WHOLE NO. 270.

## Wermant Enrmer ROYAL CUMMINGS. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

C. HORACE HUBBARD, Agricultural Ed'r. P. O. Address, Springfield, Vt.

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Rates of Advertising.—For one or more inches or pace but or more weeks, 73 counts as buch per week. Rate latingly the number of inches about by the number of week and details up four to find the cost in delines.

Communications for the Agricultural Department above addressed to the Agricultural Editor at Springfield, Vt.

The openness of the winter has at last vielded to cold, with snow enough for sleigh-

The Kohl-rabi is held in high esteem as a substitute for turnips. It stands drouth memory serves us rightly this trouble better than Sweden

The Canada Farmer says that apples should be stored where it is cool and dry, and not disturbed to pick out decaying ones.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says in breaking steers place the most dooile hay at the barns in winter. A daily ration of one on the off side, as he can make a good pear ox of almost any steer.

The committee on ways and means has prepared a bill reducing the tariff on woolen goods and many other articles of necessity, twenty per cent, and renewing the duties on

Mr Allen Morse of Calais writes us that he has observed on the intestines of hogs killed last fall many small bladders or bubbles of air, and inquires what the cause is, and whether they are an indication of disease in the hogs, and if so whether the meat

At a meeting at Birmingham, England, of form a society of breeders of Longhorn cattle, and to establish a herd book. It was How it is pinched by poverty to be sure. stated that sixty years ago Bakewell's favorite cattle sold as high as the Shorthorns at the present day.

in the Connecticut Valley.

where the soil is miserably poor, states that last winter 650 loads of kelp from the sea was spread on twelve acres of land upon which he raised last summer 600 bushels of shelled corn, 1,200 bushels of turnips, 500 of carrots, 300 of beets and 50 loads of

mals in cars for more than twenty-eight as a remedy for the alleged evils. consecutive hours without being released for five hour's rest and food, under a penalty of complained of, the questions arise, is it best from one to five hundred dollars. This law to reform and reorganize the societies we is in force in all the states, but does not ap- have or incur the labor and expense of duply to animals fed and cared for by grooms plicate organizations in fields which ought to

Somebody has applied to congress for a law conferring a letter papent or some protection of that sort to the originators of new varieties of fruit, grain, vegetables, etc. and there are people so simple as to advocate such a law. The result could be no substantial benefit to the originators and would occasion troublesome and expensive litigation, useful only to lawyers. It would be a mis-

The English government having prohibited the importation of diseased cattle from foreign countries, the farmers claim that large numbers of Irish cattle brought across the border are affected with contagious diseases, and demand that they should be subjected to the same restriction. The fear of offending the Irish is too strong, and great offense has been given to the English farmers by the

The American Agriculturist cannot recommend farmers to manufacture their own superphosphate. The trouble, the loss from unavoidable accidents with the acid, and the difficulty of completely neutralizing the acid without rendering the phosphate iosoluble, more than balances all the saving. There is danger of spoiling it in drying. Sulphuric acid is a very dangerous article to handle.

Farmers having calves which do they are obliged to stand and lie on ine, or ety, pay down each his little dollar, and outworse yet on wet manure, it is impossible vote the members present and take possession te make them grow, or even to keep in a of the society and its fund. healthful condition. The blood in their feet | It is not to be expected that all the farcased. This added to the discomfort they mers of the several towns in the state will suffer prevents growth. They are not only go to Brattleboro, Burlington or any other set back in size and take on bad shapes, but point to attend a business meeting. They are permanently injured. Clean out the will not go to that trouble and expense to the most accomplished scientists. stables every day and bed them well. It see the state fair with all its attractions of

New Jersey supplies the country with half its crapberries, 5,000 acres being devoted to the crop. But the product has been diminishing year by year, many bogs failing to give any crop. " The sculd attacks the fruit just before it ripens. The disease is said by Professor Taylor, microscopist of the United States department of agriculture, who has visited the bogs, to be caused by the sourness of the soil, causing fermentation of the fruit. He recommended liming the land and sand, but it is not effectual.

The Vermout Watchman gives utterance to the belief that county fairs as an institution fail in many points to meet the reason-

able expectations of those who ought to be penefitted by them and are most interested in them, and proceeds to submit a plan for rival fairs to be held under the auspices of the grange. In the same issue it suggests the query whether it would not be better that the members of the board of agriculture to be chosen by the county agricultural societies instead of receiving their appointment from the governor.

The New York Tribune says every dictated by the mind is followed by a change in the brain, which though slight at first and liable to obliteration, becomes deeper by each repetition, until it is an established characteristic, and is transmitted to the next generation. When a creature jumps a fence a furrow or rut is made in the brain, and every time the act is repeated the rut become deeper and the habit of jumping more fixed and hereditary. It has a singular effect on the "brain" of the writer, living within twents miles of four poke factories.

Mr J. C. Oliver inquires what is the causof barn itch in cattle, and for a remedy. If caused by a microscopic insect burrowing in the skin. One or two applications to the affected part of salt grease in which sulphus has been simmered over the fire, (but no the kitchen stove) effects a cure. The diseasis one which affects cattle when fed on dry roots and an ounce of sulphur in the food two or three times a month are goed preventives of this and other diseases.

The Massachusetts agricultural college. with a farm of 300 acres which cost in the raw state twelve thousand dollars, and upon tea and coffee, at ten and four cents per which many thousand dollars have been expended in improving the soil, besides ten thousand dollars for a barn, and several hundred thousand for college buildings, plant house, boarding house, etc, with a very valnable stock of horses, cattle and pigs, and a full rig of implements and machinery, all paid for, and an income from its fund and from tuition of \$21,000, annually, finds itself short \$9,000, annually, and has voted to make the farm pay its own expenses, and breeders of Longhorn cattle, it was voted to to reduce other expenses \$5,000, and call on the Legislature for \$5,000. Poor thing

## Agricultural Fairs.

The Vermont Watchman favors the hold We have from M. Field Fowler, 144 ing of county fairs under the supervision of State street, Bostop, a circular, setting forth | the county councils of the order of Patrons the value of cotton-seed meal as food for of Husbandry, "and if our state agricultural stock, and analyses showing its nutritive value as compared to other articles of food.

This meal is extensively used by dairymen is a lood people their comfort, and sent them on their way pard manure and harrowing the same in with met us at the station, six miles away, and rejoicing. We desire to make special accommence and harrowing the same in with met us at the station, six miles away, and rejoicing. We desire to make special accommendation of the farm is a good place to acquire acknowledgment of the farm is a good place to acquire adjournment in the morning was resumed.

Trade on commerce had to order by the chairman, what rejoicing. We desire to make special accommendation of the discussion of the subject under consideration at the time of the farm is a good place to acquire adjournment in the morning was resumed. grand and successful state fair?" Well wish. Delightful as this was to us, the in- A. Stedman to the editor of the Farmen. there is need enough of an infusion of new life, and very likely of reform into the management of county and state agricultural societies. There are plenty of grumblers who stay at home and take care of their own business and leave these societies to die or be run by those who have selfish interests to promote, who are veciferous in the charge of hall on Friday noon, when instead of displayed out usefulpess or fraud. They usu-The law prohibits the confinement of ani- ally suggest the organization of rival societies

Admitting the existence of every pe represented by those already in existence? Is there any obstacle in the way of a thorough overhauling of any society which is not doing its duty efficiently and faithfully to the cause of agriculture?

It will be conceded by every fair minded

man, and by none more readily than our contemporary that it is a waste of force and of money to maintain two agricultural societies to perform the work within the scope of one. Our neighbors of New York, who tried the disastrous experiment of holding two rival state fairs in one week, can tell how the cultural societies to look after the common interests. Any man in the state can become

the people, with horse trots and side shows. is to have a volunteer experiment station, and then, if the county societies were run by 3, will explain itself: the farmers of the county, the state society would represent the body of the farmers. Unfortunately they are not so run as a general rule, and a very few, who have a never failing fund of public spirit or an axe to

grind, are left to bear the burden. The farmers for whose benefit all agricultural fairs are, or ought to be, run are the ones who have got the work to do, and on them rests the responsibility of failure through inefficiency or fraud. Let them form town agricultural societies

such fairs, agricultural meetings, etc, as shall over their interests in the county society. state society. If these very simple measures position. were put in operation the dry bones of half expense to the board, or the state.

C. Horack Hursand, for Com." dead organizations would become vitalized and of some practical value.

If on the other hand the farmers will turn out and sustain, without the simple machinery we have described, such societies, state county or town as ought to have an existsame. But while they continue to treat ex-

increase the number. money into the work which agricultural socicties are doing, are the ones who are conscious that a more general representation of

The name of Pomfret is a household word ievments and mental culture.

ual, social pleasures (or vice verse as you papers and addresses.

terest in and appreciation of the work of the board, the enthusiasm for improvement and the evidences on every hand that improvement goes beyond mere theory, were still

more gratifying. \*
One of the pleasantest features of the occasion was an impromptu collation at the

Recollections of Pomfret will be among the sweetest and most satisfying which will linger among the reminiscences of a very delighful winter campaigns among the farmers

of Vermont. We shall have a word to say hereafter of the Jersey dairies of Pomfret,

# An Experiment Station in Vermont.

oal results of decay.

"The committee appointed to consider the subject of an experiment station in Vermont have given to the subject the consideration which its importance demands, and usani-mously recommend that the Vermont board of agriculture do establish the second experiment station on this continent; and we submit to the board the following preamble and vote, the passage of which we recommend Whereas, There are many questions which

ful experiments, and Whereas, Prolessor Henry M. Seely of every day,

Voted. That the Vermont board of agri-

M. Seely as superintendent.

Voted, That the superintendent be author Let them throw overboard all officers of the ized to make, or cause to be made by others. county organization who are unfit for the position they hold, and put in their places seem to him likely to simplify and explain and when up it is worth much more for butnen worthy of the confidence of the people. the relations of science to agriculture, make additions to our knowledge and skill in the County societies so awakened would be the cultivation of the soil and raising and care oest agencies for sending delegates to the of stock, and protect us from fraud and im-

The report of the committee was adopted, and the votes unanimously passed. Although the work to be accomplished must necessarily be small when compared to that of station endowed and sustained by government patence, the results will be substantially the ronage and individual liberality, much can be done, enough we doubt not to prove that sting organizations with indifference and this field of labor is one which ought not to neglect it seems like adding to the evil to be neglected. And we trust that from so humble a beginning as this results of inesti-The men who have put the most time and mable value to farmers will ultimately

omit to commend the self-denying labor Pro. the amount used and the cost of the same. the farmers in existing societies is the real fessor Seely so willingly offers. Others give need rather than the formation of rival sovery sinews of his life.

## The Fayetteville Meeting.

The meeting of the board of agriculture with good butter makers and intelligent far- at Fayetteville was, like the other meetings mers all over the land. The fine results ac. of the board this campaign, a positive succomplished by her Jersey dairies which have cess. The farmers of Newfane, Townshend excited so much comment and surprise dur. and surrounding towns, testified by their ing the last few years, have called attention presence, the interest they felt in the meetto the fact not before so generally known, lugs. The attendance at all the sessious was gated humbug.

that the farmers of this town are not only good. The papers contributed by the resiindustrious, prosperous people, but are taking dents were carefully prepared and denoted into this place and advertised a free lecture, the lead in farm improvements, social en- not only sound thought upon the subject, but the subject being to show us how "to make also literary acquirements. The discussions It is very unusual and remarkable for which followed the reading of the several the farmers and people of a town to be so papers were calculated to, and did, draw out backed up by several printed certificates. united and harmonious in social gatherings, accounts of the experience of farmers and The result of it was he closed by selling eight which are free to all, where rational enjoy. the conclusions to which they lead. This or ten receipts for the making of his agriculments usurp the place of and crowd out a part of the proceedings of the meetings is tural wonder at three dollars each, and below class of itinerant shows. To this fact not only of greater interest, but of more force he left the place he sold several tons to must be attributed the well known tuste of practical value to the farmers who take a one of our merchants, taking a horse in paythe people for what may be termed intellect- part and who listen, than the more formal ment for the same. Myself, with the others,

ing with promise of an exceptionally good at home among them, gave them every attime. Our expectations were more than retention which heart could wish to enhance. About one-half of the piece I planted with time. Our expectations were more than re-alized in every respect. The good people their comfort, and sent them on their way

# Best Breeds of Cows for Butter.

In the discussions which have take place in the FARMER as to which is the best breed of cows, each party seems to think the breed of which his own herd is composed is the best. Now there are so many circumstanpersing to the farm houses for dinner, the cos which should have a relation to the seladies brought in their lunch baskets and lection, that those who have recommended loaded down the tables with a bountiful re- the different breeds may be right under corpast, such as farmers' wives and daughters tain circumstance, and wrong under others. know so well how to prepare, of which all If wanted for general farm stock or for beef. were invited to help themselves. They were for cheese making or selling of milk, or for probably satisfied with the silent apprecia- the butter dairy, each would, in my mind, tion manifested, and perhaps ustonished at require animals with different characterthe display of manual dexterities with knife istics, consequently of different bloods. Then the location, quality of feed, and care have much to do with the thrift or productiveness of all breeds.

Vermont is so far from the land of chear corn, that to raise cattle expressly for beef, or to compete with the west would seem to be folly, and as butter is the leading feature of the dairy business in Vermont, it would seem that stock should be selected with principle reference to that, which being the case, The subject of experiments by scientific and all other circumstances in harmony, I men, and men who have devoted their lives should prefer the Jerseys and their grades. grafted some Summer Harvests into the thing works. But the reply is made that to careful study and practice of specialties. There are some excellent cows in all breeds. the societies have fallen into bad hands." has recently been brought prominently to Mr Parris has named extra Ayrshires. I How have they fallen into bad hands and the notice of Vermont farmers by accounts have seen many natives that have made what is to prevent the new societies "under of similar enterprises in Europe, and the their two pounds per day of butter, and one the supervision of the councils and the state single one in America, at Middletown, in that made at eight years old, two and a half grange" from meeting the same fate? The Connecticut. The importance of such ques- pounds in a day, but the extra native is answer is plain enough. Neither the body tions, for instance, as these, in relation to very rare compared with the number raised. of the farmers nor a fair representation of milk, -the raising of cream at different tem- I believe that not one in ten of our native them go to the business meetings of the agri- peratures; coagulation by acids, rounet, elec. or common stock which are raised from tricity, or other agencies; the composition, calves, over become valuable as butter cows. natural and artificial coloring of butter; the | 1 bave a good opinion of the Ayrshire

a member of the state agricultural society, globules, animal and other odors and easen- stock as large milkers or for cheese making, and have an equal voice in its management tial oils, and the chemical decomposition of as I once had some that were not to be beat by the payment of one dollar annually. And butter and cheese. Also in regard to that in that line, giving t air own weight in milk yet so indifferent are the farmers of Vermont valuable tuber, the potato; the composition once in twenty days. Still, although the to the benefits to be derived from a strong and the structure of different varieties. For- cross was upon native stock that made two state agricultural seciety and a good state tilizers, the obvious questions in relation to pounds of butter per day, the grades giving fair, that they leave the important work of them. Seeds, their genuineness, purity, such a flow of milk only made from one to that organization to be done by the directors. quality and vitality. Feeding stock, steam- one and one-fourth pounds of butter per day.

It is a notorious fact that twenty-five men ing food, food rations, etc. The apple, test- As Mr P. has samed some good butter would be a sufficient number to walk into ing the hardiness of promising varieties; cows, I will name a few of the Jersey blood. thrive, should look to their bedding. If any annual or business meeting of that socis parasites and diseases; the structure, growth "The cow Rosa" made in the winter season and composition, and the causes and chemi- 134 pounds of butter per week. The cow "Duchess" has made 17 pounds of butter There are many other questions which per week. The cow "Flors," imported by may, with great beocht to the farmer, be Thos Motley, over 500 pounds in 50 weeks and legs circulates poorly and becomes dis- mers or even a majority of the leading far- investigated. The facts already established and was not forced in any way. The "Skinby agricultural experiment stations may be per cow" has made over 500 pounds of butby agricultural experiment stations may be nor cow was stated or the mark. The "Dewey cow" (grade) has was elected to preside during the sessions of the meeting, and D. A. Forbes, Esq. of Orwell The "Northfield cow" made over 900 pounds We have the extraordinary gratification of butter in 21 mouths besides milk and fine stock, crops and farm implements and of making the announcement that Vermont cream in a small family. And many more can be named which have done equally well. of the farmers of Orwell, I extend to you But the county societies can send their delegates to the state society to represent them, board of agriculture at Pomfret, Pebruary take the average of the breed. The Jersey tative of the state, and as another has aptly blood is not yet so plenty that half or three- said, as "missionaries of industrial progress fourths of the heifer calves are killed and You came with accumulated and ac with all the other breeds), but nearly all are raised, and what is the result : When they to us as instructors, educators, guides. raised, prove to average better for butter, than the choicest one-fourth of the other need to be determined by accurate and curebreeds which are raised. This is proved

or town farmers clubs or granges, the body of the farmers taking a part, and holding time to such investigations and experiments. They ought for its object to lift the standard of agricultation agricultation and superiments. not to buy any unless perchance a good cow seem to them best calculated to promote the interests of farming in the town. Let them send men in whose ability and honesty they have confidence to represent them and watch same be placed in the charge of Prof Henry rather, buy calves from good cows, grades if not pure bleeds. It costs no mure to raise a one-half or three-fourths grade Jersey calf ter. In fact, I think a nice grade cow is equal to a full blood, taking all things into

consideration. I was a long time in being convinced of the merits of the Jersey stock, and commenced by purchasing calves from the best cows I could find. The result is quite satisfactory both in size and quality.

A. D. Anses. Montpelier, Vt., January 28, 1876.

#### For the VERNORT PARMER. Ballard's Fertilizer.—Effect of Stock on Grafted Fruit.-Turning of Cattle's

I noticed in the VERMONT FARMER a letter from A. H. Smith giving his experience in the use of Sparhawk & Ballard's fertilizer. He gave as a result of their use very good crops on bound out land, but he fails to give He also fails to give any experiments to show that the crop might not have been just as good without any fertilizer as with it. It would not be strange to my mind that land that had been uncropped for nearly have grown a fine crop without any stimulant. He speaks of a slur on the above fertilizer by Mr Spaulding. From my experiothers have used it, I consider it an unmiti-

About one year ago Mr Ballard came four blades of grass grow where one grew before." He told a very plausible story, was one of the dupes. I manufactured and The farmers and people of Newlane made used according to directions about seven hunthe members of the board and other visitors dred pounds. Now for the result. I used fertilizer in. The result was, I never could see a particle of difference from the time it came up till it was cut up, and when I came

to busk it could discover no difference. On the portion that I planted with potato put no other manure except one-half pint of the fertilizer in the hill. The result was a little better than with the corn though nothing to brag of. Forty hills with the fertilizer did not produce but about six pounds more potatoes than the same number of hills without it. It did not pay the trouble even at the small cost of ten or twelve dollars per ton. It may well be classed with rais ing crab-apple trees, patent scythe sharpeners, lightning rod and foreign cloth peddiers and other humbugs of the day, with which farmers have been doned.

By the way, I notice that "E. W. has at last rendered tardy justice to that Jersey beifer. I hope that by another year when she proves to be one of his best cows he will dignify her with a more respectable name than "sneaking brute," I saw last fall a proof of the principle laid down by Dr Hoskins in regard to the grafting of fruit "that stock into which we grafted influenced the character of the fruit." A neighbor meanest kind of bitter-sonr crab-apple stock, The result was an inferior apple with none of the characteristics of the Summer Harvests except being early. I noticed last fall or summer you recommended the scraping of steers' horns ; you said you would scrape them on the side toward which you wished to turn them. I, at the time, called to mind a steer owned by a neighbor; its horns stuck out forward with a tendency to lop down; he scraped them so that they turned up and made a respectable set of horns. reading your piece I inquired of my neighbor which side he scraped them ; he said he scraped and groused them several times during the winter they were two years old on he under side. If any one is unfortunate enough to find his calves, or other stock, fitness and strength to make their stay there ousy, a good washing with buttermilk some varm, sunny day will clean them out.

Waitsfield, January 24.

### Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining. t Orwell, Tuesday and Wednesday, Ja-

The meeting was called to order by Horace Hubbard of Springfield, a member of vice president. S. H. Bascomb gave an address of welcome, as follows:

Gentlemen of the state board of agricul ture, manufactures and mining : brood, as for a year, or what is better still, a pleasure and a privilege to meet you face only a few of the best ones raised (as is done ing stores of knowledge and science, and practical wisdom. We ask you to draw upon those stores for our benefit. You came come to maturity, the nine-tenths which are come to you as pupils, learners needing The suggestions you may make the advice you may give, we will most thankfully receive, and endeavor to profit by A late writer in the FARMER gave \$250 sympathies, to our homes, to such coopera-

dress he read a very interesting paper upon and more successfully, even in a high wind.

The dignity of the farmer's calling and the safety to its votaries from the depressing lent. The best time is just after the hay is times being experienced by those engaged in cut off, and the manure should be in a fine cannot afford to breed the address of welcome, as given by their excel-

lent reporter, Mr Ormsbee.

He said that in the hard times they should be thankful that they were farmers; while the mails brought daily accounts of ately to grass seed. failures in almost every branch of business, the farmers have an unfailing capital in their green hills and broad valleys. The speaker It fits the land better to raise wheat; lands considered the hard times not to be the re-sult of high taxes, or of the high price of duced great crops of clover and wheat for

But among their descendants sprang up a love of case and luxury, which the soil, not became necessary, and to learn these new methods we are met.

The farmer should always remember that years, thought that it the most valuable. It twenty years on being well plowed should whatever disadvantages there may be to his occupation, and that of the farm brings health and long life.

edge of a better way.

Mr Bascom's address was followed by one farmers did

from Mr George Kimball of Orwell upon early it should be cut. A college education is not essential to the Lord's pasture. Industry, patience, perse- day.

cation for your calling as possible, but do stances, and cooperation with his fellow should carry into his profession the right spirit It will depend upon him whether his employment is canobling or degrading. The farmer who acts or feels t at he is ashamed of his proion belittles himself and shows a want of mmon sense. The farmer should be a progressive man and ready to keep pace with

paper, Mr C. H. Hubbard of Springfield re- and seed or stock on that. d to have this subject discussed as ably is it had been. It was the fault of farmers that they did not upbold the dignity of their calling. No calling was more sure to prove honorable and profitable if intelligently followed. It was a great mistake to turn our to be turned to other callings and profes-Rev M. L. Severance of Orwell thought

he was enough of a farmer to be permitted to speak. While he would not dissent in he main from the ideas advanced this moruing he would dissent from the idea that an education unfitted a man for any calling; the berd would make a good minister. Farmers be educated and to fill some of the most honorable professions.

struck the key note. Mr E. S. Barber : As farmers we wish to nake an objection to one point in Mr Kimball's paper. The speaker would not educate the most brilliant son, but the duller one if he had sous that had this difference. hat had been said; he would say that the on a dry clay knoll. time has come when education must be more

Mr Hubbard thought the speaker had

pecific; a very different cilucation was peculiar education to fit them to stay on the farm and develop the greatest mental

ennobling, happy and profitable. Prof Seely: Right education cannot in-jure a man for his calling; a general educaion is very desirable, special fitting for some special calling. Examples were suggested to the mind of the speaker where fond parents had sent boys to apon the farm, and they should not be disappointed that they did not receive a great benefit from a classical education, as their foud hopes had anticipated. It was not within the province of college presidents or

ight possibly put on a thin veneer. Mr C. Hornee Hubbard, a member of the board, then made an address upon "The

the most important. He who made often-quoted remark of "he who made two spears of grass grow where one grew before was a public benefactor" was a wise man. In the better cultivation of the grass crop

The experience of five years have not lies our success. We usually make the grass crop secondary to the grain crop; berein lies strengthening those I advanced five years should be at an early age. Children's minds should be at an early age directed in portant crop our special attention. It would would stock our land with the application of ample of what was demanded for a special mer, and a knowledge of which is indispensa manure instead of taking off the strength of purpose; as had been bred up in other section of the country to satisfy the demands find that plan much more profitable. His for their needs. But man's intelligence will own experience with such a system as is meet the demands of the times, although made competent to give such au education usually practiced had proved that the grain it. We welcome you, then, to this agricul-tural council and institute, to our heartiest changing to such a system as had been named sympathies, to our homes, to such coopera- he had doubled the grass crop upon his farm. breed Morgan's now in Vermont, is to be

for its object to life the standard of agriculture, to ennoble the farm and farm life, and as far as in us lies raise our good old Green Mountain state in the development of all her industrial sources to that high plane where her people have always stood, even in the very foremost among her sister states.

After Mr Bascom had concluded this address he read a very interesting paper upon

other callings. The reporter for the board did not arrive until Mr B. had finished read- to the acre, will be found valuable. This ing his paper, and is indebted to the Globe for the following abstract, and also to the same paper for their report of Mr Bascom's grain crops. The last plan will take too long time to go over the entire farm. A good plan, if the meadow was producing but little, was to plow deep in the late summer or early fall, and top dress and sow immedi-

> The more valuable grass is clover: it draws much of its nutriment from the air,

ways sowed it. June grass yielded a very light crop, but on dry soils it was one of the retaining its virgin productiveness, was unable to supply. Hence new methods of tilling grass than on any other. His experience in orchard grass was confined to only last year. Mr Cheever, from an experience of twelve

profession, the farm is the most royal place He should sow a large quantity of it in the to rear the boys and girls who are to make spring. Hungarian grass is valuable in dry the ideal men and women of our ideal future, seasons. Fodder corn is also useful for the Farming is not a poor business, because of same purpose, and he had found it exceedence in using it and from observation where hard work; there is hard work in every ingly valuable when pastures fail. It was a great mistake to graze the mowing lands after haying; he believed the best In conclusion, Mr Bascom said that the way was to keep stock out of the meadows farmers of Orwell were not entirely satisfied entirely. It was also a great mistake to with their method of working, and thanked mow grass too close, especially the course the board for bringing them light and knowl- growing varieties. It may be late to talk not properly appreciate how

Mr Scott of Craftsbury out his before it heads out, and with warm stables makes as success of the farmer. Examples were given good butter, and as large quantity as in sum-where a college education had proved detri-mer. Hay is correl too much; it does not hurt mer. Hay is cared too much ; it does not hurt mental, and in contrast to a rigorous practi-cal education. We do not plead for igno-Hay tedders are very useful; he would as rance. A liberal education is not only soon do without his mower as without his desirable, but essential to the highest success; but we do object to spoiling a good days with a tedder than in three without, cobbler to make a poor lawyer, or to deprive and oftentimes this difference in time saves ing the old farm of a good husbandman to the crop, and the price of the tedder make a very indifferent shepherd in the may thus be saved on large farms in

not neglect this foundation. The farmer his soil was clay; he thought dry clay lands aster, distrust and panie in all branches of should learn to be an independent thinker, were little benefited by top-dressing, he found to have a mind of his own. He should also the best results from top-dressing loam and The great act of Lincoln in emancipating engage in such special branches of farming wet lands. He thought the dry clay lands and elevating millious of a down trodden as are best fitted to his special circum-should be plowed and stocked with a good race was working great influence on all in-

cost of manure and grain. ing and seeding with grain than by top-

of this he used more. He thought the best met in the other callings, in the mercantile In the discussion following Mr Kimball's way was to manure heavily on greensward and other fields of labor.

Mr F. Ward of Orwell would differ from Mr Hubbard a little in regard to stocking hospitality, and a disgusting example of villand. He thought it best to stock after a lage life was given in contrast, that exhib-crop of corn with wheat, never sowed any ited in vivid colors the reliaing and elevating elover. He had good success with plowing greensward, taking off a light crop of oats influences of the latter. attention and allow the attention of our sons and putting on about fifteen loads of manure per acre in September and stocking with grass seed, his soil was a heavy, dark loam. not a clay. Used coarse manure, did not seed so heavily as some, thought it very desirable that the soil should be well pulver-

> in stocking.
> Mr Elos Ray of Orwell had been handwith a wheel harrow to a very fine tilth ocean and influenced our fathers when when the seed was brushed in.

enefit from using wheel barrows. He would

prove valuable in deep moist loam soils.

very different from quack grass that was ought by many to be the same. Pringle in answer to an inquiry said not less than a half bushel of timothy should be sown on an acre, some of the plants would to educate. A large part of this education sufficient quantity of strong ones would be

Mr J. H. Mead of West Rutland then read a paper upon "Sheep Husbandry," an adstract of which has already been published. Col E. A. Stowell of Cornwall then read a paper upon "The Coming Horse for Ver-

ago before a meeting of this board. The Morgan horse had been the most useful that mistakes in breeding will be long in rectify ing. Being used to one idea will prove dis-

large majority of horses upon the turf have been large, a large number of examples of which were named. For long, fast drives,

wanting; this last is very essential. In a number of states the conclusion has been arrived at, that the breeding of trotting horses distinctively is a failure. We cannot cannot afford to breed the trotter; small horses will not do even if they are fast. The breeder finds himself with the culls while the jockey and trainer will get the prizes, large, fine colored, stylish horses. breed Morgans, Blackhawks or Ethan Allens; they lack size, bone and speed. Descendants of Hambletonians, Messenger and Clays were the horses that must be the ones demand. The value of such horses when after death. Breeding small ho horses intensifies the size. The Morgan horses have found many Messenger and Ab-dallah mares from which they had acquired labor, but of reckless extravagance, and this period of rest and suspension is a good time to review past errors and inangurate a simpler style of living.

duced great crops of clover and wheat to manure but plaster. The manure from clover hay is the most valuable. The manure from clover hay is the most valuable. He thought timothy was over-estimated. Clover does not exhaust the soil as reached by using large sires and small dams. their reputation for speed. pler style of living.

Farming is but just out of its pioneer state. The first settlers in this section of country cleared the forests, raised wheat, wheeled it to Albany, and profited by it.

mated. Clover does not exhaust the soil as other grasses. Redtop makes an excellent and nutritious hay, but with him it does not take easily; thought perhaps the ranker your Morgan, Blackhawk and Ethan Allen growing timothy crowded it out, but he also mares, and your reward is sure; the results attained will not only be satisfactory but the mares, and your reward is sure: the results attained will not only be satisfactory but the

## Tuesday Evening.

The meeting was called to order by the hairman, Mr Bascom. P. E. Pease, Esq. of Burlington read a paper upon "Increasing Danger of Mistake in Choice of Vocation." He would regard the mission of this board one of great importance. The tilling of the Some one has said that the American laborer was almost obsolete. Humble employments were at a discount. Men are in the places they do not belong; much of this was due to the late disturbed condition of our country. People are trying to keep up a show, and gains of rural occupations no longer charm or attract our young men and women. The remedy for this is a broader and better intelligence. Some may think that the possession of this intelligence unfit these young people for rural pursuits. The exceptions and examples of a liberal culture are the only ones that have hitherto been brought forward to

agriculture from this broad culture and inelligence. Some have derived great benefit from these investigations by hybridization of plants; the crossing of potatoes have proved an element of great profit to the country, and to those that had produced new varieties by this process. By thought and practical experiments, a neighbor had reaped great pecuniary benefit by learning to cultivate Mr E. S. Barber of Benson would state that great reaction, and there was now great dis

dustrial pursuits. Too much land was going Mr H. H. Young of Orwell said his soil out of cultivation, and was operating to was clay, and were benefited more by plow- much te thin the population of whole neighborhoods. The universal shrewdness of Yankee had overreached itself. Lot us take Mr C. E. Abel of Orwell said his experi- a new departure by educating the young to ence with clay soil was similar to that of see the great difference between the calling Mr Barber. He manured very heavily when of the farmer and other callings; let us point he stocked, he sowed a half bushel of grass out to them the degradation, the exhausting this age of improvement, ready to relieve the seed per sere, except when he sowed redtop; labors, the great number of failures to be farm work of its drudgery and toil.

> An ideal of farm life was given where intelligent refinement dispensed a generous influence of the former, and the debasing

> superintendent of schools, then made an ad-

dress upon "The Education needed by the

Farmer, and where to get it." The old statute law that the teacher should be able to teach reading, writing and ized; thought this a great means of success arithmetic was not a long, but a very comprehensive one. In England, formerly, the few were educated and the many were not man that would make a good practical shep- ling clay, a sticky one, had had better suc- the latter had only the right to live and cess in stocking after only one plowing, labor; but light had broken in upon that ought to be willing to give some of their sons sowing the seed on the stubble after the nation, and out of this had risen a mighty grain crop was taken off, working the land influence that had come across the mighty enacted the laws that demanded that every Mr H. T. Cutts of Orwell said his experi- man should have the privilege of learning only of general, but of special subjects relat-

ence had been like Mr Rays, had found great how to read his own language, as well as write, and how to figure up his own affair like to hear of some one who had used plas-ter; by accident he had used a small amount needs the education as a man and as a cition a piece of land he had sold since, and it zen, as he is both. The education the farmer Mr C. G. Pringle would subscribe to most | had great effect to increase the crop of grass | needs is, first, reading, that he may read not Mr W. R. Sanford of Orwell had found it ing to his calling. He should have such at much better to stock in the fall than in the education as will enable him to keep records neded to fit our sons for farmers, than will spring, and found no benefit from top-dress of his acts, and such as to enable him to write fit them to become good lawyers.

ing in the spring, but had in the fall. down and tell his experience, and if called D. A. Forbes of Orwell was pleased to Thought good pulverization a great secret of upon, to state them, and after having so hear the thoughts of the last speaker; he success in stocking. He thought a mixture stated them, to leave a consciousness that he of orchard grass, and some of the very ear- has stated them decently and in order; that liest clovers would make an excellent hay, he should be so educated that he shall be Mr C. G. Pringle gave a description of able to figure out and reckon out his proorchard grass. The seed, he thought, was cesses, and if he chooses to be so educated as apt to prove abortive, and therefore a great to enable him to pursue the higher branches deal should be used. He was afraid it would of mathematics. He should also be educated not be successful on dry clay lands, it would in geography, history and the laws of govthrive better in the shade than in such soils. ernment. To this point the education of the He thought it was very desirable, and would farmer is not so different from that of the mechanic, but the farmer should from this Mr Hubbard in answer to an inquiry point receive a somewhat special education, college, that would not be likely to succeed stated that it would last on a good soil a to fit him to successfully follow his calling. number of years without receeding. It was Geology, chemistry, botany, anatomy and physiology were named as branches of study that were so necessary.

Where should such an education be sought?

We have a very large part of the population feeble, but if this amount was used, a must be received at home, and no single school or college can educate all this population, as this education, or the part of it, is wanted for all the body politic, and it should be sought in the common school, and these schools should be made adequate to give such a complete education They are not now adequate to furnish such a training as the farmer needs to properly fit such directions as will make them interested well to adopt a different system; if we could have been bred for his time; as an ex- in the several subjects that interest the farattain the highest success. We, the people best adorn their professions, trades, or call-