

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Furrowing.—According to Mr. Marshall, there are three ideas which lay claim to the word *furrow*: 1. The trench made by the plough, which may be called a *plough-furrow*; 2. The collateral drains, or an *inter-furrow*; and 3. The transverse drains, or the *cross-furrow*. The proper formation and disposition of furrows, is an object of the last importance in tillage, to effect the complete draining of water. Hence, in plain fields, the rain-furrows ought to be drawn according to the declivity of the land: but in rising grounds, it will be most proper to direct them to that side which slightly deviates from the horizontal line. It also deserves to be remarked, that in all situations, where it is practicable, especially at the declivities of fields, reservoirs or pits should be dug, or formed, in order to collect the drained water, together with the finest particles of earth, mire, and other ingredients of manure: after the water has subsided, these valuable materials might be easily obtained in a solid form, and thus again employed on the same field, without incurring the additional expense of carriage. We trust judicious farmers will avail themselves of this hint.

Food for Cattle.—In a tract entitled *Notices of a Young Farmer*, written by the Hon. Judge PETERS, formerly President of the Penn. Agricultural Society, are the following directions:

“Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn-tops or blades, and even your stalks with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours is sufficient for a horse, ox, or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs from 5 to 5½ pounds. A horse or horned beast thrives more on 15 pounds thus given, than on 24 or 25 pounds, as commonly expended, (including waste) in the usual manner of feeding in racks; to which troughs properly constructed are far preferable. Salt your clover, and other succulent as well as coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds is usually an ample allowance. Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but frequently the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness or neglect, or gorged and destroyed by profusion. If it be true,

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