

sufficient evidence to prove that Rome had possessed an agricultural literature which had been equalled by no other country. In conclusion, Mr. Hoskyns referred to the works of several of the Roman writers on agriculture, and quoted the advice given by Cato to young farmers.—*Manchester Guardian*.

**CABBAGE TURNIP. OR KHOF. RABI.**—In Europe, and in some seed catalogues in this country, this plant is called *turnip-rooted cabbage*; but this is erroneous, let the authority for the name be what it may, for it is a turnip, and not a cabbage; but it may with propriety be called a *cabbage turnip*, as it has a cabbage taste. In form, growth, &c., it is in reality a turnip.

There are two kinds of the *Khof Rabi*, one with the turnip below, or in the ground, like a ruta-baga; the other has the turnip above the ground, resting on a stem similar to a cabbage stump, only very short, the turnip being almost on the ground. In this kind the leaves come out on different parts of the turnip, but mostly on the upper side. The most common, and the better variety, is that below the ground.

The cabbage turnip is sowed at the same time, cultivated in the same way, and used for the same purposes as the ruta-baga. For the table, it is whiter, milder, and sweeter, or has less of the peculiar strong turnip flavour, and resembles the old French turnip in quality, but is very little whiter, and less liable to become corky.

The cabbage turnip keeps better than ruta-baga, and is less liable to injury from frost. In Maine, where the winters are less liable to a change in temperature, we used to leave these turnips out in the fall, and in the spring they were in as fine condition as parsnips in the same ground. In this state, a few years ago, some friends, to whom we gave some seed, said that they kept perfectly well out doors. But we left some out for trial, winter before last,—a very variable season: sometimes heavy rains and the reverse,—and the turnips were destroyed by frequent freezing and thawing.

For cattle, the cabbage turnip is excellent, and we never perceived any unpleasant taste in milk, from feeding cows freely with them. It yields largely, but it has many roots or prongs, which is an objection. For stock or for the table, we prefer the cabbage turnip to the ruta-baga. We have sold them to many of our neighbors, for a few years, who prefer them for the table to any other turnip, from November to May or June. Yet we recommend them for trial only, as every one may not give them the preference. Sow them by the side of the ruta-baga, and judge of their comparative value.

We raised a fine lot of seed, last year, of the genuine below, ground variety; and those who would try it, may obtain some in the seed room of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason, & Co., adjoining our office, where specimens of the root may be seen.—*New England Farmer*.

**AGRICULTURE IN MAINE.**—In the late message Gov. Dana to the legislature of Maine, we find the following sensible remarks on the importance of agricultural education, and the propriety of exempting a suitable amount of the debtor's property from the power of the creditor, instead of specific articles. We trust that so valuable suggestions will be duly appreciated by the intelligent body to whose action they are submitted.

The products of agricultural labor are undoubtedly of greater value than the combined products of all other labor in the state; and yet that pursuit attracts less of general attention than any other. From its unobtrusiveness it has allowed itself to be nearly overlooked, although the great interest of the state. The farmer sows his seed, watches its springing and maturity, reaps his harvest, and enjoys its fruits in quiet and con-

tentment, asking no protection or legislation. But his interest should not be neglected because he makes no clamor in the halls of legislation. I presume it would not be doubted, that the general application of science to agriculture throughout the state, would double our agricultural products, with but a slight increase of labor. Such an addition to the productions, resources, and wealth of the state, is an object worthy the highest solicitude, and should command your earnest consideration. But with our present means of education, little advance can be made towards its accomplishment. There is not in the state, and probably not in New England, an institution where a practical, scientific agricultural education can be obtained. Three fourths of our population are farmers; three fourths of the rising generation will be farmers; and yet there is no opportunity for one, of all this number, to obtain an education adapted to, and in aid of, his vocation. True, we have our high schools, academies, and colleges,—many of them liberally endowed by the state,—but they all fail to give him an appropriate education; for, instead of fitting him for his destined pursuit, and rendering it pleasing to him, his course of studies and the associations and influences around him, all tend to give him a distaste for it, and to invite to other professions and callings, where he will be far less useful to himself and the community. If, then, the object of education is to fit man for the duties of life, a large majority of our population have no opportunity to obtain it.

In my annual message to the legislature of 1847. I suggested the establishment of an agricultural and teacher's seminary, under the direction of the board of education, and proposed that, when its finances would permit, the state should support, at that seminary, a small given number of scholars from each county, to be selected by their respective boards of school committees, as a reward of merit and proficiency. The chief design of this feature of my suggestion, was to give a stimulus to the interest of both parents and children, in our public schools; but it would probably be attended with too much expense for the present condition of the treasury. An agricultural school, divested of this more expensive feature, as a model, and as a commencement of a system of agricultural schools, is an immediate want, and within our immediate means. The interest of the permanent school fund, which is still unappropriated, is more than sufficient for that purpose; and if, as I have already suggested, the proceeds of the reserved lands should be added to this fund, the interest of both combined would, besides sustaining such a school, furnish the means for increased facilities for the education of teachers, either by the establishment of normal schools, or by prolonging the sessions of our interests.

The policy of exempting a portion of the property of the debtor from attachment, for the double purpose of enabling him to supply the necessities of himself and family, and of furnishing him with facilities wherewith he may ultimately relieve himself from his debts, has ever been recognized by our laws, and is both humane and wise. But I am convinced that the exemption of a fixed amount of property, of such description as the debtor might select, whether personal or real, instead of the list of specific articles now exempted, would be advantageous both to debtor and creditor; because each individual debtor could then retain the property best adapted to his circumstances, and calculated to afford the most aid in accomplishing the objects for which the exemption was made. Under the present law, it may often occur, that the property retained, although the amount may be large, is of little benefit to the debtor retaining it; whereas, if a much less value were secured to him, in precisely the property which his situation required, the ends of protection would be more nearly attained. But another important objection to our exemption of specific articles is, that no real estate