ing the ensuing fall, and when the proper time arrives report the results through the medium of *The Cultivator*.

To prove that we do not urge on others what we are unwilling to attempt ourselves, we take much pleasure in reporting a few experiments which we made in the fall of 1839.

The experiments in question, were made on land ploughed or broken up in the month of June, to the whole of which an equal amount of manure and seed was applied. The field on which they were made was divided into four equal portions, and each treated in the following manner:

No. 1. The manure was spread over the ground previous to the first ploughing, and thoroughly incorporated into the soil, in the course of the following operations. The third and last ploughing was laid up into lands four yards wide, sown and harrowed in, and immediately properly water-furrowed.

No 2. The manure was drawn into the field in the month of March previous, and made into a large compost heap. The first, second, and third ploughings took place at the same period with No. 1, and after the third ploughing which was laid up into narrow lands as above, the ground was harrowed twice lengthwise, and manured from the heap before mentioned. The fourth and last ploughing was performed in the same manner as if intended for drills for turnips, with this difference that instead of being twenty inches as is usual for turnips, the drills were only about fourteen inches assunder. The seed was then sown broad cast, and harrowed in singly lengthwise, with a pair of light harrows, and water furrowed. The plants came up nearly as regular as if sown with a drilling-machine.

No. 3, Was managed in the same manner as No. 1, with this difference. The manure was taken from the compost heap above alluded to, and spread over the ground the day previous to the third and last ploughing. It was then marked out into lands four yards wide, the seed sown on the manure, and both ploughed in, and afterwards harrowed lightly and water-furrowed.

No. 4. Was managed in every respect as No. 3, with only this difference, that it was left rough and not touched after being ploughed in, which is the usual mode of covering wheat with the plough.

The result of these experiments was as follows- Parts of No. 1 were considerably winterkilled and slightly injured with the rust, and gave a return of about 25 bushels per acre of a middling sample.

No. 2 was not the least injured by being winterkilled or mildewed, and the stem of the plant or straw stood up stiff and short like bean-stalks, and gave a return of about 34 bushels per acre of a superior sample.

No. 3 gave a return very similar both to quality and quantity as No. 1.

No. 4 did not yield more than 16 bushels per acre, and that of an inferior sample.

We account for the great difference between the 2nd and 4th Div., in the following manner.—In the former, the wheat being covered a sufficient depth with finely pulverized soil, came up in a much less period than the latter, and the plants being in rows, sheltered the roots, and they naturally being interwoven together, were not so easily displaced by the thawings and freezings in the spring, but the greatest advantage belonging to the plan is less liability to mildew, and grows much shorter and stiffer in the straw, which is a clear proof, in our opinion, how important it is to those farmers who are engaged largely in the culture of wheat, of introducing drilling machines.

No. 4 which was left rough and gave so inferior a crop, would have yielded much heavier return, had it been sown ten days earlier. At the best, it is a plan we have always been decidedly opposed to, for the simple reason that the surface must be more or less covered with receptacles for surface water, which has a tendency to destroy the plants. If any of our readers, who practice this system, are not satisfied as to the validity of our assertion, we advise them to examine their fields thus sown in the latter end of the month of November, or soon after the equanoxial rains, which most generally take place about that time; and if the space between the furrows are not filled with water, which must have a pernicious influence upon the health of the plant at that inclement season of the year, then of course we must charge the result to some other cause with which we are at present unacquainted.

In order to have carried our experiment No 2, to a still greater perfection, we purposed to have made a small sized scuffiler or horse hoe, and cleaned the ground of all noxious weeds, in the first week in May, or as soon as the land might be sufficiently dry, but the plan was not acted upon. It is one which we conceive to be practicable, and attended with very little costs. At some future period, we may try other experiments in the cultivation of wheat as well as other grains and roots, and give to our readers the profit and loss, and a detailed description of their management.

In the cultivation of wheat as well as other crops, no specific rule can be laid down, that would be applicable under every circumstance, the quality of the soil, the peculiar state in which the land may be found previous to commencing the operation, and the changes of the seasons, all contribute to influence the management, but upon one point we may safely centre, that the land should be in good heart, and that it requires clean and frequent ploughing.—*British American Cultivator.*

A FARM IN FRAMINGHAM,- OLD TIMES.

Mr. Josiah Cloyes is one of our most respectable farmers. He owns about one hundred acres of land in that part of the town which is called Salem End, and so called because of the Witchcraft Persecution which drove away many respectable families from Salem to seek a more quiet home. The history of that gloomy period makes mention of a family by the name of Cloyes, and of another by the name of Nurse, who were prudent enough to flee from the fanaticism that threatened them. These and some other families of respectability settled in the southwesterly part of Framingham; and that section derived its name from this circumstance.

Mr. Cloyes is a direct descendant of the first settler and is one of the inheritors of the soil possessed by him. He is now in his 78th year yet he swings his scythe every summer and suffers none of "the boys" to cut his corners for him. Nor is he yet afraid to face the bleak northern blast, and he wields his axe and his hog-hoe with unerring aim whenever occasion calls.

Within the last two years, being a widower, he led to the altar a second blushing bride of o-, we cannot name her age; ladies are never more than 29 and there's an end on't. Within this term he has also made a small addition to his farm. This addition at the time of his purchase was overrun with blueberry shrubs, white birch, and other bushes higher than the head and shoulders, in a soil too tough for the plough, and manageable only with fire and the hog-hoe, with indefatigable toil in hours when common farm labor admitted—winter and summer. Mr. C. has brought into complete subjection two acres of this tough land, and grain now covers one moiety of it, while waiving Indian corn looks green and rich upon the other. One corner of the lot is so rocky that the plough will make no track, but here the hand hoe shows what perseverance may accomplish when regular habits lead to action.

Mr. Cloyes was left an orphan in his twelfth year, his father having been killed by lightning at the age of 41. Abraham Rice, aged 60, was killed by the same shock, near Mr. C.'s house and while a number of neighbors, standing nigh, were examining a young horse, offered for sale. The colt also was killed, and two or three people were struck down, but they revived.

At that time Lydia Learned was the greatest writer of rhymes known in these diggins. On this occasion she composed a very long hymn to commemorate the sad event, and not the least of its merits was a certain jingle in one of the couplets that immortalized the very date of the catastrophe. We have room for four lines only.

"My trembling heart with grief o'erflows
While I record the death of those
Who died by thunder sent from Heaven
In 1777."

These four lines were chiselled on one of the grave-stones and are to be seen in the church-yard.

Mr. Josiah Cloyes, being but one of the heirs to the paternal estate, labored abroad for several years for farmers who were able to pay him, and he thus accumulated a sum sufficient to purchase the rights of the other heirs. He tells us that his wages for several years were fifty-five dollars per annum in addition to board and washing. This was nearly sixty years ago. He then made it his rule to lay up forty out of his fifty-five dollars, and to expend the remaining fifteen in clothing!

What think you, modern dandies, rowdies, fopling, fiddling heroes? Can you lay up forty out of every fifty-five you get by hook or by crook? What say you, modern followers of the plough; you who can have $150 per year, can you lay up $100?—Every