pure carburretted hydrogen from the burning wood mixes with the air in the stove, and then taking fire causes the explosion. This is usually only a puff of smoke, but sometimes it has been sufficiently strong to lift the small cast iron plate which covers the hole in the top of the stove. The explosions may be obviated by adjusting the regulator so that it shall not entirely close, till the wood is half consumed. The carburetted hydrogen will not collect while a slight current of air is sweeping through the stove, and rarely except when the wood is in its early stages of combustion. The dripping of pyroligneous acid is prevented by reversing the joints of the pipe, those above being inserted into the next ones below, rendering it impossible for the liquid to escape. To prevent this pipe becoming soon choked with soot, nearly all should be perpendicular, or nearly so, so that by knocking on its sides, the adhering soot may fall. One of my stoves was at first fitted with seven feet of horizontal pipe; but in five weeks it was perfectly choked with soot. The stove was then moved, and the pipe made vertical. By knocking down the soot once a fortnight, no difficulty from this source is now experienced. Where the draft is considerable the soot does not so rapidly accumulate; hence in using another stove, less perfectly made, no inconvenience was found either from dripping or soot, for some months.

A self-regulating stove, made of Russia sheet-iron, will last, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, not less than fifteen years.—*Albany Cultivator—Feb.* 1848.

ORIGIN OF THE NARRAGANSETT HORSES.

Eds. Cultivator—The following extract from Updike's "History of the Church in Narragansett;" a work which incidentally speaks of other things not relating to the church, furnishes, probably, the best account of the origin, decline and extinction of the famous Narragansett saddle-horses, that can anywhere be found.

James A. Charlton.

East Windsor Hill, Ct, Dec. 27, 1847.

"Mr. J. P. Hazard, in a communication to the author, says:

"'My grandfather, Gov. Robinson, introduced the famous saddle-horse, the Narragansett pacer, known in the last century over all the civilized part of North America and the West Indies, from whence they have lately been introduced into England as a saddle-horse for ladies, under the name of the Spanish Jennette.

"'Gov. Robinson imported the original from Andalusia, in Spain, and the raising them for the West India markets was one of the objects of the early planters of this country.

"'My grandfather, Robert Hazard, raised one hundred annually, and often loaded two vessels a year with them and other products of his farm; which vessels sailed directly from the South Ferry to the West Indies, where the horses were in great demand.

"'One cause of the loss of that famous breed here, was the great demand for them in Cuba, when that Island began to cultivate sugar extensively. The planters became rich, and wanted the pacing horses for themselves, and their wives or daughters to ride. They wanted them in greater numbers than we supplied them; and sent an agent to this country to purchase them on such terms as he could, but to purchase at all events. This agent never let a good one, that could be purchased, escape him.

"'This, and the fact that they were not so well adapted to draught as other horses, was the cause of their being neglected, and I believe the breed is now extinct in this section.

"'My father described the motion of this [kind] of horse as differing from others, in that its backbone moved through the air in a straight line, without inclining the rider from side to side, like the common racker or pacer of the present day. Hence the gait was very easy, and the horses being of great power and endurance, would perform a journey of one hundred miles a day, without injury to themselves or riders.'"

We are much obliged to Mr. Charlton for the trouble he has taken in procuring and forwarding the above facts in relation to the once celebrated Narragansett horses. We have never before been able to obtain a clue to their history. —*Ib.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, RECIPES, &c.

Keeping Beef Fresh.—Combe says the *ribs* will keep longest, or five or six days in summer, the middle of the *loin* next, the *rump* next, the *round* next, and the brisket the worst, which will not keep longer than three days in summer.—*Ib.*

Frost proof Cement.—Mix tar with sand; it gradually hardens, and as moisture cannot in the least degree penetrate it, it will never crack by frost. This was proved by the accidental upsetting of a tar barrel on a spot of sand—the cement thus accidentally formed, remaining impenetrably hard for years, although under the rain-water spout, and exposed to all weathers.—*Ib.*

Large Corn Crop.—In our notice of the farm of Mr. John Johnston, near Geneva, in the September number of the Cultivator for last year, we spoke of a field of corn which had been planted with Emery's Seed-Planter. It was the latter part of June that we saw the corn, and though it was then very promising, it was impossible to calculate the yield which might be obtained. Mr. J. informs us, in a late letter, that it turned out to be a heavy crop. There was nineteen acres in the field, but from what was taken up by an open ditch, and what was occupied by trees, he thinks there could not have been more than eighteen acres in the field. Mr. J.