

soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a cauliflower.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.—The following recipe for making the celebrated Oxford Sausages, so much desired by the lovers of good eating in England, is from a late English publication:—

INGREDIENTS.—One pound and a half of pig meat cut from the griskins without any skin, and a half a pound of veal. One pound and a half of beef suet, the yolks and whites of five eggs. A dessert spoonful of sifted sage, after being well dried. Pepper and salt to taste.

TO MAKE THE ABOVE INTO SAUSAGES.—Chop the meat into small pieces and then pound it together in a marble mortar till it is short and tender. Chop the suet very fine, and when the eggs are well beaten together, after the white specks are taken out, pour the liquid over the pounded meat and chopped suet, well kneading it together with a clean hand, throwing in the sifted sage, and pepper and salt from a coarsish pepper box, during the operation, so as to let them impregnate the whole mass without being predominant in any part of it.

Press the whole when well mixed together into a wide-mouthed jar, and keep it from the air in a cold place.

Roll the sausages on a flour board and use very little grease in frying them, as they will be fat enough to fry themselves with the aid of a frying pan.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FARMER'S CLUBS.

MESSRS. GAYLORD AND TUCKER.—There is no one thing of more importance to agricultural improvement than a concentration of facts, which are constantly developed by practical farmers, and thence a wide dissemination thereof.

There is no farmer who cannot learn something from his neighbours, and who cannot in turn communicate valuable information; yet men spend their lives near each other, and perhaps never converse upon the various subjects of their profession. Neighborhood or town meetings held by farmers at stated periods, wherein are discussed the various subjects relating to farming, would be of the highest importance to every farmer, not only in the town, but throughout the country, inasmuch as their discussions would bring out the result of each man's experience, and thus a mass of facts would be collected for the benefit of the whole community. The substance of each man's discourse should be published in some country paper or in some one of the agricultural papers.

A Club has lately been formed in this town, the first, I believe, in the state. I send you our rules, and some of the proceedings of the first meeting, and I hope others will follow our example until there is not a town in the state which has not its Farmer's Club.

T. C. PETERS.

DARIEN FARMER'S CLUB.—RULES.

This Club is formed for mutual improvement in Agriculture, and is auxiliary to the Genesee County Agricultural Society.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Recording and Reporting Secretary. The President may be elected at each meeting; the Secretaries as often as a vacancy occurs.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the deliberations of the Club.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary, to keep a record of the proceedings of the Club in a book to be provided for that purpose, and to assist the Reporting Secretary in his duties. It shall be the duty of the Reporting Secretary to report the substance of the statements of members upon the subject under discussion, and prepare them for publication.

It shall be the duty of each member to confine his remarks strictly to the subject under consideration, so that the reporters may not be confused; and, whenever called upon by the President, to write out the substance of his remarks, and deposit the paper with the Secretary.

The subject of discussion shall be named at the last meeting for the next.

The President may call upon any member to commence the discussion, and the last speaker may name the next, or in default, any person may volunteer, or the President call upon another member.

Any person may become a member by signing the Club roll.

At a meeting of Farmers held in the School House in the village of Darien, March 11, 1843, Mr. T. C. Peters in the chair, the foregoing rules were read and unanimously adopted.

The chairman then announced that the "Cultivation of Potatoes," was the subject which had been fixed upon for this evening's discussion.

Mr. E. LOSEE—Potatoes have not been a leading crop with me. I consider them profitable, especially when well manured. I have not been in the habit of manuring much. My soil is a gravelly slaty loam. I have raised the best when planted at the bottom of the furrow. Have grown them upon heavy soil. On such soils should advise shallow planting. Think I can raise as good upon light soil as upon heavy.

Mr. J. W. HYDE—The plan I have followed for the last three years, and prefer to all others for raising potatoes, is to take a piece of sward which has not been fed, and when the grass is well up, say about the 1st of June; upon this I put my long manure in such quantity as to fill every fourth furrow. The fourth furrow is filled with the manure, and the potatoes dropped about eight inches apart; the furrow slice is then turned over. The after cultivation is merely to keep the ground clean, and thinks that the crop is best without plow or cultivator, provided the grass and weeds are kept down. Prefers large potatoes for seed; plants eyes on account of economy of seed. Harvests with plow and harrow. Usual crop about 400 bushels per acre. Soil, gravelly slaty loam; subsoil same; is a dry land. Prefers the Irish grey to any other kind. Has never applied leached ashes, but has no doubt as to the advantage, as he noticed one year where a quantity of chip dung, into which the leaches of the house had been thrown, and which had been spread upon the potatoe ground, the potatoes were larger and fairer than on either side. Is satisfied that one cause of small potatoes, is too much seed in the hill. His father, a few years since, in planting a piece, cut off the seed end, and threw it to the hogs; the crop was very uniform in size, and a good yield.

Mr. D. CARTER—Prefers sward plowed in the fall. In the spring he gets out his long manure, plows it in, and harrows. Deep plowing essential, furrows cut very shallow, plants in hills three feet apart each way, about 1st June for late; as early as possible for table. Plows and hoes; generally plows each way; makes rather a broad flat hill. Crop varies from 400 to 500 bushels per acre. For stock, prefers the Irish

grey; for the table, the Mashonic. Has a very valuable spring or summer potatoe.—Has raised the Merinos, but thinks from his experience in feeding hogs, that one bushel of Irish greys are worth at least one and a half of Merinos. Has tried leached ashes some, and considers them very beneficial. Selects the largest for seed.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the same subject be continued at the next meeting, and the Club adjourned to the 18th Instant.

DAIRYING ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.—The following account of the products of a dairy of twenty-five cows, is from a letter of George Heslip, Esp., of Gustavus, Trumbull Co., Ohio, to the editors of the *Cultivator*. He may well ask—"Can this be beat?" We do not recollect an instance, where the product from even a small number of cows, has averaged any thing like this. Few dairies produce over one-half as much, and 400 lbs. is considered a large product in the best districts of this state and New-England. Mr. Heslip says:—

"As the Western Reserve is becoming somewhat noted for its cheese, being settled for the most part with New-England people, and as we say 'Yorkers,' most of whom are engaged in the dairy business, I give you below the product in 1842, from 25 cows, owned and managed by Ephraim C. Selby, Esq., of this town, as follows:—

13,715 lbs. Cheese, which is over 548 lbs. to a cow.

309 " Butter.

3,210 " Pork, from nine hogs.

This is exclusive of milk, butter and cheese, used by the family, of which no memorandum was kept. He raised 4 calves; dried off (to fat), three cows, Sept. 1st. and ceased milking Nov. 1st. His cows are all of native breed, and received no other feed than good field pasture. Can this be beat?"

THE SEASON.—The present, has been thus far, one of the most remarkable seasons for half a century. If the degree of cold has not been as great as on some other years, for a few days, the average low temperature of February and March has rarely been reached. A vast quantity of snow has fallen. The most careful observations in various parts of the state, average from 11 to 13 feet; and in Maine, we have seen one instance where the whole fall was estimated at 16 feet. Even now, April 20th, no inconsiderable portion of the northern part of the States is covered with snow, and where the fields are partially cleared, drifts of great depths line their borders. One of the consequences of this state of things is, that there is a general scarcity of fodder; and severe losses of animals from starvation and disease are reported from all quarters. The coarser grain such as corn, barley, and oats, have been mostly used up, prices have materially risen, and the effect must be felt on the wheat market, as thousands who had relied on corn or barley for bread, will find their resources in that respect cut off. What effect such long continued cold, and such a depth of snow, will have on the wheat now in the ground, cannot at present be perfectly foreseen. So far as we have seen or heard, the injury sustained has not been equal apparently to what was feared before the partial disappearance of the snow. There must be some fields, however, where the young plants that have escaped the frost, will be found smothered by the snow, as was extensively the case a few years since. Another consequence of the long continuance of cold and snow, is the serious retardation of the farmer's work for the spring, by which a vast deal of work will