

tion, thus furnishing nearly all the value as well as the bulk of our foreign commerce; suggesting thereby the irresistible conclusion that agriculture is the great transcendent interest of our country, and upon which all other interests depend.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,407,010 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is \$600,000,000. The amount of its foreign imports in 1853, was \$267,798,947; and of exports \$230,975,157. The annual amount of its internal trade is \$600,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural,) is \$1,500,000,000,000. The annual value of the incomes of its inhabitants is \$1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is \$5,000,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world. The value of the gold produced is \$100,000,000 per annum. The surface of its coal fields is 133,131 square miles. Its receipts from customs, lands, &c., in 1853, was \$61,327,274, and its expenditures \$43,543,263. Its national domain consists of 2,174,188 square miles of land. Its national debt is but \$50,000,000. The number of its banks at the present time is about 1,100, with a capital of \$300,000,000. Within her borders are 81,000 schools, 6,060 academies, 230 colleges, and 3,800 churches. Only 1 in 22 of its white inhabitants is unable to read and write, and 19 of its 21,000,000 of white inhabitants are native born.

#### FARMERS' CREED.

I BELIEVE in small farms and thorough cultivation.

I believe that the soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

I believe in large crops, which leaves the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

I believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it, all the better if with a subsoil plow.

I believe that every farmer should own a good farm.

I believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

I believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

I believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clear conscience.

I disbelieve in farmers that will not improve their farms that grow poorer every year, starving cattle, farmers' boys turned into clerks and merchants, and farmers' daughters unwilling to work; and in all farmers that are ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till all honest men are ashamed of them.

I will also add — I believe in supporting our County and State Agricultural Societies.

I believe in having a well filled agricultural library.

I believe in supporting the agricultural papers of our State, paying for them, reading them, and circulating them among my neighbors.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

#### SULPHUR.

THIS mineral product is the key which opens the door to chemical manufactures. From it we make sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol), and without sulphuric acid many of the largest factories would cease to exist. By its aid we are enabled to produce so many substances, that the bare mention of them would fill the whole paper. Bleaching, dyeing, soda-making, metal-refining, electro-plating, electro-telegraphing, &c., are primarily indebted to this acid. Many of the most valued medicines could not be made without it — such as ether, calomel, &c. Sulphur being the chief ingredient in gunpowder, modern warfare could not go on *comfortably* with it. A people that does not possess lucifer-matches, stands beyond the pale of civilization; yet matches cannot be made without sulphur — not because matches are dipped into melted brimstone before they are 'tipped' with the phosphoric composition which ignites them, but because this very material could not be made without the indirect use of sulphur. In England, we consume 60,000 tons of sulphur annually, which is imported to this country from the volcanic regions of Sicily. For political reasons, the king of Naples has recently prohibited the export of sulphur to any of the kingdoms now at war. Reckoning the value of sulphur at £5 per ton, implies a loss of £300,000 — a pretty liberal "peace offering," from the king of the Sicilies! This loss of sulphur will be very severely felt for a short time in England; but eventually it will be of great service, as we have as much brimstone in this country as commerce requires — a fact that will soon be made manifest by the demand for it; and when it is seen that our resources are sufficient, the king of Naples must never expect us to go to his shop any more. It was thus during the last wars that we prevented the French people from eating Jamaica sugar; so they set too and made sugar from beet root, and we have lost so much trade ever since.—*Chambers' Journal.*

#### APPLE MOLASSES AND APPLE BUTTER.

THE juice of the sweet apple, it is probably well known to most of our readers, makes an excellent molasses. The article, when properly made, is pure, possessing a vinous or rather brandied flavor, which renders it greatly superior for mince, apple, or tart pies, to the best West India molasses. If it is made from sour apples, a small quantity of imported molasses may be added to modify the flavor. Beer made with it, possesses a brisk and highly vapid flavor which common molasses does not impart. Four and a half barrels of good cider will make one barrel of molasses, costing in ordinary seasons, about \$5.50.— One who has had considerable experience in manufacturing this article, says:—

"I make little cider; my apples are worth more fed to my hogs, than for cider: but I make a practice of selecting my sweet apples, those that furnish the richest, heaviest liquor, and make a cheese from them, using the cider thus obtained for making apple or quince preserves, boiling down for molasses, and keeping two or three barrels for drink or ultimate conversion into vinegar. When new from the press,