

strawberries, and leaving a furrow where the peas stood, and the ridges are now four, in place of two feet wide, with a deep furrow. The object of growing peas the first year, is simply to pay for the expense of cultivation, and this it does. Under the common system, the first year is one of labor, with no return.

Every blossom that appears the first year is picked off, and the plants are encouraged to run. The second year, the beds are well covered with plants, and a good crop may be expected : at the same the third. When the crop of the third year is gathered the ground is ploughed, and after being well manured, is planted with some kind of hoed crop, for the purpose of cleaning and renewing it ; in the course of two or three years, to be again planted with strawberries. With this system of culture, the proprietor thinks he can afford to sell berries at a much lower price than that usually obtained, and yet realize a good profit.

There is also from four to six acres of raspberries on the farm, all hardy sorts and a large number of gooseberries, principally Houghton's seedling, as these will not mil-ew like the fine English varieties.—*Ohio Farmer.*

EDUCATED FARMERS.

We have received this extract from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S new book, "Plain Talk to Farmers," to be published June 1th, by MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE, of this city :—

It is time for those who do not believe ignorance to be a blessing, to move in behalf of common schools. Many teachers are not practised even in the rudiments of the spelling-book ; and as for reading, they stumble along the sentences, like a drunken man on a rough road. Their "*hand-write*," as they felicitously style their hieroglyphics, would be a match for Champollion, even if he did decipher the Egyptian inscriptions. But a more detestable fact is, that sometimes their morals are bad ; they are intemperate, coarse, and ill-tempered ; and wholly unfit to inspire the minds of the pupils with one generous or pure sentiment. We do not mean to characterize the body of the common schoolmasters by these remarks ; but that any considerable portion of them should be such, is a disgraceful evidence of the low state of education.

Farmers and mechanics ! this a subject which comes home to you. Crafty politicians are constantly calling you the bone and sinew of the land ; and you may depend upon it that you will never be anything else but bone and sinew without education. There is a law of God in this matter. That class of men who make the most and best use of their heads, will, in fact, be the most influential, will stand highest, whatever the theories and speeches may say. This is a "nature of things" which cannot be dodged, nor got over. Whatever class bestow great pains upon the cultivation of their minds will stand high. If farmers and mechanics feel themselves to be as good as other people, it all may be true ; for goodness is one thing and intelligence is another. If they think that they have just as much mind as other classes, that may be true ; but can you use it as well ?

Lawyers, and physicians, and clergyman, and literary men, make the discipline of their intellect a constant study. They read more, think more, write more than the laboring classes. The difference between the educated and uneducated portions of society is a real difference. Now a proud and lazy fellow, may rail and swear at this, and have his labor for his pains. There is only one way really to get over it, and this is to rear up a generation of well educated, thinking, reading farmers and mechanics. Your skill and industry are felt ; and they put you, in these respects, ahead of any other class. Just as soon as your heads are felt, as much as your hands are, that will bring you to the top.