Vermont Karmer

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SWORD AND PLOW. There once was a count-so I 've heard it said-

Who felt that his end drew near, And he called his sons before his bed To part them his goods and goar. He called for his plow, he called for his sword.

That gallant, good and brave; They brought him both at their father's word, And thus he his blessings gave "My first-born son, my pride and might,

Do then my sword retain, My castle on the lorsly hight And all my broad domain.

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy, My plow I hare bestow peaceful life shalt thou enjoy, In the quiet vale below."

Contented mark the sire to rest. Now all was given away ; The sons held true his last behest. E'en on their dying day.

"Now tall us what came of the steel of flame Of the castle and its knight?

And tell us what came of the vale so tame. Oh ask not of me what the end may be:

Ask of the country round: The castle is dust, the sword is rust, But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride Of the autumn sunlight now; It teems and it ripens far and wide, And the honor abides with the plow

THE "RAILROAD BOND."

BY SECURE B. CLARK. It is a very pretty thing, And charmingly engraved As neatly gotten up a cheat As ever broker shaved. And I have quite a lot of them, All safe and snug at home.

Enough to make a picture book I thought I bought them very cheap, At only eighty-three Indeed, we higgled quite a time

Before we could agree;
"What: Eighty-three for ten per cents Dear Sir, you must be crazed Yet, I shall have to let them go, For money must be raised.

Before that blessed week was out I smelt a sort of rat, For I was told that I could buy For even less than that. My neighbor bought for seventy-siz I never asked him how; But I am far from sad to learn

That he has got them now. Those thousand dollar promise Are printed by the ream

How very safe they seen To change them into shares, Whose income by-and-by would be A fortune for my heirs. The coupons-those delicious things: How temptingly they look

As Olney's copy-book. The ranks are perfect yet, And like to be, for all that I For them shall ever get.

The boy who shows for half a dime Was urging me, the other day "I say, Sir. want to see the snakes One on 'em eat a toad; I 'll let you see 'em for a Bond

Of that 'ere Western Road Ah well : the dream is over now And so I sit and sigh, And curse the day when only tongues Persuaded me to buy ; I spend my time with tearful eyes In singing sad, lugaterious hymns

Pen-Spatters.

Companions in arms-Twins.

Guilt frames-Prison windows. A press gang-Printer's devils. Nature's tailoring-A potato patch. A table of interest-The dinner table A fast friend-The electric telegraph. A waiting race-The next generation In tents excitement-Panic in a circus. Pies that suit the Celestials-Pup-pies. A leading article-A blind man's poodle. The condiment for late dinners-Ketch-up. Baptist exhortation-Brethren and cistern. "The Pacific Slope"-The Quaker Peace Commissioners running from the Indians

Ought a strong boy be paid a weekly sala-Query-Can a plain cook also be a pretty

The most infectious thing in existence-Ca(t)chinnation.

A man that ought to be re-membered-A one-legged soldier. The worst kind of education-to be brought

up by a policeman. The Phonix was raised in a hot bed, that's what made him soar. A kangaroo is a curious chap; when it's

wide awake its leaping. Strange!-The heaviest speeches don't always have the greatest weight.

A blacksmith can not only shoe himself, but he can make a horse hoe. Of all things in the world that are "better late than never," going to bed certainly ranks

When Jonah's fellow passengers pitched him overboard they evidently regarded him as neither prophet nor loss.

Why are washerwomen the silliest of people?-Because they put out their tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard. "How greedy you are," said one little girl to another, who had taken the best apple in the dish; "I was going to take that."

A watering place correspondent writer that "very few bathers bathe at the West End;" whereupon Mrs. Partington says she "had an idea they bathed all over."

A young yachtman writes to ask what i the proper season for pitching his boat. Take it out the next rough day and manage it your self; the wind will soon pitch it over for you

Such is life-Brown-"How's your wife, Jones P" Jones (with the wine glass)-"Poorly-always is poorly. She's afraid she's going to die, and I'm afraid she isn't, so I've got doosid pleasant time of it, altogether.

A Frenchman cannot pronounce the word Ship." The word is "sheep" in his mouth Seeing an iron-clad, he said to a boy: "Ish dish a war shoon?" "No. sir." answered the boy, "it's a ram."

Correspondence.

For the VERMONT PARSER. METEOROLOGICAL.

Summary of Meteorological Observation for the year 1873., at South Troy, vt. Mean temperature for the year, 41.39 °. Mean temperature for the year 1871

43.38 0 Maximum temperature, (June 30.) 96.0 ° Minimum temperature, (Dec. 24,) -26.0 °. Range of thermometer from the highest to the lowest point, 122.0 °.

Range of thermometer from the highest the lowest point during the year 1871, 118.0 °.

Amount of rain and melted snow during 1872, 37.27 inches. Amount of rain and melted snow during

1871, 45.89 inches. Amount of snow during 1872, 111.67 inches, or 9 feet and 3.67 inches

Amount of snow during 1871, 98.06 inches Two months of the year 1872 had exactly the same amount of snow, that is 11.53 in-

December of 1872 had more than twice as much snow as January. Number of days in 1872 during which rain

or snow fell, 163. Mean force of winds since February, 1.64. Mean amount of cloudiness since February. 4.96

For the VERMONT FARMER. MUCK vs. HORSE MANURE FOR Paddock's Village was known as Arnold's the buds scarcely swelled. CORN.

Mills, and before the big moose which was af-A year ago last spring I had the handling of a small farm which I had taken or shares. The farm had been let and rented for a long period, with the exception of two or three years, and, as is generally the case tion began the settlement of the Plain. with farms which have been intrusted to parties whose only aim was to get the largest return for the least outlay of time or money, was pretty well "run out." I found but a small quantity of manure on the place, and how to use it to the best advantage was a question more easily asked than answered. When I came to plant my corn (about threefourths of an acre,) I found that I had not visit of the Sabines,—pioneers in a new set- even on the hottest days throughout the summanure enough left to do it justice. I used tlement and hopelessly destitute of wives. mer moist and cool, and that it is under such man who traverses the country in autumn, made by taking a box 20 inches long by 4 it, however, liberally as far as it would go, and then finished the piece with muck in the hill. This muck had lain where it received to Charlestown No. 4, N. H., to spy out the if the trunk of a tree inclines to one side, as it protects it, and to which be there added apart and an extra slide bottom to regulate hill. This muck had lain where it received a small share of the barnyard soakings, but I available daughters of the land, was plan- leaves the ground its shaded under side offers shrubbery and flowers, gives it a desirable the size of the holes. In the use of this fraction of 40 bushels, those of Pennsylvania did not consider it much the better for that, and ned, to take effect on the morrow. Arrived the insect a favorite location. We have no- air of seclusion, rest and peace. did not expect much, if any, appreciable re- at Charlestown they called on Samuel Ste- ticed too, that when the portion of bark condid not expect much, if any, appreciable results from its use. I finished out the last vens, Esq., and made known their wishes. It will be inches, and if the ground be light loam with her garden-patches of corn, returns of salt. Let it rise in a warm place over sults from its use. I finished out the last vens, Esq., and made known their wishes. Care few rows with some muck which was rotted from its use. I finished out the last vens, Esq., and made known their wishes. Care of said. Det it rise in a warm place over noticed also, that a large proportion of our press it down by walking on the rows. Care 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode of corn, returns of said. Det it rise in a warm place over noticed also, that a large proportion of our press it down by walking on the rows. Care 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode of corn, returns of said. few rows with some muck which was rotted Arter some consultation, an invitation was a listle, but which had received none of the sent to Cynthia Hastings and Sophia Grout, liable to get dried out, often hindered in best and most intellectual men and women, should be taken in sowing, as the carrot is a Island, 32.2 for Connecticut, 36.1 for Maine, cup of molasses or brown sugar, and stir in wash from the barnyard. The manure used requesting their company at tea, it being untheir work and growth, and sometimes sufour authors, poets, moralists and philanthrotender plant, and the greatest difficulty is to
and 38.2 for New Hampshire. In New
enough graham flour to make as stiff a batslight intermixture of cow and hog manure, the two strangers from Vermont should ac- These facts tend to show that when the unable not only in the vegetable but also in plant them, it is best to sow plenty of seed. The season was rather cold and backward, company them back to their homes. In an- dead bark covering the young insect and the the animal and mineral kingdoms. The rea- say four pounds to the acre. Sow about the and the corn which was planted on the ma- ticipation of a possible emergency, Mrs. chips with which it surrounds itself are main- son for this is obvious. The observation of last of May. As soon as the plants are up nurs came up ahead of that on the muck, and Squire West was sent for to play the part tained in a moist condition, as has been the natural objects, especially trees, has an en- enough to see the rows, go through with a kept its position for two or three weeks, when of umpire, should both gentlemen claim the case during the continuous rains of the past nobling effect upon the numan mind. It hand cultivator or hoe, and continue it afthe weather becoming warmer and more fa- same lady. Tea time arrived; and so did summer, it enjoys the conditions which the soothes the passions, allays pride and selfish- terwards enough to keep down the weeds. vorable for plant growth, the corn upon the the unsuspecting maidens. When the hour instinct of the mother sought to provide for uses, brings into action the perceptive faculmuck shot ahead of the other, and kept ahead of departure arrived, Cynthia Hastings was it, and thrives with the least possibility of ties and reason, and awakens friendship, ben- When they are from four to six inches high. the rest of the season. The ears were more in double demand. The ladies still remained harm. So the borer furnishes us a motive evolence, veneration and all the nobler innumerous, larger, and better filled, and the in ignorance of the plot. Mrs. Squire West for clean cultivation of orchards. difference in the general appearance of the was called for and constituted referee. She corn was plainly noticeable to all who pass- decided that Miss Grout was fitted to be the ed. I intended to have measured the corn companion of a tiller of the soil, like Mr. mony of all my brother orehardists of whom duties. He sees in every existing object, anion both parts of the piece, but one day when Stevens, while Miss Hastings would be a I had inquired in the matter confirmed the matter or inanimate, an adaptation to a certain Cut the tops with a heavy knife. If the I was away a neighbor's cattle broke in and more suitable mate for a professional man observation,) that the borers enter a newlydestroyed more corn than I had ever before like the Dr.; this wise decision prevailed. planted orchard on the side of an old or de- brothers, forming together one grand portion given such a number of bovines the credit of Before they separated that night the gen- caying one, and that young trees set to fill in the great design of creation. Thus in tops, which are a valuable food for much being able to do in so short a time, and I tlemen made known to the parties most con- up the open spaces of an old orchard are spirit he rises in contemplation " from nature was thus saved the trouble. (N. B. The cat- cerned the object of their visit to Charles- pretty sure to fall a prey to these pests. up to nature's God," and learns of his Creat- age crop has been from 800 to 1000 bushels tie got in over the other man's part of the town. fence.) I think the heat generated by the Sophia suffered somewhat from paternal understood why such should be the fact, nor enough has been said. I will not further horse manure had the effect to modify the opposition grounded on the fact that Stevens where the insects found a nidus in old trees, tire the patience of my readers by the recital than carrots. They may be used as a subcoldness and backwardness of the season, was a tory, and in consequence of her disobe- since I was certain it was not about the col- of facts which must be manifest to any unthus giving the corn a good early start. But dience to the paternal mandate she left the lar of the trees as in the case of young trees prejudiced mind on reflection. This paper when steady warm weather set in, the ma- ancestral domain with nothing but herself with thin and tender bark. mure became so dry and useless it ceased to and a cow.

give the plants any nourishment, while the The Dr., experiencing less difficulty in moisture kept up by the muck, and which the preliminary arrangements, went forward rotten wood lying on the ground, and pro- enough have been cited to prove the great always is kept up where any considerable to Rhode Island where he remained a few ceeding to knock it to pieces that it might need of preserving and cultivating forest quantity of it lies together, furnished the days, and on his return to St. Johnsbury not be in the way of cultivation, I was sur- trees. tender corn with just the nutriment it need. was accompanied by the aforesaid Cynthia, prised to find it occupied by a large number In conclusion I would say to farmers and tween the corn grown on the muck which had Lemuel Hastings Arnold, who was born at careful examination satisfied me were the cultivate it better; cut less timber and cut seived the barnyard washings and that St. Johnsbury and educated at Providence, same as those I had been taking from the it closer, and finally, plant useful trees and true :- Either horse manure does corn no good in a hot dry season, or the muck is so REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY surveys of the town of St. Johnsbury may be At an early date Dr. Arnold, Squire White-West Branch. The provisions and equip-

W. H. W.

For the VERNORT PARMER.

Barnston, P. Q., Jan. 18.

SETTLERS.

A few traditions in connection with the

teresting to the readers of the FARMER:

law, and others were making surveys in the

ments of the company were left in charge of

Thomas Todd, who was instructed to keep

careful watch over the same, while the oth-

ers penetrated into the forest to finish their

surveys. Todd removed his effects from the

bushes to the river bank, and on the return

of the party was found rolled up against a

log asleep. "Henceforth," said Dr. Arnold,

elet the West Branch be known as Sleeper's

River;" and ever since that has been its

After the settlement, and before the or-

ganization of the town in 1790, all public

Eneas Stevens' grandfather emigrated from setts, in 1685, and was one of the proprietors of Barnet, Vt. ALPHA ALLYN. Charleston, January, 1873.

Morticulture.

For the VERMONT PARSER. THE JOURNAL OF INGLESIDE.

BY HORTENSIUS.

siness was transacted in Proprietors' Meet-(Continued) ings, which were held at a private house in Burning the Seeds of Weeds. the town. In the Bennington Gazette, Vol. DEC. 13. The thresher has just made its I, Nos. 1 and 2, we find an advertisement yearly visit to our barn. I had the contents signed by Isaac Tichenor, afterwards Governor of its seed-hoxes carefully saved, and to-day of the State, in which the proprietors of St. I have been burning the foul stuff, piled up Johnsbury are notified to meet on the eighth with a little straw, in the field back of the of February, 1784, "for the purpose of choos- baro. There was seed enough to cover the ing a committee to complete the division of whole farm with weeds, and nearly every lands then undivided in the town; to make troublesome pest of the farm was representprovision for erecting mills in the course of ed in the pile by millions. I confess I felt the ensuing summer; to take measures for an exultant satisfaction, as I poked over the far been discussed in this paper. Yet there are good, but the expense of cultivation de without roots if I could raise them. If about the same as in Tennessee and West the furtherance of settlement; and to trans- black, smouldering mass and heard the inces- are other benefits arising from this source overbalances their value. These are ques- you have any stock which is sickly or not Virginia.—Department of Agriculture Re-

doubtful if this meeting was ever called to or- to think it is better to dispose of these screen- not duly considered by people in general. minds as far as we have the means of doing up than roots. If stock pays for keeping at der, and if it was no business of importance ings in this way, than to suffer them to get These are the beneficial effects in enhancing it. We know that many of our best farm- all, it certainly pays for keeping well. was transacted, as no record of it can be mixed through the manure heaps or scattered the beauty of the country and homes where ers, especially sheep men, raise roots for found. Another meeting was called in June over the barn-yard, where they will be car- we reside, and in cultivating the finer feel- food. In England, Germany and France, following. In the mean time Dr. Arnold ried to the fields and sown broadcast with lings and arousing the nobler faculties of our where agriculture is carried on most success had removed to the township and erected a the manure. Some farmers think they util- nature—those godiike powers which make us fully, roots are extensively raised. There is souse, as we infer from the town record on the ize this refuse from the grain, and destroy more than mere intelligent animals. These no question as to their value as food for first page, of a meeting of the proprietors of the foul seed if they carry it to the gristmill, silent but ever encobling effects, pregnant stock of all kinds. Their greatest value, the town of St. Johnsbury held at the house but it is apt to contain some seeds which are with importance to the morality and happi- however, is in regulating the system, keepof Jonathan Arnold, Esq., in said town, on unwholesome food for stock, and is very sure ness of the human race, cannot be expressed ing it healthy, and assisting direction; conthe 18th day of June, 1784. Alex Harvey, to contain some which the mill-stone will not in dollars and cents, neither can they be sequently the animal will thrive better with Esq., was chosen moderator, and Joseph crush.

Lord, Proprietors' Clerk, It was "voted that DEC. 14. I have begun to pick up scions the several rights in said township, (exclusive of two lots, and one full right for build- to have ready for next spring's use. From

Moisture Favorable to Borers.

Branch had left to that dashing stream a knew the borers so troublesome to their or- over the great prairies of the west would be fourth dry muck. Pile it up and let it heat more historic name. The house of Dr. Ar- chards as they have been the past season, as refreshing to the eye as the appearance of well, but not so as to burn white; in this nold was located in the woodland at the I presume they are correct,-I have learned verdant cases in a desert. A very few trees way you kill nearly all the weeds in the manorthern extremity of the Piain and its erect to think twice before contradicting a popular in certain situations will produce a striking nure, and render it fine so that the young Another incident is, perhaps worthy a this explanation. The excessive moisture of vines which may be trained upon their stems it over before applying it to the ground. space in this connection, Dr. Arnold was the past season favored the operations of in cultivation, the lichens which paint their From 30 to 40 loads, of 30 bushels each, will quartering for the night with Eneas Stevers, the young larve. We all know that the trunks with brown, white, yellow and green, be sufficient for an acre. Old well rotted of Barnet ; in the course of the evening it mother insect usually deposits her eggs close and the mosses of brilliant green and purple manure is best, next to sheep manure. was determined with great unanimity of feel- to the ground; that if the cultivation has velvet which grow about their bases, all form | Soak the seed in warm water from 12 to ing that their condition bore a forlorn resembeen neglected, and green herbage hugs the an endless study for the landscape gardener. 24 hours before sowing; then roll dry in blance to that of the old Romans before the collar of the tree, that part will be found These properly arranged will add immeas- slaked lime or plaster. In sowing, use a Nothing could be done to remedy the matter circumstances that there is the most danger with the eye of a painter and the feelings of inches square, with a handle on the top, and in this northern wilderness; an expedition from the pest. It has been observed also, that a poet. A single tree by a farmer's house the bottom made of tin with holes 4 inches

stood by the contrivers of the plot that fering death.

Where Borers Breed.

Going over a young orchard to give atten-

We learn from the political papers of that This was a clue to solve the questions that country if it is denuded of its forests, but much better as to quite eclipse it in results State that Mr. Arnold met with opposition had so long puzzled me. Then the borer more must be performed in a different manwhile a candidate for Governor. During thrives on rotten wood, even the blackest and ner. The preservation and improvement of the canvass, and in the heat of the election- softest, as well as on the liber and alburnum forests requires joint action, and can only be seeing campaign, he was lustily accused of of the living tree, and every rotten spot about fully accomplished on a large scale by some the enormous crime of having been born in the trees of an old orchard, every old stump wise system begun and long continued by Vermont. But whether a man should be decaying in the ground, and every piece of men of one generation for those of the next. held accountable for being born in any par- apple wood even, crumbling to pieces on the This can only be done through the efforts ticular age or country, or not, this kind of surface of the field or in the fence corner, af- of those persons who are expected to repreaccountability was hardly recognized by the fords it a breeding place. A full examina- sent our interests in our legislative assemblie Green Mountain Boys, and does not appear tion in the premises confirms these sugges- -both state and national. It is wise in a to have been sanctioned by the sons of Rhode | tions. I am ready to conclude that almost | government not acting morely for the present Island, for Mr. Arnold was elected by a de- every piece of such wood on the place teems to take this great question into consideration cided majority, and was an honor both to with borers. I can now understand why my and generously make its present knowledge vicinity of Sleeper's River, then known as the State of his birth and that of his adop- orchards are so beset by the foe, even though and wisdom an invested capital for future an insect in its perfect state is permitted to done much in this direction, but in this Barnet, England, to the State of Massachu- escape from the tree. The fact that the in- country I believe little or nothing has been May, which shall at once toast the enemy may say we have done just what we should and celebrate my victory over him.

General Agriculture.

(Continued next week)

For the Vennows Paume A PLEA FOR THE FORESTS. BY J. C. KENNEDY, OF TROY.

gauged according to any system of weights the same amount of other food. Grass and measures, yet they are none the less sub- seems to be the natural food for stock, and stantial and palpable.

A country destitute of trees cannot be in Roots aid materially in this; they not only ing mills, and five public rights all which this time till the buds swell I shall be in fre- a high degree beautiful. No element of serve to regulate the system, but answer as are located and designated on plan,) be now quent receipt of new and choice varieties of beauty is so easily obtained and so complete- a substitute for grain. Particularly are drafted for." Alex Harvey, Joseph Har- fruits from many parts of the country. I by manageable as trees. Each tree has its they valuable for sheep. Give them a good vey, and Eneas Stevens were directed to proper lots to be shuffled and drawn against each proprietor's name. Daniel Cahoon, Jr., swamps. My method is to tie each kind in mind in discriminating between them. The and Wm. Trescott, in the presence and un- a little bundle by itself, attaching to it a planter who is studious of the effects of land- have no data by which to determine their der the superintendence of the assembly made strip of card with the name of the variety scape has inexhaustible resources in the nu- actual value as food, or their beneficial efthe drafts of lots for each proprietor in the written with a soft pencil, and then to spread merous trees and shrubs composing our for- fects on the system. I judge of their value order recorded on the proprietors' record these on a layer of damp moss placed on the book. The one full right which was reserve arth-floor of the cool room of the cellar in should be selected with reference to their raised and fed them for more than 25 years. ed according to charter, for building mills, which I winter many of my half-hardy size, height, colors and variety of their flow- In the cultivation of roots I have my own was located on the Passumpsic, at the most plants. They are covered with another layer ering. In fields at a distance from the method, which may not differ materially available place for water-power, just above of moss and a marble slab is laid upon the buildings, owing to the difference in the size from others. For carrots, plow the ground the mouth of Moose River. This property, whole. Here they incur no risk from drying of trees, almost any desired effect can be deep-say one foot; harrow, if necessary, including about 300 acres, was assigned to or from being scattered by rats. They re- produced. Thus a miniature mountain can break up lumps and render it mellow. Ap-Dr. Arnold, and during the spring of 1787 quire no attention during the winter, and I casily be made on a level plain. In the dishe put up a sawmill, and the following spring can make additions to my store without the tance the tall clms, pines and sycamores will enough to cover the manure well, and harpreceded a gristmill; these largely increased least trouble, and here they are preserved in appear to occupy the summit of a hill, the row thoroughly with a light harrow to mix the business and importance of the settle- the most perfect manner. If I do not get maples, hickories and others to invest its the manure evenly with the soil and smooth ment. These were the days when modern them all put into the trees till June, I find sides, while the broad oaks, spreading beech the surface. Sometimes a light brush may es, hanging birches, and the smaller trees be used, and in case of lumps, stones, or and shrubs will form the gradual descent to straw, rake the ground. I use sheep-materward victimized on the bank of the East My neighbors complain that they never the plain. Such collections of trees scattered nure, either alone or mixed with about onenotion,—and I think the fact is capable of effect. These, with the shrubs and climbing roots will easily find it. It is well to fork

pists, have been lovers of the beauties of get them to come up. As you cannot transstincts of man's nature; for by contemplation rots about four inches apart, the rows being of the innumerable products of nature man two feet apart. I had noticed (and the concurrent testi- takes broader and higher views of life and its But until the other day I had not clearly or and the ever expanding life of man. But has already been tediously prolonged to a combersome extent without exhausting the well on them, either raw or cooked. tion to the borers, I came across a piece of subject, yet the writer believes that facts

the old trees have been removed, and seldom use. Many of the European countries have sect breeds in such places turnishes an addi- done for the encouragement of forestry, extional argument to support a favorite maxim | cept by agricultural societies in some of the of mine in orcharding, that old orchards Western and other states through the mediwhen removed, should be grubbed out by the um of premiums, bounties, &c. Let us then roots rather than chopped off from the stump, through our legislators, enact such whole -and is has caused the appointment of a some and philanthropic laws that they of fubon-fire of old apple-wood, at Ingleside, next ture generations in looking back to our day,

ROOT CULTURE.

have done in regard to the matter broached

in this essay, which is now drawn to a close,

Paper read at the Meeting of the Board of Agriculture, &c., at Woodstock, Jan 10. by Justin S. Montague, Esq., of Wood-

On the subject of root culture there is, among farmers, a wide difference of opinion, The great necessity in a commercial, agri- practically, if not theoretically. Some concultural and climatical point of view of the tend that there is no real value in roots as preservation and cultivation of trees has thus food for stock, while others admit that they

the nearer we can keep to that, the better,

machine, of course the rows must be first

In harvesting, use a spade to loosen; then pull and lay-four rows in one-evenly. be used instead of a spade, though the cows, can not be as well saved. My averto the acre. Carrots are best for milch cows. horses and colts. Nothing is better for colts stitute for grain for a borse not at hard work, and any horse is better for a meal of them as often as once a week. Shotes do

For turnips, prepare the ground and manure as for carrots. Sow with a seed-sower, and cover lightly. Sow at the same time as carrots. Phosphate is a great help to turnips. Applied at the time of sowing, it ed. I could not perceive any difference be- of Charlestown. She became the mother of of larva in various stages of growth, which a all others concerned, cultivate less land and hurries them on, but applied later, it does well. When used at sowing, the ground must be first drilled, and the phosphate mixwhich had not. They were both good. This R. I. He was Governor of Rhode Is- young apple trees. An old orchard had oc- shrubs in every available spot. Every one ed with the soil. The rows should be two which had not. They were born good. This trial convinced me that one of two things is land in 1841, a member of Congress in 1845 cupied the site of the young one, and the can do much in a private way to prevent the feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches. Illinois. -47, and died at Kingston, June 27, 1852. rotten wood was part of an old apple stump. disastrous consequences that will arise to our Hoe well and often. Thin when from three to six inches high. Vacant places may be filled by transplanting. After they have reached such a size that the tops cover the ground well, it is better to keep out of them, for hoeing at that time will necessarily break off many of the thrifty leaves, and injure the growth of the plant. A good method of harvesting is to go over them with a sharp hoe and cut off the tops; then with a fork emove the tops from the ground, and with a hoe pull up the turnips, at the same time cutting off the tap roots. Let them dry then clean and store them. Yield, about 800 bushels per acre.

Feed to any stock except mileh cows. Give liberally to sheep before and after dropping lambs; also to calves if you wish to raise good ones. They are a great advantage to working oxen, especially in the Illinois 24. Going eastward it rises to 29

In the growing of beets I have had but two years' experience :- raised the Ameri- England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in can Improved Sugar Beet. Prepared the New Hampshire. The average for New ground as for carrots and sowed as early as York is 70 cents. One bushel of corn in ssible, in rows two feet apart. Thin to Massachusetts appears to be worth five in ne toot in the row. Give them thorough lows. In the South the rate is highest in cultivation, and harvest before any hard Florida, \$1.20 per bushel, and lowest in frost. On the same soil, with like treat- Texas, 43 cents. The price increases from ment, the yield was better than of either Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, carrots or turnips. As a root for feeding, I in their order, respectively, 55, 57, 58, 62 think they are as good as any, and it is and 96 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 86, claimed that they are as good for milk as and 88 in Mussissippi and Louisiana.

Thus I give my mode of raising roots. \$1.95 in Massachusetts and 74 conts in Ore-Others may have a better; if so, I would gon, the next lower being, respectively, 78 like to have them give it. There is labor cents for Nebraska, 83 for Minnesota, and in it, and what crop does not require labor? 85 for Iowa. The crop being poor in Kan-One serious drawback at the present time is sas and Missouri, local prices average in the high price of labor. Still I would not those states respectively, \$1.42 and \$1.41 act other business deemed necessary." It is sant snapping of myriads of seeds. I incline but little if any inferior to those, which are tions which should be settled in our own doing well, nothing is better to bring them part.

Ladies' Department

We particularly desire contributions to this column THE ACTION OF FROST.

The most fertile and productive regions are

those where the frost penetrates the earth

deeply and exerts its influence during a con-

siderable portion of the year. The action of

the frost is a powerful stimulant of the soil.

it disintegrates it, and unlocks the closely

combined elements and thus sets free vast

quantities of plant foed. Its action also

and the trend of teams and other animals, and

so each year lifts up and lightens the com-

pact earth. With frost to aid, the farmer

need not plow and cultivate so much, to put

the soil in good condition, as when this ele-

ment is not operative. In this aspect, then,

winter is a blessing to the farmer, and he

tages. If he cannot plow and harrow during

half the year, let him expose his soil with

judgment to the action of the frost which si-

for him. On heavy and naturally strong,

rich lands, thorough fall plowing is advisable.

If the surface is left rough, it is perhaps bet-

ter; if lumpy, the clods disintegrate and

crumble to dust under the icy fingers of the

frost farmer. The addition of fertilizers to

such soil in the fall is wise, because they be-

ome intimately mixed with it by the com-

bined action of frost and water, and are then

mmediately available for the plants when

growth begins in the spring. Farmers who

omplain that the long winters do not permit

horough culture, under-estimate the value

of the action of frost. It is a noteworthy fact

that where winter is most severe, within the

temperate zones, the soil is prolific and good

rops certain to a degree much beyond that

of lower latitudes. The soil seems stimulat-

ed to productiveness in proportion to the

time and severity with which the frost acts

AVERAGE YIELD AND HOME PRICE

OF FARM CROPS.

YIELD PER ACRE.-The average yield of

stands highest in Iowa, 40.8 bushels, the Ill-

inois average being 39.6, that of Indiana

39.8, and of Ohio 39.5. The average of the

States of the fortieth parallel is within a

Minnessota, California and Texas; the low-

being from 6.4 to 18.7 bushels per acre.

States, increasing from Georgia westward.

most cases higher than those of wheat.

Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecti-

PRICES.-Prices of cereals rule compara-

tively low, corn especially bearing prices that

can scarcely repay the expense of cultivation

in many of the Western States. Where fuel

is scarce and dear, the old practice of burn-

ing corn has been revived. In some instan-

ces it has been economically used in manu-

factories. There is a wide range of prices

in the several counties in a state, those upon

through lines of railroad showing higher

rates; Lut wider differences are caused by

disparities between local supply and demand.

There are new counties in frontier regions,

with small production and increasing popula-

tion from immigration, in which prices are

Averaging the local prices of corn, the low-

est rate is 18 cents per bushel in Nebraska

and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and

in Indiana, 34 in Oh'o, 60 in Pennsylvania,

The averages for wheat range between

and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New

almost as high as in eastern cities.

and North Carolina.

The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in

9.6 in Florida.

upon it .- American Rural Home.

ently plows and harrows, subsoils and rolls

ounteracts the compressive force of rains

RECIPES.

All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled, a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid there will be a considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy of digestion.

Graham Bread, Muffins, Cake, &c.

If every housewife could be persuaded to depend less upon superfine wheat flour, and more upon graham flour, I feel confident that the health and tone of their families would be should wisely avail himself of all its advancians all tell us that we injure ourselves by depending so much upon fine, bolted wheat bread, which does not give strength to the muscles or vigor to the nerves, but only supplies the carbon which warms the system. and adds to the flesh of the body.

The miller, in preparing fine flour, extracts rom it three fourths of its nutritious matter, leaving only that which is found in gluten or starch; and he also takes from it all the phosphate which makes bone, and all the matter which would regulate the digestive organs, and purify the blood, and leaves the pure wheaten flour in such a condition that no child should feed upon it. It is often said that graham bread, rolls and muffins are not so agreeable to the taste; but if they are properly made, they will soon commend them selves to every one as pleasant articles of

Could we housekeepers but learn its use and apply it, we need not be stigmatized as nation of dyspepties, and should have less cause for illtemper and gloomy homes. White bread would soon lose its prestige if graham bread could be substituted for bolted wheat, hot rolls, muffins, etc.

Graham Bread.

Purchase your flour in small quantities, and if possible procure it at the mill where it is made freshly, as it does not retain its orn per acre, as reported by correspondents, sweetness as long as fine flour.

Take one quart milk-warm water, or twothirds milk and one-third water; stir this iuto a pint of wheat flour, and add enough graham flour to make a stiff batter. Mix with and Nebraska being 39 hushels, and that of it half a pint of home-made yeast, or two ta-New Jersey 39.5 bushels. New England, ble spoonfuls of baker's yeast; add a pinch makes the highest southern average, 28.5 the batter into two bread tins to rise, and bushels, declining to 24.3 in Arkansas, and let them stand about an hour, or until the 24 in Tennessee, and to 17.5 in Mississippi, sponge is well risen. If there is any danto 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being ger of its becoming acid, a small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water could be add-The highest wheat returns are those of ed with the molasses.

Graham flour requires a thinner or softer sponge than wheat flour, and it cannot be est are those of South Carolina, the range moulded with the hands; it also needs baking The rate is materially higher in the Gulf a little longer than loaves made of bolted coast States than in the Southern Atlantic flour. It is well to stir the yeast into the milk-warm flour. The latter is added to give more gluten or consistency to the dough. Graham Muffins.

South Carolina, and highest in California, Take three pints of luke-warm milk, half the range being from 6.2 bushels to 29.1 a teacup of home-made hop yeast, three taoushels. A reference to the tables will show the variation in these averages, which are in blespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt ; stir it into three pints of graham flour and one pint of barrel flour. Set it in a The highest average for oats is 40 bushels warm place to rise over night, and next for Nebraska, the lowest is 8 bushels for morning pour it into " gem " pans or muf-South Carolina. Averages ranging from 40 down to 30 bushels come in the following or. fin rings, and bake in a very hot oven. der: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Buttermilk Graham Cakes.

Take three cups of rich buttermilk; add to it one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in cut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio hot water; mix with it one large handful of bolted flour, and enough graham flour to Kansas makes an average of 28.2 bushels make it as stiff as griddle cakes; put in a for barley, and West Virginia 11.5. The pinch of salt, and one egg thoroughly beatonly averages above 100 bushels of potatoes en. Put a "gem" pan on the stove and per acre are those of Minnesota, Texas, Ore- heat it very hot; butter the apertures, and gon, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts turn in the batter. Let it stand on the stove until the bubbles rise in the batter ; then bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. The averages for hay range from seventenths of a ton in Maryland to 1.45 tons in These are more delicious than cakes raised

with yeast, Graham Dodgers. Take one pint of buttermilk; stir into it one quart of graham flour, and a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water : add to this one well beaten egg and a pinch of salt; with bolted flour enough to make a very stiff batter. Butter flat tins, and take out the batter with a large spoon, in small cakes. Bake for twenty minutes, or until well browned, in a hot oven. Break in halves when eaten, and spread with batter-a nice relish for breakfast, lunch or tea.

Measure out one quart of graham flour, and sift into it one measure each of Horsford's baking powders; add one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses, and one tablespoonful of melted bute r; stir into this one pint of sweet milk, or half milk and water, and a teacup of wheat flour. Butter small cups or mfliun rings, and bake quickly.

Another Recipe-Take four and a half sups of ice-cold water, one teaspoonful of salt, and beat into five cups of graham flour ; beat it rapidly for fifteen or twenty minutes. Have the " gem " pan beated very hot; butter it, turn in the batter, and let it stand on the store until hubbles rise on the top of each gem." Put it in a hot oven, and bake for twenty minutes, or until-well browned .-Daisy Eyebright in Country Gentleman,

If we give up our minds to little things we shall never be fit for big ones. I knew a man once who could ketch more flies with one swoop of his hand than enny boddy else ould, and he wasn't, good for ennything

(frate parent)-O! yer don't want to go to business, don't yer! Of yer want to be a fice, indeed! Why, all you're fit for is to stand outside with yer tongue hout, for people to wet their stamps against !