

GREAT YIELD OF CUCUMBERS.

MR. EDITOR:—For the benefit of your readers I give you the production of eight hills of cucumbers, planted in my garden last spring. The manner of planting was taken from some of the agricultural journals. Having fully prepared a good garden soil by repeated spadings, I placed barrels at a distance each way of eight feet, and about six inches in the ground. The barrels were then filled with barn-yard manure, and seeds previously soaked for twenty-four hours and planted around, and about four inches from the barrels. After the plants made their appearance, and when there had been no rain during the day, two pails of water were put on the manure in each barrel every night, which found its way through holes bored in the lower head. About four plants were left to each of the eight barrels. The end of each vine was pinched off just before fruiting. Now for the result and number of each picking.

1st gathering	70
2d "	122
3rd "	131
4th "	160
5th "	145
6th "	172
8th "	186
9th "	252
10th "	276
11th "	247
12th "	257
13th "	254
14th "	467
15th "	258
16th "	368
17th "	305
18th "	260
19th "	214
20th "	183
Total	4355

Yours, &c.,

DANIEL MORSE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

BLIND OR WOLF TEETH.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the inquiry of "J. M." of Fairfax, Virginia, in the February number of the *GENESEE FARMER*, I would say that there have been many strange stories told of the "blind or wolf tooth," as he pleases to call it, in regard to giving pain, and even causing blindness in the horse. This wolf's tooth is one of the first set of the molar or grinding teeth. When at the age of two years, the second set of molars begin to appear; they frequently push the first and lower molar forward, and it remains in the gum until it is absorbed. It is supposed to have an injurious effect on the horse's eyes by many; but in my opinion, they have nothing to do with the eyes. I can not say what is the cause of "J. M.'s" horse's blindness, but I can say that science is getting the advantage of ignorance in these days.

CHELSEA.

BILL JOHNSON.

SELECTIONS FROM PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

SHEEP.—*Statement of T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Ct.*—I bought my farm in 1835, and stocked it with sheep, and with fair prospects of success. My first clip of wool sold for 65 cents per pound, and the fleeces averaged over three pounds each. This, together with the price of the lambs, which was \$1.75, afforded a fair remuneration. My sheep cost me \$3 per head, and I spared no pains in improving my flock, by selling off the poorest and buying better, until I had added about 25 per cent. to their value. At that time, between this place and Poughkeepsie, a distance of forty miles, there were many more thousands of sheep than at present.

Statement of Horatio N. Andrus, of Brandywine, Prince Co., Md.—In 1847, I commenced driving Spanish Merinos, mostly from Vermont, to Virginia, between which and the fall of 1852 I sold upwards of 13,000 for wool-growing purposes. Finding it a profitable business, I established a sheep farm, where I now reside, in the autumn of the following year. I have now on my place 1,000 Spanish Merinos, consisting of about 600 old ewes and 400 lambs, among which are about 20 bucks. The committee on sheep at the agricultural fair, in this county, last fall, awarded me their premiums on ewes.

To show that sheep raising in this section of the Union is a profitable business, I would state that my clip in Virginia of 1850, from 200 ewes, brought, on an average, \$1.60 each fleece. They also produced 200 lambs, which sold for \$2.62½ each. The cost of keeping, exclusive of superintendence, was about 25 cents a head, feeding each on a gill of corn a day, and this for only ninety days. The rest of the year they took care of themselves.

HORSES.—*Statement of Wm. Upton, of Dixmont, Penobscot Co., Me.*—The rearing of good horses has always been regarded by us, and no doubt truly so, as a profitable business. The various grades of the Messenger breed are here considered most valuable for the carriage. "Bush Messenger," owned by Hiram Reed, of Augusta, fifteen years old, light gray, took the third premium at the late National Horse Fair at Springfield, Massachusetts. Many of his colts are scattered through this State, and generally bear the distinguishing traits of their sire. They are docile, good travelers, and seldom shy.

The large Pennsylvania horses have been tried here for the purpose of heavy teaming, but have been found deficient in strength of muscle, powers of endurance, and their feet usually give out, apparently from the mere weight of their bodies. They are excelled by a low, heavy-limbed French horse, brought from Canada, and deservedly popular for heavy work, as they possess great powers of endurance and thrive under hard work and coarse fare. Farmers generally here, as elsewhere, are far from taking that pains to breed from the best animals which its importance demands.

As the rearing of good blooded horses costs no more than those of indifferent kinds, not unfrequently hundreds of dollars reward a proper discrimination in this particular. The risk of rearing is such, from the various accidents to which they are peculiarly liable, that the apparent profit is considerably reduced. The cost of rearing till four years old,