The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CÆSAR BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME.

BY H. B. STACY. BURLINGTON, VERMONT, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1844. VOL. XVII....No. 40.

☞ Here is a gem from the March number of Graham's Magazine. The poet in extoling the "rose of Ceylon's daughters," forgets not the pearls which are to be found in our own New England homes.

THE BRIDE OF CEYLON.

BY E. M. SIDNEY.

The golden light of Eastern skies—
The blue wave of the Indian sea—
The bulbul, heaven-born, that floods
The ev'ning air with melody—
The pearls that lie upon thy cheek,
Like starlight upon shaded waters—
Are scarce as beautiful as thou,
The fairest rose of Ceylon's daughters!

Thy hair is darker than the night,
When brooding o'er the silent seas—
Thy voice is soft as sound of lute,
Or songs in dreamy reveries—
The warm light of thy sunny clime
Is colder than thy melting glances—
And the dark beauty of thy cheek
The richly roseate blush enhances.

Oh! Spain may talk of languid eyes—
And France extol her virgins fair—
New England boast that none with hers
In purest beauty can compare—
And Europe say the brightest maids
Are those who look on Stamboul's waters—
But one is lovlier than all,
She is the rose of Ceylon's daughters!

PREMIUMS,

OFFERED BY THE

CHITTENDEN COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

1844.

For the best cultivated Farm, of not less than thirty-five acres of cleared land—regard being had to the general management of the farm, the expenses of conducting the same, the amount of produce, and the relative condition of the farm at the commencement and the close of the year, and the preference being given to the most economical and profitable mode of farming, or that which combines the largest nett profit per centum from the capital invested (including the interest of the estimated value of the farm, and the whole expense of conducting it) with the greatest improvement in the fertility of the soil and the general condition of the farm, ...	$15,00
For the second best do.	10,00
For the third best do.	8,00
For the fourth best do.	5,00

All applications for the above premiums must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary, [illegible] the first day of May next. Each applicant should, in such notice, state his residence and Post Office address.

Each applicant shall, on or before the first Tuesday in December next, deposite a written statement with the Secretary, containing a general description of the farm, and of the management and products thereof, the kind and quality of the soil as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity and quality of the manure applied the previous season, with the mode of its application, a general description of the cultivation the past year, and such other circumstances relating to the previous management of the soil as may be supposed to have materially affected or modified [illegible] present year—a particular description of all the stock kept on the farm, and the method of feeding and management, summer and winter—the whole number of acres tilled—the number of acres in meadow and the average quantity of hay per acre—the number of acres in pasture and the condition thereof—the number of acres each of corn, potatoes and other hoed crops, and the average amount of yield per acre—the number of acres of wheat, of every other kind of grain, and of flax, and the average yield per acre of each—a particular description of the mode of cultivating and harvesting each of the foregoing crops, with an account of the kind and quantity of seed used, and the time of planting or sowing—the quantity of grass seed sown to the acre, the time and manner of sowing, and the kinds used—the amount of butter and cheese made, and the process of making—the quantity of wool grown, and of what grade—the increase in the number and in the value of the stock, after deducting the expense of keeping, over and above the pasturage—the kinds of fruit raised, the amount of each and the uses to which they were applied—and, as nearly as they can be estimated, the produce of the garden, apiary, and poultry yard—together with a statement of the whole expense of conducting the operations of the farm and the management of the dairy, appropriately arranged under the various heads, interest on land, manures, seed, team work, labour, interest on value of stock, use of dairy apparatus, &c., &c.

For the sake of uniformity, labour must be reckoned, including board of men and teams and use of ordinary farm tools, at seventy-five cents a day for man during haying and grain harvest and fifty cents a day at other times, boy's help in proportion—seventy-five cents a day for a span of horses, and fifty cents for a yoke of oxen—manure at twenty-five cents a load, of thirty bushels, for any kind of long or unrotted manure, and fifty cents for compost of any kind, or rotted manure, inclusive of the expense of carting and spreading—ashes, leached, at six cents, and unleached, at twelve cents a bushel—lime at ten cents, and all other concentrated manures, as plaster, &c., at the cost of purchase; in all which cases the cost of hauling and spreading is to be included under the heads of labor and team work. The prices of seed shall be reduced to one standard, to be agreed on by the viewing committee and made known to each applicant at the time of their first visit.

The amount of produce is in every instance to be ascertained by actual measurement or weight—excepting, perhaps, the article of hay, which if not weighed is to be estimated by the applicant; which estimate is to be considered and approved or amended by the viewing committee at their second visit, as in their judgment may be necessary. Also his estimate of the increase or decrease in the value of stock is at the same time and in like manner to be considered by them.

The estimated value of the various kinds of property shall also be reduced to a given standard, which is to be determined by the viewing committee, notice whereof is to be given to each applicant at the time of their second visit.

The estimated value of the several farms, at which interest on the land is to be computed, shall also be determined upon by said committee and made known to the applicants at the same time. In making their estimate, the committee will have reference exclusively to the quality and productiveness of the soil, the advantages offered for easy and cheap cultivation, and such other circumstances, attending, as may be favorable or otherwise to large production at comparatively small expense. The circumstances of the cost of the land to the owner, proximity to market, expensive buildings, or other local advantages which might increase the saleableness of the farm, but which do not materially affect the productiveness of the soil, or the expense of cultivation, are not to be considered.

In order to secure the greater accuracy in the details of their several statements, each applicant will be required to keep an ACCOUNT CURRENT with his farm, in which he shall make a daily entry of all expenses incurred in conducting his farming operation, stating explicitly in what manner and to what purpose each item of expenditure is applied. Also he will be required to keep a JOURNAL of the most important facts or circumstances connected with, or relating to his farming business, such, for instance, as the mode of preparing the soil for a given crop, the time and manner of sowing and getting in the seed, the kind, quantity and quality of the seed used, and whether it was submitted to any preparatory process, as liming, &c., the condition of the soil as to being wet or otherwise and the state of the weather at the time of sowing, the quantity and quality of manure applied and the time and manner of its application, the mode of subsequent culture, and such other collateral or incidental circumstances as may be supposed to have a bearing either favorable or unfavorable on the production of the crop, as the depredation of insects, the appearance of smut or rust, the vicissitudes of the season, &c. And so of each and every other department of his farming operations.

The particular form in which such "account" and "journal" shall be kept will not be regarded as a matter of importance; but the fact that they are regularly and faithfully kept IN SOME FORM, will be regarded as indispensable. And it will be the duty of the viewing committee at each visit to satisfy themselves by personal examination of the manuscripts, that this requisition has been complied with.

In offering the above premiums, it is hoped that an honorable competition may be excited for exhibiting the best cultivated farms; and it is believed that if this be the case, and the method proposed be faithfully carried out, much valuable information, derived from the skill and experience of our best practical farmers, will be obtained; which being embodied in the report of the viewing committee, and the statements of competitors, will be rendered available and highly useful to the farming community.

ON FIELD CROPS.

For the most profitable four acres or more of wheat,	$12,00
do. do. second best four acre,	6,00
do. do. two acres,	8,00
do. do. second best two acres,	4,00
do. do. one acre,	5,00
do. do. second best one acre,	3,00
do. do. two acres corn,	6,00
do. do. second best do.	4,00
do. do. third do.	2,00
For the most profitable acre of rye,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00
For the most profitable acre of barley,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00
For the most profitable acre of oats,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00
For the most profitable half acre of field beets,	3,00
For the second do. do.	2,00
For the most profitable three acres or more of potatoes,	6,00
do. do. second best do. do.	4,00
do. do. one acre do. do.	4,00
do. do. second best do. do.	2,00

Regard being had to the quality as well as quantity.

For the most profitable half acre broom corn,	4,00
do. do. second best do.	2,00
For the most profitable acre of peas,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00
For the most profitable half acre of beans,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00
For the most profitable half acre of flax,	2,00
For the second do. do.	1,00

REMARK.—That crop is evidently most profitable in which the value of the crop bears the greatest ratio or proportion to the cost of production. And this, accordingly, is the principle upon which the premiums on field crops will be awarded.

The quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the applicant shall make a written statement to the following particulars:

1st. As nearly as can be ascertained, the kind and amount of the crop raised on it the previous year, the quantity and quality of manures applied, and the mode of cultivation.

2d. The kind and quality of manures applied the present season, and the manner of application.

3d. A particular description of the soil and of the process of preparing it for the reception of the seed.

4th. The kind, quantity, and quality of the seed used, and to what process, if any, it was submitted preparatory to the planting or sowing.

5th. The time and manner of getting in the seed, the state of the weather and the condition of the soil as to fitness for working at the time; if a hoed crop, the distance of the rows or drills asunder, the distance between the hills or plants in the row or drill, and the number of plants in a hill; a description of the subsequent cultivation and the time and manner of harvesting and securing the crop, and the amount of product, ascertained by actual measurement or weight, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed is harvested; and the entire expense of the crop, including cultivation, seed, manure, and interest on the value of the land. Of manures, a portion of the expense is chargeable to succeeding crops. Of stable or farm yard manure, one-third of its value, including the expense of carting and spreading, should be charged to the present crop, when spread broad cast, and one-half when applied in the hill. Of plaster and other concentrated manures, one-half is to be charged to the present crop, when it is spread broad cast, and two-thirds when applied on the hill.

The valuation of the land is to be subject to amendment by the committee on crops, in all cases where they believe it necessary in order to secure equality among the competitors.

The land is to be measured and the entire crop harvested and measured and weighed in the presence of the claimant, and at least three other respectable and disinterested persons, whose certificate thereof must accompany the statement of the claimant.

Of corn, seventy pounds in the ear (it having been thoroughly dried) is to be considered a bushel, and it is to be weighed between the 20th and 30th of November.

Of potatoes and the other roots, 62 pounds will be considered a bushel, and their value, whether for the table or for stock, will be estimated according to the quality. Of wheat, 60 lbs shall be considered a bushel, of rye 56 lbs, of barley 48 lbs, of oats 32 lbs, of peas 60 lbs, of beans 60 lbs, and of buckwheat 45 lbs.

Applicants for premiums on any of the field crops will be required to keep an "account current" and "journal" of management with such crop, in like manner as is required of applicants on farms. And the fact that such records were seasonably commenced, and in their belief regularly kept, must be certified by at least two reputable and disinterested persons.

No person may apply for two premiums on the same kind of crop, unless the management of the soil or treatment of the crop in the two instances, be in some important particular essentially different.

ON HORSES.

For the best stallion, over 3 years old,	$5,00
For the second best do do	3,00
For the best stallion over two years old and under three,	3,00
For the second best do over two years old and under three,	2,00
For the best brood mare,—particular reference being had to her stock, of which there must be with the mare at least one colt on the ground,	4,00
" second best,	2,00
For the best gelding or mare colt, over one year old and under three,	2,00
For second best do do	1,00
For best sucking colt,	2,00
For second best do	1,00

ON CATTLE.

For best Bull two years old or upwards,	5,00
For second best do do	3,00
For best yearling bull,	3,00
For second best do	2,00
For best bull calf,	2,00
For second best do	1,00
For best cow, 3 years old and upwards,	4,00
For second best do do	2,00
For best heifer, 2 years old and under three,	3,00
For second best do do	2,00
For best yearling heifer,	2,00

For second best do	1,00
For best heifer calf,	2,00
For second best do	1,00
For the cow from which the most butter is made in any two weeks in June,	3,00
For second do	2,00
For third do	1,00

But no premium will be awarded unless an accurate statement be furnished of the manner of feeding the cow or cows, the management of the milk, the method of making the butter, the time when it was made and the breed of the cow or cows if known. Both the cows and the butter to be exhibited at the fair; with certificates from the persons who milked, managed the cream and made the butter.

OXEN,—for the best pair of working oxen over 4 years old,	5,00
" second best,	3,00
" third best,	2,00
STEERS,—for the best pair of steers over 2 and under 4 years old,	3,00
" second best,	2,00

In awarding the premiums on oxen, particular reference will be had to the close matching, excellent training, speed and docility of the animals, as well as to their general good appearancer

ON SHEEP.

For best Merino Buck, . . .	5,00
For second best do.	3,00
For best three Merino Ewes, . .	3,00
For second best do. . . .	2,00
For best five fleeces of Wool, shearing of 1844, ...	2,00
For second best do. do.	1,00

ON SWINE.

For best Boar, over eight months old,	3,00
For second best do, do. . .	2,00
For best Breeding Sow, having a litter of pigs, ...	3,00
For second do. do. do. . . .	2,00

In awarding the premiums on hogs, some reference will be had to size and present condition, but MORE to that form, and that proportion of bone and offal to more valuable parts, which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

ON MAPLE SUGAR.

The best sample of Maple Sugar, 25 lbs. or more, ...	2,00
For the best do. do. . . .	1,00

ON HONEY.

For the best box of Honey, containing not less than 10 lbs.	75
For the second best do. do.	50

Applicants for the premium on maple sugar must furnish a written statement of the whole process of making and clarifying the same.

And claimants for the premium on yhone will be required to furnish a statement of the whole management of the bees,—specifying the number of swarms kept, the kind of hive used, what shelter or other protection is provided in summer, the mode of wintering, a particular description of the summer management, the quantity of honey obtained, and the increase or decrease in the number of the swarms or the value of the stock, with an estimate as nearly as may be of the expense of managing the apiary and of the profits accruing from this branch of domestic industry.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best 25 lbs. Butter,	$5,00
For second best do. do.	3,00
For the best quality and greatest quantity of Cheese from any dairy of 20, or more cows,	6,00
For second best do. do. do.	4,00
For the best quality and greatest quantity of Cheese from any dairy of ten or more cows and under twenty,	4,00
For second best do. do. do.	2,00
For the best quality and greatest quantity of cheese from any dairy of one or more, and under ten, cows,	3,00
For second best do. do. do.	2,00

Applicants for the premiums on butter or cheese will be required to present a written statement, (the name being concealed,) of the time when it was made, which must be between the 20th of May and the 20th of June for butter, and between the 20th of June and the 20th of July for cheese; and of the entire management of the dairy, specifying the kinds and number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping, summer and winter; the time of milking; the treatment of the cows, and of the cream previous to churning; the mode of churning, summer and winter; if a thermometer is used, the temperature of the cream at the commencement of churning; the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the kind and quantity of salt used; whether saltpetre or any other substance is added to the butter, and the manner of laying down and preserving the same. Whether the cheese was made from one, two or more milkings; whether any addition was made of cream; the quantity of rennet used, and the mode of preparing it; if a thermometer is used, the temperature of the milk when the rennet is added, and of the whey for scalding the curd; the treatment of the curd; the mode of pressure and the time in press, and the treatment of the cheese afterwards And the whole amount of butter and cheese made from the first of May to the first of September.

ON HOUSEHOLD AND SHOP MANUFACTURES,

made in the county during the current year.

For the best piece of fulled cloth 3-4 wide, not less than 10 yds.,	$1,00
" piece of flannel not less than 20 yds.	1,00
" piece of wool carpet not less than 10 yds.	1,00
" double coverlet,	1,00
" pr. woolen blankets,	1,00
" piece of linen not less than 10 yds.	1,00
" piece of linen diaper not less than 10 yds.	1,00
" piece of tow cloth not less than 20 yds.	1,00
" quarter of a pound of sewing silk,	1,00
" pound of linen thread,	25
" pr. of knit stockings,	25
" pr. of knit mittens,	25
" pr. of knit gloves,	25
" fur hat,	50
" wool hat,	25
" straw hat,	25
" pr. calf boots,	50
" pr calf shoes,	25
" pr. cow hide boots,	25
" saddle,	50
" common two horse harness,	50
" farm waggon,	1,00
" horse cart,	1,00
" ox yoke,	50
" chain,	50
" axe,	50

ON FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

invented by the claimant and presenting some new and useful improvement, or constructed by him and possessing some highly useful and distinguishing property, which shall render it decidedly preferable to others of the kind in common use,—or patented implements, the right for this county being owned by the applicant.

For the best plow,	$3,00
" second do do	1,00
" harrow.	2,00
" cultivator,	2,00
" cheese press,	2,00
" churn	2,00
" bee hive,	2,00
" corn planter,	2,00
" thrashing machine,	2,00
" horse power,	2,00
" fanning mill,	1,00
" straw cutter,	1,00
" corn sheller,	1,00
" horse rake,	1,00
" drill barrow,	1,00
" grain cradle,	1,00

Claimants presenting any of the above implements for the premium will be required to furnish a writtent description, (the name of the claimant to be concealed) of the particular improvement, or distinguishing property of the implement for which he claims the premium, together with such explanations as would enable a person not acquainted with the implement to understand its use and operation.

ON FRUITS.

For the best five sorts of table apples, not less than ten of each,	1,00
" second best,	50
" third best,	25
" three sorts of table pears, not less than six of each,	1,00
" second best,	50
" third best,	25
" quart of plums,	25
" 20 bunches of grapes,	25
For the best new variety of Apples of superior quality, not less than three in number,	50
For second best do.	25
For ten best peaches,	25

ON VEGETABLES.

For the best peck of table potatoes,	25
" six heads of cabbage,	25
" six heads of cauliflower,	25
" peck of tomatoes,	25
" peck of onions,	25
" peck of carrots,	25
" peck of table beets,	25
" peck of parsnips,	25
" peck of table turnips,	25
" six squashes,	25
" three pumpkins,	25
" twelve ears seed corn,	25
For greatest number of Turkeys raised by any one person,	$1,00
do. do. raised from two hen turkeys,	50
For greatest number of chickens raised by any one person during the season,	50
do. do. raised from six hens,	25
For the most splendid flower in blossom,	50
For the best nursery of seedling fruit trees, containing the greatest variety of fruit, not less than one fourth acre of ground,	$5,00
For the greatest number of Rock Maple Trees, not less than one hundred in number, each tree not less than one inch in diameter, which shall be transplanted this spring and be living and thriving on the first of October next,	5,00
For the second greatest number do. do. do.	3,00

No applicant will be required to make oath to his "Statement." But unless the Committee who are to judge in the case, shall be fully satisfied, either by their own personal observation or by the testimony of others, that such statement is in all particulars essentially correct, the premium will not be awarded.

The premiums on farms, and field crops, will be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Society on the first Wednesday in January next. All others at the Cattle Show and Fair to be hereafter appointed.

No premium will be awarded, unless in the opinion of the judges of the class in which it is offered, the animal or article, farm or crop, whatever it may be, is WORTHY of such premium.

Prize animals or implements at a previous exhibition, will be allowed to compete for the prizes; but should the same premium heretofore given them, be awarded they will receive a certificate to that effect instead of the prize.

The time and place of holding the Cattle Show and Fair will be decided upon, and published hereafter. A Committee of Arrangements will be appointed to exercise a general supervision and control on the day of the Fair.

The viewing committee will enter upon their duties to examine the farms that may be offered for inspection, about the first of July and the first of September. Previously to each visit, a notice of the day, as nearly as they may be able to designate it, on which they may be expected, will be mailed by the committee to each applicant who must be present at their examination, and give such information relating to the object of their visit, as they may require.

All reports of viewing Committees shall be made in writing, and signed by the members assenting thereto.

Should the funds of the Society permit, discretionary premiums will be awarded on some articles, not enumerated above, which may be deemed worthy of attention and encouragement

It is also hereby PROVIDED, That in case the funds of the society should prove insufficient, after defraying other necessary expenses of the society, to pay the full amount of the premiums offered and awarded,—such deficiency or sum wanting, shall be deducted by an equal ratio from all the several awards, and the payment of the balance on each shall cancel the award.

But although the Board of Managers deem it prudent to adopt such proviso,—it should be stated that any necessity for the exercise thereof, cannot exist, if the liberality of the farmers and the friends of agriculture throughout the county. should in any degree correspond with the importance of the enterprise or with the increasing interest therein which it is believed is gaining ground amongst us.

The utility and necessity of requiring the various statements respecting farms, crops, animals, articles and implements, will be at once apparent when it is considered that the exclusive object for which the society was organized, and for which the appropriation in aid of Agriculture was made by the State, was the improvement of the condition of agriculture generally; and that to effect this, it becomes necessary to convince the farming public, firstly, that improvements are necessary, and that they can be made, and secondly, by what means and in what manner they may be effected. The first of these may be accomplished by the mere exhibition of a premium crop or animal, but to render the lesson of any practical use to others, a statement of the means which have been successfully employed is most obviously required.

Farmers of Chittenden County, it is for you to say whether this society shall go forward and accomplish its high object of elevating the condition of our Agriculture to that degree of eminence, of which our natural advantages render it capable, or whether it shall fail of that object — If it be your pleasure that the society shall be sustained, you have only to come forward and give it your countenance and support, and it will be done. Now is the time to make up your minds. Begin in season,—join the society,—and before spring opens, let every farmer determine to try for one premium at least. There is no man that does not excel in one thing,—in that thing let him show his skill, and merit the reward.

U. H. PENNIMAN, PRESIDENT.

E. G. STANTON,
CALEB E. BARTON, } Vice Presidents.

WM. WESTON, Secretary.

Burlington, February 28, 1844.

AFFECTING.—"Every thing is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins," said a father to his only son; "and I hope you will behave yourself like a man Thomas."

The individual addressed was a young man seated in a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses.

His only answer was a sigh, accompanied by a flood of tears.

The parent started and in an angry voice demanded what objections he could have. "Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be some time or another. Your mother and I were married, and why should n't you be, pray?"

"Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "but that's a different case: you married *mother*; but I'm sent out to marry *a strange gal!*"—*Selected.*

DANA'S
PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURE.

SECTION SEVENTH.

Of the Circumstances which affect the Quality and Quantity of Animal Dung.

That we may reduce to some general principle, easily understood and easily remembered, the facts scattered up and down among the mass of writers and observers about the different quality of manure afforded by different animals, or the same animals at different times, let me, reader, request your company while I walk into a new department of your chemistry. You may not understand the reasons of this difference in manures; why, for instance, fattening cattle give stronger manure than working oxen, without going a little into the mode how animals are nourished. The whole may be stated in plain terms thus: All food serves two purposes.—The first is to keep up the animal heat, and this part of food disappears in breathing or in forming fat; that is, after serving its purpose in the animal body, it goes off in the breath of sweat, or it forms fat. It is so essential to the action of breathing, that we will term it food for breathing, or the breathers. The second purpose answered by food is, to build up, sustain, and renew the waste of the body.

Now all this is done from the blood. To form blood, animals must be supplied with its materials ready formed. They are ready formed in plants; and animals never do form the materials for making blood. We may therefore term this kind of food the blood formers. We have then two classes of food: the breathers and the fat formers, and the blood formers. If we look to the nature of these different classes, we find that sugar, starch and gum are breathers. Now there are three principles found in plants exactly and identically the same in chemical composition with white of egg, flesh, and curd of milk. Now these three principles exactly alike, whether derived from animals or from plants, are the only blood formers. I shall not, reader tax your attention further upon this subject, than to beg you to remember these important facts:—First, all food for breathing and forming fat, contains only these three elements—oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. Secondly, all food for forming flesh and blood, in addition to these contains nitrogen.

This is the gist of the whole matter, so far as relates to manure. Bear in mind as you go on with me, reader, this fact, that all the food animals take, that alone can form flesh and blood, contains nitrogen. The door is now open for explaining why age, sex, kind of employment, difference of food, difference of animal, can and do produce a marked difference in the value of differant manures. And first, let us consider how the quantity is affected. This depends on the kind of food. The analysis of cattle dung which has been given, is that of cows fed on hay, that is, herds grass, red-top, &c. (or what is usually termed English hay,) potatoes and water: the cattle kept up the year round. An animal so treated, consumed in seven days—

Water,	611	lbs.
Potatoes,	87	"
Hay,	167	"

During this time she dropped clear dung 599 lbs., or very nearly a bushel of dung a day. Every attention was here paid to accuracy of measurement and weight. The annual amount of dung from one cow exceeds, by this account, that which is usually assigned. But, as it is a matter of some importance for the farmer to estimate what the produce of his stock may be in dung, the following statement, containing the results of a large establishment, will probably give that average.

At this establishment the cows were kept up the year round for their dung It was collected for use from litter, and measured daily into large tubs of known capacity. The average number of cows kept was fifty-four for nine and a half years. During that time, they consumed of beets, meal, and pumpkins, brewery grains, cornstalks, turnips, potatoes, and cabbages, 942,436 lbs. giving an average of green fodder, for each cow per year, 1,837 lbs. Average consumption of hay for each cow per annum, 8,164 lbs. The total dung for nine and a half years was 120,520 bushels, or per cow per annum, 235 bushels. This gives a daily consumption of green food, 5 lbs., and 22 lbs. of hay per cow, and two and a half pecks of dung per day, or about 56 lbs. per cow.

But according to some experiments made to determine how much the quality of the food affected the quantity of dung, it appears that the solid and fluid excrements partially dried, were, compared with the food, as follows:

In	Cattle. lbs.	Sheep. lbs.	Horses. lbs.
100 lbs. of rye gave dung	43	40	42
" " hay " "	44	42	45
" " potatoes " "	14	13	
" " mangel-wortzel	6		
" " green clover "	9 1-2	8 1-2	
" " oats "		49	51
" " rye "			53

My own experiments on this subject gave for 100 lbs. of hay and potatoes as above, estimating both as dry, or free from water of vegetation, 32 9 lbs. of dung; and this estimated as dry, is reduced to 5.6 lbs., or 26 lbs. of dry food gave 14 lbs. of dry dung. But as a general fact, we may say, that well-cured hay and the grains give one half of their weight of dung and urine; potatoes, roots, and green grass, about one-tenth.

It will be undersrood why the quality of food should affect the quantity of dung. The more watery, the less in bulk is voided, because there is actually less substance taken. And as the animal requires this to form its flesh and blood and fat, and to keep up his breathing, so will he exhaust more completely his food. More going to support him, less is returned by the ordinary channels. So when much vegetable fibre exists, as in chopped straw and hay, then, as it goes but little way towards supporting breathing or forming blood, a greater bulk is rejected. In grains, on the contrary, which afford much of all that the animal requires, less is extracted and more voided.

(To be continued.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT CURED BY ALUM.—Powdered alum applied by the finger to the part affected, very seldom fails to cure inflammation of the throat in a few days. The efficacy of this remedy, says the author, M. Valpeau, is as marvellous as it is rapid. Employed the first, second, third or fourth day, while there is yet no abscess in the tonsils, it arrests all symptoms as it were by enchantment; the fever abates, the swelling diminishes, the appetite returns, and the convalescence is quickly decided and completed. By showing that this remedy is as powerful in simple inflammation as in inflammation of the tonsils, *M.* Valpeau hopes that practitioners will no longer hesitate to make proof of its efficacy, and rescue thereby hundreds of human beings from the grave.—*London pap.*

EDUCATION.—The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Frazer's Magazine:

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sigh of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfulls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptable emmnents—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

THE LOST FOUND.

We had frequently observed a heart-broken looking lad pass by with a gallon oil can in his hand. His tattered garments and his melancholly face were well calculated to excite observation and pity. It was too evident that the vessel which he held had been diverted from its legitimate use, and that it was now used, not as an oil-can, but as a WHISKEY JUG. Having seen him pass twice in one day with his ever-present can, we had the curiosity to accost him, and did so, by inquiring his residence.

"I live," said he, "five miles from the city, on the ——— road."

"You have been to the city once before to-day, have you not?"

"Yes, sir, I came down in the morning, but I could not get what I was sent for, and had to come again."

"What was you sent for my lad? It must be something very important o make it necessary for you to walk twenty miles in this storm."

"Why sir, it was whisky that I was sent for. Father had no money, and he sent me to Mr. ——'s to get trusted; and he would'nt trust any more, so I had to go home without the whiskey; but father sent me back again."

"How do you expect to get it now, when you couldn't get it this morning?'

'Why, sir, I have brought a pair of shoes, which sister sent mother. Mr.——will give whiskey for them. *He has got two or three pairs of mother's shoes now.*'

'Do you like to carry whiskey home my boy?'

'Oh, no, sir, for it makes us all so unhappy; but I can't help it.'

We took the responsibillity of advising the boy not to fulfil his errand, and returned home with him. The family we found consisted of a husband, wife, and four children; the oldest (the boy) was not more than ten years of age, while the youngest was an infant of a few months. It was a cold blustering day. The north wind blew harshly, and came roughly and unbidden, through the numberless crevices of the poor man's hovel. A few black embers occupied the fire place, around which were huddled half-naked children, and woe stricken mother and wife. Her face was haggard, her eye sunken, her hair dishevelled, her clothes tattered and unclean.

She was seated on an old broken chair, and was swinging to and fro, as if endeavoring to quiet her infant, which moaned pitifully in its mother's arms. It had been sick from its birth, and it was now seemingly struggling to free itself from the harsh world into which it had, but a few month's previous, been ushered. There was no tear in the eye of the mother, as she gazed upon the expiring babe.

The fountain had been long before dried up by the internal fires which alcohol had kindled and fed. Yet she was the picture of despair; and we could not but fancy, as she sat thus, that her mind was wandering back to the happy past—the days of her infancy and childhood, and her early home. Poor thing! She had given her affections and hand to a man who had taken the first steps in intemperance.—She had left her home full of buoyant hopes, hopes never to be realized—to spend a life of misery with a sot. Broken hearted, cast out from the society of her former friends, frowned upon by the 'good society' humane, spoken of as the miserable drunkard, with no hand to help, no heart to pity, she very soon became a tipler and a drunkard herself.

At the side of this woe-smitten mother kneeled a little girl of five or six years, down whose sallow cheeks tears were coursing; and who ever and anon exclaimed, 'Poor little Willie, must you die? Oh! mother, must Willie die?' and then kissed the clammy sweat from little Willie's brow, covered her face with her tattered apron and wept.

In the opposite corner of the chimney, and among the ashes which covered the hearth, sat a boy of about seven years, dragging from the half dead embers a potatoe, which he broke open with the remark, 'Mother give this to little Willie. May be he's hungry. I'm hungry too, and so is sister; but Willie's sick. Give him this potatoe, mother.'

'No, poor boy;' said the mother, 'Willie will never be hungry again. *He will soon be dead.*'

This remark drew all the children around the mother and the dying child. The father was sitting upon what was intended for a bedstead without hat, shoes or coat, with his hands thrust into his pockets, apparently indifferent to all that was passing around. His head was resting upon his breast, and his blurred eyes were fastened upon the floor, as he was afraid to look up at the sorrowing group who were watching the countenance of the dying infant.

There was a moment of silence. Not a sound was heard. Even the sobs of the little girl had ceased: Death was crossing the hovel's threshhold. The very respiration of the household seemed suspended; when a light shivering of the limbs of the infant, and a shriek from the half-conscious mother, told all that the vital spark had fled.

For the first time the father moved. Slowly advancing to where his wife was seated, with quivering lips he whispered, 'Is Willie dead?'

'Yes, James, the poor babe is dead!' was the choking reply of the mother, who still sat as at first, gazing upon the face of the little one.

Without uttering another word, the long brutalized father left the house, muttering as he left, 'My God, how long!'

At this moment a kind hearted lady came in who had heard, but a few moments before, of the dangerous illness of the child. She had brought with her some medicine; but her angel visit was too late. The gentle spirit of the babe had fled, and there remained for her but to comfort the living. This she did, while we followed the father. We related to him the circumstances which had led us to his house, and briefly spoke of the misery which inevitably follows in the wake of intemperance.

'I know it sir,' said he, 'I have long known it. I have not always been what you see me.—Alcohol and my appetite brought me to this depth of degradation.'

'Why not master that appetite? You have the power. Thousands have proved it.'

'Sir, I believe it. I have seen others, as far reduced as myself, restored and made happy; but you are the first who has ever spoken to me upon the subject, and I had too strong a passion for liquor to think of reforming myself.'

'Well, will you not now make the effort?'

'I will. It has occupied my thoughts during the whole morning; and now, in the presence of Almighty God, I swear never to touch the accursed thing which has ruined me and made beggars of my family.'

Happy enough to hear this manly resolution, we returned to the house with him—in due time we had made the fact known to his wife and producing a pledge, *the whole family signed it upon the table which held the body of their dead child.*

The scene was an affecting one.

Two years had passed, when the incident was recalled to our mind by a shake of the hand from a gentleman who was returning west with a stock of dry goods, which he had just purchased in New York. IT WAS THE MAN WHO SIGNED THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE BY THE BODY OF HIS DEAD CHILD.

EXERCISE.

Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. But it is evident from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health: those who labor are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the soil.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature, without exercise, shall enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence.

Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion nor any of the secretions can be duly performed. How can persons who loll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed! Nor do those much mend the matter who never hardly stir about but in a coach.

Glandular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidneys and oth-glands, duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired; but when they fail, it is difficult to be restored.

Weak nerves are also the constant companions of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and the means by which they may be prevented.

It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is not duly carried on; but that can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration, is retained in the body, it vitiates the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning—the morning is undoubtedly the best for exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and next to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable.—Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life, become averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypocondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are difficult to cure.

Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Certainly man was never intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.—*Oracle of Health.*

OROPHOLITHE.

A new material for roofing houses, lining tanks, cisterns, &c., is coming into notice, under the above name, which, as far as experiments have shown, bids fair to be brought into extensive use. The Mining Journal describes it as a fine gritty cement, laid by machinery upon light open canvass, forming a substance rather thicker than common oil-cloth, for which purpose it is offered as a substitute. It is manufactured in various colors and designs, with this advantage, that the colors penetrate the solid material, and, consequently, the patern lasts as long as the fabric, which is so hard, that the blade of a knife may be rubbed away upon it as effectually as on a grindstone. In use it forms a continuous surface, being laid in large sheets, lapped on the edges, and joined together with cement itself and generally weighs about 13 lbs. to the square yard. It can be laid down at about half the price of zinc, and even considerably less than slates or tiles; and its extreme lightness and impermeability to water and damp, render it particularly suitable for building purposes, while its portability will enable the emigrant to avail himself of its advantages; furnishing him with a light and durable material for roof, walls, and floor, while it prevents the harboring of newts, scorpions, lizards, and other noxious and disagreeable vermin. A French company for the manufacture of this fabric has been some years in existence, and is scarcely able to meet the demand. It is sanctioned by the government and the Royal Institute of France; and in England it has been employed at the government work at Deptford; the Royal Botanic Society of London have also used it extensively in their buildings, and several architects and engineers of eminence are adopting it in preference to any of the old modes of rooffing, &c.

ATTEMPT AT EMANCIPATION.

A fair admirer of the profoundity of acquisition possessed by Mr. Burritt, of Worcester—better known as the "Learned Blacksmith"—seems to have been bent upon forging for him the chains of Cupid.—Under the signiture of *Cleodora*, she has addressed a letter to the editor of the "Christian Citizen," (a new paper established by Elihu Burritt) regretting in its final clause, that he "has not given to the world the best evidence a man can give, respect admiration for the sex," and somewhat reproving his principles, because, avoiding matrimony, he has "passed by on the other side."

The intrepid Cleodora doubtless remembers that this is Bissextile, and that the privileges of her sex are enlarged on this fourth-yearly epoch. The editor replies to the fair one in a defence, which the conductor of the Worcester Ægis pronounces to be "one of the most comprehensive broadsides he ever knew to be delivered against the whole rank and file of antagonist force." He says:

With regard to "the soft impeachment" of our gentle correspondent, 'tis true—that appearances are somewhat against us. But we assure her, it does not come from any inadequate appreciation of the female character. ***Could we have wedded the whole female sex at once, we should have been a married man long ago.***

Had our learned friend let loose all his fifty-two tongues at once, they could hardly have told with greater effect upon the approaches of the enemy. What woman would desire a conquest that must be shared among so many?—***Bos. Trans.***

'I can't speak in public—never done such a thing in all my life,' said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth; 'but if anybody in the crowd will speak for me, I'll hold his hat.'