of force which, under different circumstances, were necessary to move a block of squared granite, weighing 1,080 lbs.

To draw the same stone along the floor of a roughly chisel-led quarry, it required a force equal to 758 lbs.

To draw the same stone over a floor of planks, it required a force equal to 652 lbs.

By means of a platform of wood, and drawn over the same floor, it required 600 lbs.

By soaping the two surfaces of wood, the requisite force was reduced to 182 lbs.

Placed on rollers of three inches diameter, and a force equal to 34 lbs. was sufficient

Substituting a wooden for a stone floor, and the requisite force was 28 lbs.

With the same rollers on a wooden platform, it require a force equal to 24 lbs only."

"At this point," says Mr. Mann, "the experiments of M. Redelet stopped. But, by improvements since effected, in the invention and use of locomotives and railroads, a traction or draught of eight pounds is sufficient to move a ton of 2,240 lbs; so that a force of less than four pounds would now be sufficient to move the granite block of 1,080 lbs; that is one hundred and eight times less than was required in the first instance. When, therefore, mere animal or muscular force was used to move the body, it required about two thirds of its own weight to accomplish the object; but by adding the contrivances of *mind* to the strength of *muscle*, the force necessary to remove it is reduced more than one hundred and eighty eight times. Here then, is a partnership, in which *mind* contributes one hundred and eighty eight shares to the stock, to one contributed by the *muscle*, or, while *brute strength* represents one man *intelligence* represents one hundred and eighty eight men!"

The following extract from the speech of J. T. Leigh, Esq. president of the Union Agricultural Society, Grenada, Miss., we copy from the Albany Cultivator:

"And while upon this subject of economy, let me say a few words about the ladies. They have it in their power, by prudent, orderly and economical management of their household affairs, to add much to the prosperity of their husbands. 'Tis in vain for the husband to strive, unless the wife supports and aids him by performing well her duty in doors. Let a due regard to her husband's situation govern her wants and desires; not to be governed by what other ladies have or do, who may be placed in a better situation in life, or who possibly may, by their extravagance, be reducing their husbands and families to difficulties, and ultimately to ruin—though justice to the ladies compels me to say, they generally in their departments perform their duties better than men. They possess more industry, prudence and economy; and have a more lively sense of duty to the interest of the family. To whom ought the husband to go, in matters of importance, for consultation and advice; pure disinterested advice? To the wife of his bosom. No matter how important the subject; my life upon it, nine times out of ten, he will find her advice the very best he can obtain. She feels she is deeply interested in everything relative to her husband and his affairs; and she advises under the highest responsibility—that of interest and love.

"But, says the bachelor, what shall I do, who have no wife?

"Are you a planter—*get one.* If you cannot get married, quit—quit farming, for no man can succeed well upon a farm, without the aid, assistance, advice and comfort of a wife. But mark—*let your wife be a dutiful daughter of a prudent mother.*"

Preparation of Night Soil.—The value of night soil, and its preparations, consist in the great quantity of ammonia or nitrogen it contains, in which it exceeds all other animal substances, bones excepted. The following, which we find in the Farmers' Magazine, is a plain and easy method of preparing this manure, in such a manner that its value shall be fully retained, while the offensive odor is effectually destroyed.—"To every 100 lbs. of night soil, add 7 lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum,) in powder; a double decomposition will ensue, and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia, the latter a soluble salt that cannot be volatilized. It may now be mixed with other compost, or dried any way thought proper, and applied to the roots of the vegetable, to be again transformed into bread, butter, cheese," &c. It is probable that the mixture of the gypsum, as recommended above, thoroughly with the night soil, and then incorporating it with compost, will be the best method in which it can be used by the farmer.—*Cultivator.*

From the American Agriculturist.

Gent.—The following is a receipt for curing hams, which I tried last fall, and found superior to several other modes I had before tried, the hams and shoulders being far sweeter and better flavored and preserving well through the summer.

"Dissolve two ounces of saltpetre and two teaspoons full of saleratus in strong brine, for every sixteen pounds of meat; boil and skim, the above thoroughly, and add molasses in proportion to one gallon for each hogshead of brine.—Let the meat remain in the pickle three or four weeks, then smoke with hock downward."

Packing hams in oats in such a manner as not to allow two to come in contact, preserves them in a much better condition than any other mode I have seen practiced. C Starr, Jr.

Mendham, N. J., November, 1842.

White Carrots, *as a field crop.*—We have elsewhere that our paper, had frequent occasion to call attention to this valuable variety of roots, and we are glad to find in the N. E. Farmer, a notice which induces us again to speak on this subject.

It states that B. V. French, Esq., near Boston, Mass., raised this year over 22 tons per acre, on ground not particularly well prepared for roots. He attributes his success principally to subsoil *plowing* this land, in the spring of 1841. In addition to its being proverbially a great yielder, it possesses another important advantage in deriving a great portion of its nutriment from the atmosphere, and the beet-like protrusion of its roots above the surface render it much easier to gather than the ordinary carrot. We have cultivated them for years, and speak advisedly on the subject.—

Foot Rot in Sheep.—Having seen several recipes in the Albany Cultivator on the treatment of the foot rot in sheep, and having tried them all, to very little or no purpose, I discovered by accident a cheap and sure cure, without much trouble or injury to the sheep, viz:—Take a few bushels of lime, and put it near some place over which the sheep have to pass, say the bars; and as it is natural for sheep to jump, take notice where they alight, and place the lime there, about 3 inches deep. This did effectually cure my flock in about one week. The lime should be fresh and slacked, and not less than 3 inches deep; if deeper, it might take the hair off the hoof above the hoof. T. Bayard.

Wilmington, Del., 8 mo. 4th, 1842.

☞ Some of the Machines, &c exhibited at the American Institute are thus noticed in the Express—

"Vanpelt's tanning machine is a very ingenious contrivance, by which the hides and skins submitted to its operation receive a general rotary motion through the prepared liquor, being alternately immersed therein, and raised from it. By this machine the hides are also drawn between rollers, which press out from the pores of the hide, a large portion of the tanning with which they are saturated, thus leaving room for the entrance of fresh fluid on their immersion. This machine will save all the manual operation known in the tan yard by the term of 'handling.'"

Honest.—A village dentist advertises that he will 'spare no pains' in his operations to render them satisfactory.

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