

season of 1854, with 1120 sheep, 510 of which were ewes, 275 lambs, 268 wethers and 67 bucks.

"The receipts of this year show:

100 fed wethers, sold in March last to the butcher.....	\$537.00
8 pelts.....	7.55
45 lambs sold B. K. H., at \$2.50.....	112.00
3084 lbs wool sold Wheeler, at 34.....	1381.50
153 grass wethers, sold butcher, including 3 bucks.....	479.00
120 store sheep for sale, say \$2.....	240.00
Add 463 lambs lambs, unsold increase of 1854, at \$2.50.....	1067.00

Amounting to the sum of.....	\$3725.50
Deduct the expense of keeping on 1120 sheep, at \$1.15 per head, and extra \$50 for feeding wethers, less \$30 the expense of pasturage saved.....	1308.00

Showing a net, for 1854, of.....	\$2417.50
Or a net of \$2.15 per head.	

"The average weight of fleece this year being 3 lbs. 10 oz.

The net receipts for three years foot.....	\$5613.80
From which deduct capital invested.....	\$3301.90
And the amount credited for lambs.....	2062.79
And it will leave us a balance of.....	534.60
And 1094 select sheep on hand, paid for, (better than cash at \$3 per head,) amounting to.....	249.20
	3282.00

Showing the net gain in three years of.....	\$3581.29
on the item of sheep alone."	

[For the Genesee Farmer.]

FARMING IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTERN Pennsylvania is perhaps richer in combined agricultural and mineral resources than any other section on the Atlantic Slope. The fertility of the southern portion has long been celebrated, while the coal and iron mines of the middle and northern portions are almost unequalled on the face of the globe. Agriculture, however, in Eastern Pennsylvania, constitutes the most important interest, although the tourist would come to a different conclusion from the many manufactories which he finds on every side as he passes through the country. In truth, nature seems to have afforded such facilities for manufactories as to cause the manufacturing interest sooner or later to transcend all others; but the fertility of the soil, and the more certain gains of agriculture, have thus far made the agricultural the predominating interest.

The soil is generally good, although varying in its adaptation to the raising of particular crops with its situation. The Blue Ridge, commencing near Belvidere, in New Jersey, and extending in a south-westerly direction, separates this section into two parts, whose geological features are quite different. South of the Ridge we find the limestone formation which traverses a large section of South-eastern Pennsylvania, while north of it lies slate, marl and sandstone formations; hence it will be seen that the former is better adapted to wheat and cereal crops generally, while grass, potatoes, oats and the hardier grains seem better adapted to the other section. The soil in both sections has been much improved by the per-

severing labor of its owners; especially in the south-eastern section the country resembles a garden. Farms are generally not large, but they are thoroughly tilled, and probably are as fruitful and profitable as any in the Union. Where there is access to large towns or cities, more attention is paid to the raising of poultry, vegetables, and floral and horticultural products; but in the interior the attention of farmers is principally turned to dairying—to the production of the ordinary grass and cereal crops. The vegetable and horticultural departments are too much neglected; one reason is, probably, that farmers are not generally aware that as much profit can be made from one as from the other. Let them learn this, and the cultivated tastes and scientific principles required for their successful cultivation will soon follow.

Their systems of rotation in crops vary with circumstances. A common system is to fallow successive crops of corn with oats, and after oats to seed wheat about the first of September. In February or March clover seed is sown, so that after the wheat is cut the field is seeded down; after this it is mown or pastured. Of course it is unimportant what system of rotation is adopted, provided the land is not exhausted by too frequent repetitions, or by working it too much without proper care in dressing and manuring.

Fruit, as is too common in other States, is too much neglected. To be sure, there is scarcely a farm without its apple orchard, and a few cherry, peach and plum trees; but too little attention is given to selecting the best fruit and to grafting and thorough cultivation. Apples—natural, not grafted fruit—are most extensively cultivated, on account of their use in household affairs: cider and apple butter are necessities of life, especially. Apple butter is made by boiling apples and cider together from 5 to 7 or 8 hours; in that time it begins to thicken, and when reduced to the required consistency is taken from the fire and placed in earthen pots for winter consumption. In former times, and perhaps now to some extent, boiling apple butter is, like our old Yankee apple-paring and husking bees, made the occasion of family gatherings among the young people of both sexes in a community.

Improved systems of farming are but lightly esteemed by Pennsylvania farmers generally, especially by the German class. Manual labor is their reliance, with but little aid from science. This is partially the result of old prejudices against innovation and radicalism of every sort, which is the marked character