies being so chemically combined as to retain in its combination all the virtues of its several ingredients as to enable it to penetrate the minutest vessels of the body, disseminating its healing influence, removing the CAUSE of the disease, and imparting life, health, strength and vivacity to the whole system.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of despondence and misery by the use of this invaluable medicine.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify and heal the foullest ulcers in an incredible short time.

Read the following certificates, which are incontestible proof of the WONDERFUL efficacy of this great remedy.

Mr. J. H. McLEAN—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

I have been severely afflicted for six months with Chronic Rheumatism. I lost the use of my limbs entirely, and it shrank on my arms was apparently dried up—my arms, when knocked together, would crackle like dried sticks. No language can describe how I suffered in this hopeless condition. "Death" would have been preferable to the excruciating pains which I had to endure, until I could obtain a supply of your VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The first application relieved me, and two small bottles has cured me. It has also been used by several of my neighbors for external diseases, with the same success.

Mrs. MELINDA ELLIS.

P. S.—I live two doors from the corner of Morgan on Thirteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Twenty years ago I got my feet and hands frozen from which I suffered severely every winter. I applied various remedies, but they gave me no relief. I procured one bottle of McLean's celebrated Volcanic Oil Liniment, and applied it according to directions. It has cured me permanently.

I earnestly advise every person afflicted with sores or pains to use McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. I believe it to be the best remedy now before the public.

W. F. DWALL.

Firm of Duvall & Company, Merchants.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1853

We have in our possession hundreds of such certificates, which we could publish, but we deem it unnecessary, as the use of one or two five-cent bottles will be sufficient to convince even the most incredulous of its magic power in curing every external disease.

FOR HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

McLean's Celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Spavins, Ring Bones, Wind Galls, Splints, Unnatural Limbs, Noses or Swellings. It will never fail to cure Blisters, Itch, Foulness, Pastern Old Running Sores, or Swellings if properly applied. For Strain Bruises, Scatches, Cracked Hoofs, Cuts, Scurf, Colic or Colic Galls, Cuts, Sores, or Wounds, it is an invaluable remedy. Apply it as directed and the cure is certain in every instance.

Directions accompanying each bottle in English and German.

This Liniment is now put up in Twenty-Five Cent, Fifty Cent and One Dollar Bottles. The fifty cent size contains three times the quantity of the Twenty-Five cent size, and so on in proportion to their cost.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, corner Third & Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Seed Store.



G. NICOL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds, GARDEN TOOLS & FARMING IMPLEMENTS, No. 4 North Main Street, Up stairs, ST. LOUIS, MO.

At this establishment is kept an extensive stock and complete assortment of Garden, Farm, and Flower SEEDS from the well known establishment of David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted fresh and valuable crop of 1851. Market gardeners and others, putting down seeds in winter in frames, can rest assured that they will realize an abundant crop.

FARM AND OTHER SEEDS.

The stock is now complete, consisting of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Hemp, Millet, Mustard, Lucern, Apple, Quince, Canary, Rape, Top Oulms, &c., all fresh seed. For sale in quantities to suit, at lowest rates. Also, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, growth of 1851, direct from Texas.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

A full supply of warranted fresh and genuine Garden seeds, which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

We will at all times keep an extensive assortment, consisting among others, of the following: Seed Sowers, Shovels, Spades, Bicks and Bird Seed, clear or mixed, grass Hooks, Lawn Rakes, Hedge Shears, Bill Hooks, Bird Cages (all sizes), Sieves, Flower Pots, by the hundred, dozen, or single, Fitzgerald Patent Burr Stone Mills, Budding and Pruning Knives, Chisels and Saws, Garden Lines and Reels, &c.

Country merchants, California Emigrants, and private families supplied with the above seeds by the box, pound, ounce, or paper, on reasonable terms. One hundred boxes flower seeds, 20 varieties in each box, for \$1. Catalogue in pamphlet form furnished gratis.

Also will receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer. None but Landreth's warranted Garden Seeds sold here. Descriptive catalogues furnished gratis. All orders promptly executed.



J. H. LIGHTNER,



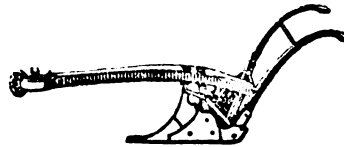
No. 88 Second street, (between Olive & Locust),

Dealer in STOVES.

Queen of the West, Forest Queen, Buceye, Preference and Premium Cook Stoves—also select Parlor Stoves, Grates and Fenders.

PLOWS.

Moline, Peoria, Jewett, and other patterns—also, Moline PATENT BREAKERS.



Stoves and Plows.

The subscribers manufacture and keep always on hand at their warehouse, No. 203 Main street, between the Missouri and Virginia Hotels, a large assortment of the most approved patterns of premium and coal cooking Stoves, wood and coal par or box-air-tight, hall and coal stoves.

Also four sizes Patent PLOW, a superior article, on cast Peoria Premium Steel PLOWS, including practical cut from fourteen to twenty-four inches; Pittsburgh and other plows; iron safes; bark, corn and cob mills, double and single corn shellers; grates and castings of all descriptions. I have and make to order, all which will be sold at the lowest prices.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1853.

No. 11.

The Valley Farmer.

VOLUME VI, FOR 1854.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.
EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

The first number of the Sixth Volume of this popular Agricultural periodical will be issued on the first of January, 1854, at which time it will be enhanced by the addition of FOUR PAGES of reading matter to each number, and such other attractions and improvements made in its appearance and matter, as cannot fail to render it a most valuable publication to the Farmers, Planters, Stock Raisers, Gardeners and Fruit Growers of the Mississippi Valley.

For five years the VALLEY FARMER has been steadily gaining in the confidence of the public, every month has given fresh proof that it is meeting the wants of those for whom it was issued—the Farmers of the West. Our list has been constantly and steadily increasing, and we have received numerous assurances, not only of efficient aid and co-operation during the coming year, but of large additions to our lists of subscribers. We have been repeatedly assured that our paper needs but to be known to be widely circulated, for it is, emphatically, THE PAPER for every farmer who cultivates a farm in the Great Valley. During the past year many flattering encomiums have been bestowed upon it by judicious persons in all parts of the Great Valley and the assurances of increasing patronage from all parts warrant the expectation of a large circulation for the year 1854.

A new spirit is awake in the West, as the organization of State and County Societies, under the most favorable auspices, and by the enrollment of the State Legislatures abundantly testifies. The good work has but just commenced; and it will be our aim to urge it on until our Great Valley shall be acknowledged for its advancement in all that pertains to the science and practice of agriculture and its kindred pursuits, as it is for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate.

Under these circumstances we assure our friends that no pains or expense will be spared to make the VALLEY FARMER worthy of the confidence and patronage bestowed upon it. The best interest of the Farmers of the Great Valley is our aim, and we are confident that such a publication as ours is necessary at this point. As heretofore, our aim will be to make it PRACTICAL in its character, striving to render it particularly valuable to the small farmers, the new settlers, and those just coming out in the West—men who have often too much reason to feel, when reading the agricultural works of the day, that they are not intended for persons in circumstances similar to theirs; but for men who have sufficient capital to invest in costly experiments, or expensive implements, or who have a system of extended operations, while their honest wants and wishes are entirely overlooked. While the editor shall by no means disregard the welfare of those engaged in the busi-

ness on a large scale, we shall endeavor to be useful to that numerous class of our fellow citizens whose operations are more circumscribed.

Our paper is the only publication in the great region of country which finds its commercial centre in St. Louis, devoted exclusively to agricultural interests, and we confidently appeal to every friend of the cause to aid in extending its circulation until every farmer in all its vast region shall be a reader of its pages.

The importance of St. Louis in a commercial view, is admitted by every one. Here the farmer and the merchant look for the market for the produce of the country, as well as for a market for his. Hence, this city is the centre whence emanates intelligence to the surrounding country. This, then, is the appropriate place for the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of those engaged in that most noble and useful pursuit—the cultivation of the soil; nor to another noble and useful pursuit—agriculture, but to intercourse with the farmer, and learn their wants, wishes and opinions, or so rapidly distribute his publication through the whole Mississippi Valley.

The great subject of Horticulture, embracing Gardening and Fruit raising, we consider so intimately connected with our chief object that we shall devote a large number of our pages to its advancement. No intelligent thriving farmer will be long without a good garden and orchard; and experience will show that money and labor bestowed upon these objects, is the most profitable investment that can be made upon the farm.

Whatever of Mechanics and discoveries in the Arts and Sciences has a bearing on the agricultural interests shall receive due attention and the cause of Education, so vitally important to every valuable interest, will have a prominent place in the FARMER.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

This is a distinct and peculiar feature of the paper, having for its object the entertainment and instruction of the female and juvenile members of the family. Its moral character is elevated, and its more particular object is to illuminate and nourish all those gentle influences which constitute the elements of peace and happiness in the family and which are the basis of all the fond associations that cluster around the remembrance of HOME. This department is managed by

MRS. MARY ABBOTT,

who has in what she has done in the past given assurance that in devoting herself heretofore more exclusively to the work, she will make her portion of the paper of inestimable value.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month on clear and plain type, each number containing forty large octavo pages, besides a cover for advertisements, making at the end of the year a volume of 480 pages, with a title page and index, and will be sent by mail or otherwise to subscribers in any part of the Union at the following rates always in advance: \$1 per annum, for a single copy; 4 copies for \$3; 7 copies for \$5; and 15 copies for \$10. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents. Address, Woodward & Abbott, publishers, St. Louis, Mo."

Boone County Fair.

The Second Annual Fair of the Boone County Agricultural Society and Mechanical Association, was held at Columbia, the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, was well attended, and was in every way worthy of the rich and fertile county which sustains it, and of its industrious and thrifty people. We were upon the ground during its entire progress, and must express ourself highly gratified and pleased with the exhibition itself, the manner in which it was conducted, and the good order and behaviour of all the multitude of people assembled. We saw no intoxication, no quarrelling, no gambling, no improper behavior of any kind; and this fact we deem more worthy of note, because no effort appeared to be required on the part of the directors to preserve order, but every one appeared to act right because he wished to act right. The first day was the ladies' day, or rather the day for showing domestic manufactures, vegetable and fowls. Among the vegetables, we noticed as premium articles, fine Irish potatoes, from F. B. Fullenwider; sweet potatoes from R. C. Branham; Cabbages from T. Selby; apples from J. H. Sampson (the same one that took the premium at the State Fair); and peaches from N. W. Wilson. Thos. Selby took premiums for ducks and chickens. Of manufactured articles we noticed a very beautiful and substantial buggy made by G. W. Gordon, of Columbia. Nothing at the Fair pleased us so much as this buggy. It was an honor to its maker, its town, its county and the State. A beautiful wagon made by M. G. Matthews, of Columbia; and a mag's saddle made at Rocheport. Mr. Jas. M'Conathy, of Boone county received the premium for the best barrel of flour. The display of agricultural implements was small, though the specimens exhibited were good. This was a beautiful day and there was a large attendance of both sexes.

The second day was devoted to the exhibition of horses, mules and jacks. Early in the morning, before the hour of commencing, it began to rain, and rained

steadily all day. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a large attendance of men, and everything went off harmoniously and spiritedly. The show of horses, &c., was large and fine, and in some of its departments hard to beat. We noticed upwards of twenty brood mares in the ring at one time, and we have never seen finer animals than some of them. We have not space to give the names of all who got premiums.

The third day was cloudy but not rainy, and the ladies, as well as the men, turned out in large numbers. This day was devoted to the exhibition of cattle, sheep and hogs. As the subject of cattle is one that excites considerable attention at this time, we give the awards of the committee.

Best bull, 3 years and over, A. W. Turner, Boone, on *Oregon*, \$10.

Bull 2 years and over, J. H. McNeil, Boone, \$8.

Bull 1 year and over, Theo. Jenkins, Boone, on the *Lake of Orleans*, \$6.

Bull calf, John H. McNeil, Boone, \$4.
Cow 3 years and over, John H. McNeil, of Boone, \$10. (weighed 1,940.) certificate D. B. Cunningham of Boone; ten entries.

Heifer 2 years and over, Harry Lamme, Boone, \$8, (Cleopatra); certificate W. H. Allen, Boone, on Harriet Burbridge, a beautiful animal.

Heifer 1 year and over, Shelton Oldham of Kentucky, \$6.

Heifer calf, Theo. Jenkins, Boone, \$4.
Best yoke of work oxen, Eli F. Bass, \$10.
Bullock, Maj. Thos. Barker, Monroe, \$10; certificate, John W. Rollins, Boone.

MISSOURI STOCK.

Best aged bull, Jefferson Garth, Boone, \$10.
Bull 2 years old and over, Wm. S. Cave, Boone, \$8.

Bull 1 year and over, Thomas Karnes, Boone, \$6.

Aged cow, A. W. Turner, \$10.
Cow 2 year old and over, David Gordon, Boone, \$8.

Cow 1 year and over, John H. Sampson, \$6.
Best ram, Eli F. Bass, \$4.

Boone and Monroe.

For several months past a sharp controversy has been going on between Major Barker, of Monroe county, and Major Jenkins, of Boone county, in their county papers, in which several banters to exhibit

fine steers have passed back and forth, and finally settled down in the agreement to show at the Boone County Fair, three fatted steers from each county, for two silver pitchers worth fifty dollars each. This contest came off at the conclusion of that Fair, on the 30th of September, and seldom have we seen more enthusiasm and interest exhibited than was manifested on that occasion by all present, men, women and children. Our respected friend, SWITZER, of the COLUMBIA STATESMAN, particularly seemed carried away with excitement, swivaging his hat and hurraing at the top of his voice. For ourself, if we did hurra a little, it was not for Boone entirely, but for *both sides*, for either lot of animals was entitled to all admiration. We must let the editor of the Statesman tell the story in his own way:

There were three bullocks exhibited by each county, the following being the terms previously agreed upon for the guidance of the judges, by the two gentlemen contesting:

The premium to be awarded to the lot of animals that in the opinion of the judges, would command the largest sum of money in the aggregate, either alive or slaughtered, in the city of St. Louis.

Major Baker, of Monroe, exhibited on his part his celebrated black steer, a red belonging to Mr. Forman, and a deep red belonging to Mr. McClann. Mr. Jenkins exhibited his unapproached and unapproachable white steer, a red belonging to Mr. W. C. Robnett, and a line back red belonging to A. W. Turner.

Mr. Lewis Chandler of St. Louis, failing to attend, Mr. Larrimore, of Callaway was selected in his place as one of the judges, in connection with Mr. Harrison, of Callaway, and Mr. Hutcheson, of Cooper.

The contest was spirited and excited universal interest. All the bullocks exhibited were remarkably fine—large, fat and beautiful. Six larger, better beef cattle (it was often affirmed by those competent to judge) cannot be found in the State. Indeed as much as we have heard of each lot, we had no conception that either was as fine as we found it. We feel assured too, that boast and brag as much as they may, no county in Missouri can beat Major Jenkins' white bullock. A more beautiful animal or a larger bullock has never been raised west of the Mississippi.

After a thorough examination of each bullock in the presence of the assembled concourse of spectators, the judges awarded the

palm of victory to old Boone! Though Monroe and her cattle are in every sense of the word competitors worthy of our steel, and hard to beat in everything, especially in a contest in which her three brag bullocks are concerned, we shall not exult over our victory, although in view of the unaccountable bragging of Monroe, we might be excused for any amount of huzzaing, throwing up of hats, and all that. Monroe, too, is hard to beat in beef cattle, and he who does it will have to get up and feed before day. To bear off the palm of victory in a contest with her—to beat such veteran stock feeders as Messrs. Baker and McClann—to raise better looking cattle and to out-weight them on the scales, ought to satisfy old Boone without any exultation here.

The aggregate measurement around the girth of the two lots, according to the figures of the two judges was remarkably close—the variation being only half an inch, as follows: Jenkins' three, twenty-five feet four inches; Barker's three twenty-five feet three and a half inches.

After the award was pronounced it was proposed that the cattle be driven to town and weighed, which was done—the weights being as follows:

Barker's—The Forman steer, deep red, 2540 pounds; the McClann steer, red 2500 pounds; the Barker steer, black 2480 pounds. Aggregate 7,520 pounds.

Jenkins'—The Jenkins steer, white, 2800 pounds; the Turner steer, red, 2420 pounds; the Robinetta steer, red, 2400. Aggregate, 7,620 pounds—being one hundred pounds in favor of Boone.

Marion County Fair.

At an early hour, Thursday, the 20th, says the *Hamibal Messenger* of Oct. 22, the citizens of this county and many from the neighboring counties began to arrive in Palmyra to attend the County Fair.

On Thursday and Friday there was about 1200 persons present, 250 of whom were ladies. All things went off pleasantly and agreeably, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Fair seemed to be realized.

The first day, Thursday, the fine stock of various kinds present was exhibited,—proving that in this branch of agriculture Marion is not behind her sister counties. Yesterday (Friday) was set apart for the exhibition of articles of a domestic manufacture, of which a full account will be given hereafter.

Our Trip.

Our last letter, in the October number, left us at Independence, from whence we went to Weston, on the Banner State, a good enough boat in its way, but manned by the noisest ragmuffin set of hands of any boat we ever traveled on. Here was no rest, day or night, in consequence of the continual torrents of blasphemy and obscenity poured out through all parts of the boat by its mixed and motley crew. It is anything but pleasant to have your ears assailed all night long by such vile language, and to know too that it is uttered right under the state rooms of the lady passengers, where every word comes plainly to their ears.

Platte county is the second county in the State, in point of population, and is peopled by a very wealthy and enterprising class of farmers, who raise more hemp to the acre than is raised perhaps in any other county in the State; but like all staple farmers, they are rather slow in catching the spirit of improvement which is waking up the farmers all over the land; but a good work has been commenced, and they are not the men to give it up. They have some excellent schools, particularly Young Ladies High Schools, in the county, and appear to be fully awake to the importance of education. Weston is a town of very considerable business, and rapidly improving.

We have already given an account of our visit to Weston, and the formation of the Society there. We stopped several days at Dr. Beaumont's and then returned on the Honduras to Boonville, just calling at several places on the river, where we had intended to stop a day or two. But Mrs. A.'s health was so poor that we did not think it prudent to stop, and in addition, we had overstayed our time at Weston, and had not much time to spare and get to Columbia in season for the Boone County Fair.

Stopping at Boonville until Monday morning, Sept. 26th, we passed to Rocheport, on the Clara—a boat having a good

name on the river, but all that we noticed remarkable about her on that short passage was, that she charged us a big price for passage, and gave us a mighty mean breakfast. At Rocheport we took a buggy and went to Walnut Grove church, where a protracted meeting was being held, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Baptist church, where we expected to meet Major W. M. Jackson, but as he was not able to meet us there, we went from there to Mr. Rollin Lyman's, a 'book farmer,' to dinner, and then to the house of Mr. J. C. McKinney, another of our subscribers, to pass the night. We were much pleased with the appearance of things in this neighborhood—and visited some of the finest farms we saw during our journey.

At the close of the fair at Columbia, we attempted in a feeble manner, to address a very respectable company assembled in the Court House, on which occasion Major Rollins improved the opportunity to say a good word in behalf of the *Valley Farmer*, as he had also done several times during the progress of the fair. The next day we returned to Rocheport, stopping to take dinner with friend Leintz, and promised him to enter his fruit at the State Fair, as he did not expect to be there in time to do it himself, a promise by the way, we failed to redeem, and thereby, quite possibly, deprived him of a premium. At both Boonville and Columbia we met with many friends of the *Valley Farmer*, and distributed numbers of our prospectus for next year. We must in a general way return thanks for the kindness shown us where ever we went. We regret that we had to disappoint some who expected us to visit them.

Enlargement of the Valley Farmer but no increase in price.—In answer to Mr. Miller, of Alexander county, Ill., we will state, that on the commencement of the new year, the *Valley Farmer* will be enlarged so as to contain four pages more reading matter than at present in each number, but the price will be the same as now.

Franklin County—First Fair.

On Thursday, the 27th of October, we took our first ride on the Pacific Railroad, on our way to Union, to attend the first Fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. We left St. Louis at half past nine, and in one hour and three quarters reached Franklin, the present western terminus of the road. The remainder of the distance, some seventeen miles, was made in one of Frink's *fast* mail coaches, and by extra exertion on the part of the driver, and not waiting for dinner, we reached the end of our journey about sunset, having traveled at the unprecedented speed of near three miles an hour, and found a good supper and accommodations at the stage tavern.

We attended the first days' exhibition, and were highly gratified with the interest manifested, as well as the articles shown. Better butter we have seen no where. So of all the articles of domestic manufacture. A few horses were shown, among them a two year old filly, the property of Asa Brackenridge, which we think was as fine an animal as we have seen this fall. We have been furnished by the Secretary of the Society, with a full report of the premiums awarded the first day, but as those of the second day have not come to hand, we defer the publication of any until next month. At one o'clock we addressed a crowded and attentive audience in the Court House. The address was afterwards ordered to be printed.

OSAGE ORANGE—SEEDS—PLANTS—HEDG-
ING.—The subject of live fences appears to excite more and more attention every day. The success which has attended every effort to cultivate the Osage Orange for hedges, when the work has been done in a proper manner, has awakened an interest on the subject, which will result in the planting of thousands of miles next year. A friend in Callaway county told us while we were at Columbia, that he was desirous of contracting with some person to set out fifteen miles around his farm, and if a person who understood the business would

come into his neighborhood, he could contract for at least fifty miles, on good terms. They wished to have the hedge made at a given price per rod, the maker to supply all dying plants and warrant the hedge. Here is a good chance for an enterprising man who understands the business, and can get the plants to work with.

We call the attention of purchasers of seed to the advertisement of MANN, OVERMANN & CO, in our columns. Messrs. Overmann have an established reputation all over the West for upright and fair dealing, and we believe that whoever buys seed of them will not be disappointed in getting good seed. We acknowledge the receipt of a little pamphlet from them, containing 'Directions for Transplanting, Cultivating, and Management of Live Fences, by C. R. Overmann;' also of a copy of the catalogue of 'Mound Nursery.'

OUR EDITORIAL BRETHERN throughout the country, wherever we have had an opportunity to meet with them, are entitled to our sincere thanks for their kindness to us. We thank them for that kindness, and also for the hearty good will with which they have commended our publication to their readers.

At the State Fair, at Boonville, we had the pleasure to meet Mr. Simpson, of the *Boonville Observer*; Switzler of the *Columbia Statesman*, and Davis of the *Scout*; Green of the *Glasgow Times*; O'Rear of the *St. Charles Chronotype*, and the editors of the *Huntsville Recorder* and *Lexington Express*.

At the State Fair at Springfield, we met Mr. Francis of the *Sangamo Journal*; Wright and Dr. Kennicott of the *Prairie Farmer*; Cavanaugh of the *Constitutionalist*, at Jacksonville; Selby of the *Morgan Journal*; Ballache of the *Alton Telegraph*; and several other of the sucker editors whose names we cannot now recollect, all fine fellows, however, and looking the very personification of good living and fat takes. By the way, western editors, as well as western papers, appear to have spruced up very much within a few years.

Illinois State Fair.

We were prevented, by an accident from getting to Springfield until Thursday evening, so that we had not much opportunity of examining the articles and stock on the ground. We found a large concourse of people and were told that many had left. Every effort had been made by the citizens of Springfield to entertain the thousands who had come to the Fair, and for this they are entitled to all praise. The attendance was larger than at our Missouri Fair, but the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests not so good. We heard a good deal of complaint on the part of the editorial brethren present, and we think there was considerable ground for it. The address of Prof. Turner, on Friday, was a bold, enthusiastic, masterly effort, full of rich thought, and delivered in the speaker's best manner. Indeed, we never before heard him speak so well, either in matter or manner. His address will be extensively published. We take from the *Springfield Journal*, the following

SUMMARY OF THE EXHIBITION.

The great show on the Fair grounds may be said not to have been fairly opened until Thursday. The circumstance of a first exhibition; the organization of means; the inexperience of managers, and the delay of exhibitors, were severally opposed to the early fulfilment and completion of the undertaking. But the difficulties have been met; the forces organized; the materials gathered; the exhibition accomplished;—henceforth, is sit down the doings of the first State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair in Illinois.

The attendance yesterday on the grounds was immense. The country poured in by thousands. The streets and passages leading to the grounds were literally besieged from morning till night. We have heard the number in attendance variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000. The scenes and the displays were grand in the extreme. The ladies were particularly observant. Every part of the exhibition drew its crowds of admirers. Exhibitors were bland, and every body

pleased with the fineness of the weather and beauty of the show.

We can enumerate but few of the prominent points of interest. A small clump of poultry held a gathering out in the timber. A Shanhai cock and a pair of hens from Brighton, seemed most admired.— There were two fine pair of Chitagongs. Some large Bremen goslings belonging to Mr. Thomas Lewis. There were three white Guinea hens; also a number of ducks, rabbits and pigeons. Near by were small and large specimen of swine, all looking fat and well framed. Next above was the range of sheep pens. We noticed two bucks belonging to Frank Hoppin, of the finest French Merino blood. A fleece of 21 pounds was taken from one of them last spring. Mr. McConnel had a pair of the same quality.

The exhibition of fine horses extended over a large ring. There was much diversity of favor expressed by the bystanders. Mr. Tainter, of our city had a superior sorrel colored, well-bred and fine blooded stallion. Mr. Caruthers had a splendid and well shouldered black. Mr. Herndon's came in largely for admiration. Mr. Dunlap's, of Jacksonville, was a particular favorite; also one shown by Mr. Chinkingbeard, of Buffalo Heart Grove. There were great numbers of fine colts, and some handsome well matched carriage horses.

Of the fine cattle the choice and expression seem to divide between a white and a roan bull. Both were magnificent and unanimously admired. The roan belonged to Mr. Jacoby, of Platte county; the white to Mr. J. N. Brown. Many superior calves were noticed. We heard a sale of one at \$125. The cattle show was allowed to be the best ever witnessed by our farmers.

The display of machinery and farming tools contains an important feature of the exhibition. There are four varieties of mowers and reapers, each exciting particular interest and attention. The self-raking reaper from Chicago was exhibited in operation, and startled the curiosity of many. It cuts the grain and lays it in bundles as it goes. The 'Double Sickle Mower and Reaper,' from Kane county, claimed superior merits. The cutting

part is formed of large saw teeth, with sickle edges. There are several others of similar contour, but claiming new prerogatives and superior advantages. One from Upper Alton is large in promise, but the merits of this, with the other machines can have no satisfactory examination outside the grain field.

There is a large variety of corn planters, some by hand, and some by horse; some for single and some for double rows. There are also several kinds of corn shellers—one with an apple grinder, cider-press and cheese packer, all together. Many other machines of great ingenuity we have not had proper opportunity to examine.

The fruit department was profuse of the choicest and best specimen of apples.—The show from Adams county was particularly fine. One specimen the Gloria Mundi, weighed 26 ounces. Mr. Brush, of Ottawa, showed most delicious branches of the Isabella and Catawba grapes. Peaches, pears, and quinces were exhibited in small varieties.

The show of vegetables was slim; a few big pumpkins and squashes were distributed in the horticultural hall. The balance was of no particular account.—Some tall specimen of corn growing made up for the vegetables. The flower stand was set off with plants and shrubbery from the cottage garden, and a large variety of dahlias from St. Louis. There was a cottage representation surmounting the stand which received much praise.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

The German Valley Farmer—Bots or Cholera in Horses.

APPLE CREEK, Mo., Sep. 27, '53.

Dear Sir:—As I have been reading your valuable paper for nine months past, and judge it to be just the thing the people in this part of the country want, I think the plan you have mentioned in your last number, of publishing the Farmer in German, would be a great benefit to many of my German friends here, and I have no doubt, as far as this section is concerned, but that your enterprise would meet with success. On the same terms as the English Farmer is sent, I think quite a respectable club can be formed,

and if you will let me know your determination in time, I will endeavor to see my friends, and make commencement with number 1.

I want, while writing, to send you the following receipt for the cure of bots or cholera, in horses, which may not be known to all of your readers, yet generally given with success here. Is it one pint of good strong vinegar with half a pint of good wood ashes, carefully sifted through a fine meal sieve. The horse should be well secured with his head up, the vinegar placed in a quart bottle, and the ashes added, and as soon as the two commence fermenting, which if the ingredient be good, will be immediately, the horse should be drenched with it. If the animal is not well in 25 or 30 minutes, repeat the dose once or twice.

Respectly Yours. H. B.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

PALMYRA, Mo., Aug. 26, 1850.

Dear Sir:—I enclose one dollar, subscription for the Valley Farmer for one year, and take this opportunity of expressing my ardent desire to build up an agricultural paper in this State that will compare with any other paper in the land. And when I can do anything to forward your interest I will be found lending my influence. I am a farmer, in a small way, and have had a little experience in raising nearly every kind of a crop that is produced in our climate. I believe that experimental farming is the true system of attaining correct and valuable knowledge, and with this view I shall prosecute a number of experiments every year, and any important result which I may obtain will be communicated to you if you desire it.

Yours Respectly,

J. G. L.

Correspondence of the Valley Farmer.

LEWIS CO. Mo., Oct. 8, 1853.

Dear Sir:—I am trying an experiment in wheat. Two years since I entered the time of sowing, the situation of the moon and the place of the sign, and there was considerable difference in the wheat.—This season I am trying it again to see what the result will be.

J. B. W.

[Please send us the particulars of both experiments.—Ed. V. F.]

For the Valley Farmer.

Putting in Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—In the September number of the Farmer, an inquiry is made by an Osage Farmer, wishing to know the best mode of treating clover ground for wheat. I can inform the gentleman of the best mode in my opinion, and it has proved the best way in South Illinois. In the first place manure if the land requires it, and break it up or plow it up as soon in August as possible, and as deep as you can. If the land should be cloddy an iron tooth harrow should be run over it; then let it lay until seed time, and sow in on the plowed ground, and take a small one horse plow and plow it in, and if the land should be harrowed it would be for the better.

This is the way all the farmers in our county treat their wheat ground, and the best of wheat is raised.

AN ALEXANDER FARMER.

Thebes, Ill., Sept. 22, '53.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.—The wife of one of our subscribers in Lafayette county, writes to us a request to forward some chickens, which she ordered from Mr. Melendy, of Ohio, which we have done. In her letter she says:

'You will see I intend to improve the stock in Lafayette county in a small way. I see in the *Farmer*, you give the farmers in this county some hard hits about their inattention to improving stock, which is but too true; but I think a brighter day is dawning for the farmers of Lafayette—I will set the example—they may follow on a larger scale in improving stock. My husband is a subscriber to the *Farmer*, and has received some valuable information from it. I, too, have benefitted greatly by it, especially Mrs. Abbott's department. I hope her health may improve by her trip, and she may be perfectly restored to health, that she may continue to instruct us planters' wives, for we need improving as well as our stock in Lafayette county.'

Hon. CHAS. MASON and Hon. H. S. GEYER will accept our thanks for copies of the United States Patent Office Report for the present year.

FINE STOCK.—Mr. Richard Gentry, of Pettis county, Missouri, who has been on a visit to the New York Fair, and the New England States, returned Saturday night on the steamer Grand Prairie. He made a purchase in the East of seven imported Merino sheep, paying for them \$1,400—or \$200 each. He brings also two of the celebrated shepherd dogs, for which he paid \$250 each. A man employed by him in Vermont, and who is experienced in stock raising, accompanies him, and will superintend his farming operations for the future.

Mr. Gentry's enterprise induced him likewise to make another considerable purchase; that of a large quantity of wire: enough to make wire fencing for his entire farm, which comprises sixteen hundred acres. The whole of this large tract was under fence and in pasture last year. He realized \$1,800 by the wool produced by him that season, and besides, raised and sold 300 fatted hogs.—*St. Louis Rep.*

FINE STOCK, &c., IN MISSOURI.—The editor of the Parkville Luminary has been furnished with the following statement in regard to the stock, &c., exhibited at the Boonville State Fair, and the prices paid for some of it:

The exhibition of Missouri stock was large, of fine quality and in good order. Kentuckians on the ground, were surprised to see this new country standing right up to old Kentucky.

The premium Buck sold for \$500. Mr. Gentry has just landed with a small flock of French Merinos, for which he paid in Vermont \$100 per head. Four fine aged mules, 17 hands high, were exhibited. Premium mules weighed 1406 lbs. The premium yearling mule was sixteen hands one inch high. One mule sold for \$225; eight saddle horses were sold—lowest price \$180. Mr. White sold one for \$200. Premium mare 16 1-2 hands high, sold for \$260. There was a fine show of stallions, of the saddle and dray stock.

The exhibit of cattle was good. Premium bullock brought \$150. James Hutchinson sold a sucking calf, four months old, for \$100. Some fine bulls were there, one bullock weighed 2800 lbs. Fine specimens of Cochin China, Shanghai and Poland fowls were shown. Mr. White paid \$7 for a pair of Shanghaies; Mr. Summers paid \$6 for a pair of parquets. China geese were shown; they are much larger than the common geese and sold at \$20 to \$25 per pair. Premium buggy sold for \$300. Peaches were shown that weighed one and a half pounds. Apples, pears and other fruits made a good display, particularly grapes, of which there were several splendid specimens. Some fine samples of wheat were sown. It was a fine display for Missouri.

OUR OCTOBER NUMBER.—In consequence of large accessions to our list of subscribers during the month of September, we were unable to supply all with the October number. In some instances, therefore, where new subscribers wished to commence with October, we have been compelled to defer sending until the November number; and in other instances where subscribers wished to commence with the June number, we have been compelled to send them the April and May numbers—two for one—instead of October.

TO GET RID OF COCKROACHES.—The editor of the Bucks county Intelligencer supplies us with the following valuable information. He says, many housekeepers are grievously annoyed by these troublesome creatures, and in vain try various methods for their extermination. A few days ago General Rogers invited us in to see how he manages them. He had a wash basin of crockery ware, a fourth part filled with water, well sweetened with molasses, in which, during the night, some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cockroaches had been drowned, by crawling up a stick laid upon the edge of the basin, and thence into the liquid, being unable to crawl up the glazed sides and get out again. He informs us the number he caught in this way would scarcely be credited. It is a simple contrivance.—Try it.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR.—Pursuant to previous notice, on Tuesday the 2d day of the October fair, 1853, the members of the 'Missouri State Agricultural Society,' entered into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of

President—M. M. MARMADUKE, of Saline.

Vice Presidents—John L. H. Hardeman, of Saline; John H. McNeil, of Boone; Charles McCormick, of Cooper; Chas. H. Broadwater, of St. Charles; Newton G. Elliot, of Howard; Dabney C. Garth, of Randolph; Thomas C. Anderson, of Callaway.

Cor. Sec.—James L. Minor, of Cole.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Trigg, of Cooper.

Res. Secretary—Jo. L. Stephens, of Cooper.

James S. Rollins of Boone, was selected to deliver the next address.

There are more horses led into shambling gaits and awkward overreaching and stumbling habits, by bad shoeing than by all other causes combined.

HORN AIL—Symptoms and Remedy.—

When a creature is taken with the horn ail, the nose will be dry, the eyes dull, and the horns cold; the bowels irregular, according to the state of the disease. The malady is said to begin at the end of the tail. Cattle whose tails are kept well cut, are not liable to the horn ail. For a remedy, get half a lb. saltpetre; give the creature one or two oz. at a time, every other day, pounded fine and put in provender, if the creature will eat it; if not, dissolve it in warm water, put it in a junk bottle and turn it down the neck. Bore a hole in the horn with a gimlet to let in the air. The creature with proper care will soon be well; I have tried this course for years with success.

Cough in Horses.

We once had a horse that had caught a bad cold, and coughed so severely that he could be heard a half a mile. All sorts of remedies were proposed—enough we should think, to kill any good horse outright. These remedies were all rejected, (although some might have proved useful,) and the following course pursued. The horse was in the first place very carefully and moderately used, so as never to produce perspiration—he was carefully blanketed when the weather was cold, [it was about mid-autumn,] or when he was in the least degree heated—he was kept constantly on green and succulent food, clover, roots, &c., and was supplied with plenty of the best water at all times. In a few weeks he was perfectly well. It is an old saying that more depends on the nurse than on the physician, which was verified in this instance.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Missouri State Fair.

The first Fair of the Missouri State Agricultural Society was held at Boonville, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October. We arrived on the grounds about 11 o'clock in the morning of the first day, and found quite a respectable company assembled. The difficulty of getting to Boonville either from below or above by the river, owing to the low stage of the water, had prevented many persons from attending, who depended upon the boats for a passage, so that there was not as many persons from a distance as we expected to see, but from the surrounding counties there was a good turn out—the people coming by every kind of land conveyance, and what pleased us exceedingly, was to see that they brought their wives and children with them. In this respect all the fairs we have attended in Missouri have excelled the State Fair in Illinois, where, although the number of men was large, there was a small attendance, comparatively, of ladies

We have described the grounds in our October number, and it is sufficient here to say that the experience of the Fair fully tested the fitness of the selection. Our attention the first day was mostly taken up in the discharge of our duties as chairman of the committee on agricultural implements, so that we had not then an opportunity of noticing the various articles exhibited, but as all the articles remained on the ground during the Fair, we improved subsequent opportunities to look at them.

On the morning of the second day of the fair, the annual meeting of the Society was held, and the officers elected for the ensuing year. Ex-Governor M. M. Marmaduke was re-elected President, and all the old board, with the exception of two of the Vice Presidents, were again re-elected.

All the premiums of the Society were paid in plate, which was neatly engraved with the initials of the society—'M. S. A. S.' and besides these a large number of U. S. Patent Office Reports were distributed to members of the society as gratuities. The most perfect good order and harmony prevailed all the time, and the company were favored with the most delightful weather during the exhibition. We shall have more to say hereafter about some of the articles exhibited, as well as of the exhibitors.

Of Major Wright's address, which was delivered on the second day, we cannot now speak at length, or give it the credit which it deserves. It has been printed in some of the papers, and in book form, and we presume will be extensively circulated. We shall endeavor to find room hereafter for portions of it, if not for the entire speech, in our pages. As printed, it is one of the finest and most finished productions we have ever read, and had the speaker delivered it as it was written and printed we think the audience would have been better satisfied. As it was he was entirely too lengthy, the people being wearied out before he got to the end. No man, however talented he may be, can keep an audience seated for three and a half hours in an uncomfortable position without wear-

ying his hearers out, and causing them to pay but little attention to what is being said. We make no objection to the quality of the address, but to the quantity of it. As it appears in print it lacks the impromptu sallies and illustrations of the spoken effort, but contains all the rich thoughts and valuable suggestions which entitles it to a high rank among similar productions of the best men of our times.

It was a meeting of farmers and mechanics—there being but few men of note in the assemblage—the Governor of the state, one or two Congressmen, one of whom, Hon. J. G. Miller, we are proud to recognize as a very successful and intelligent farmer, and a successful competitor for some of the Society's prizes. C. F. Jackson, of Howard—the venerable CLAIR, and author of the famous 'Jackson resolutions'—was there too,—not as a politician, but as a farmer, and one of the most active of the members of the Society. Then we had MAJOR ROLLINS, from Boone, the *speaking* Vice President of the Society, and the President of the Boone County Society, here, as every where else, by his gentlemanly deportment, kind and winning ways, and ready appreciation of appropriateness, giving spirit and interest to the routine of business. For ourself we shall always retain a grateful remembrance of his kindness to us, and his cheerful efforts to aid us both here and at the Boone County Fair. All the officers of the Society deserve all praise for the manner in which they discharged their duties, frequently unpleasant and disagreeable, and always laborious. We must not omit here to mention the indefatigable Marshall—McNEIL, to whom the ladies are indebted so much for his untiring efforts to keep down the heads of the 'lords' in front of the seats occupied by them, so that they could have an unobstructed view of what was passing in the ring.

Taking into consideration that it was the first fair of the kind in Missouri, and that of even county fairs our people had but little knowledge, it must be admitted that we have done remarkably well in this

effort. The show of stock was large of all kinds, excepting hogs and sheep, of both of which some excellent specimens were shown. Mr. McCormick's Cotswolds sheep, and Rev. Mr. Bell's swine would be hard to beat any where. The horses, neat cattle, jacks and mules came in well, but nothing like what will be next year. We regretted to see so little stock from St. Louis county. Except a two year old colt from Thomas January, we did not see a representative from our county. This we trust will not be the case next year, and indeed we think it would not have been this year had not the low stage of the water made it uncertain whether animals could be got to Boonville in season for the Fair.

Of other articles except stock the show was rather meagre, though some excellent specimens were shown. Of those articles coming more directly from the ladies, a notice will be found in the department conducted by our beloved companion, who, though in feeble health, accompanied us in our tour and took notice of those things. Of manufactured articles, except two mowing machines and a plow or so, there was not much shown, except by two houses in this city, Messrs. W. M. Plant & Co., and Alfred Lee & Co. Both these establishments made a good display of useful implements, not only of those for which premiums were offered, but of many other articles. The committee made a somewhat lengthy report, which we shall publish as soon as we can obtain a copy of it, and which as it was written by myself and expresses our views, will set the committee before the country in its true light, and relieve it from charges, which, through misinformation of its true action, have been made against it by one of the city papers. We were much pleased with Lyman Scott's Little Giant corn and cob Crusher, which was so much ahead of the old plan practiced when we were a boy, of throwing the ears of corn into the eye of the upper millstone and then pounding them down with a club that we could not help admiring it. Many is the hour that we have bent our back in that interesting manipulation.—

There is no doubt from 25 to 40 per cent. to be saved in crushing corn before feeding it.

Todd & Brother exhibited their plantation mills; Plant & Co. exhibited Burrows' mill, and Lee & Co., exhibited Straub's mill. All these mills are good and received a great deal of attention from the company present. The importance of a good plantation mill is sensibly felt in this State, where, in many instances, water or steam mills are so far apart and not always reliable. A 20 or 24 inch mill capable of being run by two horses, with an endless chain, or sweep power, of either of these patterns, can be had for from 125 to 150 dollars, and we know no better investment for a farmer to make, who has a large family to feed and lives a considerable distant from mills.

Atkin's Automaton Raker received great attention from all present, and we regret it was not in the power of the exhibitor to have it in full operation. As it was the company could only judge of its operation by seeing it moved about the field by the hands of men. But even that was sufficient to obtain for it the highest ecomiums from all who saw it. Manny's Reaper was also well approved, and we think must become quite popular with the farmers.

We noticed a very elegant display of rich silk goods from the establishment of Messrs. Hubbel & Hunt, of this city: also silver ware from another house. Hats from J. Mc Neil; carriages from Osborn, Camp & Co., who brought home two premiums; and from Card; Stoves from Filley; and various other matters, not forgetting Fitzgibbons' daguerreotypes.

The premiums for the best horse power and thresher, as will be seen by the report, were given to Emery's machine. In these there could scarcely be said to be any competition. Messrs. Kingslands & Ferguson exhibited their sweep power against Emery's endless chain, and the Committee awarded the premium of the Endless Chain principle, rather than to that particular specimen of it. Emery's power is a good one, for all that, and its inventor has no reason to tear for it in competition with any rival. So of

the threshers, Kinglands & Ferguson's Combined Thresher and Winnowing was not considered as coming within the description of the machine for which a premium was offered, so all the committee could do was to recommend a gratuity to it, though it is most assuredly a good machine.

We tasted of the samples of butter, *officially*, having been placed on that committee also, and can truly say there were several lots good enough for us to eat, and that is saying a great deal. We solved the problem why there is so little good butter sent to market from Missouri, while it is such a rare thing to find poor butter upon a farmer's table, and while so many of the farmers' wives and daughters excel in making the article.—and the reason is—*they eat it themselves*. Of the ten or twelve lots exhibited on this occasion we doubt whether there was one made by a woman who sells a pound of butter from year's end to year's end. They make butter enough to do themselves, but as for making butter to sell their husbands are too fond of raising large calves to think of such a thing. But never mind, we have laid the plan to get a dozen pounds next year, any how. Only one cheese was exhibited—very good; but to think that the whole State of Missouri could only show one cheese! There were two samples of honey, clear as amber, and any quantity of pickles and preserves. Of the latter we saw some very ingenious specimens, one in particular, of water melon rinds, very nicely engraved to represent agricultural implements, surrounded with the words, 'Missouri State Agricultural Society.'

Of fruits, the best display was made by Mr. J. W. Simpson, of Boone county; the largest apples by Mr. O'Rear, editor of the St. Charles Chronotype; the largest peach by Mr. Simpson, editor of the Booneville Observer; and the best grapes by Mr. Miller, of Cooper county. A fair show was made of very good fruit, though not as large as could have been desired.

The poultry part of the exhibition was not very much, or else we are not much of

a judge, very likely the latter. Mr. Jacob had a few very fine chickens, of the Chinese varieties, but after all we must say that we have no great opinion of the celestials, either with or without feathers. To our notion the English Bantams and Dorkings are far prettier and more profitable than any of the long legged Chinamen.

We shall have, in future numbers, some thing to say about the management of fairs generally, particularly State Fairs. Our fair went off well, but there were some things about it that we think might be improved a little, and as several of the directors requested us to give them advice how to manage, we shall embrace an early opportunity to state wherein we think improvements might be made. We feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and we wish it made as perfect as possible.

AWARDS—FIRST DAY.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES:

Pair Woolen Hose, Mrs. James H. Baker, Cooper county, premium \$1. Pair Woolen Hose, Miss Eliza Chambers, do. certificate. Piece of Flaid Linsey, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, premium \$3. Piece of Flannel, homemade, J. W. & T. J. Winn, Boone county, premium 3. Needle-work, Mrs. Chas. Cope, Booneville, premium \$3. Needle-work, Miss Susan Spahr, Booneville, certificate. Fulled Cloth, factory made, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, premium \$3. Fulled Cloth Blankets, factory made, Gibbs & Broadwater, premium \$5. Striped Linsey, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, premium \$3. Striped Linsey, Gibbs & Broadwater, St. Charles, certificate. Worsted Embroidery, Mrs. Mary L. Saunders, Polk county, premium \$3. Worsted Embroidery, Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, certificate. Fine Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium, \$5. Woolen Half Hose, by girl under 12, Miss Cynthia Givens, Cooper co., premium \$1. Woolen Half Hose, by girl under 12, Miss H. Myers, Cooper county,

certificate. Coverlid, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, premium \$3. Pair of Blankets, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, premium \$5. Pair of Blankets, homemade, Mrs. Thaddeus B. Hickman, Boone county, certificate. Woolen Half Hose, Miss Laura H. Branham, Boone county, premium \$1. Woolen Half Hose, Miss Laura H. Branham, certificate. Negro Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium \$3. Negro Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, certificate. Fine Jeans, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, certificate. Plaid Linsey, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county premium 3. Piece Plaid Linsey, homemade, Mrs. Eli E. Bass, Boone county, certificate. Flannel, homemade, Misses Winn, Boone county, premium \$3. Flannel, homemade, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, certificate.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Hemp Linen, Mrs. Ira Brooks, Howard county, premium, \$3. Linen Diaper, Mrs. W. H. Bowman, Howard county, premium, \$3. Linen Diaper, Thomas Russell, Cooper county, certificate. Sewing Thread, Mrs. W. T. Thornton, Henry county, premium, \$2. Coil Bale Rope, John S. Estell, Howard county, premium \$5. Coil Bale Rope, George W. West, Cooper county, certificate.

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.—Pair of Shoes made by a lady, entered by J. L. Minor, Cole, premium, \$3. Men and Boys' Hats, Jno. McNeil, St. Louis, premium.

LEATHER.—Upper Leather, Jere'h Rice, Booneville, premium \$3. Calf Skins, do. premium \$3.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Two Horse Sod Plows, Thomas Russell, Cooper, premium, \$5. Two Horse Stubble Plow, Wm. Whitehurst & Co., Lexington, premium \$5. Double Folding Harrow, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium, 3. Double Folding Harrow, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, certificate. Two horse Wagon, H. L. Wallace, Booneville, premium 10. Cutting Box, Alfred Lee & Co., St. Louis, premium 3. Cutting

Box, Wm. M. Plant, certificate. Hemp Brake, A. Smith, Alabama, premium, 3. Hemp Brake, Henry Garritt, Ray, certificate. Mowing Cradle, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium 2. Plantation Gate, plan and material, T. W. Sampson, Boone, premium 3. Plantation Gate, Jno. R. Berkly, certificate. Hind Gear for a Wagon, James Piper, Booneville, premium 3. Specimen of Horse power, Wm. M. Plant, St. Louis, premium 10. Specimen of Horse Power, King-lands and Ferguson, St. Louis, certificate. Threshing Machine, Wm. M. Plant & Co., St. Louis, premium, premium 10. Threshing Machine, Kingslands & Ferguson, certificate. Corn Sheller, Alfred Lee & Co., St. Louis, premium 3. Corn Sheller, Wm. M. Plant & Co. St. Louis, certificate. Corn Crusher, Scott's Little Giant, L. Scott, St. Louis, premium 5. Wheat Fan, Wm. M. Plant & Co. St. Louis premium 3. Wheat Fan, S. D. Foulke, Ray, certificate. Atkins's Self Raking Reaper and Mower, as a Reaper, W. Brown, Booneville, premium 10. Manny's Reaper and Mower, W. H. Parse, Pike, certificate. Manny patent adjustable Northern Illinois Reaper and Mower, as a Mower, premium 10. Atkins Self-raking Reaper and Mower, as a Mower, certificate.

ARTICLES OF WOOL, COTTON AND SILK.

—Patch work, worsted Quilt, Miss Mary Bledsoe, Lafayette, premium 10. Patch Work, cotton quilt, Mrs. H. G. Ager, Cooper, premium, 10. Patch Work, silk quilt, Mrs. J. H. Winn, Boone county premium 10. Patch Work, silk quilt, Mrs. G. R. Green, St. Louis, certificate.—Patch Work, white cotton, homemade, Mrs. J. H. McNeil, Boone, premium 3. Cotton Hose, carded, spun and knit at home from raw cotton, Mrs. E. Brown, Cooper county, premium 3. Fancy Bonnet, Mrs. B. A. Shepherd, Fayette, Howard county, premium 5. Fancy Bonnet, Mrs. Oldham, Howard county, certificate. Fly Brush, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone county, premium 5. Fly Brush, Mrs. Oldham, Howard county, certificate. Cotton Shirt, girl under twelve, Miss Laura H.

Branham, Boone, premium 2. Cotton Shirt, linen bosom, Mrs. R. C. Branham, Boone, premium 2. Silk embroidery, Mrs. R. C. Branham, Boone, premium 5. Silk Embroidery, Mrs. Thomas W. Sampson, Boone, certificate.

Second Day.

SILVER AND OTHER WARE, GUNS, &c.—

Shot Gun, (double barrel. John Sites. Arrow Rock, premium 5. Edward Mead & Co., St. Louis, had a superior assortment of silver ware on exhibition, and chronometer watch movement, for which a premium was granted. Copper Ware, Brewster & Hillard, Boonville, premium 3. Marble Monument, E. K. Bedwell, Boonville, premium 5.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.—Gentlemen's Saddle and Bridle, James H. Piper, Boonville, premium 5. Lady's Saddle and Bridle, James H. Piper, Boonville, premium 5. Light Shaft and Top Buggy, Osborne, Camp & Co., St. Louis, premium 7 50. Six seat Rockaway, Osborne Camp & Co., St. Louis, premium 10.

IRON CASTINGS, &c.—Cooking Stove, "Charter Oak," G. F. Filley, St. Louis, premium 3. Spinning Machine, J. P. & F. Renfro, Moniteau county, premium.

PRODUCE OF THE FIELD.—Poland Wheat, 1 bushel, J. K. Ragland, Cooper county, premium 5. Timothy Seed Mrs. Richard Gentry, Pettis county, premium 2 50.—Clover Seed, Julius Mallinkrodt, Saint Charles county, premium 7. Osage Orange Hedge, 1 year old, H. Kingsbury, Howard, premium 5. Model Portable Fence and Gate, John L. Hardeman, Salline, premium 10.

CORN.—30 acres White Corn, John S. Jones, Pettis. 30 acres White Corn, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Boone. 5 acres White Corn, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Boone. 5 acres White Corn, Mrs. R. Gentry, Pettis. The above entered and to be decided in November next.

TOBACCO.—Shipping Leaf, John Slack, Boone, premium 10. Manufactured Leaf, John Slack, Boone, premium 10. 1 box Manufactured Cavendish, Lewis & Bro.,

Glasgow, premium 10. 1 box Manufactured Cavendish, D. Spahr, Boonville.

ORCHARD.—German Blue Bake Plum, Julius Mallinkrodt, St. Charles, premium 2. Catawba Wine, vintage 1852. John H. Boller, Boonville, premium 7. Catawba Wine, vintage '52, John Volrath, Boonville, certificate. Peaches, best specimen, one variety, S. S. Seate, Cooper, premium 2 50. Peaches, best specimen varieties, Henry M. Myers, Cooper, premium, 2 50. Peaches, best specimen varieties, C. Jones, certificate. Grapes, best variety, Hon J. G. Miller, Cooper, premium 2 50. Best specimen Catawba Grapes, entered by A. W. Simpson, Boonville, premium 2 50.—Good varieties of Apples, T. W. Sampson, Boone, premium 2 50. Virginia Pippins, T. W. Sampson, 2 50. Samples of Quinces, T. W. Sampson premium 1.

GARDEN.—Sweet Potatoes. B. S. Wilson, Boonville, premium 5.

SUGAR PYRAMID, by Fox & Miller, Boonville, premium.

FLOWERS.—Artificial, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Boonville, premium 2 50. Lot of Pot Flowers, Mrs. D. Spahr, do., premium 5. Best Bouquet, Miss M. Spahr, do. premium 2 50.

DAIRY.—Butter, 5 lbs. Mrs. A. Gibson, Cooper, premium 5. Honey, Mrs. A. Keil, Boonville, premium 2 50. Preserves, Mrs. John Porter, Boonville, premium, 2 50. Pickles, Mrs. C. F. Æhle, Boonville, premium 2 50. Do. B. S. Wilson, certificate. Cheese, homemade, B. S. Wilson, do. premium 5.

Third Day.

POULTRY.

Pair Shanghai chickens, one year old, R. T. Jacob, Cooper county, \$2. T. W. Sampson, Boone certificate. Variety of fowls, John Thorburn, St. Louis, prem., \$2. Cochin China chickens, John Thorburn, premium \$2. Pair Geese, John Thorburn, St. Louis, Prem. \$2. Pea fowls, D. Balentine, Boonville, premium, \$2. Guinea fowls, D. Balentine, Boonville prem., \$2. Muscovy ducks, D. Balentine, Boonville, premium, \$2.

BREAD, HAMS &c.—Barrel of Flour, J. & J. Harrison, Glasgow, Howard county, \$5. Barrel of Flour, H. Houtes, St. Louis, certificate., Barrel of Meal, Jas. F. Conner, Cooper \$2. Cooked Ham, Mrs. John Porter Boonville, prem., \$5. Cooked Ham, Mrs. R. D. Perry, Boonville, certificate. Loaf light wheat Bread, Mrs. R. Perry, Boonville, premium, \$1. Loaf light wheat Bread, Mrs. R. C. Branham certificate.

LIVE STOCK HOGS.—Boar, one year old, Thos. Tucker, Cooper, premium, \$8. Pair pigs, under six months, John Combs, Cooper premium \$5. Pair pigs. A. Gibson Boonville, certificate. Brood sow, one year old, Rev. W. G. Bell, Boonville, premium, \$3. Brood sow over six months, old, Rev. W. G. Bell, Boonville, premium, \$5.

SHEEP.—French Merino Ewe, Pauline. H. C. Douglass Cooper, premium, \$8. Imported French Buck, Murat, Thos. Russell, Cooper premium, \$8. French Merino buck, Charlemagne, H. C. Douglass, Cooper, certificate. Half blood French Merino, U. Billingsly, Cooper, premium, \$8. Cotswold Buck, one year old, C. McCormick, Cooper, premium \$8. New Oxfordshire buck, John Viley, Randolph county, certificate. Southdown ewe, two years old, John Viley, Randolph, premium, \$8. Cotswold ewe, C. McCormick, Cooper, certificate. Cotswold ewe, C. McCormick premium \$8. Cotswold Lamb, C. McCormick, premium \$8. Fat sheep, Cotswold, two years old, C. McCormick, premium \$8. Saxon Merino Buck, T. Russell, Cooper county, premium \$8. Spanish Merino buck, T. Russell, Cooper, certificate. Saxon Merino ewe, T. Russell, Cooper, premium, \$8. Saxon Merino ewe, T. Russell, Cooper, certificate.

MULES.—Saddle mule, Sally Givens, J. L. Morrison, Howard, premium, \$10. Saddle mule, H. Kingsberry, Howard co., certificate. Colt, Jack White, Howard, \$5. Colt, J. H. Estel, Howard Certificate. Yearling, R. D. Powers, Monroe \$5. Yearling, J. H. Estell, Howard, certificate. Aged mare, R. Sinclair, Audrain, \$10. Aged mare, Messrs Greenhaigh, Cooper,

certificate. Mare two years old, Kitty. R. W. Sampson, Boone, \$10. Broke mules, W. T. Thornton, Henry county, \$10. Broke mules, J. H. Estell, Howard certificate.

Fourth Day.

CATTLE.

Bull, two years old, John Ivanmeter, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Sucking calf, H. Clay, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$2 50. Cow, Betty Vause, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Spayed Heifer, four years old, John McNeil, Boone, premium \$10. Bull Calf, Marmion, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium \$5. Heifer Calf, Beauty, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 5. Fat Cattle, spayed heifer, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 10. Fat Cattle, two years old, Gen. Jackson, N. Leonard, Cooper, premium 8. Bull, yearling, Duke of Orleans, T. Jenkins, Boone, premium 8. Heifer Calf, Miss Balentine, second best, T. Jenkins, Boone, premium 2 50. Yearling Bull, Jerry Boyle, second best, S. Oldham, Ky. 4. Yearling Heifer, Kentucky Belle, second best, S. Oldham, Ky. 4. Aged Cow, Snow Drop, second best, D. B. Cunningham, Boone, 5. Bull, Oregon, three years old, A. W. Turner, Boone, 10. Fat Bullock, over four years old, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 10. Two Fat Bullocks, Sam and Charley, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 8. Fat bullock, two years old, Ned, Clark & Hutchison, Cooper, 8. Bull, five years, Alonzo, second best, A. S. Walker, Cooper, 5. Heifer, Flora, two years old, second best, A. S. Walker, Cooper, 5. Cow, Cleopatra, over two years old, H. Lamme, Boone, 10. Cow, Rosebud, yearling, H. Lamme, \$8. Bull, Native Missourian, two years, second best, J. R. Estelle, Howard, 5.—Yoke Oxen, Thomas Russel, Cooper, 10.

HORSES—BLOODED.—Brood mare, Barok eight years old, John F. Williams, Howard, \$10. Yearling Stallion, Sir Henry, Samuel Kennon, Boone 8. Stallion, Chieftain eight years old, Levi Dickson, Cole, 10. Stallion, Daniel O'Connell, two years old, A. T. Wilson, Cooper, 10. Stallion, Young Henlet, Payton Hurt, Cooper, certificate.

Mare colt, yearling, W. T. Redman, Cooper 8. Stallion, Howard, two years old, P. M. Jackson, Howard, certificate. Brood mare, Molly, over three years old W. T. Thornton, Henry, certificate. Stallion, Don Castor, over three years old, H. Dickson, Cole, certificate.

HORSES—HARNESSES.—Chester Ball, year old gelding, W. A. Oldham, Monroe, \$8. Pair horses, S. G. Elliott, Howard, 10. Pair horses, Mrs. R. C. Braubam, Boone, certificate. Stallion, Canadian, seven years old, J. Sampson, Calloway, \$10. Gelding, Monte Christo, Jack White, Howard, 8.—Brood mare, P. E. Thomas, Calloway, 10. Gelding, two years old, H. R. Walker, Cooper, 8. Gelding, Wild Bill, W. Nicholls, Lafayette, certificate. Mare, Betty, John Crawford, Boone, Certificate.

SADDLE HORSES—Bay Gelding, 6 years old, S. Cartright, Monroe, 10. Bay Filly, May Flower, two years old, N. Leonard, Cooper, 10. Stallion, two years old, John Sampson, Calloway, 10. Stallion, 2 years old, Copperbottom, H. C. Martin, Morgan, Certificate. Stallion, Canadian, 7 years old, T. B. Hickman, Boone, 10. Saddle mare, Sally Walker, seven years old, N. T. Redmen, Cooper, 10. Stallion, Grey Eagle, yearling, M. T. Jolly, Calloway, 8. Gelding, eight years old J. L. Stevens, certificate.

DRAFT HORSES AND SUCKING COLTS.—Mare, eight years old, Jno Sampson, Calloway, 10. Mare, eight years old, Mrs. Richard Gentry, Pettis, certificate. Horse, Prince Coberg, seven years old, Stephen Scober, Monroe, 10. Gelding, three years old, A. S. Walker, Cooper, certificate—Gelding, John Bull, five years old, R. W. Beggs, Howard, 10. Gelding, five years old, S. W. McMahan, Cooper, certificate. Stallion, colt, yearling, Saxweimer, W. T. Redman, Cooper, 8. Sucking colt, Missourian, W. T. Redman, Cooper, 5. Sucking stallion colt, Dauphin, John F. Williams, Howard, 5. Sucking stallion colt, Pettis, Jno. S. Jones, Pettis co., certificate. Mare, Salina, two years old, T. W. Gaines, Saline, 10. Sucking mare colt, Tabitha, Jno. J. Kelly, Cooper, 5. Sucking mare

colt, U. Billingsley, do. certificate. Stallion, two years old, John Chafin, Callaway, 10. do, do, Young Hamlet, C. Hurt, certificate.

JACKS AND JENNETS.—Jack Joe, 2 years old, W. Bradley, Cooper, 10. Jennet colt W. Bradley, Cooper, 5. Jack, Old Bullion, J. H. Estell, Howard '10. Jeak, Talleyrand, 3. years old, A. S. Walker, Cooper, certificate. Jack Colt, 1 year old J. W. Rollins, Boone, 8. Jack Colt Sanchio, N. Leonard, Cooper certificate. Jennet, 7 years old, J. W. Rollins, Boone, 10. Jennet, Sontag, W. Bradley, Cooper, certificate. Jennet, over 1 year, E. E. Bass, Boone, 8. Jennet, over 1 year, N. Leonard, Cooper, certificate. Sucking Jack colt, H. S. Walker, 5.

MACHINERY. &c.—Washing Machine, Sabin's Patent, prem. Wire Cloth Smut Machine, H. Houts, of St. Louis, prem. Large Wine barrel, P. Gross, Boonville prem. Wine funnel, P. Gross, Boonville prem. Specimens of Book Binding, by Chambers & Knapp, St. Louis, journal and ledger unsurpassed, prem. Portable Circular Sawing Machine, R. W. Park's Patent Method of binding pulpies, prem. Messrs. Wade, Stille & Co., of St. Louis, exhibited elegant specimens of Planing, tongued and grooved sash, prem. Specimen of Rotary Fan Bedstead, which upon being wound up before retiring, fans one to sleep, keeping of mosquitoes and flies; a very ingenious invention, by an eminent literary gentleman and bachelor, of Boonville. The model was represented fanning two sleeping babies.

The contest between Messrs, Plant of St. Louis, and Paulk of Ray county, who exhibited wheat fans, there being some dissatisfaction, was referred to a special committee for adjustment, and will be reported on hereafter.

Messrs, Hubbell & Hunt of St. Louis, exhibited a beautiful show case of Fancy Dress Goods, which occupied a conspicuous position, and attracted much attention. Mr. Fitzgibbon of St. Louis, had on exhibition a splendid collection of Daguerreotypes.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

Vermont State Fair.

It is not our purpose to give, at this time, a full history of the State Fair held at Montpelier on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September last. There were many items of local interest, but so far removed from the great body of our readers, that we should hardly be pardoned for relating them in detail. Between Vermont and Ohio, as well as other western States, there has been of late years a brisk trade in sheep and horses; much of this trade has been of an honorable character, and has resulted in mutual benefit—that is, they got our money, and we got their good stock in return, and both parties were satisfied. Another species of this trade, more profitable to the seller and fruitful of disappointment to us, has been largely carried on, and is still persisted in, which cannot be too severely rebuked. This consists in the buying up of fair bodied grade sheep, or such as has proved themselves unfit for breeding, and then by certain well known appliances, give them a *finish*, and send them to western markets. Many of this class of sheep are bought at first hands for three to five dollars and passed off as full blood Merinos, so that unless the buyer is a better judge than most farmers, he stands a smart chance of being humbugged. These remarks are not new, but they will bear repeating at this time, since they are as true as ever, and the best remedy we can prescribe, is to avoid all sheep pedlars who are not *known* to be respectable as well as responsible.

Our principal object in visiting Vermont at this time, was to examine and note the best flocks in the hands of men of reputation, so that we might hereafter be of more service to our readers in being able to speak with greater certainty, of the pretensions of those who deal in this department. And also on the subject of horses, with which we were more familiar, but still not too old or wise to learn something; in both these examinations we succeeded much to our satisfaction, and the readers of the stock department of the *Cultivator* shall be served from this information as opportunity may present, to the best of our ability.

The show of Sheep at Montpelier was the best we have ever seen, not so much on the account of the number—which was large—but on account of the excellence of the representatives of the several most popular breeds.—The largest display was from the celebrated flocks of A. L. Bingham, of West Cornwall. Mr. B. is one of the most accomplished flock-masters in America, and a faccious traveling companion from Illinois, after examining his stock and home arrangements previous to the Fair, very quietly remarked: 'What Bingham does not know about raising sheep, is of no

use for any body else to learn.' His stock, besides being of pure and popular blood, is kept in fine order, and comprises some of the finest animals of Mr. Taintor's importations.

Before going to Montpelier we visited our renowned friend, S. W. Jewett of Middlebury. His house is a rallying point of sheep buyers from all quarters, and were it not for giving him too much custom, we would add, one of the most kind and hospitable kind; and his accomplished lady, one of the best natured women in the world. Mr. Jewett had exercised a thoughtful generosity by procuring a free pass over the Vermont Railroads, for which kindness he, as well as the officers of those roads, are entitled to grateful acknowledgements. His reputation as an importer or dealer needs no indorsement of ours, as his wide popularity in the West will testify. His importations from the French flocks of Victor Gilbert and Mons. Coughton, are of rare excellence.

We also examined the Spanish Merinos of Edwin Hammond, at Middlebury. We presume it is an act of simple justice to say that this flock has no superior of its kind in the world—certainly not in Spain. These are called Arwood Merinos, and exhibit a uniform excellence, which Mr. Atwood himself acknowledges, surpasses his own. W. R. Remble, of Middlebury, also has a flock of this stamp, and Messrs. Sanford and others, of Orwell. The famous Silesian and other sheep of Geo. Campbell, of W. Westminister, were on exhibition. D. Kimball, of Rutland, exhibited good specimens of a cross of French buck with Spanish ewes. D. & L. Eastman, of East Rupert, had a pen of what he called pure Montarcos sheep; they are unlike any other style shown, and bear a good staple. We shall not dispute the fitness of the title, for our friend Howard remarked that Mr. E. had just as good a right to call them Montarcos as his neighbor had to call his Paulars!

In the examination of Horses we were fortunate in being associated with that excellent stock editor, SANFORD HOWARD, of the *Boston Cultivator*, and were confirmed in our previous ideas of what is desirable in a good horse, by the concurrence in the main, of one so well posted, as he is acknowledged to be. Some of the most famous of the Morgan stock we find much smaller than is in request with the farmers of Ohio. The old 'CRANE HORSE,' now owned by Mr. Steele, of Stanstead, C. E., is of this character. He excited much attention, being over thirty years old, and but one remove from the original Morgan. 'Flying Morgan' is also a small horse, as well as many of the 'Green Mountain' stock. The 'Black Hawks' are taller, and the 'Woodburys' are the best filled out. The best cross in our eye, is that of Black Hawk stallions with Wood-

bury mares. We saw noble specimens of this kind. The best trotting was by a couple of Black Howks in class of Sherman Morgans: one, the 'Myrick Horse,' owned by L. North, of Champlain, N. Y., the other owned by Hall & Co., of Manchester, N. H. Such trotting is not common. These are good sized and very powerful animals: the Myrick horse is a model of beauty and strength.

We cannot further particularize in this department: so good a display of carriage horses we have never before seen. There was but little riding, and that of a very indifferent character. The moral sense of the Yankees is so keen that they do not give countenance to Ladies' riding, and a female could scarcely appear on horseback at these exhibitions, without gross insult: such men ought never to look upon a woman except through iron bars, like the animals in a menagerie. We are not that modest sort of people in the West.*

Aside from the show of Sheep and Horses, there was nothing worthy of special record; the pomological and floral departments were almost a blank, and the mechanical and domestic departments were about as well represented as we usually see at our county fairs. A few handsome Devon cattle were shown by Mr. Sanford, of Orwell, and a fine Hereford bull by Mr. Bingham.

The weather for the first two days of the Fair was very beautiful, and the 'City among the Hills,' was like some fairy scene. On the second day speeches were made by President WHEELER, of Burlington, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana. On the third day the rain fell in torrents, which cut short the speaking designed for that day. Good order prevailed throughout the whole, and altogether we had a good time.

*We trust the time will never come when the moral sense of any community, east or west, will tolerate such displays. Nothing could more effectually ruin the Fairs in the estimation of all modest people.—[ED. VAL. FAR.]

From the Ohio Cultivator.

The Ohio State Fair.

The Fair at Dayton last week, though not in all respects equal to the one at Cleveland last year, was on the whole, quite a successful one. The concourse of visitors we think was as large as at any previous fair in this or other states; thus evincing that there is no diminution of interest on the part of the people in these exhibitions; and although there were obvious deficiencies in the quantity of articles exhibited, and especially in the *management* of the Fair, which caused some complaint, it was evident that the people were disposed to be pleased, and if the State Board will profit by the experience of the past, and apply themselves efficiently to the work, they will be abundantly sustained, and the future will show

more rapid progress in improvement than the past.

The arrangement of the grounds and buildings for the fair was all that could be desired and great credit is due for the same to Mr. Steele and those who assisted him in the work—not forgetting the ladies of Dayton, whose taste and industry make *Floral Hall* so beautiful in its decoration and contents. Credit is also due to the marshals and police for the excellent order that prevailed within the grounds, and generally about the city. Nor did we hear much complaint or difficulty in procuring accommodations for the night on the part of the multitudes that thronged the place, and from what we saw and learned of the hospitality of the people of Dayton, and their efforts to provide for the wants of the crowd, we are sure they deserve all praise; and we hope that this example will be followed by whatever city may have the next fair.

We wish it were in our power to compliment the State Board, and the awarding committees generally, for the manner in which their duties were performed, but the numerous complaints, and the very general dissatisfaction expressed, as well as what we saw ourselves, compels us to assert that there is imperative need of an entire reform in the system of getting up and managing these fairs. We shall have more to say on this subject when we have had time to reflect upon it, and learn more of the views of the friends of the cause.

The Show of Cattle was very good—about the same, we think, as last year—omitting working oxen, which are but little used in this part of the State. Of Short Horns, especially, there was a fine display, although, from some cause, a number of the finest herds in the Scioto valley were not represented. It will be seen that a large share of the honors were taken by Madison and Clinton counties. None of the recent importation of Short-horns were present from Madison, but two or three of the Scioto importation of last year were much admired, as were also two young bulls belonging to Col. Sherwood, of New York. The Devons and Herefords, made a small but respectable show—the latter specimens were imported by Mr. Aston, of Lorain county. Of Ayrshires there were several good specimens—the best of them was Mr. Melendy's bull 'Dandy.'—The stock of young cattle, we thought was remarkably fine, and quite a number of sales were made, both of young and old, though not as many as some had anticipated. Our space will not permit us to speak in detail of the animals.

Of Horses there was a better display than at any previous fair, and this was by most persons regarded as the redeeming feature of the exhibition. The ring for showing horses was large and fine, and was continually thronged

by admiring thousands, while the various classes of Thorough-breeds, Morgans, &c., were going through their evolutions. The number of stallions exhibited was about a hundred. Of these about fifteen were called thorough-bred, and as many Morgan. The latter were evidently the favorites of the people, but not so it seems with the awarding committees. Quite a number of the Morgan horses have been brought to our State since the Cleveland fair; four or five of these are owned by Messrs. Blake & Williams, of Columbus, two or three by gentlemen at Delaware, and three or four by Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, including 'Green Mountain Morgan,' one of the most noted horses of the tribe. All these in motion together in one ring, made a display that might well cause spectators to forget the deficiencies in some of the indoor departments of the Exhibition.

Sheep were not very numerous, nor remarkably fine, as this is not a wool-growing portion of the State. One or two pens of French and Spanish Merinos, on sale from Vermont, attracted considerable attention, as did also the stately Leicesters from Lorain county. A number of other pens of good sheep and lambs were exhibited, some of them fine Saxons, but we saw no card to designate their ownership.

Hogs also, were deficient in numbers, though several lots were of excellent quality. The Suffolk boar, owned by Mr. Melendy, was pronounced a good specimen of that noble breed; and two pigs of the same class, owned by Col. Sherwood of New York, were as handsome as pigs can be. There were also fine Leicester pigs from Delaware and Butler counties, and a good lot of Berkshires, but no one could find out their owners without great difficulty, owing to a foolish rule, prohibiting the affixing of the owners' name to articles entered for exhibition. This must be reformed.

The Poultry Show was quite large and well arranged. We noticed, however, that a large number of the fowls appeared to be half-breeds or inferior specimens of the Shanghai and other Chinese varieties. Some, too, were of the largest and finest descriptions; of this kind were numbers of coops said to belong to P. Melendy, as well as some others, whose names we did not learn.

Dairy and Farm Products occupied a fine, large tent, but were not sufficiently abundant to do credit to the rich Miami valley. The show of butter was respectable in quantity, and excellent in quality, but we must refer to the premium list (which will be published in our next), for the name of exhibitors. Cheese was less abundant, and not remarkable for quality, we should judge from a hasty inspection. Flour, bread, honey, starch, preserves, pickles, 'portable soup,' and other articles of food, were here; and a few good samples of

grain and seeds. Garden vegetables were good but not abundant, and the best, we believe, were from our friend Mock, of Columbus.

FLORAL HALL, was the first point of attraction, as usual to visitors. In front of this was a beautiful fountain, with its jets of pure water sparkling in the sunbeams, exciting the admiration of all spectators. This was the work of G. W. Prichard & Co., Cincinnati. It was supplied with water by a small wheel and force pump at the hydraulic canal near at hand.— Inside the hall was a pretty, but not very extensive display of flowers and fruits. There being no professional florist nearer than Cincinnati, and the Horticultural fair of that city being held at the same time, of course not much could be expected in this line—still it was by no means a failure. Of fruits there was a fair show, but not such as the Miami valley ought to have produced; and had there been no exhibitors from abroad it would have been quite disgraceful. Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., exhibited 150 varieties of pears, and some apples, plums, grapes, &c., and Messrs. Thorp, Smith & Hanchett, of Syracuse, 140 varieties of pears, and a good collection of apples, &c. R. Buchanan, Esq., of Cincinnati, had a large collection of apples, some pears and fine grapes.— J. Hoffner, Esq., of Cumminsville, exhibited splendid bunches of house grapes, and some rare plants, &c. H. Z. Ernst, J. V. Petticoles and several other gentlemen also exhibited fine lots of fruit. Messrs. Heaver & Bice, of Cincinnati, exhibited some fine Dahlias, Verbenas, and other flowers, but most of the floral display was from the ladies of Dayton; among whom we name as prominent, Mrs. Jennison, Mrs. Steele, and Mrs. Pierce—but many others deserve also to be mentioned.

In *Manufacturers' Hall*, the first thing that struck the attention, was the amount of empty space upon the tables. Much surprise and regret was expressed at the apathy of manufacturers on the subject of exhibiting their wares, but we presume there can be some explanation given, and we should be pleased if some of this class of our readers would inform us of the reason for their refusing to exhibit. There were some good articles in this hall, but as no names were attached we shall not mention them in detail. Notice of a few articles will be found in the Ladies' Department.

Mechanics' Hall was but little better filled than the others, and did not seem to contain much that was new or striking. There was the usual complement of stoves, and articles of Hardware, mechanics' tools, specimens of carpenters' and coopers' work, &c., &c., &c. Among the novelties was 'Coffee's Patent Ice Cream Freezer,' which is very ingenious and portable affair and quite effective, we should judge, by the facility with which it furnished

well frozen cream. There were also several new churns, but not of much promise, and we think the committee did right in awarding the premium to 'Davis' Self Adjusting Churn.'

Implements and Machines were numerous and of good quality—not many of them really new, but nearly all presenting some evidences of improvement. And there again we have to regret that so few of them had any marks to designate the name or residence of the manufacturers, much of the advantage of the exhibition, both to spectators and exhibitors being lost by this omission. There was a fine display of plows—most of them from Cincinnati, and of very superior workmanship, as well as good patterns. The improvements that have been made in the shape and quality of plows in Ohio during the past six or eight years, are quite striking. Harrows, cultivators and rollers, also, were numerous and good—suited for almost every imaginable kind of crop and soil, and giving evidence that some farmers at least, are adopting more thorough system of tillage than formerly. Grain drills, seed sowers, and corn planting machines were abundant, and most of them we should judge excellent; some too, were new to us, but we could not judge of their value without seeing them in actual use. The corn planter of our friend Davis, of West Jefferson, pleases us better than any other we have seen. It drops the grain by a motion of the thumb, on a small lever attached to one of the handles. Another, called Case's, of Clarke county, operates in a similar manner, and is also said to perform well. Both are designed for planting in hills and rows both ways. A machine for sowing grass and clover seed, to be carried and worked by hand, we think will be found very useful, especially for young farmers and those not well skilled in sowing fine seeds. It is made by Messrs. Pritz & Co., Dayton. Geet's corn stock roller and cutter, from Clermont county, was exhibited for the first time at a State Fair. It was described in this paper about a year ago, and is a very useful machine where corn is husked in the field without cutting up the stalks. Of *corn shellers* there several improved kinds. One of these, (Reading's,) has been recently advertised in this paper, and was exhibited in operation. It is designed to work by horse or other power, and is the best we have ever seen of this class, shelling with great ease and rapidity, and doing perfect work. Several of the machines for working by hand power were also new and excellent. A homony and sump machine has long been wanted, and a very good one was exhibited by James Hughes, of Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indian. It is a very simple and efficient affair, can be made to work by hand for family use, or by power for mills, &c. It will also hull barley, oats, wheat, &c. Reaping, mowing and threshing

machines, horsepowers, &c., were present in the usual variety, and generally exhibiting improvements in workmanship if not in form. We had not time to examine them very closely. A very beautiful steam engine, by Pease & Co., of Dayton, was put up in *Power Hall*, and reflected much credit in its builders. A lathe turning machine, match cutting machine, and several other novel inventions afforded considerable interest to spectators; as did also a tall machine for drilling and boring Artesian wells by horsepower.

Our space will fail us to speak of the cider mills, straw cutters, cheese presses, fanning mills &c.; also of the splendid cabinet furniture and elegant carriages and that gorgeous *hearse*: what wretched taste to expend a thousand dollars in decorating a carriage for the dead! Who would be willing that their mortal remains should be carried to the grave in a vehicle designed to attract the wondering gaze of the multitude!

Outside Exhibitions were very numerous, and attracted great multitudes as usual.—Many of these were the varied humbugs, we have no doubt, and some, as 'the fat girl,' 'a calf with two legs,' &c., were only suited to the lowest minds and most depraved taste.—We hope the time will come when such exhibitions will find no encouragement at our State Fairs.

Owing the absence of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, who was to have delivered the Address, Gov. Wright, of Indian, was called out for a speech, in which he acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the multitude.

For the Valley Farmer.

EDITOR OF THE VALLEY FARMER.—*Sir*: I noticed in No. 8 of your invaluable paper, over the signature of J. W. Wilkinson, a treatise on the subject of Well Digging, or rather that of finding water under the surface of the earth by means of a divining rod. His solicitation on this subject has elicited a reply. With this subject I have been more or less familiar ever since my early recollection. When a child, before my reasoning powers were sufficiently developed to pursue a subject step by step from cause to effect, I did not then know but there might be some truth in thus discovering veins of water under the surface of the earth, but I have long given it up as a chimera and thrown it aside in the plunder house of error and superstition. The water witch himself, though he may be candid in his supposed divining powers, is

nevertheless unquestionably deceived. I shall endeavor to point out the whys and wherefores, or the causes of this deception which I think I can sufficiently demonstrate to produce conviction to any sincere enquirer after truth.

First then, and probably not the least, the workings of this mysterious rod is owing to the manner or condition in which it is held. Secondly, to the size and condition of the rod used by the operator. Thirdly the points at which the rod or forked stick are held, and fourthly, the universal law of gravitation. A combination of these several causes will change or reverse the position of the magic rod and cause it to point to the earth's centre. The writer in whose hands this magic wand seemed to work so admirably, according to his own account, chooses just such an one as I would to work similarly, at the same time embracing all the above stated conditions. To make myself a little more explicit so that I may be the better understood, I will more fully particularize these several conditions. First, then, the plams of the hands are reversed with the thumbs extending outwards. In this manner the forked stick or diving rod is held and stretched out by the water conjurer to its greatest tension. Secondly, the rod being very small the operator is unable to obtain a firm and efficient gripe so as to prevent it from changing its position in the hands by the superior weight above. Thirdly, the point at which the divining rods are held are so far removed from the centre of gravity by the unerring laws of gravitation the upper point of the divining rod humbly makes its obeisance to the earth, water or no water. The water-witches as they are called, even pretend to tell at what depth water may be obtained under the earth's surface. It is upon this fact that the worth and value of their divination depends. For what encouragement would it be to the seeker of the aqueous fluid and at the same time not know when his labors would be crowned with success, whether at the depth of 10, or a 1000 feet? This is an all important fact in this water legerdemain, and the depth of the water is ascertained by the

several impulses (if I may so express it) which the divining rod makes before it comes to a vertical position. Every impulse of the rod measures just 2 feet down through rock and clay or what not. But the impulse of the divining rod may be accounted for by the conditions already stated and by the breathings of the operator, which alternately cause an expansion and contraction of the ligatures and muscles of the human system which thus affect the rod in its downward tendency. There is one fact altho' it may appear a little obscure which I will here introduce and if it does not entirely overturn this system of hydrology it will at least present a difficulty that will tax the ingenuity of its advocates to defend. Nature is immutable and unerring in her laws, the same in one country as in another, with modificationis owing to position, place, &c. All measurement is arbitrary. The length of a foot in one nation differs from that of another. The French measurement of a foot is something shorter than the English foot. Now this magic rod which calculates feet so nicely and exact in English would not work the same in France and in a Frenchman's hands. It appears there would be a little inconvenience at least. This inconvenience could be overcome by using the English measurement. But the French are a kind of infidelic nation and perhaps have not the benefit of this new theory of hydrology.

With regard to timber growing near streams and rivulets leaning towards them is easily accounted for. The friction of the flowing stream is constantly removing the earth from about the roots of the adjacent timber, and being thus weakened by the removal of so necessary a brace the wind and the storm give them an inclination more or less towards the rivulet or stream. I have seen many a majestic tree so weakened at the roots by the same cause that it plunged headlong into the flowing stream, at the same time exciting no curiosity in the beholder, for the case was apparent and well known. The water conjurer in witnessing this fact instead of tracing it to the true cause would perhaps discover in it the

secret mysteries of hidden nature and confirmatory of his theory of hydrology. But one known fact in philosophy is many times worth a thousand unproved theories. If any water engineer will take a hazel or any other divining rod and it may be of his own choosing and fresh from the forest and will hold it in the manner in which I place it in his hands, that is half reversing the hands from the position that they are held by the water conjuror, so as to bring the nails of the thumbs upward. If under such circumstances the divining rod makes its accustomed vibrations downward as usual, then I, like the lawyer in the fable, will enquire into the affair a little farther. Should I be convinced by a practical demonstration and take a fancy to have spotted cattle by way of variety, I may then resort to a party colored rod which I will immerse into the drinking trough and thus produce the desired motley herd.

Yours respectfully,
J. ROBERTS.

A gentleman traveling through Germany thus describes a novel method of fastening a horse, which he saw a German blacksmith put into practice:

'As soon as breakfast was over, I generally enjoyed the luxury of riding about town, and in passing the shop of a blacksmith, the manner in which he tackled and shod a vicious horse amused me. On the outside of the wall of the house two rings were firmly fixed, to one of which the head of the patient was lashed close to the ground; the hind foot to be shod, stretched out to the utmost extent of the leg, was then secured by the other ring (about five feet high,) by a cord which passed through a cloven hitch, fixed to the root of the poor creature's tail. The hind foot was consequently very much higher than the head; indeed, it was quite exalted, and pulled so heavily at the tail, that the animal seemed to be quite anxious to keep his other foot on *terra firma*. With one foot in the heavens, it did not suit him to kick; with his nose pointing to the infernal regions, he could not conveniently rear, and as a heavy hand was constantly pulling at his tail, the horse at last gave up the point, and quietly submitted to be shod.'

Plants are injured a great deal more by freezing and thawing often than by steady cold weather.

Trouble among the Fraternity.

Doctor 'L. L. D.' Mapes is in trouble. For some cause or other he has got into difficulty with the Albany Cultivator, Genesee Farmer Southern Planter, Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston Cultivator, and perhaps other Agricultural papers. The controversy is none of ours, but some of the matters involved concern the public. The dispute hinges on the value of 'Superphosphate of Lime' a new fangled manure got up by the Doctor which he maintains is more valuable than guano, or any other yet invented or discovered as a fertilizer, and which of course he labors with all his might to sell, making use thereof of his paper, the Working Farmer. These papers do not seem to agree with him in regard to the value of the superphosphate—the Genesee Farmer, a downright manure paper, maintaining that it is of no value—except perhaps for turnips—corresponding to its higher cost, and that all its results may be reached by a far cheaper route. The Doctor falls back on his analyses, and maintains that it is a good manure, because it ought to be so, by its composition: and twits his antagonists with not being chemists, and therefore incompetent judges of manures.

We infer however that the real cause of the difficulty lies deeper than the superphosphate. The truth is, the Working Farmer has from the first, assumed an attitude of superiority over the Agricultural Press, which is highly offensive to many of the most respectable members of the fraternity. Its bearing has been such that it could not expect much sympathy therefrom, and we have always supposed that it would make the discovery in due time.

Then again the Doctor is always 'grinding axes.' He has on hand some 'Stowell Corn,' some 'Superphosphate,' or some 'advice' to sell; his paper, being the medium of advertisement: thus giving rise to the inference of bias in what he says and does. We are not prepared to think, however, that this inference is always just, and perhaps it is not at all so; yet it is so natural that it must be expected. An active and enterprising Editor of an Agricultural paper makes—or thinks he makes—some discoveries, the benefit of which he desires his readers to share. It is natural enough too that he should endeavor to put them in the way of reaching these benefits; and as discoveries of value involve expense, it is also natural that he should wish to secure himself against loss. But if, beyond this, the Editor steps into the market, as a broker for the sale of every new *ism*; trading deeply in all the new sorts of hens, pigs, machines, manufactured manures, and other things of the kind, and taking care to feather his own nest, while the public in half the cases gets

plucked, he need not be surprised if there is an abundance of gall ready for him, before he is ready for it. We do not know that the course of the Doctor is really censurable in such particulars, for we have little definite knowledge of the fact, but there is an impression abroad that he keeps one eye looking sharp at his own interests, while the other takes care of the public.

As to this chemical question, we regard it as absurd that nobody else but a chemist is qualified to judge of the value of a manure. Of course none other could judge of it by analysis: but we are not prepared to admit that others may not decide by trial. We do not see why the editors of the several papers named cannot be trusted in their judgment of the superphosphate or any other phosphate when an opportunity for trial has been offered. Analyses may be quoted till doomsday against actual results and the public will always decide with the latter. That the value of Agricultural chemistry, *so far*, has been, and is, greatly over-rated by certain journals of which the Working Farmer is one, we have always believed and still believe. But we have seen no evidence that its prospective importance is over-rated by anybody. We look however for its fruits to be gathered, one at a time, and after intervals of fruitless efforts and losses. Its relations are so numerous, subtle and complex, that it is only after protracted study and numerous experiments, that anything can be gained. It is nonsense to think that every editor of an agricultural paper should be a chemist. That science of itself demands a lifetime—yes a multitude of life times. Its votaries are almost of necessity hobby riders, and no Editor ought to be a hobby rider. The Editor ought to have an acquaintance with chemistry as well as with every other branch of knowledge but the business of an Editor is enough for a common man. *Prairie Farmer.*

HORSES AND TOBACCO.—N. P. Willis gives the following hint whereby trees may be saved from being gnawed by horses, from which they suffer so much in exposed situations, when used as hitching posts:

“Strangers will tie their horses to the trees from which I can least spare the bark they eat off. I had just been washing the trunks of two or three evergreens with tobacco juice (said to be a six months disgorger for the worst kind of crib-biter,) when neighbor S., with his white locks flowing over his shoulders, and his calmly genial face beaming from under his broad brimmed hat, drove down the avenue—a moving picture among the beautiful cedars and hemlocks that made them more beautiful than before. He tied his horse to one of the tobaccoed cedars, which the fine animal, a splendid bay, opened teeth upon, and immediately backed off to the length of his halter, taking an attitude of repugnance, in which we found him on our return.”

A New Species of Hemp.

We find in the Maysville Eagle, a communication from L. Maltby, of Mason county, in relation to a new species of hemp. The following extract conveys all that is of material interest:

When in France in the summer of 1851, I learned that there had been introduced there, the Sooma, or Chinese hemp, which was found to yield much more than the Russian. It requires, however, longer and warmer seasons than those of France to mature the seed, and consequently the seed was raised in Algiers and imported into France to be sown for lint—as it gave, however, a yield one-third greater than the Russian hemp.

It occurring to me that if our seasons were too cold to mature the seed, it could easily be raised in the South and brought here to be sown, and that the farmer would be amply compensated for the enhanced cost of seed, in the increasing production of lint, I brought the seed to this country, and in the spring of '52, Mr. C. A. Marshall and myself both planted seed of it, and I sent some to Louisiana. Mr. M. succeeded in raising seed here—finding it matured about three weeks later than the native plant. In Louisiana it was easily raised.

This spring, Capt. Payton J. Kay, near this place, sowed about an acre with this seed.—The hemp is now standing, and is some two feet higher than the native hemp sown on the same day, on an adjoining piece of ground. It will average nearly ten feet in height, stand thicker on the ground, and will not be ready to cut till next week—some ten days later than the hemp sown by the side of it. It is of a light green, with a narrow leaf, of deep indentations. It promises to lint very heavily. As far as any comparison can be made with the old variety, in the present green state of both some farmers think that it will give double the lint. But of course no accurate comparison can be made.

The ground occupied by the hemp will be measured and the production per acre carefully ascertained—and though such a season as the present, will not show fully its producing quality, yet there is no doubt that its superiority is so decided as to render it a great acquisition to farmers. L. MALTBY.

TO CURE SHREPP-SKIN WITH THE WOOL ON.—

Take one spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the skins as tight as you can, and hang them in a dry place. In two or three days, as soon as they are dry, take them down and scrape them with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes

the process, and makes a most excellent saddle cover. Other signs which you desire to cure with the fur on, may be treated in the same way. We can speak in favor of the above recipe. It does all it promises.—Such skins make excellent mats for indoors.—*Detroit Farmer's Companion.*

Poultry Manure.

This is the most valuable of the farm manures, and is entitled to great care in its collection and use. Beyond the amount of water it contains, it is as valuable as guano, and therefore should never be sold by practical farmers to morocco dressers at 25 cents per bushel. The poultry house should be underlaid with charcoal dust, when it can be procured, so as to receive the hen manure as fast as made. The surface of this charcoal dust should occasionally be raked or removed off to one corner, with a portion of the dung.—This may be continued till the manure is required for use, when it should be thoroughly mixed with ten times its bulk of soil before being applied to crops. Where charcoal dust cannot be procured, well-decomposed swamp muck, plaster of paris, or even aluminous clay may be frequently dusted over the floor of the poultry house, to be mixed with this manure. The object of all this is to receive and retain the ammonia, so as to prevent its liberation from injuring the health of the poultry. All animals, man included, suffer from breathing the effluvia arising from their excreta, and this is particularly true of the feather tribes. Their natural habits in the wild state cause them to pass through the upper strata of the atmosphere and with such velocity as to readily rid themselves of the noxious gases given off by the surface of their bodies, and to be beyond any deleterious influence from the fumes of their excreta. We should therefore, in the poultry houses, make such arrangements as will prevent the poultry from inhaling these deleterious gasses.—*Working Farmer.*

Milk for Manufacturing.

Milk now possesses other offices besides the production of butter and cheese, and the flavoring of tea. It has made its way into the textile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico printer and woolen manufacturer. In the class of pigment printing work, which is indeed a species of painting, the colors are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to present a full, brilliant face. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used, until Mr. Pattison of Glasgow, found a more economical substance in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now bought up, in large quantities, from the farmers; and the required

insoluble matter is obtained from it at a fair price, far below that of egg albumen. This matter the patentee has called 'lactarina.' A second application of the same article, milk, has just been developed, by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil. The woolen manufacturers are now using the high priced article, mixed with milk. This mixture is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk, apparently furnish an element of more powerful effect upon the woolen fibres, than the pure vegetable oil alone.—*London Mechanics' Journal.*

HOW TO MAKE A JIBING HORSE LARK.

An omnibus full of passengers was detained a long time this afternoon in Oxford street, by one of the horses turning obstinate and refusing to proceed; and notwithstanding numerous and persuasive arguments inflicted upon him by a large crowd of persons collected, such as digging spurs into him from the hand, sundry kicks and licks, cursing and swearing, &c., the horse would not advance; and when by manual force some ten or fifteen managed on several occasions, to move the omnibus a few paces, it resulted in nothing but a graceful *pirouette* of the whole concern back to the same spot, much to the amusement of the crowd, but not so much so of the passengers, who, I must admit, maintained the greatest patience and forbearance. Observing all the endeavors of the crowd to fail in making the horse move, I suggested to the persons interested a simple remedy used in India on similar occasions—that is to get a slight rope, and attach it to one of the fore feet of the stubborn animal, and the person holding the other end of the rope to advance a few paces, taking with him the horse's foot, when as a matter of course, the horse and omnibus must follow. My advice was at first ridiculed and laughed at, but after some more ineffectual attempts after their own barbarous and savage manner, a rope was produced and applied as described, when the horse immediately advanced, and the omnibus, in the course of a few minutes, was out of sight, much to the amazement of the rade and bigoted crowd.—I heard them expressing their wonder and astonishment at this very simple remedy, which should be more generally known in this country.—*London Times.*

Milking Cows.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well fed and well tended, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze fluid from a cow's udder, that is a good milker. It is important, in the first place, that the

cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled—as they are, or should be, during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year by many—let the whole udder be washed with clean cold water, and immediately thoroughly dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the health of the animal and the healthiness of the milk are great and manifest; and in this way, too, we escape the black sediment of which milk-bursters so constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milkman by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves neat and careful. The same process obviates, too, the supposed necessity of moistening the teats by milking a fine stream into the hands and washing the teats therewith,—a filthy practice followed by almost all men and too many women.

The udder being now cooled and cleaned, we are ready to begin milking. If the cow be well trained she will now extend backward her hind leg for your convenience, without a word accompanied with the command 'hoist.' They understand what is required of them, and need only at times, a gentle reminder. But it is singular fact that men, who are kind in every other relation of life—as husband, father, neighbor and master—are rough in their treatment of gentle 'bassy.' If they say 'hoist,' it is in stentorian tones; and too generally, the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among the milking mothers of the herd has convinced us that harshness of tone or petty cruelty is not only not productive of good results but is extremely disadvantageous. Many cows, that hold up their milk to a cross milker, will give down freely to one more gentle.—And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins, which is well used to compel the animal to give down, would have been uncalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could soon be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the cow may kick. Well, we have in previous numbers of this journal shown that to return kick for kick is a poor method of converting Mooley from the error of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kindness.

When fairly seated, it is of the first consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible.—Many persons who pride themselves upon their fast milking, jerk the teats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkers scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and com-

pressing the teat, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a cow should be milked before, after, or during feeding is a question of minor importance, and must be decided by circumstances. R. L. Allen, in his excellent work on 'domestic animals,' recommends, if we rightly remember, that they be milked while feeding, for the reason, that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk: but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy while eating, and anxious to get not only all that belongs to them, but a share of their neighbor's meal also. For this reason we always milked before feeding, that the feed might appear as a reward of merit.—Where one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, KINDNESS and CLEANLINESS.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Gathering Fruit.

As far as practicable, all fruits should be gathered carefully *by hand*,—the apple, pear, plum, cherry and some others with their stems attached; for these fruits look and keep better with these appendages on. Strawberries, peaches and the finer varieties of the pear cannot be handled with too much care, for the slightest pinch or bruise is sure to occasion decomposition beneath it. It is an excellent practice to gather all such tender fruits in broad shallow baskets—(all the better if lined with soft cloth or moss)—having but one layer deep of the fruit in the basket at a time. Fruits may in this way be transferred to the shelves of the fruit room, or elsewhere without injury.

All baskets, &c., into or upon which fruit is to be placed, should be perfectly clean, otherwise the fruit will be surely injured thereby. We have seen fine looking pears which had been entirely ruined by having been kept, only for a few days, in cigar boxes, notwithstanding the precaution had been taken to wrap each specimen in a clean dry paper before depositing it in the box.

In gathering winter fruit even for home consumption there is need of some care and discretion.—Apples and pears as we have remarked, should be picked carefully by hand when they are not wet with dew or rain. The apples should be gently laid down, twelve or fourteen inches deep on the floor of a cool dry room, where they should remain to dry and season—as gardeners express it—two or three weeks. Then on a clear dry day they should be packed by hand carefully in clean dry barrels, which should be filled so full that a gentle pressure will be necessary in order to head them. We may if we choose, put up the fairest and best apples separately, marking them as first quality, and the rest as second quality, while those which are bruised or unsound, make a third class, valuable chiefly for culinary purposes. Those of the first quality may be packed in alternate layers of apples and dry chaff; or they may be wrapt separately in clean, soft

coarse paper, and put up like oranges, in barrels, or boxes. Sometimes we place two or three varieties in a barrel, as, for example, Roxbury Russetts at the bottom, Baldwins in the middle, and Hubbardston Nonesuch at the top, so that they may be accessible in the order of their ripening; but generally it is a much better practice to keep the varieties separate, marking the name of each with chalk on the outside of the barrel or box. The *confituriers* (confectioners and restaurant keepers) of Paris, pack winter apples, pears, also grapes, nuts, potatoes, &c., in tight boxes or barrels, having all the interstices filled in with powdered charcoal. These barrels or boxes are stored away in cool dry places where the temperature does not vary much from 40° Fahr., and the fruit keeps finely and for a long time. More pears are exported by the French than by any other nation. In putting up the fruit for shipping they pack it up in boxes such as a man can easily handle. The bottom and sides of the boxes are lined with dry moss or soft paper. The pears are each wrapped in a separate paper wrapper, and carefully packed in layers, in the boxes, the largest being put at the bottom. All the interstices are carefully filled with dry moss or paper.

From the gathering to the eating of a specimen of fruit, it should never receive any rough usage which would be sufficient to break an egg. Carriers and market men should handle baskets and boxes of fruit just as they do those containing eggs or glass.

Underdraining.

A correspondent who has never seen any underdraining, wishes to try an experiment on a piece of meadow lying on both sides of a small creek—the ground gravelly, and generally too wet to bring good grass—and he desires practical directions how to perform the work.

We can only give, at present, very brief hints on the subject, as to treat it in full would require a volume. Cut the drains as narrow as the workman can stand in them, and at least three feet deep—let them run directly down the hill, so as to give rapid descent, which is especially necessary in gravelly subsoil; for if laid obliquely they will leak, and be comparatively of little use. As tile cannot probably be had by our correspondent the drains may be filled with stone or with brush as may be most convenient, the former being most durable, the latter more easily constructed. If much water flows in the ditch, and the descent is moderate, a free channel must be made for the water by placing a row of stones on each side of the ditch's bottom leaving a space of two or three inches between; across both of these rows flat stones are laid, forming a covered channel. If flat stones cannot be had, hard or durable slabs will answer, but they will ultimately decay. The ditch is then partly filled with small stones, none being admitted half the breadth of the ditch; on these straw or inverted turf is deposited, and the rest of the space filled with removed earth. But there are several precautions to be observed, or the earth will soon fall in among the stones. If the soil is clayey much

less care will be needed, however than with lighter soils, those approaching the character of quicksands being most of all difficult to manage and control. The precautions are to place the smallest stones at the top, and flat stones, if to be had to close all cavities; and if the soil has little clay in it, to cover these stones with a layer of slabs, before placing on the inverted rods or straw. Also, if the soil is light or gravelly, a smaller portion of the ditch must be filled with stones, than if much clayey; because the water will find its way down through the former more readily, at the same time the less tenacious soil will be more apt to fall in among the stones if they are near the surface. In either case, an abundant depth of soil must be allowed for plowing freely over the drain.

When the streams are not copious, we are inclined to prefer, decidedly, the construction of brush drains, in all places where plenty of brush can be obtained; and these are more especially suited for the use of such as may have had little experience in underdraining, as they require but little skill. The ditches are cut in the same way as for stone or tile, and are filled with brush by commencing with the upper end and placing the buts downwards and the tops upwards, and so proceeding down the ditch by depositing an even layer so as to fill it, the tops being thus left in the surface, and the buts resting on the earth. When pressed down, they will fill about one third or one-half of the ditch; they are then covered with inverted turf, and the ditch completed by refilling with earth. Brush drains will last many years, the brush being excluded from the air and decay; they are less liable to obstruction from the falling of the earth than stone drains; and the water will always find ready channels among the branches for flowing off.

A rapid mode of refilling with earth consists in throwing it in with a common two-horse plow a long whistle-tree being used so that the horses may walk on either side of the ditch. This will be assisted by a tool made of two plank fastened together in the form of the letter V, and drawn open end forward, throwing the earth towards the center and into the ditch. The digging may be facilitated by plowing a wide double furrow where each on is intended to be cut; and if this is done with the Double Michigan plow, about one third of the depth will be excavated by the operation.

Where the whole surface of the field is too wet the drains should be cut at regular intervals of about three rods apart—if the soil is heavy nearer. If only portions of the field are wet, the drains should pass through these portions and be furnished with side branches as may appear necessary—remembering always to give them as much descent as may be practicable. It should not be forgotten that a great deal of land that appears quite dry would be greatly benefited by thorough underdraining, as has been actually proved in repeated instances. *Draining often proves one of the best securities against drouth, by preventing the soil from becoming packed together when wet, and baking hard by drying; it renders it porous and friable, and highly retentive of moisture in drouth.*

The Valley Farmer.

ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 1853.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.

Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers will therefore understand—

1. That their papers will be continued after the expiration of the time for which they have paid unless otherwise ordered.

2. That no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up to the time at which the notice is given, unless we are satisfied that the subscriber is worthless.

3. That when the paper, through the fault of a subscriber, has been suffered to overrun the time, the just and most convenient way is to remit one dollar for another year with directions to discontinue at the end of that time.

Who will get the Saddles?

The publishers of the VALLEY FARMER, desirous to contribute to the advancement of Agriculture, and at the same time increase the circulation of their periodical, made at the State Fair in Boonville, on the 6th of October, the following proposals:

To any county in the State of Missouri, in which an Agricultural Fair shall be held in the autumn of 1854, that shall send in the largest number of new annual paying subscribers to the Valley Farmer, between the 15th of September, 1853, and the first of April, 1854, according to the population of the county (taking the United States Census for 1850 as the basis) we will give the best Ladies' Riding Saddle that can be bought in the city of St. Louis for Twenty Dollars, to be given to the lady that shall exhibit at the Fair 5 lbs of the best butter. The but-

ter to be accompanied with a written statement of the manner of making, which statement together with the butter receiving the premium, after the award shall be the property of the Editor of the Valley Farmer.

To the second largest number under the same regulations the best Saddle that can be had for Twelve Dollars.

Counties in which no County Fair is held may compete for these premiums, and have the awards made at the State Fair, or at any County Fair contiguous to them.

We hope every subscriber will give this proposal a circulation in his neighborhood, and if possible incite every county to enter the lists for the prize. We send out no traveling agents, but rely entirely upon the friends of Agriculture to increase our circulation. The Valley Farmer will from henceforth be the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and all information in regard to that important association and also in regard to the different County Societies may be found in its pages.

Ralls County Agricultural & Mechanical Society.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a number of citizens of Ralls county met at the Courthouse, in the town of New London, on the 3d of October, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The meeting was called to order by Nathan L. Dinmitt, Esq., who made a few appropriate remarks expressing the object of the meeting, and the Hon. Judge Carstarphen was called to the Chair, Richard Boyce, H. Brown and John Ralls, Esqrs., each addressed the meeting on the propriety as well as the mode of organizing said Society.

Committees were appointed to draft articles for subscription, to draft a constitution and by-laws; to solicit members; and to procure an orator for the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Court house in New London, on the first Monday of November next, at which time the several committees are requested to make their report.

The Van Buren Co., (Iowa,) Agricultural Society held its annual Fair at Kuosaugue on the 12th of October. An address was delivered by Hon. G. G. Wright, and about \$150 distributed in premiums.

The Johnson Co., (Iowa) Fair was held at Iowa City, Oct. 12. Something over two hundred dollars and several copies of the Patent Office Report were distributed as premiums.

The Pike County (Ills.) Fair was held on the 5th and 6th of October, and we learn from the Pittsfield papers passed off extremely well. The Plowing Match, says Free Press, was skillful and somewhat exciting. The contestants were col, but every nerve was evidently strung; and there being but two, gave the contest all the interest of a personal struggle. The smallest man and most inferior looking team took the first premium. We hope to see a dozen entries at the next match.

Jackson County Fair.

The Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair closed on yesterday. The concourse of people was large on both days, and great interest manifested during the whole occasion. Quite a number of strangers, from the different counties of the State, were in attendance, which gave our city an air of bustle and life. The Fair grounds were finely prepared, and for beauty we scarcely ever saw them surpassed. This was the first annual fair in this county, and from what strangers say, who have been accustomed to witness such occasions, the exhibitions in all of the departments was highly creditable to Jackson county. The first day was occupied in the exhibition of Domestic, Mechanical and Agricultural articles and products. The collection was truly gratifying to the visitor—particularly with the articles in the ladies' department, and Agricultural products. The Mechanical department was not so well represented. Indeed, we do not believe that the mechanics of this county have done themselves justice. We hope they may do better next time.

The second, and last day, was one of unusual interest, and a considerable amount of feeling was excited. This was the day that the Stock were exhibited, and the animals which were entered would have been creditable to the first farmers of Kentucky. But we

cannot enumerate the variety exhibited, at this time; we will speak more at length hereafter. We hope this first fair may be the beginning of a glorious future.—*Occidental Messenger.*

'VALLEY FARMER.'—The October number of this welcome monthly visitor is at hand laden as usual with a rich cargo of agricultural ideas. We have only room now to note a few of its general heads, viz: Tall corn; The farm and shop; Long wool Sheep; Chickens and Curculio; The fruits of 1853; Ring bone in horses; Hen roost guano; Wonderful discovery; Cultivation of straw berries; Apples for cows; Frost and Peach buds; Drilling wheat; Editorial correspondence, &c.

In the ladies' department are—Black nurses for children; Economy in candles; The husbandman; Basis of unhappy marriages; Preservation of grapes, and sundry other articles interesting to housekeepers and the sex generally.

You'd rather have your dollar than the 'Farmer' a year, would you? Well we wouldn't.—*Columbian Sentinel.*

SWEET POTATOES.—Dr. Wm. Henderson, of Audrain county, sent us the other day, by a friend, the finest Sweet Potato, we have seen this season. It measured 17 1/2 inches in length and 10 1/2 inches in circumference—well shaped and perfectly round, and ate most deliciously. 'Little Audrain' has produced the biggest Mule and the largest Sweet Potato we have seen this season. She is not alone famous in these particulars—she can now boast of as moral and industrious a community of people, and of having two as good public houses as can be produced in the State.—Besides, her future prospects are decidedly of an encouraging character—she now stands good for getting the North Missouri Railroad through her midst—this completed, and when the iron horse shall go snorting through her prairies, bearing to market the products of her soil—Audrain will loom up as one of the giant counties of Missouri, in all that appertains to intelligence, enterprise and a moral and thrifty population.—*Paris Mercury.*

FATTENING HOGS.—In the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, it is stated, by Richard Peters, that, in fattening hogs dry rotten wood should be constantly kept in a pen, that the hogs may eat it at pleasure. 'Nature,' says Mr. Peters, 'points out this absorbent (whatever it may be,) as a remedy or preventive. The hogs will leave their food to devour the rotten wood when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than thirty years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors met with frequent losses of fattening hogs, till I informed them of my practice.'

Fine Stock.

We examined yesterday, on board the *Kate Swinney*, several specimens of stock, recently purchased in Kentucky, by Mr. T. C. Anderson, of Callaway, and Mr. J. I. Hickman, of Boone counties, for their own use. These gentlemen attended the recent fairs in Lexington and Paris, Kentucky, and speak in high terms of the size and quality of the cattle exhibited, of which the purchases are by no means inferior specimens. We learn that the price of the bulls averaged from four to eight hundred dollars, whilst a calf, five months old, a present from Dr. Tarleton, of Lexington, to Mr. W. T. Moore, of Callaway, cost two hundred and fifty dollars. These cattle are all thorough bred short-horned Durhams, and although somewhat worried and fagged out by a tedious trip to this city, yet they plainly show by their delicate bones, size of muscle, measurements, and the peculiarly *flabby* appearance incident to this species of cattle when poor, of what they are capable. Their purchases are as follows:

One white bull, 2 years old, called 'Comet.'

One roan bull, 4 years old, called 'Bourbon.'

One roan bull, 5 years old, called 'Wellington.'

Of sheep they have forty head, and four different varieties, averaging in cost from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. They are the Cotswold, Southdown, Leicestershire and New Oxfordshire. Among these is one noble looking ram of the Cotswold breed, whose weight, we are assured, is near three hundred pounds. He is certainly as fine a specimen as any we have lately seen. In addition to these they have an assortment of China geese and Cochon China chickens.

It always affords us pleasure to speak of the importation of any fine stock into our state, and we think that those of our farmers who go to this trouble and expense, are deserving of no little credit. We trust that Mr. Anderson and Hickman may reap an abundant harvest, in the increase and quality of their stock, and that their example may stimulate many others to a similar course.—*Mo. Repub.*

PROSPECT FOR BREADSTUFFS.—The *New York Economist*, of Saturday, (13.) holds the following language as to European demand for our product:

Since 1847 there has been no year in which the probable wants of Europe promises so largely as this. The harvests of England will yield for this year less in quantity, and poorer in quality, than for several years. The crops of France are poor, and recent storms have affected those of Germany. While the supply of food has, from this cause, diminished in Western Europe and in England, the consumption of the people there has of late been large, under the spur of gold developed prosperity. The crops of Eastern Europe, including the Danubian provinces and the Black Sea border, are large; but political circumstances are reducing the quantity and raising the exports from that region to Western Europe.—

From exports are prohibited by scarcity. The U. States are the only great sources of supply, which possesses abundance, and ample facilities for forwarding it. Both of these will be in requisition, and cannot fail to preserve, if not promote, the welfare of our countrymen.

CURE FOR GARGET.—We find in the *Boston Cultivator* the following letter from Dr. Wight, of Dedham, recommending a cure for garget. We have used the remedy for several years, and found it effectual in every case. The danger to be apprehended from iodine as a tincture is avoided by its use in the form of hydriodate of potash. The first is painted on the afflicted parts, and is powerful in obstinate cases, but there is always danger that it may stop the secretion of milk in the quarter of the bag operated upon; the iodine of potash applied as advised by Dr. Wight, is undoubtedly the best remedy that can be used.—*ED.*

GARGET IN COWS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—At the solicitation of a friend, who has saved a valuable cow from the hands of a butcher, I am induced to make known through your columns a remedy for the garget. Some years since I met with a fine imported Durham cow, on the way to the butcher, the owner parting with her in consequence of her being afflicted with the garget. The owner had tried all the usual modes of eradicating the disease, after which he put her under the charge of a distinguished veterinarian, who after a six months' attendance, discharged her as incurable.

Deeming her a good subject for a treatment with iodine, and not knowing whether it had been used in the case, I purchased her for what she was worth for beef. At that time she gave but a few drops of milk, at a time from one teat, the others had ceased to yield any—the udder and teats were swollen hard. I determined to make use of iodine in the form of hydriodate of potash, being solvent in water, and it failed to exhibit its effects on the system, I would resort to an ointment, (20 grains iodine to 1 oz. hog's lard,) applied externally to the udder and teats. I commenced by giving 10 grs. of hyd. potash in a table spoonful of water three times a day, mixed in a mash of shorts and meal; and although the dose was unusually short for a cow, still, as it was giving unmistakable signs of effect,* I did not increase the dose. In seven days she gave milk freely from each teat, and in three weeks she was discharged as cured.

The result in the foregoing case was so favorable that I advised my neighbors who had cows afflicted with the garget, to make a trial of the same remedy. I have known of its trial in at least forty cases, and in every one the cure has been effected with even the above named small dose. A larger quantity could be used with safety.

Any one acquainted with the effect of iodine on the human system, knows its tendency to produce an absorption of the mammae. Dr. R. Coats of Philadelphia, reports a case in the *Medical Examiner*, of the complete absorption of the female breast from iodine; but the mammae recovered their original developments after the lapse of a year. Iodine is principally employed in diseases of the absorbents and glandular systems. (See U. S. Dispensary.)

Hydriodate of potash can be procured of any apothecary, and dissolved so as to allow 10 grs. to each spoonful of water, increasing the dose till it gives effect on testing the urine. *EKEN. WIGHT.*

*Hydriodate of potash passes quickly into the secretions, especially the urine. It may be detected in the latter by first adding to the cold secretion a portion of starch, and then a few drops of nitric acid, when a blue color will be produced.

The Family Circle

Conducted by

Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Our Trip.

Owing to indisposition we cannot give so connected an account of our journey as we could desire; but we will give what we recollect. Our kind reception among our friends we shall *never forget*. We intended when we left home to keep a journal, giving an account of everything we saw that would be likely to interest our readers, and a description of the various places at which we stopped; but we were so unwell that we were able to write but very little, and all we saw of most of the places where we stopped was the street leading from the boat to our stopping places.

We left St. Louis on the Kate Swinney, which we think to be one of the best managed boats on the Missouri river. Every thing is done in quietness and order, and the officers understand their business, and are not too officious in their attention to the ladies, pushing themselves in the ladies cabin at unseasonable hours, as *some* clerks are apt to do. We arrived at Boonville in season to spend a quiet Sabbath and attend church. We heard a good sermon from Rev. Mr. Bell, which well paid us for going. On Monday, after our day of rest, we again embarked for Brunswick. On board were a number of gentlemen who were going to that place to attend the dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall. Among them was a clergyman of our acquaintance, Mr. Simpson, of Glasgow, who introduced us to a missionary, who is spending his life among the Cherokee nation. This gentleman gave us a very interesting account of that people at the present time. We were also introduced to Dr. Blue, former editor of the Brunswicker. We made the acquaintance of his wife and family, and spent a very pleasant evening at his house. We liked the retired and pleasant situation where they lived very much, but much more we liked the manner in which

they are training their little daughters.— While at Brunswick we attended the dedication of Odd Fellows Hall. The ceremonies were imposing. The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Homes, of St. Louis, under whose ministry we have set for months. We made but a short stop at Brunswick, and then set off for Independence. There we were very sick, and cannot say much in favor of the place, as we did not see much of it. We took a short walk from the hotel to a dry goods store, and were nearly suffocated by ungentlemanly men smoking in our face, as we attempted to pass them. Dry goods are more than a third higher here than in St. Louis, and because we were strangers they made us pay more than double for the little we purchased. We were glad to leave there.

Our next stopping place was Weston. We spent about a week at the residence of Dr. Beaumont, five miles from town, where we were hospitably entertained and kindly cared for, by the Dr. and his wife, who did all in their power to make us comfortable. Dr. B. is a useful and intelligent physician with a warm and generous heart. Had we been well that would have been one of the pleasantest weeks of our absence from home. We staid there three or four days longer than we intended, because we were not able to proceed, and the Dr. and his wife cordially persuaded us to stay, and we have had great reason to be glad that we did. We were very much disappointed in not seeing them at the State Fair, were we reserved a place for them that was offered us by the kindness of Mr. E. W. Brown and his wife.

When we left Weston we intended to stop at Lexington, Brunswick, Arrow Rock, and some other places on our way back to Boonville, but when we passed those towns we were too sick to leave our state room, but kept on to Boonville, and hastened to the hotel of Col. Peirce, and went into a comfortable room, which we left not long before, and were made as comfortable as it was possible for us to be, considering we were so unwell. We had

another quiet rest over the Sabbath, but were not able to attend church, nor were we able to see any of our friends during the few days we stopped at that time.

On Monday we set off for Columbia, to attend the Boone County Fair. We were surprised and pleased to see the good order and taste displayed in preparing the grounds for the exhibition. It was gratifying to see so great a display of domestic articles—the industry of the ladies. Here were blankets of the finest texture, jeans, carpetings, hosiery, flannel, besides numerous quilts, with such an enormous amount of work in them that we cannot say a word in their favor. We consider the making of them a useless and even sinful waste of time—time the makers had better employ in cultivating their own minds or those of their children, or in darning and patching. For our part we had rather have seen one pair of well darned stockings, than all the fine quilts that were displayed. But the ladies did well in their *useful* articles, and they deserve praise. There was some excellent butter, preserves and pickles. This Fair was as well, if not better conducted than any of the fairs we have attended this fall. The President and Marshal did their speaking in so loud and clear tones that we not only saw but understood everything that was going on. Major Rollins very politely and generously recommended the *Valley Farmer*, not forgetting our own humble efforts, for which kindness we feel very grateful. We had a comfortable night's rest at his house, and became some acquainted with his intelligent wife and pleasant family. While we were in town we were entertained at the house of Col. Switzer.

We left Major Rollins' on Saturday morning for Rocheport, in hopes of getting a boat for Boonville so as to rest there over Sunday, but there was no boat that we could get till Sunday, and on *that* day we would not, nor will not travel. We rested at Rocheport till Monday morning, the first day of the Boonville Fair. We started off early in a coach, and arrived there in as good season as those who went up on

Sunday, much refreshed by our invigorating and quiet rest, and were comfortably entertained at the house of Mr. H. M. Myers, which really seemed another home to us while we attended the State Fair. We were at the fair grounds in good season, and saw a fine display of ladies' industry, including such articles as we saw at the Columbia Fair, besides bread and boiled hams, and socks knit by little girls, which pleased us much. Mr. Myers' little girl of *seven* got the certificate, we thought she deserved the premium, considering her age, so we gave her the premium, and she gave us the socks, which we keep to show what *little* girls can do. We could not tell the difference between the certificate and premium butter, except there was rather more fancy work in moulding it. Mrs. Porter of Boonville, got the premium for butter, and Mrs. Perry for bread. We hope there will be more competition in these articles next year.

While at Boonville and Columbia we met with many warm friends, some that we had wanted to see, but had never before had the opportunity. It pleased us much to see how our poor endeavors to be useful are appreciated; and to hear our department spoken of with so much approval was very encouraging to our humble self. We had rather know that we are kindly spoken of by both sexes, than to be known as the head and leader of the unscriptural Woman's Rights party, and have our name received abroad as the great one among them, and appear as an enemy to those whom God in his wisdom and kindness has appointed to be the defenders and guardians of the gentler sex. We had rather have the entire confidence and affectionate sympathy of our beloved husband, than to be placed at the head of his business, and have every man connected with it come and go at our bidding. We hope these distracted notions will never spread among us of the West. We have some among us who are advocates of these strange notions, and will try to spread them.

After having been absent from home—

'sweet home'—for more than four weeks, we set off on the Clendenen for St. Louis.

The Clendenen is a boat we cannot recommend to our friends. The ungentlemanly conduct of the first clerk—the noise and confusion all over the boat, especially in the ladies' cabin, occasioned by the intrusion of gentleman who had no business there, led there by the example of the clerk—these *men*, we do not call them *gentlemen*, sought out the inmodest, rude *girls*, we will not call them *ladies*—kept up such a noise, with unbecoming behavior, as utterly to astonish and confound the rest of the respectable and orderly passengers, preventing their rest and comfort. The men staying in the ladies' cabin till the doors were closed—keeping up a loud and boisterous noise with these girls. Their mothers were with them, encouraging them in their misdemeanors, and even joining in their noise.

While we were on our trip home, there was an awful and wicked deed committed, resulting in the death of the steward, a free and intelligent mulatto, who was cruelly beaten for taking the part of his sister, or near relation, whom the clerk had insulted and beaten without any just cause. It was said that he jumped overboard to escape being beaten to death. We look upon the deed as an actual murder.

The day before we left Boonville, we made the acquaintance of Mrs. Dr. Thornton, of Henry county, a very domestic and industrious lady, who took the premium for some linen thread, the best home made thread we ever saw. She also showed several pairs of excellent and well knit hose—some fine linen ones she had knit twenty years before; one pair she kindly presented us, and we keep them as a specimen of patient industry. We value them much, and think such articles more worthy of a premium than the fancy quilts.

In our next number we will give some account of the other fairs we have attended this fall.

BAKED APPLES.—The person who has eaten baked sweet apples with milk, needs no commendation of the article. But those who have tart

apples only, may secure a delicious dish by the following process: Pare them, if thick skinned; cut out the largest portion of the core from one end, and place the fruit on well glazed earthen dishes or pans, with the cored end upwards, and the cavity filled with refined powdered sugar; then bake them.

For the Family Circle.

Scolding and Threatening.

MRS. ABBOTT:—There is one matter of perpetual concern to the readers of the Valley Farmer that has escaped the notice of its contributors. I mean scolding and threatening children and servants. The greater part of the production of some of our farmers is children; but no great show of attention is bestowed by many of them, at least not well directed attention, on this important production. Mothers act the virago and tormagant, rather than paternal guardians. This subject presents interests of greater moment to the farmer, scolders and threateners, than the productions of the soil. Many parents cannot punish a child or servant, until a regular series of insults, threats, and low flung abuses have been dealt out to the offending party. They also give time to the proper working up of their tempers, that they may be as furious as nature will admit, at the time of the chastisement. It is an established fact that anger and abuse beget anger and resentment. But to make a short article I will advise and close. Parents, never insult, abuse by rough language, scold or threaten your children or servants. Always treat them with firm politeness and affection. If you chastise do it as a christian duty, and with a christian feeling void of anger. Then your children will love and respect you; obedience and a desire to do right always follow. Punish with the same feelings you would give a bitter dose of medicine; for death may soon rob you of your charge. Christianity and common sense approve of this system. J. M. M.

THE POOR BOY.—Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow.—It is no mark of disgrace. It is no mark of disgrace it speaks well for your industrious mother. For our part, we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word escape from your lips, or smell

the fumes of tobacco in your breath. No good boy will shun you because you can not dress as well as your companions; and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance, say nothing, my good lad, walk on. We know many a good and rich man, who was once as poor as you. There is our next door neighbor in particular, now one of our wealthy men, who told us a short time since, that when a child, he was glad to receive the cold potatoes from his neighbor's table. Fear God, my boy; and if you are poor, but honest, you will be respected a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man; and were addicted to bad habits.—*Youth's Penny Gazette.*

The Printer's Secret.

'You can take this case,' said the foreman: 'here is a stick—here is some copy; and if you would like a quiet and steady partner, you will find this gentleman still enough in all conscience.'

The 'partner' merely looked up and faintly smiled in acknowledgement of the foreman's compliment, and kept on with his work; while the foreman turned away to attend to something else.

We worked on steadily until dinner, as we were in a hurry to get the paper up, without exchanging a word, or even a look. In the afternoon I had more leisure to study the physiognomy of my neighbor. He was a young man of about three or four and twenty, with handsome features and a rather intellectual cast of countenance. His face was quite pale, and the raven darkness of his hair, eyebrows and eyes, made me immediately come to the conclusion, after thoroughly studying his physiognomy, that he was a hard student during his leisure hours, or that, depriving himself of the recreation of books, or other sources of enjoyment, he spent all his waking hours at the case. The latter supposition proved correct.

As day after day passed by I became more acquainted with him; and I found him to be a singular character. Beneath his stand he had constructed a kind of closet, which contained a spirit lamp, a mattress with bedding, a few cooking utensils, and a small stock of the plainest kind of food. When the hours for meals arrived, he would light his lamp, and putting some food over it to cook, would work until the rest of the hands had left the office, when he would sit down to his frugal repast. He worked incessantly during work hours, hardly leaving the office, unless to purchase food or upon some errand of that kind. Mor-

ning, noon and night, when I returned from my meals, I invariably found him at his case, working away with all his might, as if some great issue depended upon the improvement of every minute. I suppose he slept upon the cot which he kept in his closet; but as he was always at work when I left at night and when I returned in the morning, I could not positively assert that he did so. I am not very garrulous, especially when employed at the case, and as he would not first address me, I would not speak to him; so while the fun and joke were passing round the other cases, we were as silent as the grave. I was not long in discovering that there was some mystery connected with him, and that his intense application to labor was not prompted merely by a desire to make money: for if there is any thing in phrenology, judging from the formation of his head, he was the very one of whom I would have selected from a score for a spendthrift. Occasionally his cheeks would flush, his eyes light up, and a happy smile overspread his countenance; then the smile would go away his eyes would fill with tears, while an expression of sadness—almost despair—would seat itself upon his countenance. I have been tempted a thousand times to ask him the cause of this, but as he appeared so cold and isolated I refrained from doing so, as it is not pleasant proffering sympathy unasked.

'Well, how do you like your neighbor?' asked one of the journeymen of me as we were descending the stairs one evening.

'I can hardly make him out,' said I; 'he appears to be a strange sort of being. You are better acquainted with him than I; how do you like him?'

'For my part, I hate him, and what is more he has not a friend in the whole office. That fellow has been here for three months, and he has hardly spoken to any one. A man who makes such bills as he does, and hoards up his money like a miser (I have very little friendship for him). We wouldn't any of us care so much if he would be a little sociable and spend a dollar, or even a dime occasionally; but no—every five cent piece he gets he hangs on to as if he was afraid the eagle on it would spread its wings and fly away with it, doing him out of a five cent piece. But he can't stay here long. We have insulted him a dozen times; and he has less spunk than I think he has if he don't resent it some day. We'll get him unto a quarrel then, and have him discharged.'

'But,' said I, 'do you know any thing about his history? He may have some all-absorbing end to accomplish, which is the cause of this untiring assiduity. You should have a little charity for the fellow, and taking Crockett's motto 'be sure you're right before you go ahead.'

'No, we know nothing of him and if circumstances are as you suppose, it will be his own fault, if they are discovered too late, for we have tried often enough to scrape an acquaintance with him. You had better not tise up on his side if you do not wish to incur the displeasure of the whole office. Good night.'

I had some charity for the fellow and was resolved to see him righted should he get into difficulty. I soon saw that he was very unpopular, and that I, as I felt rather disposed to make allowances for him, was considered his friend. Many were the jokes cracked at our expense; whenever the 'Quaker corner' (as the place occupied by us had been dubbed) was mentioned, an universal titter ran round the office. These little things irritated me some, but as I was not the principal object at whom these arrows were aimed, I resolved to forbear and let him be the first to speak.

'I say, fellows,' said a rowdy looking customer who went by the name of Zeke, 'do Quakers ever have camp-meetings?'

'Yes,' answered another, 'they have a camp meeting over there in Quaker corner every night. That fellow camps out upon the floor every nap he takes.'

'Well,' said another, 'I've heard of boarding at the market house and sleeping on the bridge, but I never saw an illustration of it before.'

'Wonder if they would'nt take in boarders?' asked the first speaker; 'I'll see if they don't want the rules and regulations of the house printed; if they do; I'll board out the bill.'

I glanced at my neighbor, to see how he bore this ridicule. His face was flushed and his lips firmly compressed, as if to choke down the rising indignation. But he said not a word; I fancied however, that he picked up the type faster than usual.

Things could not go on in this way much longer, for as god-like a quality as forbearance is, it can not hold out against everything. I saw that a storm was gathering and prepared to act my part as a man when the storm burst forth.

It was Saturday afternoon the hands were arranged around the 'stone,' with their bills, in their hands waiting to be paid off. 'Quaker' happened to be at one end of the 'stone,' and immediately opposite him stood 'Zeke,' As usual, 'Quaker' was the 'observed of all observers,' and sly whispers, which were answered by a titter or a nudge of the elbow, passed round the group. As the foreman paid 'Quaker' the amount due him he gave him a new quarter dollar to make out the change. This did not escape 'Zeke's' eye, and he said in a tone loud enough to be heard by all—

'If the eagle on that quarter had life and I were a State prison convict, I would not swap places with it, for my confinement, would be

far preferable to being squeezed to death.'

This was the hair that broke the camel's back. With the exclamation 'you scoundrel!' he made one bound, and with a stunning blow brought 'Zeke' to the floor.—Then jerking off his coat and placing himself in a fighting attitude, he turned to the astonished group with 'come on now cowardly ruffians. If you cannot let me alone peaceably, I will make you do it by force. I have borne your insults long enough, and if you have any more to offer, come on with them!'

This challenge was sufficient. Coats came off and sleeves were rolled up in a minute. I saw my friend would be apt to get the worst of the fight, and forcing him into a corner, I exclaimed—

'Gentlemen, one word if you please! It would be cowardly for you all to attack this man; I will not see it done. And if you will I have something here (tapping my breast significantly) that will stop it. He is not to blame. He has only resented an insult which any of you would have done. You have all insulted him because he has conducted himself strangely; let him explain his conduct, and perhaps we can make up our quarrel. He owes you an explanation—if not to you he certainly does to me. And, now, sir,' said I, turning to him, 'I demand it of you as a right.'

He hesitated a moment. 'Come, my friend,' said I, 'let us have it, whatever it is, and at once put an end to this quarrel.'

'Well gentlemen,' he said, 'I am not disposed to lay my private affairs open to public gaze, but I suppose I must do it for once. You must know, then, that from my earnings I must not only support myself, but my mother, two sisters and three small brothers, who reside in a distant State. I could earn enough at home to support them well, but my reason for coming here is this: one of my sisters who is now a beautiful girl of sixteen, and the pet of the family, has been blind from birth. We had no hope of her ever acquiring the faculty of sight, and were content to abide by what we thought a dispensation of Providence. But recently I have seen a case similar to hers—a young man who was restored to sight by an eminent physician of Paris. I have corresponded with that physician, and he has high hopes that in my sister's case he can effect a cure. This gentleman, is what I have been laboring for since I have been here—to raise funds sufficient to take her to Paris. I love that sister as I do my own life;—I have labored day and night—have deprived myself of many comforts, and borne your taunts and jeers for her sake. But I can bear it no longer. If you are men you will desist; if you do not, I warn you to be aware of the consequences!'

'Zeke' had risen to his feet and heard all my friend had said. As he listened to the 'Quaker,' I could see the moisture coming to his eyes; and when he had finished he stepped forth, and grasping 'Quaker's' hand, while the tears trickled down his face, he said, in a voice quivering with emotion—

My noble fellow, we have wronged you deeply, and I for one ask your forgiveness. Had you but told us what your object was we would not have placed a single obstacle in your way.'

'I forgive you freely, sir—I forgive you all said the 'Quaker.'

'And how much have you to raise yet, I asked, 'before you will have the requisite sum?'

'About one hundred & fifty dollars. If I have my health, and continue to make good bills, I shall be ready to start for Europe in about two months.'

'You won't have to wait that long,' said 'Zeke' laying the money he held in his hand upon the stone, 'if my week's wages, every cent of which you are welcome to, will help you along any. Come boys,' he added, 'how many of you will follow suit?'

'Well, there's mine,' said Jim, lying an X upon the pile, 'and mine,' and mine,' and mine,' said a dozen voices, as each hand deposited an equal amount, until they had made quite a pile of bank bills.

'There, stranger, take that, and may God prosper you,' said 'Zeke,' tendering him the money.

'No, gentlemen,' answered the 'Quaker,' 'I thank you for your liberality, but I cannot take your money. I am no beggar; all I ask is that I may be allowed to do my work without being disturbed.'

'But you must take it,' urged 'Zeke,' growing warm, 'we owe it to you and you shall take it. We've done you a great wrong—we've abused you—and we have no other way of making amends. beside, if you don't take it it will be spent before Monday morning, and I know that for my part it will be much pleasanter to commence the week with the consciousness of having appropriated my money in a sensible way than with the foggy head, aching limbs, and empty pockets which always follow a 'free and easy.'

Still the stranger hesitated.

'Take it—take it for your sister's sake,' said two or three voices.

'I accept it, gentlemen,' said the 'Quaker,' 'as you say, for my sister's sake, and I hope to be able some day to return it, principal and interest.'

'Quaker' left for Paris shortly after; and in a few months we had the satisfaction of hearing that his sister was completely restored to sight, and that they were on their way home.

I have heard from him several times since. His 'lines have been drawn in pleasant places,' and he is now a judicial functionary in a neighboring State—Kentucky.—*Aurora Standard.*

TO MAKE PURE WHITE SOAP.—Take soda in crystals, and put it in a barrel with a layer above of quick lime, and pour warm water upon it, suffering the liquor to leach out in the same manner that ashes are leached out in the woods for making crude potash. This liquor should be filtered through straw, for the purpose of having it pure and clear. Its specific gravity should be 1,040 in the hydrometer. To every gallon of this lye, 11 lbs of melted suet or white tallow should be added, and it should be kept boiling gently, in a clean kettle for four hours. It should then be completely saponified, which can easily be tested by immerging a flat knife in it. When completely saponified it will shake on the spatula. The fire should then be drawn from the furnace, and a handful of salt, dissolved in cold water thrown in. This is to cool the soap and separate it from the water. It can then be run off in frames, and when cool cut it into proper cakes. This is good soap, and it is well adapted to making into toilet and other soaps.—*Scientific American.*

DUTIES OF EDUCATED WOMEN.—The education of women, like that of men, should tend to prepare them for their duties; the difference of their employments, will, of course, render their studies different. It is the duty of woman to educate her children, the boys until a certain age, and the girls until they are married. How much wisdom is requisite to manage the disposition of each child, so as to guide their intellects, manage their humors, to anticipate the effects of their growing passions, and to rectify their errors. How much prudence should a mother have in order to maintain her authority over them, without losing their confidence. Surely the mother of a family ought to possess a religious, mature, firm, mind, acquainted with the human heart. St. Paul attaches such importance to the education of children, that it is by 'mothers that the souls of children are saved.' I shall not attempt to specify all that they ought to know, in order to educate their children well. To do this it would be necessary to enter into an entire detail of their studies; but we must not omit the subject of economy. Women in general are apt to neglect it, and think it proper only for the lower classes; those women especially who are brought up in idleness and indolence, disdain the detail of domestic life. It is nevertheless, from ignorance that the science of economy is despised. The polished Greeks and Romans took care to instruct themselves in this art. That mind is of a low order which can only speak well, and cannot act well; we often meet with women who utter wise maxims, yet nevertheless are very frivolous in their conduct.

Bourbon Stock Market

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier who writes from Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., on the occasion of a court day, says:

This is indeed the great stock mart of Kentucky and the West. Mules are driven here from Missouri, Illinois and other distant points and dealers to the South and the West Indies keep regular agents here to buy. Cattle are also brought here from different parts of this and other States, and cattle dealers from Cincinnati and other points regularly attend to purchase. From 1,000 to 3,000 head of mules are generally here and almost as many cattle, besides horses and other stock. Negroes, carriages, agricultural implements, and almost everything used, is up at auction. The sales usually amount to from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The great number of stock and men, the bellowing of cattle, the braying of mules, neighing of horses, and the still louder voice of the many auctioneers, crying, 'here's your \$200 horses.' Only \$140 am I offered a head for this lot of two year old mules.' 'Here's a lot of yearling mules *only* going for \$110 a head.' 'How much for this fine lot of yearling cattle.' 'Oh yes, gentlemen, here's a magnificent buggy and harness, *only* going for \$300.' 'Here's bridle and saddles from Kinnokinnie—I've stole the leather and sell cheap.'—all combine to make the scene quite exciting and imposing.

Amidst all this bustle without, the real County Court within is attracting no attention, showing that when the people flourish the lawyers starve. This is as it should be, and it would be better for the clients if all court days were spent in a similar manner.

Stock sold more readily and at higher prices than it has done for several court days. Several lots of two year old mules sold for \$135, \$130, \$120 etc., 95 yearlings sold at \$110—others at \$100, \$95 etc. Forty mule colts at \$48; lots of stock cattle at \$34, \$32, \$30.

Mr. Shackelford, of Paris, has sold his premium harness gelding, shown at the Lexington and Paris fairs, to Dr. Bush, of Lexington for \$400. He has since been offered a large advance, but asks \$1,000 for him. S. H. Clay, of Bourbon, sold a hog to go with the hoosier ox. It weighed 1,200 pounds.

A BOY'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.—The first bit of silver he could call his own, says the Hon. J. T. Buckingham, in his just published 'Personal Memoirs,' was a niniepenice the proceeds of the sale of a bunch of bristles to a brush-maker. He kept it as a pocket piece for years, and then parted with it to pay the postage of a letter to his mother. How much is revealed of the heart by such a trifling anecdote! The affection overcame the vanity or the incipient love for accumulation, which boy's desires or wants could not conquer.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions for the Valley Farmer & receipt for the same.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

St. Louis, November 1 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$128 to \$130
 FLOUR—per bu., good Country brands, \$5.20 to \$5.25 choice brands, \$5.05; superfine city, \$5.50; extra city, \$5.50 to \$5.75.
 WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, \$1 to \$1.05 etc. choice \$1.02 to \$1.05 etc.
 CORN—per bushel 42 to 45 cents sacks included.
 OATS—per bushel, 32 to 35 cents, included.
 TOBACCO—per cent, \$8 to \$11.75.
 BARK—per bushel, from 60 cents.
 LARD—per bu., No. 9, 90 cents.
 SUGAR—per bu., No. 9, 45 cents.
 MOLASSES—per gal., No. 1, 25 to 30 cents.
 COPPER—per bu., No. 1, 11 to 12 cents.
 SALT—per sack, G. A., \$1.00; T. 1, \$1.05; Kanawha 53 cents per bushel.
 BRAN—50 to 60 cents per 100 lbs.
 HAY—of 1,000 lbs., from 90, 60 to 65 cents.
 BUTTER AND CHEESE—per cwt., but, 12 to 15; good to prime, 13 to 16; choice Oldford, 16 to 17. W. H. cheese 10c to 12c.

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M A C U R A.

Wm. H. MANN, Henry, Marshall County, Ill.
 C. R. & N. OVERMAN, Canton, Fulton County, Ill.

Mann, Overman & Co.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Osage Orange Seed.

The senior partner having resided in Texas, is thoroughly posted in the Seed business, and cannot be deceived in the QUALITY AND CONDITION of seeds. We therefore always guarantee a pure, fresh and first-rate article. Having the advantages of an extensive nursery trade with Texas, and the assistance of RELIABLE resident agents, our facilities are such that we can make it the interest of those wishing seeds in any quantity, to patronize us, instead of importing themselves, at great expense and hazard. Unfailing directions given in all cases.

M. O. & CO.

Nov 21.

Martin & Irwin,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

D R Y G O O D S ,

NO. 184 BROADWAY,

Opposite North Market, between Green and Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY E. MARTIN. CHAS. W. IRWIN.

DRY GOODS.

At Nos. 212 & 214, Broadway and 187 and 190, Fourth street.

My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings, four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell at actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Also endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods. Lawns 6¼ cents per yard; Fast colored Gingham 12½¢; Mousline d' Laine 12½¢; Madder Prints 6¼ to 10¢; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7½¢; Brown Shirting 5¢; Bleached do 6¼ to 10¢; Irish Linnen 25¢; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

Morro—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Wm. A. NELSON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St. between Main & Levee,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENT FOR

Wheeling Paper Mills,	Pittsburg Flint Glass Works,
Steubenville do,	Do. Green Do,
New York Type Foundry,	Do. Window Do,
Cincinnati do,	"Krozer's" Wooden Ware
Cincinnati Printing Press	Manufactory,
Manufactory,	St. Louis Wash-board Facto-
N. Y. & Boston do, do,	ry,
Lightbody's Printer's Ink,	Brighton Bucket & Tub Fac-
Wheeling Glass works,	tory.

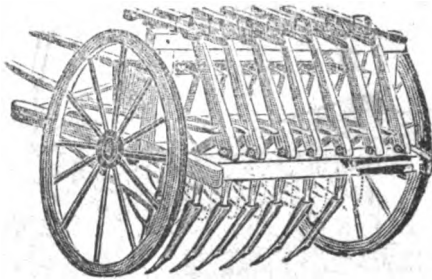
Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Fire Proof Safe Manufactory.

As Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices, we CAN and WILL sell lower than any other house in the West.

THRASHING MACHINES AND

HORSE POWERS.—We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

By **KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.**



PENNOCK'S PATENT

Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans, Peas, Rута Bagas, Turnips, &c.

This Machine operates well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without sowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, in labor it will with ease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat, Oats, Barley and other small grains; and with one man and horse, it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Rута Bagas, &c.

It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent, more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows, the roots of the young plant are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain mouldering the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stalk is strong and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this Machine as it completes it at once.

This machine has been very much improved the present season, and is offered to the farmers of the west, who will find it equal to the best grain drill in use. The price is \$80 on purchasing the machine or \$5 payable six months thereafter.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above machine in St. Louis will keep a supply on hand during the season, and all persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call on him and examine for themselves.

E. ABBOTT,
At Valley Farmer office, Old Post Office Buildings,
Chesnut street between 3d and 4th.

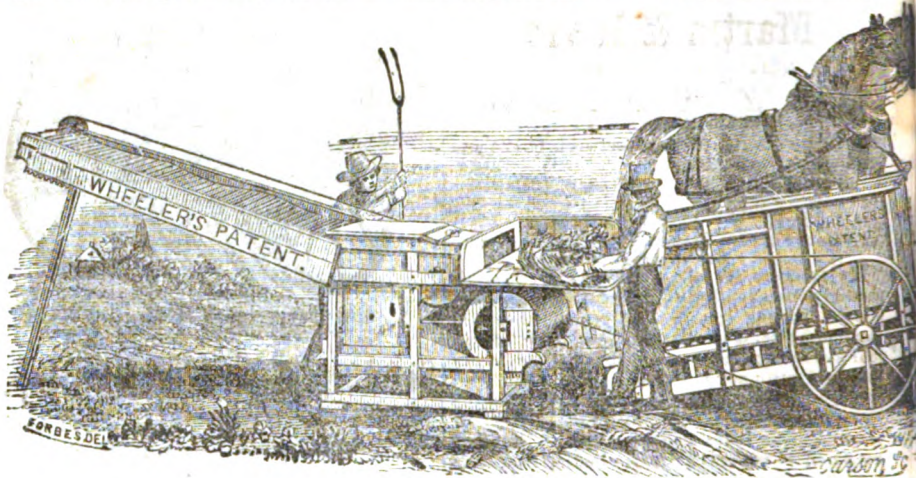
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES!



NEW YORK STATE
Agricultural Works,
 ALBANY N. Y.
BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO.

In presenting our annual Business Card to the farming public, we take the occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary. We are now making for the trade of 1853, a much larger number of all articles in our line than we have in any previous year, and have made several improvements, which will raise them still higher in the public estimation.

WHEELER'S
Patent Railway Chain Horse Power.

These Powers are unrivalled for driving all kinds of Farms', Planters', and other Machinery, which admits of being driven by Horse Power. They are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, lightness, and greater length and width of Treading Floor and Strail, give them advantages over other Powers, which are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. Several thousands of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago) have threshed over 100,000 bushels, and though our present Powers are much improved over the old ones of the same kind, yet the latter are still good. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

WHEELER'S
Patent Combined Winnower & Thresher

This Machine is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments, resulting in a machine which performs the three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate any with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belt, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day. We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use showing the estimation in which they are

held, premising that these two are about an average over 100 similar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq. Dated Erater, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22, 1853.
MESSRS. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to say our Thresher and Winnowing far exceeds my expectations—it cannot be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 60 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chaff and cackle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I thresh on an average of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats, 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse power and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw. Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORRHRUP, Esq., Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Respected Gents:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soles Wheat, and it worked to a charm, cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm a Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it per hour. It works well on Buck-shat, when dry, and on Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and saving Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, respectfully, W. C. NORRHRUP.

WHEELER'S
Overshot Thresher and Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention, and has been a use 13 or 14 years, and its many advantages are appreciated by other Manufacturers, as well as the Farming Public.—Driven by our Double Power it threshes, and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power, we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machinery used by Farming, and is capable, by changing Hor-

ses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we state above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

Four Powers and Threshers are beyond doubt the most durable and economical machines in use. Their capacity has been tested by repeated trials, as well at the New York and Pennsylvania Fairs, as on several private occasions in connection with another machine made in this city, which has been advertised to be far superior to ours, and in every instance the result has been about one-third, and in some instances more, in favor of our machines. In every case except one, where we have submitted our machines to a working test at Fairs, they have taken the highest premiums, an fact that excepted case the Committee decided that our machine performed its work in eight minutes and its competitor in 11 3-4 minutes, being nearly one-third in favor of ours.

We have also exhibited ours in competition with the same machine at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and also at the Provincial Fair in Upper Canada, at all of which we received the highest premiums, viz: In Ohio a Silver Medal and Diploma; in Michigan \$20, in Pennsylvania \$10; and in Canada a Diploma.

We have numerous similar testimonials from County Societies, where we have always received the highest premiums awarded to Chain Powers.

We also manufacture and furnish to order—
 Single Horse Power and Churning Machine
 Lawrenson's Saw Mill;
 Wheeler's Clover Huller;
 Wheeler's Feed Cutter;

All Machines made and sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned after a reasonable time for trial. Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
 Corners of Hamilton, Liberty and Pruyu streets, near the steam boat landing, Albany, N. Y.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of the above Machines at St. Louis, Mo., and will fill all orders promptly at the Manufacturer's prices, adding cost of transportation. EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Agents.
 At Valley Farmer Office, Old Postoffice Buildings, Chestnut-st., between Third and Fourth.
 HARVEY, WALKER & Co., Agents, Belleville, Ill.

HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

CHARTERED 1845. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL TO APRIL 20, 1852, DEDUCTING ALL CANCELLED POLICIES, \$517,262 33—and constantly increasing. Policies issued from thirty days to six years.

DIRECTORS.
 DANIEL D PAGE, SAMUEL RUSSELL,
 ISAAC L GARRISON, JOHN WHITEHILL,
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 WYLLYS KING,
 ISAAC L GARRISON, President.
 T L SALISBURY, Secretary.
 D D PAGE, Treasurer.

ALONZO CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT.

Office Southeast corner of Main and Vine streets, (over Page & Bacon's Banking House.

GREAT SPECULATION !

2,700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY !!

ALL ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to devote all his time to the ST. LOUIS DAILY EVENING NEWS, the increasing business of which demands his entire attention, offer for sale all the lands owned by him on the Pacific Railroad within the county of St. Louis, amounting to about

Twenty-Seven Hundred Acres,

And comprising some of the very best farms and richest bodies of land in the county.

The railroad passes through or immediately alongside of

every tract, and the depots are fixed at the best possible point for their convenience.

This land is admitted by every man who has been along the line of the railroad to be unsurpassed by that of any other locality on the road in this county, both in quality of soil and beauty of location. It was all bought by the subscriber BECAUSE IT WAS GOOD LAND.

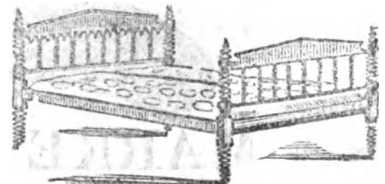
It will be sold at a bargain, on long time to any good man or company of men who may wish to make a large speculation.

For particulars, apply to Lettingwell & Elliot, Dolman & O'bear, Real Estate Dealers of St. Louis; or the subscriber, editor of the St. Louis Daily Evening News.

Oct

A. S. MITCHELL.

SAINT LOUIS FURNITURE STORE,



NO. 36 & 38, SECOND STREET, UP STAIRS, BETWEEN LOCUST & OLIVE,

WILIAM M. HARLOW, & CO.

PROPRIETORS, Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Elegant and fashionable

Parlor Furniture,

Rose Wood, Mahogany and Walnut Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Seclables, Ottomans, Easy Elisabeth Parlor and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side, Toilet and Sofa Tables, w/ Marble and Mahogany tops, Eiseis, Teapoy Tables, &c

BED AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety. With Looking-glasses, Willow Ware, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, WARRANTED BEST QUALITY.

All the latest and most desirable improvements in Furniture will be found here. Please call and examine. Good packed and shipped by careful and experienced hands.

Embroidered & Fancy Work

Finished to order in any required style. St. Louis, March, 1853.

Improved Stock of all Kinds.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Fancy Stock to his friends of the best and most reliable kinds. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served.

Fancy Fowls.

Red, Buff, white, Black, and Dominique Shanghai, Cochin China, Chitagon, Black Spanish, Guelderland Dorkings, Golden Pheasants, and Bantams. Warranted pure blooded, Also, Eggs, of all of the above varieties.

Also, Durham, Ayrshire, and Devon cattle. Merino, Saxony, South Down and Bakewell Sheep. Irish, Grazier, Suffolk, Byfield, Berkshire and China Hogs. All orders attended to promptly, post paid Address, Peter Melendy, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio. P. MELENDY.

ST. LOUIS HAT COMPANY,



MARKET STREET,
HENWOOD, Agent.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is a remedy of great efficacy in all cases of uterine diseases. It will alleviate the worst forms and will radically cure 18 out of every 20 cases. Its action is necessarily slow as the disease has generally been gaining ground for some years before it becomes sufficiently serious, to demand attention. From 3 to six bottles and as many months time will effect a cure if possible, but permanent cannot be expected sooner, except in very recent or mild cases, when one or two bottles will suffice.

This remedy was discovered and brought to its present state of perfection by Dr. Theodore Pomeroy of Utica, who prepares it only for the Graefenberg Company of New York. Dr. Pomeroy is well known in the State of N. Y. as an old, skillful and very experienced practitioner in all diseases of women and children and his name, which appears on every bottle in connection with the seal of the Graefenberg Company, is sufficient guarantee of its worth.

The great worth and rapidly increasing popularity of Marshall's Uterine Catholicon induced the preparation of a spurious article which has been palmed upon the community in bottles closely resembling the genuine, though care has been taken to evade the penalty of counterfeiting by using a name, similar at first glance but different in reality.

For the purpose of bringing this counterfeit article into general use the proprietors have sold it at a lower rate than the genuine and have, moreover, *boldly published certificates given for the genuine article two years before their own preparation was offered for sale.* These original certificates are in the possession of Dr. Pomeroy and a glance at the original pamphlets on *completing Marshall's Catholicon* will satisfy every one who will compare the two of the dishonest and unwarrantable assumption of them by those who have striven to palm off a worthless compound upon those who require medical aid.

Such facts require no comment and need only to

be placed before the public to insure a proper appreciation of the genuine article.

General Agent, E. K. Woodward corner of 4th and Chesnut Sts., St. Louis Mo.

The celebrated Graefenberg Medicines.

Comprising the following:

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,	price 25 cts. per box.
Green Mountain Ointment,	" 25 " "
Sarsaparilla Compound,	" \$100 " " bottle.
Children's Panacea	" 50 " "
Eye Lotion	" 25 " "
Fever and Ague Pills	" 100 " " box.
Health bitters	" 25 " " bottle.
Consumptive's Balm	" 300 " "
Libby's Pile Ointment	" 100 " "
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	" 300 " "

Are for sale Wholesale and Retail by E. K. Woodward, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. m'53.

PAGE'S PORTABLE CIRCULAR

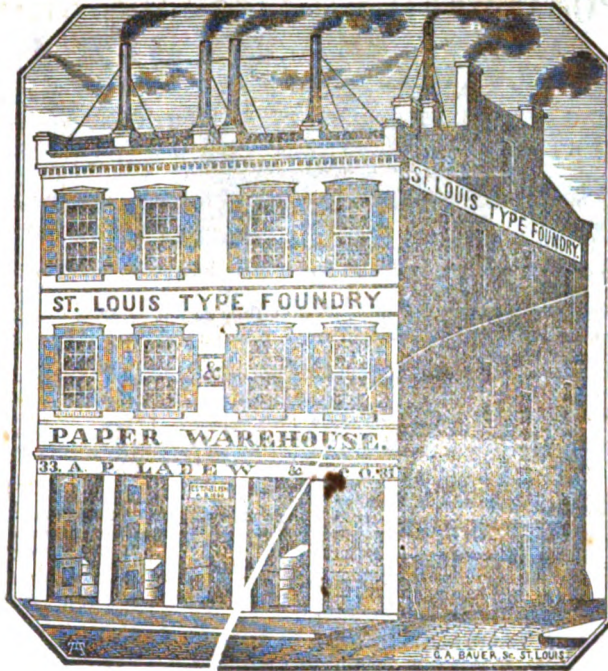
SAW-MILL AND HORSE POWER—The most useful and necessary machine in operation—is simple in construction and easily kept in order, and can be moved on wagons as readily as a threshing machine, and put in operation at a small expense. It will saw from one to two thousand feet of lumber a day, with one team of six horses, as an average business, and in a better style than any other mill now in use. It is equally well adapted to steam, water or horse power.

The undersigned agents for the patentee, would announce to the public that they are now prepared to furnish mills, with or without horse power, of superior quality and workmanship, with the right to use the same, upon the most favorable terms, at their manufactory, No. 202 Second-st. St. Louis, Mo. We also have the right for the manufacture of

CHILD'S PATENT DOUBLE SAW-MILLS.
All orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, and any information in regard to mills cheerfully given.

Persons ordering mills will please mention the State and County in which they wish to use them.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.



ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. P. LADEW,

THOS. F. PURCELL.

A. P. LADEW, & CO.

Type Founders, and Dealers in Paper,

31 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their Establishment, where will be found every variety of *TYPE, PAPER, INK, PRINTING PRESSES, RULE, BORDERS, FLOWERS*, and every other article used in a Printing Office.

A. P. L. & Co., have lately made additions to their former assortment of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE

of Matrices imported from Scotland, and they will continue these additions until they have a complete series of *NEW SCOTCHTYPE*.

They keep always on hand a large supply of *NEWS AND BOOK PRINTING PAPER*; also, *CAP, LETTER AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS AND CARD BOARDS*; all of which will be sold at Eastern Prices, Transportation added.

Orders for *STEREOTYPING AND ENGRAVING* will be promptly executed.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same, by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity of work to be executed. In addition to Type of their own manufacture, they also furnish Type from other Foundries. *WOOD TYPE* a good assortment always on hand.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.



A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Education and Domestic Economy
Adapted to the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley.

VOL. V

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 1853.

No. 12.

The Valley Farmer.

WOODWARD & ABBOTT, PUBLISHERS.

Office, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, Editor.

Editor's office and Printing office, in Old Postoffice Building, north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets; entrance on Old Postoffice Alley.

TERMS.

THE VALLEY FARMER is published on the first of each month, each number containing 48 large octavo pages (including 8 pages devoted to advertisements of matters of interest to farmers,) and is offered at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
Four copies, \$3; seven copies, \$5; Fifteen copies, \$10.

Payments, in all cases, must be made in advance.—Remittances in gold coins, current bank notes, or postage stamps, may be made by mail at our risk.

AGENTS.—Postmasters and Merchants throughout the country are authorized to act as Agents, and every friend of the enterprise is respectfully requested to aid in extending its circulation.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are inserted in the ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of the Valley Farmer at the following rates:—One insertion of 12 lines, \$1; each additional insertion, 50 cents; 12 lines one year \$6; each additional 12 lines one year, \$4; one page, one insertion, \$7, each additional insertion, \$5; one page, yearly, \$50; ads of six lines or less, one year, \$4.

Volume Six.

The January number of the next volume will be issued early, and an extra number of copies printed for distribution to persons who wish to see it, with a view of subscribing themselves, or inducing others to do so. And we will remark here that we will send specimen copies in all cases, when requested to do so.

The paper will be enlarged by the addition of four additional pages to each number, and we shall make such other improvements as our patronage will justify. We have sent to New York for a set of

engravings for a series of stock articles, in which we shall give a history and description of the various breeds of cattle, and also the best crosses of the same. If we receive the engravings in season, No 1 of the series will appear in the January number—if not, it will appear in February, certain. These articles to stock raisers will be worth the subscription price of the paper thrice over.

We shall also commence in January, a monthly review of the St. Louis Live Stock and Produce Markets, in which we shall endeavor to present a bird's eye view of prices and transactions during the preceding month, and also indications for the month to come. These reports will be made up expressly for the *Farmer*, and it will be our endeavor to make them as complete as possible.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope that none of those who are already subscribers to the *Valley Farmer* will fail to renew their subscriptions for the year to come, or that any one will neglect to induce at least one of his neighbors, not hitherto a subscriber, to become one. We wish most ardently to double our subscription list next season, and by a little exertion on the part of our friends it can be done. There is not a county or a post office, no matter how many copies they take now, but would take double their present number, if all who ought to take the paper would do so; and there are many counties and offices where there should be ten times the number taken.

ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

Agricultural Society of Franklin County,

*Delivered at Union Mo., on the 28th day
of October, 1853.*

By **EPHRAIM ABBOTT,**
(Editor Valley Farmer.)

Published by order of the Society.

Farmers and Citizens of Franklin County:

In the few remarks which I may make to you to-day, I beg you to bear in mind that your speaker makes no pretensions to oratory; either as a natural endowment or as an acquirement. In the language of Mark Anthony, when he stood over the dead body of Cæsar, I can truly say:

"I am no orator, as Brutus is.
But as you know me all, a plain, blunt man;
And that they knew full well
Who gave me leave to speak;
For I have neither wit nor words,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood. I only speak right on,
And tell you that which you yourselves do know."

So I can only talk, as a plain man, of plain things, without the fancy of the poet, the logic of the statesman, or the glowing earnestness of the advocate, yet, perhaps, with as much sincerity as either. I come to you to hold a short converse upon things pertaining to our interests as citizens of a great and growing State; particularly as those interests are bound up in, and related to Agriculture and its kindred sciences. I have, for a long time, had it in contemplation to pay you a visit, and attend one of your agricultural meetings, but until now I have not had the opportunity.

We meet to-day, my friends, under circumstances which may well excite feelings of exultation in your bosoms. In the arrangements which you have made for this First Fair of your County Society, you have done well—exceedingly well—and while you may with pride reflect that you have set a noble example to many older and richer counties, and even taught your affluent sister east of you a lesson which, I trust, she will not soon forget—you have still a richer reflection: that the profit, and advantage, and honor of this movement, and this Fair, do not pass away with the ef-

forts which have been put forth in their behalf. It is not for me to say—it is not in my power or yours to calculate these results. For years to come they will be seen in all your farms and plantations.—In the noble horse that transports you over the country, or helps you till your land; in the stalwart mule that carries you across the plain, or fills your pockets with money when you sell him; in the bees you send to market; in your plows, harrows, and cultivators; in your blankets, stockings and linseys; in your fruits and vegetables;—and more than all, and above all, in the cherished feelings of brotherhood and unity, the influence of this week's doings, and the weeks and months of preparation which have preceded it, will be seen and felt when many of us who have met and mingled in this joyous and profitable re-union shall have passed away. Nor is it alone in a pecuniary view, or even in its influence in opening to us a richer variety of the choice things which a better cultivation and a more enlightened industrial procedure always bestows, that I feel to congratulate you upon the success of your Society, but I trust that I may be permitted to allude to its domestic influence, particularly upon your children. This is an enterprise in which husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, can unite; and every parent who has brought his sons or daughters here to participate in this exhibition, will feel as he goes home that they have been benefited by the visit; that they have obtained higher views and purposes, and a more just appreciation of the fact, that it is in very deed a high honor to be a farmer, or a farmer's wife, in these days of improvement; and that to excel in the trials which they come here to witness, is a far higher and more desirable triumph than any gained in the forum or on the battle field. For my own part, I would rather that my son should be a successful, intelligent farmer, competing for and obtaining the prizes of such a Society as this, than to have him one of the merchant princes of the land, or have his name placed high among the hon-

ored ones of the bar or the Senate chamber.

IMPROVEMENT is stamped upon everything around us. The steamboats of to-day are not like the steamboats of five or ten years ago, and even the steamboat, costly and convenient as it is, must give way for other more expeditious modes of travel. Our children want better houses than we occupy,—and the houses which were good enough for our fathers are too straight and inelegant for us. The merchant, the professional man, the mechanic, all strive to outdo their predecessors in the same line. Law, Physic and Divinity, all seem to have caught the progressive spirit of the age: and shall it be that the Farmer alone shall remain stationary? Shall he make no advance from the position he occupied half a century ago? Shall the very plow itself, at once the emblem and realization of improvement be unappreciated? I have been told, for I have not seen it myself, that there are in some parts of our land, men to be found who still persist in using the old fashioned shovel plow, an act of moral or intellectual turpitude which should be sufficient cause to send them to an insane asylum, and procure the appointment of a guardian to take care of their property! I rejoice to know that there are not many such cases to be found, but that a better spirit is abroad in the land; and we want no better proof that it is so than the evidence which this assembly, met here to-day, affords. But two or three years ago, and there was not an Agricultural Society in the State; and now, besides a State Society, organized under the most favorable auspices, and which has just held what all must admit, under the circumstances, to be a most successful Fair, we hear of good efficient County Societies springing up all around.

Farmers are beginning to enquire for better stock, better implements, better modes of farming, and many a man who a few years ago sneered at book-farming, and held the idea of learning from an agricultural newspaper in most sovereign contempt, now looks forward to the monthly visits of those unpretending and unosten-

tatious instructors, as to an interview with his best friend and counsellor.

And well it is for the farmer that he should keep up with the improvements of the times. This is an age of progress, and so rapid is that progress, that he who does not keep up with his fellows will soon find himself far behind them. Will you then indulge me, while for a few moments I speak of some of the various ways in which improvements may, and should be made. Not of the building of steamboats, or railroads, or plank-roads do I treat; those things, all important as they are, will be well looked after by the capitalist and politician, but of the Farmer, his house, his farm, his neighborhood, his State.

And first, the MAN himself needs improving. He has not half the size or strength, morally or intellectually, that he ought to have. Instead of being as he should, one of nature's noblemen—looming up like Saul, the son of Kish, a whole head and shoulders above his compeers, and viewing his occupation as the most dignified of all pursuits, and himself in following it, as worthy to stand erect among the honorable of the earth, he speaks of himself, and permits others to speak of him as *only a farmer*, and quietly takes his place below the truckling pettifogger or bustling politician. His children seek alliances with the village store-keeper, or the city adventurer, and learn, after half a lifetime has been spent in the fruitless search of happiness among the vanities of artificial life, that they "missed a figure" in their calculations at the outset. Regarding his calling as mere drudgery, he gives no thought to it, but fills his mind with the abstractions of politics, or something else not so profitable as that even. He reads, if indeed he reads at all, books and papers upon any other subject than what concerns his own business, and often will talk quite glibly and intelligently of the movements of politicians at home and abroad, and lucidly explain the difference

"Twixt twee dle-dum and tweedle-dee;"

but ask him about the peculiarities of the different breed of cattle, or of the varieties of fruits, or the composition of soils, or the

philosophy of draining and subsoiling, and he can tell you nothing about them. Now the farmer should bring to the cultivation of his farm, a science as perfect as emanates from the laboratory of the chemist or the study of the philosopher. He should be as diligent student of the laws of nature, as those laws are developed in the animal and vegetable world around him. He should of all men find

“Tongues in trees—

Books in the running brooks;

Sermons in stones; and good in everything.”

But how shall this improvement and elevation be attained? I answer, by enlightening him, and teaching him to love and magnify his calling. The commencement of the season of education, properly speaking, is in youth; but it does not end there. The active mind is always in the pursuit of knowledge; and if this pursuit is directed towards the right subjects, the man will constantly grow in mental stature. It is a matter of congratulation to every well-wisher of the country, that the importance of a better system of education for the sons and daughters of farmers is beginning to be felt and acknowledged. Already movements have been commenced in many States, to establish agricultural schools and universities within their limits, and why should not we have institutions in our midst, where, while the branches of learning commonly taught should not be overlooked, the more important matters connected with industrial life should be pre-eminent? Is it not time for our State and County Societies to act on the subject, and by petitioning the Legislature, obtain the passage of laws for the accomplishment of this object? But the parent must not depend entirely upon the schools to accomplish the work of educating his children, or even expect those institutions to create in their breasts a love of home, or a just appreciation of the farmer's high calling. It is at home the great work must be done. Here the child must have those talents cultivated which will prepare him for usefulness and happiness in after life. If he hears at home uneasiness and discontent and murmur-

ing and repining at the hard lot of the farmer, coupled with pictures of idleness and slovenliness, and neglect, no lessons which he may receive at school will avail to keep him in the right path.

The farmer should learn from observation. He should note the influences which cause good and poor crops. If his wheat or his corn field fails to produce a good crop he should diligently inquire into the causes of such failure, and if he is in doubt as to those causes, he should not rest satisfied until he finds them out. Let him study the habits and tastes of his domestic animals, and he will soon find himself possessed of a fund of knowledge of incalculable benefit to him. Let him note the peculiarities of the *pests* of his farm—the favorite haunts and habits of the moles, the worms, the flies, the curculio, and the birds. By these means he will regain a large portion of that mastery over all these things that was given to our first parent, when God gave him “dominion over every living thing that moveth upon the face of the earth.” The man who walks out over the broad fields with an open eye and an enquiring mind, cannot fail to find at every step, an important lesson, not only of the goodness and wisdom of the great Maker of all, but of practical teaching for every day life. How admirably is every item and atom of the natural world adapted to its peculiar purpose; and how do the object and construction of each peculiar part explain the others!

Without enlarging further on this point, which might be followed out to an indefinite length, I will pass to another, and remark, that the farmer should learn from his neighbors and brother farmers. Of all men farmers should be free from secrecy and reserve with each other. This is an occupation in which there can be, properly speaking, no competition, nor any danger of overstocking the market. It is free from the temptation to resort to those petty tricks and subterfuges which so characterize many persons engaged in trade and professional life. Have you discovered an important secret or principle in agriculture?

of what avail will it be to you to withhold the knowledge of it from your neighbor? Will it deteriorate the quantity, quality, or value of your produce, if your neighbor's is improved in either of these attributes? So far from it that just the reverse will be the case. A farmer who is possessed of any thing which he wishes to sell, will always find that his success in getting a good price for it, will depend in a great measure upon the reputation which his neighborhood or county has for producing superior articles of that kind. The reputation of any thing is almost as important a matter in selling it, as its intrinsic value, for the reason that it is so much easier understood. If it is important that we be observant ourselves, it is equally important that we avail ourselves of the observations of others; because by this means we can often acquire knowledge at once, that it would take us years to acquire by our own observations. Now let us pursue this thought a little: I and my neighbor then, after a day spent in toil on our respective farms, meet at night to converse for an hour upon what we have done and seen during the day. I tell him of the working of the new plow, or other implement that I have been testing, and he in turn tells me of the successful treatment by which he has saved the life of a valuable animal, or the result of an experiment he has been making with a new variety of wheat. We part, mutually interested and instructed. We have each gained the benefit of the other's experience. Now this is an agricultural meeting, and whether it is composed of two persons, or two hundred, it is nothing more or less than a meeting for agricultural improvement; and when you meet as a County Society, it is but extending the same principle of action that exists in the familiar visit I have supposed between two neighbors.

Another view, my neighbor, perhaps, is unable to visit me in person, and so, being possessed of information which he desires to communicate to me, he sits down and writes me a letter, and I in turn write one to him. Well, this all will admit is very right, and also, when I have read his let-

ter, no one will object that I read it to other of my neighbors. as I have opportunity, or that I give it to them to read; or even that I make copies of it and give it to A, B, and C to read; or further yet, if said A, B, or C, esteem the subject matter of the letter of sufficient importance. they shall pay me for copying it for them, that they may preserve the facts for future reference and use. You will all admit the correctness of these principles. Now suppose I take the letter we are conversing about and print it, and send the printed copies to A, B, and C, and to any body else that desires the information contained in it. I will not follow out this thought any further, for fear that some persons, who are mightily afraid of *book farming*, might not be able to find the right stopping place. But passing over this I will continue my subject, and remark, further, that,

The farmer should learn from agricultural books and newspapers. What is an agricultural book or paper but the printed record of the observation, experience and opinions of men who have chosen this method to give their thoughts, experience and observation to their fellows? Suppose you have in your midst a man who has devoted years of study and experiment to the cultivation of fruit, so as to make himself familiar with all the peculiarities of growth, and cultivation of every variety, would not the most inveterate railer at *book farming* rejoice to have such a man visit him and take a walk with him through his orchard, and talk with about his trees; tell him the names of his choicest fruit, and how to propagate it; tell him why the yellows kills his peach trees; and the blight his pears; how to prevent the curculio from getting his plums, and the borer from destroying his apple trees; explain to him the simplicity and ease of the process of raising the most luscious grapes and the most delicious strawberries. All will admit that he would: then, why, if he cannot come in person, should any object or refuse to receive the same valuable information when it comes in the printed book or newspaper. An agricultural paper, if it is what it ought

to be, (and if it is *not* what it ought to be, the fault may generally be traced to the fact that the farmers and practical men have not done their duty by it, in extending its circulation, contributing to its pages, and encouraging others to do the same.) but if it is what it ought to be, will contain the recorded experience and thoughts of practical men all over the State and country. But, says an objector, neither books or newspapers teach alike. One recommends one thing, another, perhaps, exactly the reverse. This may be true to a certain extent, and if the farmer cannot use his judgment and common sense to discriminate in the case, he had better let the book or paper alone. In the State of New York, where corn is worth 80 cents a bushel, the farmer would be justified, on the score of economy, in expending eight dollars on each acre of his corn ground, for manures and fertilizing materials, if he could thereby increase his crop fifteen bushels per acre, and the book or paper which would teach him how to do it would be of value to him. But the same amount expended by a farmer of this country, where corn is worth, say 25 cents per bushel, with the same results, would run him in debt something more than four dollars per acre. The New York farmer would make four dollars per acre, while the Missouri farmer would lose that much. You see, therefore, that the farmer must judge for himself, whether the teaching he is considering is adapted to his land, crops, circumstances, and the value of his produce in the market. A paper adapted to a country where land is dear, labor cheap, and produce bearing a high price, is of course, but little suited to a country where the reverse of all this obtains. Let us truly understand the nature of this publication. It is not offered to the public as the embodiment of the wisdom or experience of the one man charged with its supervision. Gladly, in most cases, I have no doubt, would this man sit at the feet of the humblest of you all, and learn the first principles of good farming. And here I may be permitted to say, that in the course of the last four or five years, I have visited

many a farmer's house in Missouri—have partaken of his generous hospitality, and have talked with him about his farm and his cattle, and I can truly say, that I have never made one such visit, in which I have not gained valuable information, and came away a wiser man. And paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the men from whom the most information can be thus gained, are the very men, of all others, most ready to acknowledge their indebtedness to such mediums as we are considering. The agricultural paper is presented to you as containing the recorded experience of judicious and intelligent men, all over the country; men who have taken pains to write off, for the benefit of their fellows, what they have seen, what they have heard, what they have tried, and what they desire. Here you may converse with your brother farmers all over the State and continent, and if their views agree with yours, you will be strengthened in your positions, if not you can judge which of you is right in the case. No one man can know everything, and no matter how intelligent you may be, or how well you may understand farming, you cannot read a paper which thus contains the joint wisdom of all, without being benefitted by it. Perhaps it is in the mere matter of preparing a bucket of white-wash, or planting a shade tree, that you may get your dollar's worth of information, but in some way or other you will find out that the small sum paid for the book or paper, is the best investment that you have ever made. But, lest it should be thought that I have an "an axe to grind," I will leave this point and remark, that,

The farmer's homes need improving. Far be it from me to invade the sacred precincts of the hearth stone. But let every man ask himself if a large portion of the homes of the land could not be far happier than they are? If the introduction of a purer taste in structure and embellishment, of more unity of action and sentiment between all parts of the family in arranging and ornamenting would not be conducive of happiness. I know that almost every man is ambitious to have a showy house

but is the desire to have a convenient and comfortable home equally as prevalent? And where this desire exists is there not in many cases a want of ability or skill to accomplish it? It is not in the stately palace, nor in the glitter and parade of fashion and show, that the true joys of life are found, but in the cultivation of those pure principles which seek not to dazzle but to benefit; which unite all the household in one effort to make all happy; which find at home the chief, best good; and which will cause all to contribute to the happiness of all. Where these exist, however humble may be the domicil which covers them, it will be the dwelling place of peace and contentment, and no fears need be entertained but it will be rapidly improved and embellished. Love will plant the roses which yield the richest perfumes, and affection will suggest a thousand appliances of comfort which ingenuity will find the means to procure. But are not too many of us prone to make the improvement of our homes the last thing which engages our attention? I merely allude to this topic while I pass on to remark that

The farm needs improving. It is a notorious fact that here in Missouri, upon the richest lands on the face of the earth we raise less corn and wheat to the acre, than they do upon the sterile soil of New England, where the land is so poor that without an annual manuring it will barely produce a respectable crop of sheep sorrel. Our cattle, horses and hogs, with few exceptions are inferior, and so little skill and management do we exercise that if we were not favored by providence with an almost self-sustaining soil and climate we could not live and manage things as we do. We are too much given to cultivate one particular crop to the exclusion of everything else. There are many branches of agriculture which have scarcely an existence among us. There is no State in the Union better adapted to the growth of wool than ours; and yet wool growing scarcely has a name among us. Instead of sending off millions of pounds of butter and cheese, a great portion of those articles consumed in our

principal city and on our steamboats comes from Ohio. We raise hemp and tobacco, and wheat, and corn, and fat cattle, mules, horses and hogs to sell, but I believe of all other articles we import more than we export. Our gardens and orchards are for the most part very inferior and many choice fruits and vegetables which might be easily grown are almost unknown. Our lands are rapidly appreciating in value, and the opening of new avenues of trade is increasing the price of the produce of the farm in an unprecedented rate. Many articles which before the opening of the railroad to your county would not and could not have been carried to market with profit will be found as soon as that road finds its way through your territory to be the best paying products of your farms. I do not hazard much when I predict that the next ten years will work an almost entire revolution in this county not only in the kind of crops produced but in the manner of cultivating the soil. The advance in the price of land will be such that an income of ten or twelve dollars per acre with an indifferent skimming of the surface of the soil will not answer. It might do when lands were worth three or four dollars an acre, and the farmer could have as much as he pleased to go over a great deal of surface to get a few bushels of corn or wheat, but with land at fifty dollars an acre such management will be a losing business. For the same reason, also you want better hogs, cattle and horses. You will want a herd of cows of superior milking qualities, as well as breeders of big oxen and fat beeves. It will not do to raise tobacco and corn, pork and fat cattle just because we have always done so, but we must enquire what crops under the new state of things will best remunerate us for our labor and pay the best rentage for our high priced lands. My time will not permit me to enlarge upon this topic. I fear I am already wearying you.

I remark again, that we need improvement as a community, as citizens of the county and State; and here permit me to dwell for a few moments upon the importance of sustaining in a vigorous condition

your State and County Agricultural Societies. They will sever to knit you together in the bonds of mutual esteem and by the ties of a common interest, known and appreciated by all. At the fairs and meetings of your county Societies each will learn what the other has done. Every farmer and mechanic in the county should be a member of the Society, take a lively interest in its proceedings, and by all means attend its fairs. If he has nothing of his own to exhibit (though every farmer should have something,) but if he has nothing, he will wish to see what others have, and learn how it is that others have gone so far ahead of him. However humble and unpretending his home may be, however inferior his stock—it will do him good to go and take a look at the fine animals which will congregate there; learn how his neighbors have managed to raise three or four times as much grain from a given number of acres as he does, and ascertain from actual vision that there is a better way of doing things than the way *daddy did*. There is no danger that a visit to the fair will make him discontented with his lot. When he sees what others have done, and perceives that farming is not—need not be the dull uninteresting pursuit that he has heretofore esteemed it, but an occupation calling into exercise all the intellectual faculties, and raising its followers to the highest rank as intelligent beings; that the farmer may surround himself, even if he be comparatively poor, with beauties and luxuries, and find in the cultivation of his land and the improvement of his stock ample employment for his mind as well as his body—he will go home resolved no longer to remain a plodder; but inscribing *progress* on his banner he will determine that he too will ennoble a calling which will in turn ennoble him.

In order to keep up an efficient county Society every member should resolve never to indulge in petty personal schemes or neighborhood jealousies. Use every effort to enlist all parts of the county and every class of farmers—the poor as well as the rich, the small farmer as well as the cultivator of the big plantation. Let no one think

he must have the premiums and honors of the Society; or that if he does not receive them he gets no return for the time and money devoted to the work. These things are but a small portion of the benefits of your association, and the man whose desire to excel has no other foundation than this, or who joins your association only to get your premiums, will not be much help to it after all. Let each member be resolved to use no partiality himself, and suspect none in his fellows.

Remember that the chief seat of your influence as well as the centre of your happiness is in your homes and around your own firesides. Enlist then with you in this good work the females of your household. Secure the cooperation of your wives, sisters and daughters. Their advice and encouragement will help along wonderfully with the success of your Society. Without that co-operation your efforts will decline in interest, with it that interest will increase ten fold. It is one of our national faults that we are too much prone to forget or neglect the pure joys that cluster around the hearth stone. Let not this be the case with you. In all arrangements for your fairs and exhibitions provide for the productions of the needle, the wheel, the loom and the milk house. You men can raise corn and wheat, and hemp, and tobacco, fat oxen and fine horses, big hogs and lusty sheep, but “it takes the women” to provide all the elegant and delightful things which make up so much, not only of the enjoyments and luxuries of life, but its solid comforts; and I would not give a straw for your association unless it is bound together with those bonds of refinement and domestic sympathy which originate only in the genial clime of home.

Encourage the cultivation of flowers. It has been said that

“The man who has no music in his soul
Who is not moved by concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.”

So the man and much more the woman who does not love flowers—who takes no pleasure in cultivating those bright and glorious creations of our heavenly Father, and

who regards all about his farm and dwelling as valuable only in proportion to the amount of money he can make off it, has but a very inferior conception of his destiny or of the blessings God has poured out upon him. Assist your wives and daughters in this pleasant work. The skill and art of the painter and the sculpture, can never equal the beauties with which every farmer, however humble it may be, may embellish his home.

Encourage the cultivation of fruit. Every consideration of health, profit and comfort demands this. With a little attention you may have fresh fruit constantly on your table from May to December, and apples and preserved fruits all the rest of the year. So near are you now to good markets that if money only is your object, fruit growing will be found a very profitable business.— And bear in mind that it costs no more to raise good fruit than that which is indifferent.

Pay attention to the products of the garden. There is no portion of your broad acres that will so well repay your labor and attention as the garden. Oh, if our western farmers would live more on the products of the garden and orchard, and use less hog meat and heavy bread, drink more cold water and milk, and less strong coffee and whiskey, we should hear less about the sicknesses of the West.

In concluding my remarks on this occasion, let me urge upon you the consideration that I have suggested to you these thoughts, not merely for the purpose of making you wealthier farmers, or to add to your renown as good cultivators and intelligent men, but to make you better as well as wiser men, and thereby happier men. I would remind you of the proud position you occupy and the responsibilities resting upon you in consequence of that position. In all your actions as a society and as individuals remember these responsibilities. No advancement in agricultural science; no introduction of fine stock; no erection of elegant habitations; no garden-like farms, can supply the wants of an enlightened, virtuous, and high minded people.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates but men decay.

It is to the farmers and artizans of our country we must look in all time to come for the preservation not only of our liberties but of our virtues. The weakening and debasing customs and fashions of our cities; the corrupting influence of great wealth and luxury; the blighting effects upon the public morals of politics pursued as a matter of business and speculation—all these things indicate that it is in the healthful walks of rural life we must look for the support of our free institutions and the preservation of our national virtues. May you thus act well your part, and as a reward may your sons be as plants grown up in their youth; your daughters be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace; may your garners be full, affording all manner of store; may your sheep bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in their folds; may your oxen be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in nor going out, and no complaining in your streets.

"Princes and lords may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The following directions relative to the care of sheep during the present month are copied from the Northern Shepherd.

Sheep must, in some way, be sheltered from cold rains, as the wind is generally east and north-east. A low or depressed piece of woodland on the south and east side of the pasture may be sufficient. If nothing else can be done, they must be brought to the winter fold in bad storms.

You will be very careful that no sheep stray, and that the fences are kept up at all times, and that the sheep do not contract unruly habits. All the sheep that are breachy learn it in this month and November, and such a habit must destroy the value of the flock for keeping on a farm. What man can keep an unruly flock of sheep on his premises? These habits may however be prevented, and you must do it. The fine woolled breeds are less subject to be unruly than any other. If ever salt does good it is at this season of the year, and I would salt mine if it were for no other purpose than to tame them.

A Book Farmer.

In our travels, this fall, we met with a *book farmer*, and as it is sometimes supposed that such a character must be a great curiosity, we have concluded to give a little account of him, to show such persons that the book-farmer is not, after all, neither a dangerous animal, nor an unnatural development of the genius *homo*.

Now the heart is a very useful appendage to the human body, and so are the feet and the hands—but then it will not do for the body to be all head or all feet, or all hands. A just proportion is necessary both for beauty and for use. So when we describe a book farmer, we do not mean such a book-farmer as our correspondent Aminidab described some months ago, when he alluded to his friend Optimus, as a 'book-farmer, and nothing else!' but one who comprises all other requisites of a good farmer—experience, observation, experiment, research—with the reliance upon books. We call him a book-farmer, because, not being educated for a farm, he knew little about farming until in mature manhood, he turned his attention to that noble branch of industry, and emerged from behind the counter, to the broad fields, with his books in hand, relying upon them and the good hard common sense that Providence had blessed him with, for success. Cases are not rare where men thus circumstanced have set out to do *great things* in the way of farming. With a little smattering of knowledge they have imagined that they knew more than all their neighbors, and supposed they could astonish the community with their success. But such men usually find out in a short time, that farming is not an active business enough for their gigantic and busy intellects, and so after alternately 'boring two inch auger holes with a gimblet,' or using a 'beetle to kill a fly,' for a year or two, we find them again measuring 'tape and bobbin' for the village misses, or occupied with some other calling equally as dignified and intellectual.

This was not the case with our book-farmer. He knew he was ignorant and he applied himself diligently to learning; he brought what he learned to the test of

experiment, before he ventured much on it; and what he thus learned and tested he did not *forget*, or give it up until he was sure he had found a substitute of a better character. He did not start out a full blown, finished farmer, who knew everything, and therefore could not learn anything more.

When we visited his farm this fall, he showed us that he had endeavored to give all branches of his business a due importance; he did not pay attention to one kind of crop, to the neglect of everything else; nor train fine cattle and let his horses and hogs starve; nor take the mule fever so bad as to forget to plant his wheat or corn. His orchard, garden, door-yard, house and stable, all evinced marks of his attention, and as we ate his fine apples and plums, and walked through his enclosures and saw his calves, horses, mules, pigs, and even ducks and chickens, he told us how he had crept along, step by step, learning a little every day, and making his farm, which, at the first, was but an unimproved waste, daily more and more valuable, until he had got one of the finest farms in the neighborhood, and the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the State.

Nor was the history of his domestic relations without instruction. It is not every woman who is willing, after the cares of a family have devolved upon her, to set down patiently to learn a new mode of living. Yet we found such a woman here, and as one evidence of it we saw a beautiful piece of figured table linen, woven by herself, and when we asked her how she learned to weave it, she said that she took an Encyclopaedia that explained the process and sat down and studied it out. Living at a distance from schools, their children had been taught to read as well as to work at home, and we never saw a family where more intelligence, good will and propriety of deportment characterized all the household.

It is not surprising that this man is getting rich. While the blessing of health is vouchsafed to him and his family it cannot easily be otherwise; and herein is an important lesson to young men who desire to become wealthy, and

that is, to be sure in everything in which you embark, you perfectly understand that particular thing in all its relations and bearings upon everything else.— Better go softly and safely a few years, and only expand your operations as you obtain a better understanding of them. We have seen many a man ruined by being too hasty, but never one by waiting until he knew enough about what he was doing to act intelligently. Our friend was a 'progressive,' in the best sense of the word. He was not satisfied to do as well to day as he did yesterday; nor as well this year as he did last. He believed in making a steady, regular advance from day to day, and from season to season; and to this is attributable the fact that a crop of his rarely fell below any previous crop of the same article. He did not raise 25 bushels of corn on one acre of ground, and 100 on another, and the next year only 20 on any; but his aim was to have the present crop a little better than any previous one.

HOWARD CO. AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

In response to a call made through the columns of the 'Banner' and 'Times,' a large number of the citizens of the county assembled in the Court House in Fayette, on Monday last, whereupon Dr. COCKERILL was called to the Chair, and John F. WILLIAMS appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. W. Henry, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, and report at the next meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as said committee:

Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, N. G. Elliott, Dr. John A. Talbot, J. M. Jackson, John W. Henry, John Estill, Rice Patterson, John B. Clark, Wade M. Jackson, W. H. Bibb, Taylor Jackson.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the Committee.

It was moved and carried that five of said committee constitute a quorum.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Cockerill deliver us an address on agriculture at our next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Monday in December, 1853.

Sweet Potato Vines.

A correspondent of the 'Georgia Telegraph,' states that the vines of the sweet potato may be saved during the winter and used in the spring for propagating a new crop. In the Fall, any time before frost takes place, the vines may be cut in

any convenient length, and placed in layers on the surface of the earth, to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, cover the vines whilst damp, with partially rotten straw, (either pine or wheat will answer) to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with a light soil about four inches deep. In this way the vines will keep during the winter, and in the spring they will put out sprouts as abundantly as the potato itself when bedded. The draws or sprouts when planted first and the vine itself can be subsequently cut and used as we generally plant slips.

Scientific American.

Ink for steel Pens.

Take twenty pounds of the best Campeachy log wood, and boil it down for three hours in one gallon of water, taking care to add enough during evaporation, so as to have gallon of liquor at the end of the boiling. Into this, dissolve 12 oz. of the chromate of potassa, and stir well. It should then be bottled up for use. It does not require gum to hold any sediment in solution—for there is none—like the common inks, made with the sulphate of Iron, logwood and galls, or summac. As there is no acid in this ink, it is the very writing fluid required for steel pens.—*Scientific American.*

The Grape.

Mr. Haas, who has a young vineyard, of about three acres, within a mile of Boonville, informed us, a few days since, that he made about 600 gallons of Catawba wine this season. He lost at least two-thirds of his grapes by the rot; still the crop is a profitable one, as it will readily command \$1 50 to \$2 00 per gallon—\$900 to \$1200—a pretty good amount as the produce of a patch of ground on a hill side, too steep for the cultivation of grain. Mr. Boller will make from 400 to 500 gallons: such wine as took the premium at the State Fair. He sold what he made last year for \$2 00 per gallon. Mr. H. M. Myers sold \$200 worth of grapes and made some wine. The Hon. Jno. G. Miller has a fine vintage of about 3000 vines; but we have not heard the particulars as to its yield this season.

The vintages are all young in this vicinity, and of the Catawba grape. This season has been favorable for the growth of the bearing wood of next year; and with half luck, our wine growers in the aggregate, ought to make from 6000 to 8000 gallons of wine next season.—*Boonville Observer.*

Close of the Volume.

This number concludes the Fifth Volume of the VALLEY FARMER. For sixty months we have made our appearance before the farmers of the West, and in all that time we have not failed personally to superintend the publication of our paper. In only one instance have we been absent from our office when it was put to press. We have seen great changes in five years. Our paper, from an uncertain, feeble enterprise, has increased in strength and influence, until at this time there is not probably a firmer established periodical in the land. We must take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to all those kind friends throughout the country who have manifested so much interest in our success. We trust they will continue their efforts for the year to come, and that many persons who have not hitherto put forth much effort in our behalf, will do so now. The right spirit is now up, and if our friends will avail themselves of it, they can do much for us. We hope that the friends of the cause, in many of the counties, will make an effort to get those *saddles*.

PROSPECTUS AND SPECIMEN NUMBERS.—

Our prospectus, printed on a letter sheet, is now being distributed, and we will cheerfully send it to any person who wishes to form a club, on his apprising us of the fact. We shall also print extra copies of the January number, of which we will send specimens to any person who will be likely to take an interest in its circulation. Our friends will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their acquaintances as they suppose to be of this class, and the copy of the paper will be forwarded to them.

HOW TO STOP THE FARMER.—If there are any of our subscribers who do not wish to continue after the time for which they have paid expires, we will tell them the best way to notify us of the fact. Let them take the first paper they receive after their time is out, and write their name, with the name of the post office to which the paper has hitherto been sent, and then put it in a

wrapper and direct it to the Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo., and the hint will be sufficient, but don't try it unless you have paid up all arrearages.

The Fair at Louisville, Ky.

Our readers will be able to form some idea of this great event by a description of the fourth day's proceedings copied from the *Louisville Courier*:

Tuesday, Oct. 14th, was the greatest and grandest day of the Fair. Railroad Trains were constantly running from the city to the Fair grounds, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night. The immense building was filled to its utmost capacity and it was estimated that 10,000 persons were seated within its circles at one time, and that there were 20,000 in the enclosure. We learn that 12,000 tickets were sold at the gates yesterday. The railroad cars must have made 12 or 14 trips each way, averaging at least 800 passengers each way, and one train had 1,800.

Grey Eagle, the great Kentucky blood horse and the most magnificent animal ever seen, won the admiration of every body. When he ran his famous career on the turf, 14 years ago, he was a dark dapple grey, now he is almost milk white. The appearance of Grey Eagle in the ring created the utmost excitement and furore among the thousands of spectators, and when the premium was awarded to him over all other competitors, the act was greeted by a universal shout of approbation.

At the noon recess, in accordance with the desire of the 10,000 ladies present, the officers had Grey Eagle reconducted into the exhibition ring. As he appeared at the entrance, the band struck up 'See the conquering hero comes,' while a myriad of voices made the welkin resound with their acclamations. He was triumphantly led over the space, and exhibited all the metal of a yearling in his game-some antics. While his groom was conducting the veteran around, bouquet after bouquet was cast at him from the amphitheatre; tributes from fair beings to the matchless beauty of this noble steed. Altogether it was one of the most exciting scenes we have ever witnessed.

We understand from Mr. Poyntz, one of his owners, who was in attendance, that several offers to purchase were made him yesterday. It is presumed that the gentlemen who now own him will not part with the old hero.—They should not and will not, if we understand their public spirit and love for the beautiful. He deserves, in his sere and yellow leaf, just such honorable owners.

Lafayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

On Monday last was commenced the first annual Fair of this Association. On Tuesday night we had a heavy fall of rain, and on Wednesday morning the streets were very muddy and the weather very cold and cloudy, and a light mist of rain continued to fall during a great portion of the day. It was soon agreed to hold the exhibition in the court-house. At one o'clock the crowd assembled in and about the court-house. As many gentlemen and ladies as could find room, assembled in the Circuit Court room to hear the President deliver the annual address. While the President was speaking, the various committees were busy in the County Court room, arranging the various articles on exhibition, and awarding the premiums on each particular case.

The first day was set apart for the exhibition of manufactured articles, such as jeans, flannels, linseys, bed-quilts, embroidery, the various agricultural implements, fruits, vegetables, &c., &c. For want of room nothing could be seen to advantage. The number of articles was very respectable, and in point of quality far superior to anything we had expected to see. The quilts and embroidered work would have done honor to any society. Indeed, all the articles of manufacture, without a single exception, were better than we could have anticipated. We neither have the sheep nor the machinery for manufacturing woolen goods of fine quality.

On Thursday the weather was clear and cool, with a heavy frost. Yet at an early hour of the day a large crowd assembled on the Fair grounds, to witness the exhibition of cattle. There were numerous entries, and some of the stock was unusually fine, and a portion of it in fine order; but most of the stock belonging to this country was thin and some of it absolutely poor, yet it compared well with that from other counties. There were on the ground some fine animals, both imported and native.

The hog show we think the poorest we ever saw; but few entries were made, and all the stock, with the exception of two or three animals, was, according to our judgement, of an indifferent character.

On Friday the whole exhibition was fine. We hazard nothing in saying that it was the finest that was ever made in Missouri. The show of stallions was highly creditable; but we did not like to see some of the horses exhibited in harness while others were exhibited in the bridle.

The exhibition of brood mares, both imported and native, would be highly creditable to any society; and how the judges, where so many

fine animals were before them, is rather difficult for us to conceive. The buggy horses, saddle horses, and indeed every thing of the horse species, far surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

There were but few entries of jacks and jennets. The animals were very fine; and the jack that took the certificate at the State Fair took the premium here.

The mules we think quite equal to those exhibited at Boonville. Dr. Thornton's carriage mules again bore the palm.

Take everything together, and our citizens have a right to be proud of this beginning. It is true that many of the premiums were borne off to other countries. This is right. Our people have not turned their attention to the improvement of stock; and the little fine stock that we have has never been in order for exhibition. It will take a few years to be able to compete successfully with those counties that have for years made a business of stock growing, but even next year, when the stock we have shall be put in order, we shall not fear competition from abroad.—*Lexington Express.*

Measuring Corn in the Crib.

As the season is approaching when our farmers when our farmers will be shelling their corn for market, perhaps a rule for ascertaining the quantity they may have, in an easy and expeditious manner, may be of service to them. We find the following in an exchange:

'After leveling the corn, multiply the length and breadth of the house together and the product by the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the bulk of corn; then divide the last product by twelve, and the quotient will be the number of burlers of shelled corn contained in the house or crib. If there be a remainder after the division it will be so many twelfths of a burler of shelled corn over.

As an example of this rule, a crib twelve feet long, eleven feet wide, and six feet deep, contains seven hundred and ninety two feet. This amount divided by twelve will give sixty-six as the number of burlers of shelled corn, or three hundred and thirty bushels; (as we the writer will allow five bushels to the barrel.) We give this rule for what it is worth, and our readers can test it for themselves.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree.

Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances! The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that now fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come to what they now are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of our community, those who make our useful men, were trained up in their boy-hood to be industrious.

Osage Orange Hedges.

Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., has had perhaps, more practical experience with the hedge plant than any other man—indeed, to him belongs the honor of introducing its use on the western prairies. Whatever, therefore he says on the subject is worthy of attention; and we find in the *Prairie Farmer* for October, the following article upon the subject. We may add that we have seen the house lot of which he speaks, and that our opinion of it fully corroborates what he says of it.—We beg our readers to notice this article, in connexion with the views we have more than once expressed, of the applicability of the hedge plant to form enclosures for sheep, within which they will be perfectly free from dogs, wolves and sheep-stealers:

I have a little farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, ten miles from this place, now nearly surrounded and subdivided into twenty acre lots by this hedge, with gardens, stock lots, house and fruit lots of smaller dimensions. Parts of the hedge are not fully grown, and the fences are still standing—but I have given notice to my farmer already, that if he finds any person hereafter bringing old rails, or wood of any kind upon the premises, under pretence of making a fence, to prosecute such persons at my expense, for damages, at once; for I will not have the premises, or any part of them, disfigured in that way. Or, if he himself cuts the timber belonging to the place with any malice prepense, I shall at once prosecute him. This injunction covers all gardens, stock yards, fruit yards, and all enclosures of whatsoever sort made upon the place under my directions. I will never allow another rail or board of any sort to be brought upon the place for any such malicious purpose. Now for the figures:

To make all these enclosures in the best and most convenient manner I can devise, will require about four miles of hedge or other fence.

It would be impossible for me to obtain the cheapest sort of rail, or wood fence, for less than three hundred dollars per mile. This would of course, make a bill in the outset of \$1200.

On the other hand, the hedge well set in the ground, at the price plants now sell at, would cost, not to exceed \$25 per mile.

Here then is, to start with, a clear difference in cost of \$275 per mile, or of \$1000 in the four miles when first put upon the ground. The annual interest \$1006 is, of course, \$100 in this county. Now this \$100 will hire me a good, smart young man to tend my hedges, and board him five months in the year. Now

if, in all coming time, I hire a man and keep him to take care of the hedges, and he does nothing else for five months in the year, it is evident that the rails and the hedges would, on that score, just balance in actual cost.

But on the other hand it should be considered that it will take from three to four years before the hedges will be sufficient to turn stock. We will say the extreme four years. Here then is a loss of \$400 interest for which the hedge makes no return, but the rails do.

To offset this, it should be considered that about \$400 worth of the wear of your rails will be gone in that time; for the whole fence will be virtually gone in twelve years, as our rails usually are now, in less time than that even; while your hedge at twelve years old, thus taken care of, will be fifty per cent better than it was at four years old.

But again, instead of its requiring a hand five months in the year, it does not require one, one month, even in the most laborious and difficult part of the process, to take care of the hedge in the best manner—and after the third or fourth year it does not require the half of that amount of labor for any man that can swing a splasher can trim a half mile of hedge, well enough for any farming purpose, in a day, and an expert hand will trim a mile; and whenever suitable horse-power shears are introduced, the cost will be still farther diminished.

In balancing my estimates of cost between the hedge and rail fences on my place I cannot make it come out any other way than that I shall, on the whole in the long run, be as well off at least, with the hedges, and a good man hired five months in the year to take care of them, as I should be with a wooden fence, in point of cash cost. But in point of security and beauty there is of course no comparison. But all know well, who know anything about it, that it will not cost me even a fifth part of that labor, on an average, to take sufficient care of the hedges, even with the imperfect tools now in common use.

Here then is a clear saving of \$80 per annum, at the end of ten, or at most fifteen years, there will accrue another saving of at least the whole cost of the rail fence, which will all be decayed and gone, while the hedge will be better than ever before. Here, then, is another saving of \$1200 more, or \$100 per annum, or thereabouts.

If any one can make a practical estimate of relative costs, founded on fact and personal experience, materially more in favor of wood fences than the above, I would thank them to do so.

I have hereby given the public my own personal, practical estimate, on which I have based all my actions in the management of my own lands.

If the estimates are not substantially correct, I would like to be convinced of the fact before proceeding farther with my other lands as I am now doing. At least those who regard the interest of our farmers ought not to let this paper pass without criticism, if they discover any material source of practical error in it.

On this place of 150 acres, requiring as I have stated, four miles of fence to put it in perfect order, I calculate that I am saving, in cash, at least \$200 per annum, in all coming time, by using hedges rather than rails, aside entirely from the additional comfort, security and beauty of the hedge.

As regards comfort, I can only say that I now write with my eye resting upon a hedge about four years old, between my garden and fruit lot, and the most public street in this county, through which thousands of mules and wild Missouri steers, hogs, sheep, &c., are driven every year, and all the stock of this village, of all sorts run at large. (And Pharaoh of old knew what a starved town cow was.) In this hedge is a small wicker gate, opening into the street, with an osage crab over it to prevent climbing. When necessary this gate is kept locked. In this lot, which is within corporation limits and contains some four acres, we have had through the season, the greatest abundance of strawberries, gooseberries, currants; peaches, pears, of the finest varieties, grapes, raspberries, plums, cherries, blackberries, melons, &c., and if any person has been inside of the lot without leave, it is certain they did not get over the hedge; or if any boy has taken a plum or a berry we do not know it.

You may attribute this to the good morals and gentlemanly conduct of the boys in Jacksonville, and I have no doubt that our Sabbath schols have much to do with it, and that the vast majority of our youth and children are so well instructed that they would not molest their neighbors in any improper way; but past bitter experience compels me to know that there are enough unprincipled boys to make a good hedge a most desirable appendage to a fruit yard. It is at all events a comfort to know it is there, and that the wind will not blow it down, and the wild Missouri steers will not throw off the riders, or bugle over in droves, break down the panels, and race over the lots as they used to do every year before I had a hedge.

As to security, all our fowls consisting of some hundreds of hens, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls, peacocks, &c., have been enclosed for two seasons past in a half acre lot, with a seven foot panel fence one side, and a hedge on the other. They sometimes get over the fence, but never, to my knowledge, over the hedge.

On my farm too, there are some seventy-five hogs and pigs of all sorts, which run against a hedge between my orchard and hog yard, and cornfields—and though the pigs often get through the rail fence, on the opposite side of the lot, I have not known their passage through this eighty rods of hedge this season, and I do not think they have done it, or can do it.

Others to whom I have sold plants, who followed their directions, have as good hedges as I have and some of them say they are better.

But I see all over the country a great many failures. The great trouble is, many of the farmers will not follow the directions given them by the hedgers and experienced nurserymen who sell them the plants, and give directions for their management. They undertake some short-hand method of their own. They think they cannot be at the trouble to fill spaces, cut down, and wait three or four years to get a hedge four or five feet high. So they run up a row of bean poles in about two years and then cut them down every spring and neglect them all the season after, and of course only raise an annual crop of bean poles, and not very pleasant to handle at that. But they are learning, and will all learn after a little sad experience, and three or four years loss of time in making their hedges.

But this is not all a dead loss; for the roots meantime grow strong and well, and these hedge rows of three or four years old may be cut down close to the ground in April, and after that be trimmed once in two or three weeks, and thus be brought into a good hedge in a single season, when the roots are thrifty and vigorous, and the soil well kept. I have done this repeatedly, where errors in the first management had been committed.

Vicious Cattle.

The common 'vice' of jumping and throwing fences is taught to cattle, with scarcely an exception, by their owners and care-takers. Fences half down soon fall by the rubbing of cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if cattle have any shrewdness in observing cause and effect, very fine feed, just over a poor fence, in the next letting down bars and rail fences to the halves, from laziness, so that the animal has to leap is a third lesson—and this last is often first, second, and third with sheep until they will scale anything. These three lessons are usually enough, but a fourth is often added, namely, placing one additional rail each successive day, as they become more skillful, for the ostensible purpose of keeping the animal within bounds, but really operating as a most ingenious contrivance to teach the art of vaulting. We have heard of French being taught in six lessons; but few animals require more than the above four to enable them to take 'French leave' of any ordinary enclosure.

The Callaway Fair.

In another column will be found an official report of the Callaway County Fair, which came off last week at this place, from which it may be learned to whom the premiums were awarded, and who were favored with 'blue ribbons'—the various classes of animals and kinds of articles of manufacture brought forward to compete for the prizes, and such other statistical facts as are of interest in connection with it.

Although the first was a black, chilly day, altogether uninviting, yet a very large number of ladies and gentlemen of our own and other counties were in attendance, and so interesting was the display of handicraft, especially the ladies' work, that but few could consent to leave the ground until they had seen all. The collected fruits of female industry was there as a noble testimonial that there were those, and not a few of them, among the daughters of the land who feel that to engage in useful domestic pursuits is no disgrace to their sex.

The various articles opened out at first were carpets, jeans, flannels, blankets, quilts, hearth-rugs, socks and needle-work. But among them all the calico bed-quilts especially attracted our attention, and to those who saw the great number, beauty and variety that were 'hung on that line,' it would be useless to say that it was hard to determine where the 'red ribbon' ought to go, or that to be second best in that crowd was honor enough. The taste and workmanship displayed in getting them up was highly creditable to the makers. The premium quilt was sold on the ground for \$50, and the certificate one was desired by the same person at a like price, but it was not for sale. The premium for needle-work was awarded to Mrs. Mollvaine, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and a most beautiful piece of work it was. This will not be doubted when it is known that there were a large number of specimens presented, all of them most beautiful and finely wrought, among which were some that had received awards at other Fairs. But we cannot stay to notice all the articles in detail that were of sufficient interest to claim especial attention.

But we cannot forbear to say something about Col. Thos. C. Anderson's chicken coop, that stood so prominent in the ring. Who did not see them big chickens and them big geese, with bigger names. Well let us see if we can spell that big name—*Shanghia*—we believe it is. They were truly fine specimens, large enough, we would say, for four months old. The Colonel is an enterprising man, and on the last day of the exhibition we will see that he imports cattle and sheep as well as chickens and geese.

The second day broke upon us as bright and clear as a May morn, and we were early on the ground. To see the many faces, the sparkling eyes and gay forms that gathered around that circle—to witness the array of beauty and fashion that was there was pay enough; but when the Marshal mounted the stand and called for the horses, and the horses came prancing forth in 'majestic pride,' and there were before us more than a dozen of the finest specimens of the race—surrounded by a galaxy of the fairest of Missouri's daughters we could not but feel proud of Old Callaway, of Old Boone, and of the sister counties who were there represented. The exhibition of stock throughout the whole day was of the finest character. We think we can risk nothing when we say that the horses and mules brought into the ring were such as would compare favorably with any similar stock in any county or State. We have attended various Fairs in different counties, in different States, and we feel safe in saying that we never saw better mules of the same number together anywhere. One lot, six in number, sold on the ground for \$812. The premium buggy horse sold on the ground for \$220, and was re-sold the next day for \$250.

On the third day the weather was fine and the attendance large. This was the day set apart for the exhibition of cattle, and we just remark that we were not prepared to believe that Callaway and counties around could bring together such a number of such superior cattle. The Missouri raised stock was shown first, among which were many beautiful animals of the finest form and symmetry. But it was reserved for the call 'bring on your

stock not raised in Missouri,' to place before the spectators perfection of beauty, and first among the number thus called forth came Lord Wellington, belonging to Thos. C. Anderson, and Oregon, belonging to A. W. Turner, both imported from Kentucky; and now comes the 'tug of war.' The judges examine and examine, the crowd await their decision with breathless anxiety; they consult together again and again; the red ribbon is put on Oregon, the blue on Lord Wellington. And all feel to beat Lord Wellington is a great victory, but to be beaten by Oregon is no disgrace. Both noble animals, both worthy of all that can be said in their praise. Next came Prince Albert, belonging to John A. Hockaday, and his competitor, almost perfect in form and symmetry. After they were led out the Duke of Orleans walked over the track in lonely grandeur, none being found to compete with him, and here we saw the living reality of what had been pictured to our minds in herd books. And then came that beautiful bull calf of Mr. McNeil, with its four competitors, to bear off the prize from them all.

Next came the cows, and we can but barely notice but one or two of them. Betty Vause was one of the noblest animals we ever saw; she weighed upward of 1900 pounds, and her form is all that is desirable in a cow. All that were brought in the ring were of the finest quality. The heifers were all superior, and especially was that little calf, Mary Tarlton, every way worthy of the premium.

Then came sheep, and we had an opportunity of seeing some of the far famed Cotswold and Yorkfordshire sheep. They were fully equal to the high expectations we had formed from the accounts we had seen of that kind of sheep. It strikes us that for mutton they exceed any sheep we ever saw. The county is greatly indebted to Thos. C. Anderson for their introduction among us.

We might, if we had space, speak more in detail of many of the animals exhibited, but we can only say that the whole Fair throughout, and we are proud to say it, was highly creditable to our county; was conducted with the strictest propriety;

good order was observed on all hands, and general satisfaction given to all concerned. The judges faithfully and impartially demeaned themselves, and the officers were prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and deserve great credit for the manner in which everything was conducted. The whole affair was an honor to those who were active in getting it up, and is a signal rebuke to those who cried out in their timidity, it would be a failure. Go on, Old Callaway! Let 'failure' be not found in your vocabulary; let your motto be, 'Advance, now is the time;' let not the spirit now awakened in your bosom be suppressed; begin now to prepare for next fall's Fair, and we vouch for it, you will soon set an example that your sister counties would be proud to emulate.—*Fulton Telegraph.*

GUANO ACCUMULATIONS.—A writer in the 'North British Agriculturist' states that he has examined all the islands in the rainless latitudes of West Africa, and that all the guano that was found upon them has been removed. He states that one foot of guano accumulates on Halifax Island in Angra Pequena Bay in three years. This would amount to 13331-3 feet in 4000 years. This certainly overthrows all the arguments that were advanced to prove the great age of this planet by some who have calculated that the guano of the 300 feet hills in the Lobos Islands required ages before it is recorded our world was created.

SHEEP RAISING for the wool.—The wool product of five or six sheep will supply most any family with two or three suits of warm clothing. There is nearly twice the wear in homemade cloth that there is in store cloth, for the latter has come to be about half cotton. It is often the mere re-product of old cloths, baggage and street-rags, ground up and twisted or felted into sheets, then cut up and basted or pasted together, and glossed over with gum varnish. The common clothing usually sold in shops, though seeming cheap, may have undergone years of service, upon the backs of negroes and diseased *lazzaroni*. Such are some of the reasons for urging upon farmers the absolute duty and manifest interest of raising wool and manufacturing their own clothing. The cost apart from the outlay for stock sheep to start upon, is a mere trifle, in time; and the more sheep a farmer keeps, the less will be the relative expense.—*Grant County Herald.*

Mules.

I have been in the business of rearing and marketing mules for many years; which I have marketed principally in New Haven, Ct., and in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; which animal, in the latter two States, is much in use. I sold mules there twenty-eight years ago last fall, which were two years old; and I saw some of them two years ago, which were fat; and the owners said they were good as ever.

I have conversed with many aged gentlemen, who have used mules for fifty years, and with some who had mules in their possession which they represented to be forty-two years of age. I have also been told of one owned in Pennsylvania that was sixty-three years old. I am fully satisfied, from my own observation, that mules live to double the age of horses; that it costs but about one-half as much to keep them, and they are not one-half so subject to disease; consequently the saving would be great; and I think they ought to be used for draught in all countries, instead of horses.

Such complaints as heaves, spavin, &c., I have never yet seen or heard of about a mule; and I have raised hundreds, and seen thousands; which complaints are very prevalent among horses.

I give it as my opinion, that the average age of mules is thirty-five or forty years. They are much easier broken than horses, if treated with kindness.

It is true, there seems to be a general prejudice existing with people against this animal; and it is expected that they will kick or kill everybody who has much to do with them; and when people undertake to break them, it is thought to be the first requisite to tie them up and give them a sound drubbing, not for anything the innocent creatures have done, but for something they are expected to do; and being animals that are intelligent, they rightly become dissatisfied with such treatment, and, of course, will show resentment. While engaged in selling, I have helped harness up a great many taken from the drove, without any previous training, and have driven them in a wagon containing several persons besides myself, and I never saw one contrary or refuse to go off immediately. They are much more intelligent and tractable than horses, and their attachment is much stronger if well treated. The foal is carried easier by the mare, and reduces her less, both before and after birth.

They can always be sold for ready cash at the South; and taking them on an average, at any age, will bring more money here at the North than horses.

Therefore, I invite my fellow farmers to examine this subject, and take greater interest in rearing mules. They are a cash article,

and a very useful and profitable animal; and it would save the North millions of dollars were they in as common use here as at the South.

The mule is adapted to labor at a younger age than the horse; and experience is all that is wanting to convince the people of the North of the great advantages that would accrue from bringing these animals into general use at home, and from rearing them more abundantly for the Southern Markets.—S. SMITH, *Wilton, Me.*—*U. S. Patent Office Reports.*

Rotation of Crops.

Mr. John Young, of Richland county, Ohio, thus describes his system of rotation of crops:—'My system of rotation of crops is to plow down as heavy a crop of clover and sow wheat; then plant corn, and then sow oats, and with them four quarts of clover seed, mixed with two of timothy. The field is in pasture or meadow till the third year; when a crop of clover is again turned in by the plow, to be followed by wheat. By this practice my land now produces much better than it did 20 years ago. The best preventive of the Hessian fly and yellow midge is, to sow early; late seeding makes the plants feeble and increases the injury of insects.'

Mr. Young sows turnip seed among corn at the last plowing, and obtains a remunerative crop. The white flat turnip is the variety preferred for culture with corn. He properly remarks that the best fertilizer for meadows is, to flood them where it is practicable. Irrigation by small streams and catches, is worthy far more attention than it receives. The meadows of Mr. Y. yield from two to three tons per acre. Well-rotted barn-yard manure and plaster are used as a top dressing for meadows, and timothy makes the most saleable hay. Clover, properly cured, is regarded as more nutritious for farm stock. By crossing a French Merino ram with large native ewes, Mr. Young has obtained half bloods of good size, and valuable for mutton; while the fleeces are greatly improved in quality and increased in weight and value. He rears pigs in a way that gives a pound of meat for every day they live—killing them when from 300 to 400 days old.

SWEET POTATO BLOSSOMS.—The editor of the Carrolton Mirror has been presented with a sweet potato vine in full blossom. The flower resembles that of the Morning Glory, though not so large. Horticulturists may tell us why it is that sweet potatoes blossom this year when they were never known to have done so before. Farmers who have used the same seed and ground for years, find flowers on many of the vines.

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 morbid action. At other times it is brought on by overloading the stomach and bowels: by standing in the stable without exercise, and eating immoderately of hay. Want of appetite may depend 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 remedy needed. Young horses sometimes refuse the hay or mangle it, from soreness in the mouth in consequence of changing their teeth. This is sometimes attributed to lampass, 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 is red and tender, which makes him fearful of eating hay and unground corn, from the pain it gives him. In 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 lampass are down to a level with the front nippers, the part should be washed with a strong solution of burnt alum; or make a solution of powdered blood root, 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 and 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 any time he is found to leave food in his 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, should be well swept out, the old litter spread out to dry, and that part unfit for use taken away. 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 excrement and urine, and place it under the manger, thus submitting the horse to the noxious vapors that arise from the filthy mass. It is not to be wondered that the poor animal should drag out such a miserable existence.—*Maine Farmer.*

Training Steers.

A writer over the signature of L. M. in the January number of the *Cultivator*, requests information as to the mode of breaking steers. Having had some experience in that thing I am induced to throw in my mite, but if the views should prove of no use, let them pass as worthless. I will speak of steers that have not been gentled by handling. Take a strong rope, such as is used for digging wells, to one end of which make a noose and a knot to go over the horns; the knot is to prevent the noose from closing too tight, thereby causing pain, unnecessarily to the animals, as they are very sensitive about the root of the horn; bore a two inch auger hole in the side of a planked house, through which draw a rope, until there is enough to give the animal room to lie down; the second one in like manner, just so close that they cannot poke each other. Let them stand in that position for four or five days, or until they are satisfied by handling that they cannot pull away; then put a Napoleon halter on them separately and lead them about in company of each other, say round a field, and they will soon lead like dogs; then tie them to the original ropes, put the yoke on, tie their tails together with a leather strap in the long hair at the end of the tail to prevent their sliding off and turning the yoke. If it should possibly occur that they get into difficulty the strap can be cut. Walk them about until they get a little jaded, without hitching to anything the first time. When you want to take the yoke off, tie up the original ropes, and a few times repeated, they will want nothing but to be shown how to work, which I prefer doing by cutting a small saplin or pole about 15 feet long; put one end in the ring of the yoke and the other resting on the ground. When they are put to work, I prefer, as the best place between the harrow and a gentle pair of oxen the driver holding the young ones by a rope or Napoleon halter and guiding the leaders by the whip. They follow their kind better than horses, and on plowed ground they soon tire and get gentle; and further, there is no necessity of being as particular where the harrow goes, as if it was a plow, and a wheel vehicle might sometimes move too fast. In the fore part I allude to a planked house, because there would be no place for a fractious steer to get his horns fast. I have been in the habit of tying them by ropes, to the yoke until they became sufficiently gentle to dispense with it.—*Cultivator.*

Fair at Weston, Mo.

From the Weston Reporter.

We publish to-day, in another column, the premiums awarded by the judges and directors of the above Association, at their late Fair held in this city on the 27th and 28th of October, last. They will be read with interest by our readers through this section of the State.

We have often referred to this subject on previous occasions, and we do so at this time with increased interest, as we reflect how much has and can be brought about in the brief space of a few weeks, by the combined efforts of a few interested and efficient minds. It is not yet three months since we first proposed the organization of such an association in the Platte Purchase, and not over four or five weeks since it was first determined to hold a fair this season, and a list of premiums were published. The people were ready for the work, and although some weak and faltering persons, thought the scheme a visionary one, at least as far as holding a Fair, this fall was concerned, the more energetic and persevering minds knew that a beginning must first be made before the scheme could be fairly got under way, and they believed the great mass of the farming community, at least were ready for the experiment.

The result has amply proved that they were correct in their surmises. We knew full well whom we were addressing, and that the call would be cordially and unhesitatingly responded to, and we venture to say that no one of that vast concourse of people, of all ages and sexes who were present and witnessed the exhibition on both days, but were agreeably disappointed at the number present, and the interest manifested by competitors and all others. We must confess that the exhibitions on each day, particularly the last, far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The first exhibition was not so full as it would again be, owing to the very brief space of time allotted for the preparation between the time of publishing the premiums and the time of holding the Fair. This appears more evident in the Mechanical department than any other. Our Mechanics many of them manifested a strong desire to see the good work go on, and readily came forward to join the Association although they were unable to furnish articles of their manufacture for exhibition at the present Fair. They pledge themselves to do so, however, another year. The exhibition of domestic manufactures on the part of Ladies, though not so full as it will be next year, on account of a want of time, was nevertheless, very creditable, and in many instances, they deserved and received many flattering encomiums for the skill and taste displayed in many articles

of their handy work.—Space will not permit us to particularize, though we could with pleasure.

On account of the lateness of the season and the inclemency of the weather, the first day's exhibition was held in the Weston Court of Common Pleas Court Room, which was crowded most of the day. REV. F. STARR, by request made an able, eloquent and highly interesting address of about an hour, which was listened to with marked attention by the audience. A happy vein of wit and humor ran through the entire speech, as he contrasted the real ennobling and high position which the mechanics and farmers particularly held, as contradistinguished from the preconceived notions of many weak minds, and in many instances, of the farmers and mechanics themselves, that agricultural and mechanical pursuits were not as ennobling and worthy the employment of great minds, or men of acknowledged superior attainments, as some one of the professions. He very readily and conclusively showed the fallacy of such a course of reasoning, not only by the application of good common sense but by citing the many numerous instances that have occurred and are constantly occurring in our own country among our truly great men, who have in most cases taken pride and pleasure in pursuing rural avocations during their leisure hours of retirement, from the noise and excitement of public life, and that most professional business men, in whatever situation they may be placed, are wont to look forward to the time when they can retire from the cares and business of an active business life, and follow the more quiet and independent calling of a farmer. He argued (and that correctly,) that the erroneous ideas of which we have been speaking, and which are so prevalent among a certain class of persons at the present day, where the result of a want of education, or in many instances, of no education at all, but that blissful state of ignorance in many cases which captivates the mind of the unthinking and unreflecting.

We might pursue this theme further and perhaps to advantage, would time and space permit, but we pass on to the second day's exhibition, held as by order of publication, in Col. John B. Wells' Park near this city. This day was confined to the exhibition of Stock, and we must say we were never more agreeably surprised, or witnessed a finer exhibition of stock in a number of years, and never before, in upper Missouri, than on that occasion. Our farmers can justly be proud of the cattle, horses and other stock shown by them, to the admiring multitude—and we doubt not the exhibition will be far more extensive another year, as many kinds of stock in each class were necessarily excluded from the want of

sufficient funds in the hands of the Directory to offer premiums, and were accordingly not presented for exhibition. We presume this deficiency will not again occur, judging from the great interest manifested by all present. Nor would it have occurred at the present time, had the association been organized two or three months earlier. We look forward to next year's fair with increasing pride and pleasure, and we have no hesitation in saying, that we challenge the county or any number of counties in the state, to produce a finer or more extensive and varied exhibition of every class and kind that are usually shown at such Fairs, than will be seen at the next annual Fair of the 'North Western Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association.' We deeply regret that an opportunity did not offer for the address of Rev. W. J. Caples, as was published, for the second day of the Fair; but as the exhibition of stock in the ring, did not commence in the morning by an hour, as early as was intended, and before that had closed, a large portion of the audience had become wearied by long standing, and it getting late they were evidently anxious to retire.

The Committee of arrangements and Directors, in their report of the list of premiums given on that day, have tendered him their thanks for his kindness in consenting to address them, and also a handsome public apology for inability under the pressing circumstances, to call upon him at the proper time, to deliver the address.—However much we regret their inability to comply with their request, and the known pleasure and interest to all, his address on that occasion would have afforded, we have no hesitation in saying that the want of opportunity will not in the least, detract from the previous well known and acknowledged ability and talent of the Rev. Orator, on all occasions when called upon to address a vast audience or a small number upon a subject fraught with so much interest as that of the Farmer and Mechanic.

The whole affair passed off with credit not only to the exhibitors, but to the Officers, Directors and Judges, and every one returned from the exhibition with, we doubt not, far more exalted feelings of pride and pleasure in contemplation of the great and growing wealth and prosperity of this garden spot of the State—the Platte Purchase, his happy and thriving home.

WORKING ANIMALS.—See that these noble creatures do not suffer for anything that is necessary to their comfort. As the cold increases they stand in the more need of good warm and comfortable quarters. Their stalls should be well ventilated, well littered, and well

cleaned; they should be well fed, regularly watered, and have the salt mixed three times a week. By chopping or flouing your grain, and mixing it with cut hay or straw, one third less will serve, so that you will be gainer by attending to this part of our advice, while your beasts will actually thrive better by the reduction of the grain. Corn and cob crushed together, is an excellent food, as well as being the most economical way of feeding corn.

Franklin County Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

FIRST DAY.—Best Saddle Bridle and Martingale, Leo Bullock, Union, premium. Best 10 yards Linsey, Mrs. William Beasley, Indian Prairie, premium. Pair Socks, Miss Caroline W. Jeffries, Union, premium. Butter, Mrs. Henry Cheatham, Indian Prairie, premium. Butter, Mrs. John T. Vitt, certificate. Loaf of Bread, Mrs. Gordon L. Busch, Newport, premium. Catawba Wine, Gordon L. Busch, Newport, premium. Catawba Wine, Frederick Braches, Boles Township, certificate. Horse Colt, 2 years old, Dr. John A. Powers, Boles Township, premium. Filly, Asa Brackenridge, Central Township, premium. Colt, one year old, (past), Alfred M. Chiles, Beoff Township, premium. Colt, one year old, (past), Andrew J. Coleman, Central Township, certificate. Ten yards Jeans, Mrs. Martha Cheatham, Central Township, the premium offered by E. B. Jeffries, Esq.

SECOND DAY.—Premiums were awarded as follows: Pair Boots, Charge Hugow. One horse Plow, John Whitson. Two horse do., do. Side of Upper Leather, F. J. North. Bushel of Wheat, B. Cleve. Bushel Irish Potatoes, H. J. Walton. Stallion, John Whitson. Brood Mare, Asa Brackenridge. Sucking Colt, A. M. Chiles. Saddle Horse, J. G. Coleman. Cow, H. Cheatham. Yoke of Oxen, J. Stahlman. Jock, Dr. Wm. M. Patton. Mule, J. W. Crowder. Boar, H. Cheatham. Sow, do. Bull Calf, do., the premium offered by the President of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: H. Cheatham, President; Dr. E. McLean and Asa Brackenridge, Vice President; E. B. Jeffries, Secretary; S. L. Kennett, Treasurer; and Dr. Chas. Ruge, Fielding Sappington, Joseph Gibson, Dr. John Adowers, William Bell, C. B. Inges and Dr. J. G. Chiles, Directors.

Ordered that the proceedings be printed in the Valley Farmer.

H. CHEATHAM, *President.*

E. B. JEFFRIES, *Sec'y.*

From the Water-cure Journal.

Notes on Fruit and Fruit Culture.

THE APPLE.

'Here's to thee, old apple tree,
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow;
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow,—
Hats full and caps full—
Bushels and sacks full!
Huzza!'

The apple should stand at the head of all the catalogues of the pomologist. Downing calls it 'the world renowned fruit of temperate climates.' It figures in history, in poetry, and in the ancient mythologies, as a fruit of wonderful virtues. 'The allegorical tree of knowledge bore apples, and the celebrated golden fruit of the orchard of Hesperus, guarded by the sleepless dragon, which it was one of the triumphs of Hercules to slay, were also apples, according to the old legends.' We read, too, of apples which were believed to possess the power of conferring immortality, and which were jealously watched over by the goddess Iduna. The falling of an apple in the presence of the great Newton, led to the discovery of the law of gravitation; and the price of the same fruit in the markets of Paris, compared with its costs in the provinces where it is produced, awakened the thoughtful Fourier to a sense of the subversive character of civilized commerce, and resulted in the final discovery of a grand social science. Thus, the history of the apple is closely interwoven throughout, with the history of the human race.

The apple, large, rich, highly flavored and beautiful as it is, originated from a species of crab, which grows wild in most parts of Europe.

USE OF THE APPLE.—'There is no fruit,' says Downing, 'more universally liked, or generally used, than the apple. It is exceedingly wholesome, and, medicinally, is considered cooling and laxative, and useful in all inflammatory diseases. The finest sorts are much esteemed for the dessert; and the little care required in its culture, renders it the most abundant of all fruits in temperate climates. As the earliest sorts ripen about the last of June, and the latest can be preserved until that season, it may be considered as a fruit in perfection the whole year. Besides its merits for the dessert, the value of the apple is still greater for the kitchen, and in sauces, pies, tarts, preserves, and jellies, and roasted and boiled, this fruit is the constant and invaluable resource of the kitchen. Apple butter, made by stewing pared and sliced sweet apples in new cider, until the whole is soft and pulpy, is a common and excellent article of food to many farmer's families, and is frequently made by the barrel in Connecticut.—In France, nearly the same preparation is formed by simmering apples in new wine,

until the whole becomes a sort of marmalade, which is called *Rasié*. The juice of the apple unfermented, is, in some parts of the country, boiled down until it becomes molasses.

'Dried apples are, also, a considerable article of commerce. Farmers usually pare and quarter them by hand, and dry them in the sun; but those who pursue it as a matter of trade, pare them by machinery, and dry them slowly in ovens. They are packed in bags or barrels, and are used either at home, in sea stores, or are exported.'

The value of the apple for feeding cattle or swine, has been proved to be equal to the best root crops. The value of an orchard for this purpose has not been fully appreciated.

VARIETIES OF THE APPLE.—The varieties of the apple are too numerous to be even mentioned here. In the garden of the Horticultural Society of London, which contains the most complete collection of fruit in the world, there are about nine hundred varieties.

Apples which have originated in this country are generally finer and more productive here, than the European kinds, as well as long lived. 'The great centre of the apple culture in America, is between the Massachusetts Bay and the Delaware River, where the Newtown Pippin, the Spitzenburg, the Swaar, the Baldwin and the Yellow Belle Fleur have originated, and are grown to the greatest perfection.' The apple of the West, generally, though very large and beautiful, are inferior in flavor, in consequence of their too luxuriant growth, to those grown on the poorer soils of the East.

Barry, in his 'Fruit Garden,' makes the following list of varieties, best adapted to cultivation in New York. For Western New York, he says the following are unimpeachable.

SUMMER APPLES.—American Summer Pearmain, Astrachan Red, Large Yellow Bough, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Early Joe, Golden Sweeting, Keswick Codlin, and Summer Rose.

AUTUMN APPLE.—Autumn Strawberry, Fall Pipin, Gravenstein, Horthornden, Hawley Jersey Sweet, and Pomme Royal, or Dyer.

WINTER APPLES.—Baldwin, Bailey Sweet, (Patterson Sweet,) Belle Fleur, Danvers Winter Sweet, Dutch Mignonne, Fameuse, Green Sweeting, Lady Apple, or 'Pomme d' Api.' Melon, Northern Spy, Pomme Grise, Rambo (Seek no Farther), Red Canada, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Spitzenburg (Esopus and Wagener.)

The *Western Horticultural Review* suggests the following for an orchard of one thousand trees, for the latitude of St. Louis: 'Two hundred Rawley's Jannet; two hundred Pryor's Red; two hundred Newtown Pippin; fifty Golden Russet (American, no doubt);

thirty-five Newtown Spitzenburg; fifteen Fall Pippin; twenty-five each, Yellow and white Bell-flower, Early Strawberry, Early Harvest, Benoni, William's Favorite, Bohannon, and Gravenstein, Cooper, Rome, Beauty, Rambo, Belmont and Farmeuse; one hundred Cart-house or Gilpin, Michael Henry, and Smith's Cider; fifty "any others not rejected."

Samuel Walker, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a man of great experience and critical judgment, in regard to fruits, gives, in *Hovey's Magazine*, the following list as best suited to New England. They are ranked in the order of merit.

'Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Early Harvest, Red Canada, Porter, Minister, Tallman Sweeting, Large Yellow Bough, Roxbury Russet, Danvers, Winter Sweet, Pomme Royal, or Dyer, Hubbardson's Non-such, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, American Summer Pearmain, Benoni, Astrachan, Fall Harvey, William's Favorite, Ladies Sweet, Jonathan, Peck's Pleasant, Spitzenburg, Newtown.

For a Southern climate, Downing gives the following list:

'Early Red Margaret, Large Yellow Bough, English Golden Pippin, Sheep Nose, Lady Apple, Maiden's Blush, Gravenstein, Golden Reinette. Green Newtown Pippin, English Russet, Mal Carle, Yellow Belle Fleur, Wine Apple: Roman Stem.'

A number of native varieties, which have originated at the far South, succeed better there than Northern apples. Among these are the Horse Apple, Mountain Pippin, Father Abram, etc. These are well adapted to the climate of Georgia and Alabama.

RICHARDSON'S APPLE.—'This apple, according to the *New England Farmer*, originated in the orchard of Ebenezer Richardson, of Pepperell. A few years ago it was exhibited at the Concord Cattle Show, and among many fine specimens of apples, it was distinguished for its large size, great beauty and superior quality. It has been disseminated considerably in nurseries, but has not yet gone into general cultivation. It is one of the most tender, delicious, fine flavored apples of its season; large, roundish, inclining to conical; smooth; green, mostly covered with red, bright in the sun, numerous large light specks; stem two thirds of an inch long, rather stout, in a broad, deep cavity; calyx large, open, in a narrow, deep basin; flesh greenish white, remarkably tender, juicy, of a rich, delicious and almost saccharine flavor. Good specimens are of the highest order; those in the shade want character. This is a moderate grower, and the original tree is called a good bearer; from the first to the last of September.'

THE GARDEN ROYAL APPLE is a new variety, and is very highly esteemed where it is known.

The *New England Farmer* thus speaks of it:

'This apple originated on the farm of Mr. Daniel Bowker, Sudbury, Mass. The tree is a rather slow or moderate grower, and a good bearer. The fruit is of the highest quality for the dessert, being remarkably tender, and of a fine spicy flavor, resembling a good pear in its fine qualities. It is a very good looking, but not beautiful fruit. We consider the Garden Royal one of the very best apples of its season, for Garden or for orchard culture, or for one's own use; and it sells well in the market; but some varieties of more rapid growth, and of larger size and more beautiful fruit, though not of so high a quality, may be more profitable for the market.

'The Garden Royal is small, roundish, flat; of a dull, greenish, and russetty yellow ground, but mostly covered with dull deep red in the sun, numerous large light specks, stem short, slender, in a medial sized cavity; calyx medial, open, in a broad shallow basin; flesh very fine, tender, almost melting, crisp, juicy, and of a delicious, highly aromatic flavor. In use during September.'

FRUIT EATING.—'Fresh apples, peaches and other fruits, have been for some time in our markets. These are the edibles which nature has provided for the season, and which, if moderately indulged in, are as healthful as they are palatable. An unfounded prejudice exists in the minds of many persons, against eating fruit in summer. But the fact that in France, and in other European countries, fruit is almost the sole article of food at this season, and that, instead of any deleterious consequences resulting, the highest state of health is maintained on such a regimen, ought to be sufficient to explode so senseless a notion.

'We have the testimony of numerous American physicians, that the eating of fruit at breakfast is very conducive to health at this season. Indeed fruit appears to be peculiarly fitted for the digestive organs during the hot summer months, when other edibles, which may be enjoyed with impunity in winter, frequently bring on disease. In eating fruit however, care should be taken to have that which is ripe. Many persons maintain that fruit is unhealthy; if the truth was known, it would be found that unripe fruit was the cause of their sickness. The quantities of green fruit sold in our market is immense; not less great is the quantity of decaying fruit exposed there, especially of whortleberries and blackberries, which many persons purchase because offered a cent or two cheaper per quart, than perfectly ripe fruit of the same description. In all such kinds of fruit the seeds of disease exist. Whoever eats decaying fruit poisons himself, or herself, so far forth; and if no ill effects result, it is in consequence of the iron

constitution, not of the prudence of the transgressor.

'Children are sufferers by an unimagined extent, from eating unripe fruits. Without capacity to distinguish right from wrong in this matter, they yield to the temptation, so that the only safe way is to keep all fruit out of the way. By adopting this rule they can only get what their parents know to be good.— Servants frequently destroy, unwittingly, the lives of children entrusted to their care, by buying for them green fruit, when better cannot be had in order to keep them quiet. Our parting advice is, not to be afraid of ripe fruit, either for yourself or family. But then you must be sure that the fruit is ripe; not over ripe, much less green.'—*Sandusky Reg.*

Here we close our notes for the present, but hope to resume them at some future time—next spring, perhaps. Persons desiring an excellent and reliable work on fruits and their cultivation, cannot do better than to send to Fowler and Wells for 'Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,' (price, pre-paid, by mail, 1 50,) which we have so often had occasion to quote.

The Family Circle

Conducted by
Mrs. MARY ABBOTT.

Abolitionism—the Clendenin, &c.

We have heard that there have been objections made to an article we wrote for the November number of the *Valley Farmer*. We do not know what particular part was objected to, but as we see we were not understood, we will try to explain ourselves. As we were writing for the benefit of the public, we took note of the most important events that occurred while we were attending the Fairs.

As regards the Clendenin, we did not wish to injure that boat, far from it; we were prepossessed in favor of the captain, by his mild and gentlemanly deportment, during the few hours of special excitement, and also during the whole trip. In regard to conduct in the ladies cabin, we referred to two or three individuals only. We meant it for the benefit of the boat, and to remind passengers that they are obligated to respect the boat and the passengers in the cabin, as much as in their own private

parlors, and that they ought to maintain their own self-respect with as much dignity while traveling abroad as in their own community. When people travel for their health, as many persons do on all our boats, they expect, and ought to have a chance for composure and rest, and it is the duty of all who travel in the ladies' cabin to regard the feelings of their fellow travelers, and act in accordance. This is what we meant in reference to conduct. We meant it for the best good of the boat. We made a quick and safe trip on the Clendenin, which speaks for itself.

In regard to the negro waiters and chamber maid—had they been *slaves* or *white people*, instead of *free blacks*, we believe there would not have been any trouble or accident. We have no sympathy with Abolitionism in any way. We think most of the trouble masters have with their slaves is occasioned by free negroes. We are no *Abolitionist*, and should consider it an insult for any person to hint that we were. What we have written in this article is what we *meant* in the November number. If there was anything incorrect in that article, it was because we were misinformed.

Thanksgiving.

The Governor appointed a day of thanksgiving to be observed generally throughout our State. A city paper in noticing it says it was appointed in opposition to Christmas. No: Thanksgiving was appointed by the great Governor of the universe long before Christmas had an existence—way back in the past ages, before the 'mighty Saviour' appeared among men. It was then called the 'feast of ingathering at the end of the year,' appointed by God himself to teach his people to acknowledge *Him* and be grateful for all his gifts, and to remember the poor, whom they had always with them.' And what could be more appropriate for any people, after having received the rich bounties of God throughout the year, than to appoint a day of thanksgiving and praise for all his unspeakable gifts to the children of men; after having had summer and winter, spring and autumn, the

rain and the dew, and last an abundant and bountiful harvest, would it not be the basest of ingratitude not to acknowledge the true source whence all these blessings flow? And what State is more indebted for blessings than our own? There has no pestilence or prevailing epidemic been permitted to visit us this year, as in the few last years that have passed, when horror and dismay was printed on every countenance we met. It has been a time of general health and plenty throughout all our land, and peace has been in all our borders. Improvement in agriculture and the arts and sciences have made rapid strides of late; this we had an opportunity of seeing while attending the agricultural fairs this fall. A nation thus favored of God should 'enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; and be thankful unto him and praise his name.' May the good old custom of Thanksgiving be yearly kept up throughout our whole land, as long as summer and winter, day and night shall last, that by acknowledging God we may be called that happy people whose God is the Lord.'

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.—We attended the first fair of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, at Union the last week in October. There was as good a variety of ladies' manufactures exhibited as we have seen at any fair this fall. We examined some of the best linsey there we have ever seen. It was made by Mrs. H. Cheatham. There were exhibited jeans, yarn socks, and a good assortment of needle work. There was plenty of good bread and butter that it would be hard to excel. The arrangements were very good, and considering it was the first fair, we thought they did exceedingly well. We staid but one day and therefore cannot give such an account of it as we could wish.

TO KEEP HORSE RADISH.—If you want to keep horseradish, grate a quantity while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles; fill the bottle with strong vinegar, and keep it corked tightly. You may thus have supply at all seasons.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. We attended the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, but we were so unwell that we could not attend long at a time, and we did not see much of the exhibition which was large and various. There was a large display of female industry, but we did not examine the merits of any of them, except a family hair wreath made by a little girl, which we admired very much. Every thing we saw belonging to the ladies deserved praise. We saw but very little, and was on the ground but a short time. We heard Mr. Turner's address and liked it very much.

Horsewomanship.

We saw an article giving notice of premiums to be given to the best female riders on horseback. Now, if this is right for women to make a public display of themselves at fairs, they have a right to vote at the polls, give temperance lectures, preach, or in fact do anything that the sterner sex may do, even drinking and smoking. If this is encouraged we hope the papers generally will forever hold their peace about woman's rights. We are sure no real lady would be willing to make a public show of herself for any premium however large it may be. None but Bloomers and Woman's Rights, and females of the baser sort would thus display themselves. Should it ever take place *real ladies* will not attend the fairs.

CHILDHOOD, says the Home Journal, needs direction and culture more than repression. There is a volume of sound truth in these lines:—

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever;
Better teach it where to go.

Justice is the great, but simple principle, and the whole secret of success in all government; as absolutely essential to the training of an infant as to the control of a mighty nation.

The Father's Position and Influence.

So much is said of a "mother's influence," of a "mother's responsibilities and duties," that we fear some fathers may think that they have very little to do in the training of their children; that the mother alone stands charged with the solemn trust, and will bear at last the glory or shame of the final issue. Of the vast importance of her influence, we would that every mother had more full and adequate views. But she is not alone. The father, from the very position as a protector and head has direct and powerful influence over his children. The examples, the precepts, and controlling power of both father and mother, may be so in unison—so sweetly harmonized, that they cannot be dis severed; but form an indissoluble, unyielding bond of influence, to restrain and guide their family. By like union of *sinful* hands for strength, the bands of iniquity are woven around their offspring, and as surely produce their baneful results.

But setting aside the examples of unity in parental purpose and design, we come to speak of the father's position and duties. The Bible throughout acknowledges the honor and reverence due the husband and father, and enjoins the faithful discharge of all the duties such relations impose. Abraham's perfect command of his children and household was known and acknowledged by God; and the Divine approbation of his faithfulness in that, will be told as a memorial of him to the latest time. No less direct and wide spread is the record of the fearful curse which rested upon Eli, 'because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not.' 'Moses was faithful in all his house,' and Joshua hesitated not to pledge for his house unfaltering obedience to the service of God. The authority and control of the father of course must be subservient to the law and requirements of God, who is the Head of all, and allows no subject any assumption or perversion of power, contrary to his will and the highest good of his creatures.

Nature unites with revelation in demanding for the father the most respectful love, and yields to him the highest authority of the family. To him the mother

looks for protection, for counsel and sympathy, and by this act alone, instils into the mind of her child feelings of veneration confidence and love. The oft repeated reply, 'Well, ask father when he comes,' strengthens in the child the inherent feeling of his nature, that his father is the court of appeal—his father the final arbiter of all questions. The words of cheer so often said to quiet the weary, impatient child, 'Papa will come soon,'—'Papa is coming,' makes him feel that his father's presence is the talisman of hope and comfort. With what extacy the cradling holds up his arms, and shouts his baby 'hurrah,' when Papa comes in sight, and how merrily sound the pattering feet of those large enough to run and meet him. The lad boasts of the opinions of his father; of his standing in society, his wealth, or whatever he deems honorary to him, and tancies he has reached the acme of perfection, if he looks and acts like his father. 'My father thinks so,' is very often the crowning point in the argument of the daughter upon an important subject; and 'that is the opinion of my father, or such is my father's course,' decides the destiny of many a son.

Amidst the bright sunshine of day, the mother busy in her sphere, and the children at their sports, the father may seem to possess a small place in the family, or to be almost forgotten. But when night gathers around the dwelling, or scenes of terror come, the absence of the father is painfully felt; or when unusual joy awaits them, the highest zest is wanting, if the father cannot partake of the bliss.

It, then, such sacred interesting privileges belong to the father by possession, how can he treat them lightly, or trample them under his feet, and not sin against his nature and his God? If his mission be one of such high trust, such weighty responsibility, how can he with impunity shrink from it? How can he leave his children to follow uncontrolled the dictates of their own wills and inclinations, to go unwarned in the way of temptation, and give loose rein to their passions and appetites, without incurring the direct displeasure of Heaven? and by his blinded affection or thoughtless neglect, bring certain destruction upon them, and pierce

his own soul through with many sorrows? Or can he throw off upon another, the responsibility of his commission? Has he a right to add the weight of his own to the duties of the mother, and expect her to discipline, control, and teach their children, while he merely treats them as pets, designed for his amusement, or objects upon which he may lavish unlimited indulgences? Or if, on the other hand, he asserts his 'right to reign,' can he do it with a sovereign hand, a cold unsympathizing heart and manner, and expect the confiding love—the unfaltering obedience, which the sacred word *Father* demands?

It seems important that the father act in harmony with the mother, or if his judgment in reference to domestic arrangement differs from hers, even in trifling matters, let him so speak of it in the presence of his children, that her influence over them for good may not be weakened. The direct decided disapproval of the mother's course, while it lessens her authority, detracts from the parental dignity. It gives the children license to question the decisions of either, when contrary to their own wills, and grants, especially to boys, the liberty to consider their mother incompetent to direct them. Her judgment may be weak, but it should be strengthened and guided aright by the father, without being rendered valueless in the eyes of the children.

If such is the relation of the father to his family, how fearful the consequences if he prove recreant to his trust? If it is perverted by sinful precepts and example, what an engine for evil it proves. The mother's influence may be as constant and salutary as the dews of heaven, but the delicate flowers expanding around her, will be chilled or uprooted by the stronger blasts which sweep over them.

Edwin H. was the son of a wealthy gentleman, residing in one of our small eastern cities. The mother, a devoted christian, died when he was a child, and he grew up under the direct influence of his father, who, though noble and generous, was a man of the world, mingling in the circles of gaiety and fashion. Edwin was a young man of polished manners, affable and attractive in his address, by which he

won the admiration and love of all, and secured the unbounded confidence of his associates in the academy where his father placed him, preparatory to entering college. This academy was in a fine old town where few temptations awaited the young, and was manned with the most thorough, efficient preceptor and teachers. Young H. was propounded for admission to college, and entered with flattering prospects, though he was suspected of initiating a class of juveniles into the mysteries of some arts which were forbidden lessons in B. Academy. In less than a year he was expelled from college, for his continual indulgence in vicious habits. His disappointed, mortified father, after much entreaty, and solemn promise of good behavior on the part of his son, prevailed on the trustees of the academy to receive him again as a pupil. But as sin is accelerated in its downward progress, only a few months elapsed before he was expelled from the academy also, for his open and continued indulgence in the same vices which he had so solemnly promised to abandon. And then, as if broken loose from every restraint, with a class of kindred spirits, days and nights were spent in his room in drinking and gambling. The father, chagrined beyond endurance at the dishonor brought upon his family, poured upon him the most bitter execrations and cruel treatment; thinking, by such means to reform him. But, alas! the direction given to the twig, could not in maturer growth, be so suddenly changed. 'Oh,' said Edwin to a pious lady who had been a cherished friend of his mother, and who loved him still for his mother's sake, and hoped by kindness and entreaty to win him back to the path of virtue, 'my habits are so unwrought into my nature, I cannot break them off! My father scolds me for drinking, but I learned to love champagne and brandy at his own table, and he drinks them still. My father curses me, and denies me the privileges of a son, because I gamble; but I learned the art in his own parlor—of him and his associates, as they sat evening after evening, amusing themselves over their dice and cards. Is it worse for me, than for my father?

O ye fathers, will it not barb the ar-

rows which will pierce your hearts, if in the decline of life you see the sons of your love, bloated outcasts from society, having 'wasted their substance in riotous living,' as from their haunts of iniquity they point to the games of amusement which beguiled the hours of evening in the home circle, as the snares which entrapped their feet; or to the bowling alley of some fashionable summer resort, where with their father, *merely for amusement*, they acquired a taste for the dangerous pleasures which have lured them on to ruin!—*Mother's Magazine*.

From the Country Gentleman

The Preservation of Eggs for Winter.

I notice on page 121 of your last a new mode of preserving eggs. I think I can describe one that is much better, because cheaper, less roomy and more philosophical. It should be borne in mind that eggs are mostly composed of albumen mixed with a minute quantity of the salts of sulphur, phosphorus, lime and magnesia. The shell consists mostly of lime. Of the whole weight the shell constitutes about one tenth, the white six tenths, and the yolk three tenths. Few animal substances are so putrescent as eggs, unless preserved with care. The shell, composed as it is, mostly of lime with a trifle of animal matter, is its most natural and safe depository.—Yet even the shell yields gradually to the action of the atmosphere, so that a part of the watery fluid of the egg escapes and air occupies its place thus injuring the quality of it.

The great secret then of preserving eggs, is to keep the interior part in an unadulterated state. This is best done by lime water in which a little common salt is infused. This constitutes a fluid perfectly indestructable by air, and one that is so allied to the nature of the shell as not to be absorbed by it, or through it into the interior of the egg—On the other hand, salt or lime in a dry state will act on the moisture of the egg as will strong ashes. This plan also will save more eggs in a given space than any other. It will also admit of keeping them in cellars ever so damp, and, I had almost said ever so foul, since nothing will be likely to act on the lime water.—As eggs are very nearly of the specific gravity of water and so near with it, I have little doubt that eggs barrelled up tightly in lime water could be transported as safely as pork.

Lime water may be made in the most careless manner. Seven hundred pounds of water will dissolve about a pound of lime. A pint of lime therefore thrown into a barrel of water is enough, while ten times as much can

do no hurt and will not alter the strength of it. The salt which I do not deem very important, should be put in a small quantity; say a quart to a barrel. All are aware that a very large quantity of salt may be dissolved in water. Brine strong enough for pork, would undoubtedly hurt eggs.

Having made your lime water—in barrels if you are a merchant and in stone pots if you are a small householder—drop the eggs on the top of the water when they will settle down safely. It is probably important that no bad eggs go in as it is supposed by some that they would injure others. To test your eggs, put them in clean water, rejecting those that rise. A better remedy is to look at them through a tube—say a scroll of paper, by day light, or hold them between your eye and a good candle at night. If the eggs are fresh they will in either case look transparent. If they are a little injured they will look darkish. If much injured they will look entirely dark.

Eggs well put up in this manner, will keep I don't know how long but until they are much more cheap and plenty than at the present—quite long enough.

Leached ashes well dried, and even grain have kept eggs very well in my experience but no method is so cheap and obvious as the lime water. As lime absorbs carbonic, and thus becomes insoluble, so almost any lime, even though it has been slaked for months will answer the purpose. Lime water permitted to stand still will immediately be covered with a transparent film. This is the lime of the water uniting with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and returning to the state of limestone, and does not hurt the eggs.

I send you this long account of a small thing, not because it is new but because many people forget old and very familiar things.

C. E. GOERICH.

UTICA, August 26th, 1853.

Camphor for Pea Bugs.

Four years ago last spring my seed peas were more than half destroyed by bugs, the largest and best varieties being most injured. The summer following I had boxes made one for each variety, with a cover; and when the peas were gathered, I put into each box, with two quarts of peas, from six to eight bits of gum camphor, the size of a large pea, and mixed them together and closed the box. The next spring there was not a pea injured. I have pursued the same course every year since, and have not had one pea affected by bugs.—*Horticulturist*.

Hocs.—A dozen or fifteen hog drovers and extensive farmers were in Alton yesterday, testing the market. But \$4 was offered here, and \$4.25 delivered in St. Louis. A small

premium is offered by the competing slaughter house proprietors.

The drovers declare that these figures will not open the market, at present. The farmers will not listen to less than \$3, gross weight and to pay that and drive to market for \$4 is losing business. It is thought that \$4 25 if offered, will open the market at once. But the time is fast approaching when farmers must sell their hogs. The packers are very backward and indifferent—still, although the season will open at \$4, we think it will range higher during the winter.

The drovers above spoken of went to St. Louis yesterday morning, to have a talk with the packers there.—*Alton Courier 26th.*

DROVES.—Two droves of fine hogs came down on the cars yesterday—one of 150 head the other comprising about 75 head. The first mentioned drove is owned by E Stevenson, of Morgan county, near Waverly, and are being delivered on an old contract, at St. Louis, at \$5 25. These hogs were contracted to average 230 lbs., but they are very large and fat, and will average 250 at least, it is believed. They are for St. Louis city trade. In this drove we observed two mammoth hogs, each weighing about 700 lbs. One of them was exhibited at the recent State Fair, and took the prize of a set of silver spoons. These hogs are of the Irish and Bedford breeds intermixed. The other drove was owned by a city butcher of St. Louis, who bought them in Sangamon county, he paying \$4 for them, delivered at Springfield depot. *Alton Courier 26th.*

ST. LOUIS MARKET—WHOLESALE.

St. Louis, November 28 1853.

HEMP—per ton, \$110 to \$125
FLOUR—per bbl., good country brands, \$5.40 to \$5.45
 choice brands, \$5.75; superfine city, \$5.75 to \$5.80; extra country and city, \$5.50 to \$5.75
WHEAT—per bushel, good to prime, \$1 to \$1 05 cts.
 choice \$1 10 to \$1 15 cts..
CORN—per bushel 40, to 46 cents sacks; Included.
OATS—per bushel, 32-36 cents, sacks included.
TOBACCO—per cwt. \$5 to \$5 85.
BARLEY—per bushel, from 60 cents.
MESS PORK—per bbl., \$13.00.
LARD—per lb., No. 9 cents.
SUGAR—per lb., common, 4 to 5 cents.
MOLASSES—per gallon, 25 to 30 cents.
COFFEE—per lb., Rio, 11 to 12 cents.
SALT—per sack, G. A., \$2.10; T. I. \$1 50; Kanawha 50 cents per bushel.
BRAN—60 to 66 cents per 100 lbs.
HAY—per hundred, timothy, 70 to 75 cents.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Fair country butter, 12 to 15 cts; good to prime, 16 to 18c; choice Ohio roll, 18 to 20c. W. R. cheese 10c for prime.

ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK MARKET.—Nov. 28

CATTLE—The best cattle now driven to market sell at \$5 50 to \$5 75, and ordinary to fair from \$4 50 to \$5. The shipping demand has fallen off, and butchers are able to buy lower; the market is well supplied

SHEEP—Good sell at \$2 25 to \$2 50. and the very best, fat and large, at \$2 75 to \$3 each.

HOGS—weather too warm for packing, and no commencement in that business as yet, small sales, to butchers range from \$4 25 to \$4 75, but packers are not in the market at over \$4 for the best, delivered this or early next month.

LAMBS AND CALVES—Few or none of the former offering; sales from \$1 25 to \$1 75 each. Calves, as in size and condition, from 75 to \$1.

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MARRIED.—At Nashville, Mo., on the 28th of Oct., by Rev. Wm. Cunningham, Mr. ROBERT A. RODDY and Miss SALLIE G., daughter of Judge G. S. TUTTLE.

At Wiseman's, Mo., on the 7th Nov., by the Rev. Dr. D. Doyle, Mr. THEODORE BROOKS, of St. Louis, and Miss MARTHA R., daughter of JAS. WYEMAN, Esq.

MACLURA.

Wm. H. MANN, Henry, Marshall County, Ill.,
 C. R. & N. OVERMAN, Canton, Fulton County, Ill.

Mann, Overman & Co.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Osage Orange Seed,

The senior partner having resided in Texas, is thoroughly "quoted" in the Seed business, and cannot be deceived in the QUALITY AND CONDITION of seeds. We therefore, always guarantee a pure, fresh and first-rate article. Having the advantages of an extensive nursery trade with Texas, and the assistance of RELIABLE resident agents, our facilities are such that we can make it the interest of those wishing seeds in any quantity, to patronize us, instead of importing themselves, at great expense and hazard. Unfailing directions given in all cases.
 M. O. & Co.
 own St.

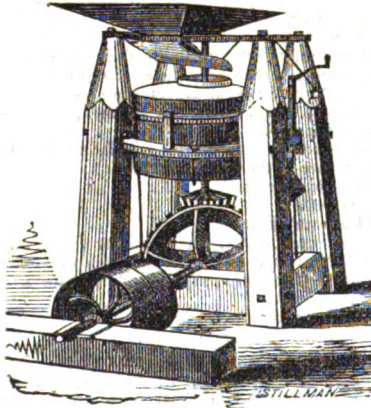
GREAT WESTERN AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN STREET,
(Bet. Market and Chesnut sts.)

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Agricultural Implements and Machines, and
GARDEN, GRASS AND OTHER SEEDS.**

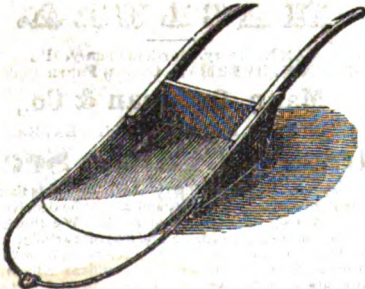
PORTABLE MILL.



The above cut represents a double geared 'Queen of the South' Corn Mill, manufactured by Isaac Straub & Co., Cincinnati, O., for which we are the only agent in this city.

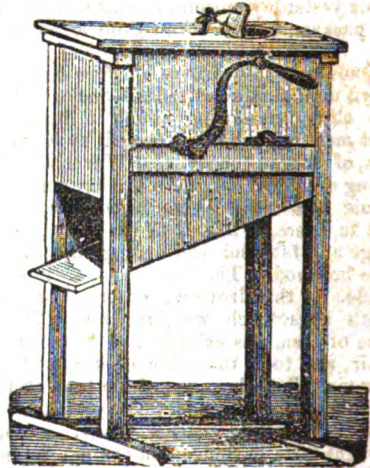
These Mills are manufactured single and double geared, (with the best quality of French Burrs,) to grind Corn and Wheat, or stock feeds; calculated for Steam, Water or Horse Power. They have taken the first premiums in numerous State Fairs in Ohio, and are warranted to be superior to any other portable mill hitherto offered in the west. We invite the attention of the public to these mills, and ask for them a fair trial. We will furnish the manufacturer's pamphlet gratis to applicants.

IRON DIRT SCRAPER, OR OX-SHOVEL.



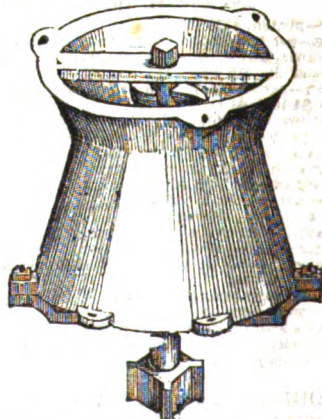
This is an important improvement upon the old fashioned wooden scraper, and is useful for road making, digging cellars, &c.

CORN SHELLER.



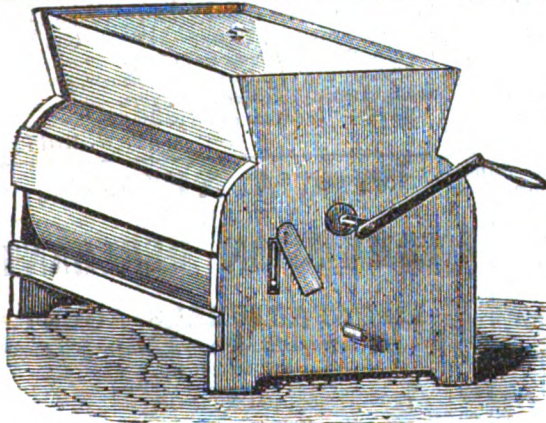
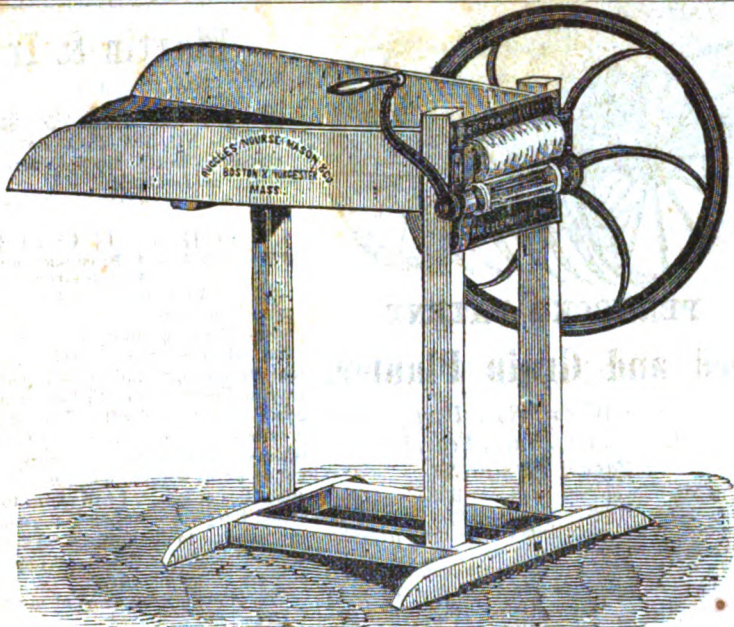
Of various kinds and sizes; some to be used with power. These Shellers will shell, readily, from from 125 to 500 bushels of ears per day, according to size.

CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



This cut represents an improved Corn and Cob Crusher; it is also suitable for all kinds of grain, Oil Cake, Barks, Roots and Herbs; Charcoal, for rectifying, &c. It will crush from 12 to 15 bushels of Corn and Cob per hour with two horse power.

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALK CUTTERS.
All sizes and various kinds, constantly on hand.



THERMOMETER CHURNS

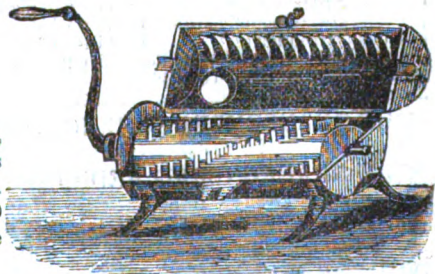
This excellent invention is too well known to need further description here.

We have only to say to farmers and others, try it, and depend upon it, you will be only too glad you bought it.

We keep them holding from 2½ to 30 gallons.

IRON SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER,
(When open.)

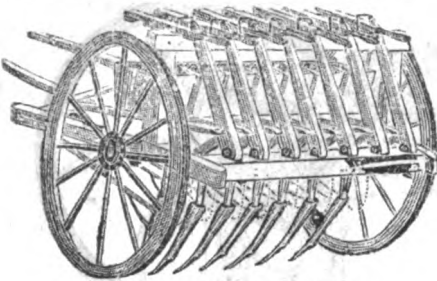
This is a valuable labor-saving machine, which, being constructed entirely of iron is durable, and can be kept sweet and clean. One man can cut easily, and will, from 80 to 100 pounds of meat per hour with. We also keep on hand the stuffers.



REMEMBER THE

Great Western Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store.

No. 14 NORTH MAIN ST., (bet. Market & Chesnut sts.)



PENNOCK'S PATENT

Seed and Grain Planter.

For Planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans, Peas, Ruta Bagas, Turnips, &c.

This Machine operates well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c. It will plant point rows, and all irregular shaped fields, without sowing any part twice over. With a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent, in labor it will with ease for two horses plant from 10 to 12 acres per day of Wheat, Oats, Barley and other small grains; and with one man and horse, it will readily plant from 15 to 20 acres per day of Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Ruta Bagas, &c.

It will save from 2 to 3 pecks of seed per acre, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent, more than the broad cast seeding, by distributing the grain uniformly at any desired depth, and leaving a ridge of earth between the rows. The roots of the young plant are protected during the winter by the action of the frost and rain moulder the earth upon them, instead of being thrown out and exposed as in broad cast. On this account the stalk is strong and less subject to mildew, and is not so liable to injury by the fly.

The farmer is frequently prevented by rain from harrowing in his grain after it is sown, which harrowing is needless in seeding with this Machine as it completes it at once.

This machine has been very much improved the present season, and is offered to the farmers of the west, who will find it equal to the best grain drill in use. The price is \$80 on purchasing the machine or 85 payable six months thereafter.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above machine in St. Louis will keep a supply on hand during the season, and all persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call on him and examine for themselves. E. ABBOTT,

At Valley Farmer office, Old Post Office Buildings, Chesnut street between 3d and 4th.

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DRY GOODS,
NO. 184 BROADWAY,

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HENRY E. MARTIN. CHAS. W. IRWIN.

DRY GOODS.

At Nos. 212 & 214, Broadway and 187 and 190, Fourth street.

My facilities for selling goods, in large quantities and consequently at cheap rates, are now completed. Having enlarged my principle house to mammoth size, embracing two spacious buildings, four stories high, and extending over from Broadway to Fourth street, the same well filled with goods, and manned with 35 competent clerks, the premises are almost constantly thronged with customers. This looks like prosperity. But it is not an effect without a cause. Selling enormous quantities of goods, I can afford to, and do sell at actual Bargains—far below the usual price. Also endeavoring to do business on correct principles, has contributed to the almost unparalleled success now crowning my efforts.

The following are some of my prices for goods.

Lawns 6¼ cents per yard; Fast colored Ginghams 12½c; Mouline d' Laine 12½c; Maddor Prints 6¼ to 10c; Heavy Brown Sheetting 7½c; Brown Shirting 5c; Bleached do 6¼ to 10c; Irish Linnen 25c; other goods as cheap.

Wishing still to increase my business, great inducements will be offered to buyers.

Motto—"Do as we would be done by."

T. W. HOIT.

Wm. A. NELSON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

No. 11 Locust St. between Main & Levee,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Wheeling Paper Mills,	Pittsburg Flint Glass Works,
Staubenville do.	Do. Green DO,
New York Type Foundry,	Do. Window DO,
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Manufactory,	St. Louis Wash-board Facto-
N. Y. & Boston do. do, ry,	Brighton Bucket & Tub Fac-
Lightbody's Printer's Ink,	tory.
Wheeling Glass works,	

Proprietor of the St. Louis Improved Fire Proof Safe Manufacturing.

Purchasers are requested to call and examine prices, as we CAN and WILL sell lower than any other house in the West. al.

THRESHING MACHINES AND

HORSE POWERS.—We are manufacturing and have for sale Cox & Roberts' Patent Thresher and Cleaner. They thresh and clean the grain ready for market, are very durable, easily kept in order, and sold at a very reasonable price. Orders respectfully solicited.

KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON.

