

the author has ever seen, the fungus has been visible only in the ear. M. Bauer, however, states that it has been found in some other portions of the plant. These instances are certainly very rare, and have been noticed by scarcely any observers. In some seasons, immense quantities of it may be seen, during summer, in the corn-fields, long before the rest of the grain reaches maturity. All these ears are, as we have said, destroyed by it, and therefore the amount of crop greatly diminished. But as its spores are scattered to the winds for weeks before the ripening begins, the farmer scarcely sees it during the harvest, and consequently thinks but little about it. This is probably the true solution of the prejudice in its favour.

There is every reason to believe that the fungus enters the plant by means of its sporules being so small that they find access with the ascending sap, by the spongioles of the roots. With this sap the spores circulate, and are developed as has been described. Some difficulty attends this view; but it will be partly cleared up in the next chapter. There, also, allusion will be made to the remedies which are common to this and the parasite to be next described.

A LITTLE FARM, BUT GREAT PRODUCT AND PROFIT—HINTS TO FARMERS.

We are enabled by favor of the Secretary of the American Institute, to publish the following interesting extract from the forthcoming Report of that Institution:

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1848.

T. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., Sup. Ag't Am. Ins.

Dear Sir,—Circumstances have recently brought within my observation the situation and condition of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

The Asylum has 40 acres of land, 10 of it in wood. Including buildings and immediate enclosures, perhaps about 30 acres under cultivation, as garden and farm. I was so much pleased, and in particular with the management and produce of this branch, and thought it so honourable to the Governors of the Hospital, that I sought for and obtained a copy of the summary of its debtor and creditor amount. I hasten to communicate the sum to you, believing it will be an exhibit of great usefulness to the American Institute. It illustrates the benefits and the profits which will arise from the proper care and cultivation of the soil; it shows what you may expect to accomplish if the Legislature, in its wisdom, should grant the petition of the American Institute, to establish an *Agricultural School and Experimental Farm* near this city.

I think the exhibit enclosed is a volume of very useful information. It is seed, from which, with suitable cultivation, Agriculture may raise very profitable crops.

Truly yours,

JAMES TALMADGE.

STATEMENT of the Products of the Bloomingdale Asylum Farm of 30 acres under cultivation, with the market value, for 1847:

HAY, MILK, &c.	
40 tons Hay at \$10 per ton	\$400 00
1236 pounds Pork at 6 cts. per lb.	77 76
663 pounds Butter at 25 cts. per lb.	165 75
4458 gallons Milk at 16 cts. per gallon	718 00
303 dozens Eggs at 1s. per dozen	37 98
150 pounds Poultry at 6 cts. per lb.	9 00
Total	\$1,408 47
FRUITS.	
200 bushels Apples at 50 cts. per bush.	\$100 00
20 bushels Pears at \$1 per bush.	20 00
150 bushels Cherries at \$1 per bush.	150 00
25 bushels Currants at \$1 per bush.	25 00
15 bushels Peaches at \$1 per bush.	15 00
1200 pounds Grapes at 6¼ cts. per lb.	75 00
8 bushels Strawberries at \$2 per bush.	16 00
Total	\$401 00

VEGETABLES.

000 bushels Potatoes (sound) at 75 cts. per bush.	\$675 00
180 bushels Sugar Beets at 37½ cts. per bush.	67 50
100 bushels Blood Beets at 50 cts. per bush.	50 00
460 bushels Turnips at 31¼ cts. per bush.	143 75
28 bushels Carrots at 50 cts. per bush.	14 00
120 bushels Parsnips at 50 cts. per bush.	60 00
45 bushels Onions at 75 cts. per bush.	67 50
150 bushels Corn at 37½ cts. per bush.	56 25
20 bushels Egg Plants at 50 cts. per bush.	10 00
125 bushels Radishes at \$1 per bush.	125 00
120 bushels Beans at 50 cts. per bush.	60 00
65 bushels Peas at 75 cts. per bush.	48 75
75 bushels Pumpkins at 37¼ cts. per bush.	28 12
130 bushels Squashes at 37½ cts. per bush.	48 75
210 bushels Spinach at 75 cts. per bush.	157 50
40 bushels Asparagus at \$3 per bush.	120 00
140 bushels Tomatoes at 50 cts. per bush.	70 00
100 bushels Cucumbers at 75 cts. per bush.	75 00
1 bushel Nasturtions at \$2 per bush.	2 00
4 bushels Peppers at 75 cts. per bush.	3 00
52 bushels Rhubarb at \$2 per bush.	104 00
75 bushels Citron Melons at 10 cts. per bush.	7 50
2500 heads Celery at 3 cts. per head	75 00
3000 heads Cabbages at 4 cts. per head	120 00
1000 heads Leeks at ½ ct. per head	5 00
2000 heads Salsify at 1 ct. per head	20 00
4000 heads Lettuce at 2 cts. per head	80 00
Total	\$2,293 62

Farming Department in account current with Bloomingdale Asylum,

To* Farmers' Wages, \$781 00	By am't Vegetables \$2,293 62
" Board 520 00	" Hay & Milk 1,408 47
" Implements 20 80	" Fruit 401 00
" †Manure 311 00	" Live stock sold 178 00
" Live Stock purch'd 191 38	
" Grain, feed, &c. 295 64	Total . . \$4,281 00
" Balance 2,251 27	
Total . .	\$4,281 00

Will the mass of our Farmers never learn the lesson here so plainly taught? How many of them have been skinning one to three hundred acres all their lives, their lands growing poorer and they no richer, who, when exhorted to mend their ways, make answer, "Oh, I would farm better, if I *only had money enough* to buy manures, hire help, &c." Why, Sir, why *won't* you see that you should sell half, three-fourths, or even seven-eighths of your land, if need be, *until you have money enough* to cultivate what is left thoroughly, though it be but a patch of four acres? Those, well tilled, will produce more than a hundred used in the miserable old way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN COOKING FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.

Next to our inability to obtain the greatest amount of produce from a given space of land, is the loss in domestic economy by an injudicious appropriation of that produce. We look on foreign competition in our grain market as an evil, forgetful that such competition enables us to support our poor at a cheaper rate than, under present circumstances, we can do with our produce. Let us but once raise from our land the greatest amount it is capable of producing, with the least possible expense—which can be done by skilful labour, when the people will be properly instructed, and which cannot be surpassed in quality in any other country, and more cheaply than such can be supplied to us by foreigners—and we will soon have our markets remunerating, because our producers, as consumers, will be found our best customers, and thus keep in our country that which we now must pay strangers for, feeding their people while at *work*, profitable to them, in pro-

* 5 in summer—2 in winter.
† Purchased (in addition to that made on the Farm.)