

to cheap; and those who are too improvident to save their wages to purchase land, will occasionally work a day or two, generally to earn as much as will procure intoxication for the rest of the week: this can be done at a small expense to the pocket, whatever it may be to the individual either in morals health or character.

Thus you will see little to be gained by a change from a social state of society to a state of savage wildness, where we may exclaim with the poet—

"But the sound of a church-going bell,  
These valleys and rocks never heard;  
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,  
Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared."

To conclude we will draw a comparison between the profit of a acre of Corn in the two States of Ohio and Connecticut.

Connecticut.—Cost of one acre fair quality of land \$50.	
Plowing planting and seed .....	\$3.50
Manure \$6, hoeing, &c. \$3, .....	9 00
Harvesting, .....	4 00
Interest on value, .....	3 00
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Yield 50 bush. at 60 cts. is	\$30.00
Fodder, about .....	5,00
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Profit, .....	\$15.50
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Ohio.—Cost of 1 acre wild land, \$1.25	
Clearing, fencing, &c., .....	35 00
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	\$36.25
Plowing, Planting, &c., .....	\$3.50
Cultivating with shovel, plow, &c., .....	2.00
Harvesting, husked in the field, ..	2.00
Interest on value, .....	2 18
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	\$9.68
Yield 60 bushels at 15 cts.,	\$12.00
Fodder of no value, .....	00.00
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	\$12.00

Profit in Store pay, .....

Leaving a balance in favor of home—sweet home.  
A man with a large family may eat and drink at small cost, as the articles of produce are cheap; and if we could dispense with the usual comforts of life the backwoodsman might do tolerably well—but if you want Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices and Clothing, you will find the prices high, and the quality low enough.

With much esteem I remain  
Your friend,

T. W.

Hamden 10th January, 1843.

From the New England Farmer.

LINSEED OIL FOR FATTENING CATTLE,

MR. PUTMAN—Dear Sir—I observed in your paper of the 11th some extracts from a Scotch work on farming, among others, an article on *linseed oil* as a fattening food for cattle—giving it the preference to other articles. I have since referred to some of my own memoranda of farming in 1816. In Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, it states that 5 galls. of linseed oil (raw) will fat a cow sooner than five pounds sterling in any other way. Having at that period been greatly taken in in the purchase of an expensive, large-sized cow, I dried her up at pasture, and early in the autumn determined she should be fatted on oil. I ordered 1 pint to be well mixed in half a bushel of wheat bran, to be for one day's food, with such hay as she would eat. She refused absolutely to eat it until the *third day* after which she came to and became fond of it, and in one week we could perceive she was gaining rapidly. After using 5 gallons I purchased 2 more. I then for a fortnight gave her indian meal in lieu of oil. I then offered her to the butchers in my vicinity: they all examined and declared her uncommonly well fatted, but as she had been fatted on they were afraid the meat would not be good. Finally one butcher gave me \$9 per 100 lbs.; (she weighed 798 lbs.) I never finer looking meat, and the purchaser several times afterwards when his customers often spoke of the superiority of that beef knowing it had been oil fed.

One or two years after that I fatted a yoke of oxen. One I fed on oil, the other on meal and vegetables. They were very fat, and I fully thought the oil fed one did not cost half as much to fatten as the one on meal and vegetables. I sold them to an English butcher to carry to Halifax, from whence for one or two years afterwards, I heard of the superiority of the meat of those animals. The purchaser told me that in England they fed much on oil cake, and said he should, before slaughtering the oil fed one, for a week or ten days, bleed once or twice, as customary here with calves.

I have not fatted any beef animal since, or I should have adopted the oil plan. I have frequently spoken of it but have never heard of its being tried since. The oil appeared to frighten the folks for which I am confident there is no cause.

Very truly, yours,  
J. PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, 30th January, 1843.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

We have had several inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary than bog or peat earth; if the bogs are sandy, so much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On the sandy coasts of Massachusetts, where wet bogs or meadows abound, the cultivation of the cranberry is increasing, and pieces of ground hitherto of no value, now yield handsome incomes. It is found they grow well on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is stated to be the method pursued by Mr. Hall, of Barnstable, who has for some time produced them in large quantities:

"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well, if previous to planting, the ground could be plowed; but Capt. Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet assunder each way, the same as for corn; the holes are, however, deeper. Into these holes sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered."

Mr. Kenrick remarks, that "although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in dry soil."

Loudon asserts that Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, three and a half bushels, equal to 460 bushels per acre. Any man who has a bog swamp, may raise cranberries, by draining it so that the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface, if hard enough, with a plow, or covering it with sand, and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield of an acre will not be much if any, short of 200 bushels.—*Albany Cult.*

ON WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

MR. COLMAN—I think, so far as I have observed, with regard to the management of sheep during the winter season by many farmers, that there is room for some little improvement as to the manner in which they are protected from storms, and also the manner in which they are fed. Perhaps I cannot better give my views of the treatment of sheep in winter, than by sending you a short statement of my own practice upon this subject for a number of years past. My custom has been to provide comfortable shelter for them, where they can be well protected from storms, separating the lambs and weaker sheep from the older and stronger ones, and putting them into a yard by themselves, provided with feeding troughs, in which they are fed half a gill of corn or peas per sheep daily, and with hay once a day, but no more than they will eat up clean; and then they are fed on straw through the day. The old sheep are fed one gill of corn or peas each, daily, without any hay, giving what straw they can eat. I have generally commenced feeding grain by the middle of December, and continued to feed until about the first of April. I am satisfied by comparing my sheep with other flocks of about equal number, in the spring, that it is not only better for the sheep than to winter on hay without grain, but much cheaper. It will be perceived that the amount of grain consumed by each sheep, if fed one hundred and twenty days, would be less than half a bushel; the cost of which would be all that the farmer would feel, and in fact, all the expense there is, save the time of feeding; for straw when brought into the shape