

much stock on 15 acres as he had before kept on 20, and they were kept better. They were kept up the whole year. He had no interior fence, where his ancestors had seven miles of fence. This saving of expense was more than all the labor in soiling. His father was the first person who introduced the use of Indian Corn in soiling; also carrots for field culture. His mantle had not fallen upon his successor, but though he, himself, had not commenced a farmer, he hoped that he should end one. His father often remarked that Agriculture was the happiest occupation. He kept a regular account of his farming operations, and the balance was on the right side.

Mr. Garry Munson, said that three years ago he had 25 head of cattle which he kept in three pastures, changing them every fortnight, and on selling them to a butcher, he complained that they did not open well. The next year he divided his cattle, and kept a part constantly in each pasture, and they done better. He finds that cattle fat faster in the fall than in the summer.

The above will show clearly that the proceedings at the State House, on Agricultural matters, are highly interesting and useful.—Probably in a few years, when Agriculture becomes more popular, we shall have the inestimable privilege of reporting similar speeches delivered in some of the Committee Rooms of the Canadian Legislative Hall.

THE VERMONT STUMP MACHINE.

To the Editor of the Albany Cultivator.

Messrs. GAYLORD & TUCKER,—As your correspondent "M. A." cannot understand so simple a machine for stump pulling as the one of which I sent you an account, I hope in this article to explain his difficulties. When I wrote you first, I was building a machine on a small scale; wheel 12 feet in diameter, height 8 feet, breadth 10 feet; calculated for two horses to work among small hard wood stumps, which had been cut 4 years. I have had it in operation a good while, and I assure you it beat my expectations. If "M. A." is going to build one, let his shaft be the stiffest and toughest stick of second growth white oak that he can get; let the gudgeon fit the hole in the post as exactly as possible, consistently with its turning freely, and at the foot of the posts, instead of "firmly morticing them into the sills," let the tennon be round, about 4 inches in diameter, and not pinned; the weight will keep it in its place. This will allow the post to turn a little on the sill, and thus keep it from splitting, and the gudgeon from breaking. He must also have two good iron bands around the top of each post, one above and one below the gudgeon, and the same on the end of each gudgeon outside the posts. In drawing a stump, your machine must be directly over it, so that the chains will draw plumb. If there is any elevation or unevenness in the ground, have the same end of both sills raised or lowered alike, and never one sill higher than the other. He must have a notch in the outside of the posts, about 7 feet from the ground, and if a little cramping is unavoidable, let him put a pole or rail with one end stuck in the ground, and the other in this notch. He must not use frisky cattle at moving the machine, for if one team should stop and the other keep on, some mischief would follow. The machine, of which I sent a description, at first sight seemed to me to be the most rickety shackling old concern I ever did see. Its creaking could be heard a mile; it swayed over from one side to the other with great violence. The wheel was crooked and pointed out of shape, and it would stand as

much cramping, twisting and straining as any thing I ever saw. Yet it would raise a weight of 100 tons, and stand all that three yoke of cattle could draw. If "M. A." intends to build a machine, and follows my directions to the letter, I will warrant him a good, substantial and effective implement, which will neither "crush to the ground" nor "split in the post." It will not work, however, on a side hill, but only on level ground and gentle declivity.

H. T. C.

Burlington, Vt., Dec. 11, 1813

MAPLE SUGAR.

Mr. Joel Woodworth, of Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., whose maple sugar, refined to the degree of loaf sugar, obtained the premium at the late Agricultural State Fair at Rochester, N. Y., thus describes the process of manufacture in a letter to the Society's Committee on that subject. We copy from the *Watertown Jeffersonian*:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to your inspection 57 lbs. of my maple sugar. The following is a statement of the manner of making and clarifying the same:

In the first place I make my buckets, tubs and kettles all perfectly clean—I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire; I boil through the day, taking care not to have anything in the kettles that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I have fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup the next morning; I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough, if not I put it into a kaldron kettle, (which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure,) and boil it till it is sweet enough, and then strain it into the tub and let it stand till the next morning; I then take it and the syrup in the kettle and put altogether in the kaldron and sugar it off. I used to clarify, say 100 lbs., of sugar, with the whites of five or six eggs well beaten—about one quart of new milk and a spoonful of saleratus, all well mixed with the syrup before it is scalding hot; I then make a moderate fire directly under the kaldron, until the scum is all raised, then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; I then pour it off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated. I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from 50 to 70 lbs., having a thin piece of board fitted in, two or four inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box a clean damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in, so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has done or nearly done draining, I dissolve it and sugar it off again, going through with the same process in clarifying and draining as before.

I do certify that the above is a correct statement of my mode of making maple sugar.

JOEL WOODWORTH.

A MOTH-PROOF BEE HOUSE.

[TO THE EDITORS OF THE WESTERN FARMER.]

GENTLEMEN:—I observe in several numbers of your valuable work, observations on the management of bees, and having had some experience myself in the treatment of these useful and interesting domestic creatures, I would inform your readers that the worm, which is so troublesome and destructive to them, may be entirely kept out by making a perfectly tight bee-house—so tight that the miller cannot enter except at the place where the bees go in and out. For instance, make a house about four feet wide, and eight feet and a half or nine high in the clear, and as long or short

as you please. Weather-board it, and ceil it on the inside with good seasoned plank, so as to have it completely close and free from any crevices or cracks, both at the sides, ends and over head. Lay a tight floor, well tongued and grooved. Make a door at the back, large enough to take in and out the hives. Have this also tight by making two doors, one fair with the ceiling, the other with the weatherboarding. Let these doors be only wide enough to take in the hives, as the narrower they are, the less they will swell or shrink, and therefore the less likely to give room for the miller to get in. Make two benches or shelves in the house, one above the other to set the bee-hives on. Place these close to the ceiling on the front of the house, so as to give room to pass behind them. Place the lower one five or six inches from the floor. Make a hole through the bench under each hive, and affix a spout to the hole, and let it run through the ceiling and weatherboarding, for the passage of the bees. Place this spout with a declination of about forty-five degrees—this is easily found—for example, if your spout is eighteen inches long, then let the outer end be eighteen inches lower than the inner end. Fit this tight in the ceiling, &c., so that the miller cannot get in only at the end, and I will warrant you they cannot enter there, for they only fly in warm evenings, and then the bees will guard that place.

I have during the last three seasons, taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the nature and habits of these ravaging insects, and find that the females lay their eggs in the joints and under the edges of the hives. They have a tail, through which the egg passes, about the size of a common brass pin, and about half an inch long; with this they place the egg in the joints against the bees-wax; there they hatch and crawl into the hive. By an experiment which I made, I am satisfied that all the eggs that do not come in contact with the wax perish, and never hatch; thus you see the desirableness of having a tight house or a double hive.

Your's &c.,

JAMES C. WOOD.

Jacksonville, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1843.

CURE FOR SWINEY.—The following cure for swiney in horses is given in the *Southern Cultivator*: Take three ounces of rusty bacon, fry it over a slow fire till brown; take out the cracklings, and when milk warm add the yolk of three eggs and a table-spoon full of turpentine, stir all together—apply one table spoonful to the shoulder by rubbing well, and take a piece of cloth several folds thick, lay on the affected part, and with a hot iron bathe the shoulder once a day.

GREASE SPOTS.—A correspondent of the *Southwestern Farmer*, who signs "J. E. W." gives the following as a good recipe for taking grease spots out of clothing, &c.

"Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from the white, (be sure not to scald the egg,) and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may arise from being on a long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry and repeat the operation."

The writer of the above, says that a fine Merino shawl, which had been badly smeared with tar and grease, (gudgeon grease,) was perfectly cleaned by this process in a few minutes.