

Explanation or comment, we find the cost of growing a bushel of wheat about as follows:—

Interest at 12 per cent. on value of 160 acres, - - - - -	48
Ploughing, per acre, - - - - -	1,12½
½ bushels seed, at 50 cents per bushel, - - -	75
Sowing and harrowing in wheat, per acre, - - -	50
Harvesting, per acre, - - - - -	1,12½
Threshing, if done in the field, (I make no estimate for stacking, as you will save this expense in the price of labor by deferring your threshing until after harvest,) at 8 cents per bushel, - - -	2,00
Risk, or 33 per cent. upon \$12,50c, value of 25 bushels, - - - - -	4,16
Whole cost per acre,	\$10,14
Cost per bushel, 40c; profit per acre,	\$2,50

"Now, if any are inclined to question my estimates, let them remember that I give the rule, not the exceptions; and that, too, after an experience and observation of the facilities of growing wheat in this region, of 14 years. I am aware that there are frequent instances where individuals have realized larger profits. But as a proof of my correctness. I will here state, that I cleared in 1845, \$800, from a field of 80 acres. But I wish I had stopped there; for last season I lost more than one-third of that sum, in losing (not counting grain), near 70 acres which was not worth harvesting. Some may say you are mistaken in your estimate; for it costs nothing to prepare the ground where wheat is sown after corn. All nonsense. No one raises corn, rather no one should raise corn, on a large scale, in this region, for the profit of the crop alone. My principal object in growing it, is for the express purpose of preparing the ground for wheat, and to afford my land the best rotation I am acquainted with.

"Again, should any one say to himself, He don't mean me, for I have raised on my farm good crops for three, four, and five years in succession. Yes, friend; I do mean you; for if such be the case, your land by this time must need removing; and you will remember that I have made no special estimate of this expense, as well as some others that the farmers is liable to incur having in my own mind included it all in the 3½ per cent. loss, or risk.

"In conclusion, you will perceive, Messrs. Editors, that freeing the business from all adventures or speculative notions, there still remains a reasonable and living profit to reward us for our care and labor in this species of husbandry.

"In hazarding these remarks in relation to wheat culture in this section generally, the old experienced wheat grower must neither accuse me of temerity or common-place, if I offer him nothing that is new, or of interest. I write the benefit of the hundreds—aye, thousands, *new beginners*, that are every year pouring into a country."

The Turbine.—We learn from a recent number of an English paper, that a French machine has recently been introduced into use, which operates as a powerful water engine, and denominated the *Turbine*. It consists of a horizontal wheel, furnished with curved float boards, on which the water presses from a cylinder, which is suspended over the wheel, and the base of which is divided by curved partitions, that the water may be directed in issuing, so as to produce on the corresponding float boards of the wheel its greatest effect. The construction of the machine is simple; its parts not liable to get out of order; and, as the action of the water is by pressure, the force is under the most favorable circumstances for being utilized. The effective power appears to equal that of the overshot wheel, but accompanied by some conditions which renders it peculiarly valuable. In a water wheel you cannot have great economy of power without a very slow motion; but in the turbine, the greatest economy is accompanied by a rapid motion. If a turbine be working with a power of ten horses, and its supply of water be suddenly doubled, it becomes twenty horse power; if the supply be reduced to one half, it still works five horse power; whilst such sudden and extreme changes would altogether disarrange water wheels, which can be constructed for the minimum, and allow the surplus to go to waste. By the employment of a close pipe, water is now brought from a distance to several French factories, and there delivered with full force due to the altitude of its source on the turbine. *N. Y. Far. & Mech.*

Lost Appetite.—Horses lose their appetite from various causes, viz: Excessive fatigue, want of a change in food, dirty fodder, mouldy corn, or a dirty manger, &c. but most frequently by the approach of some disease. So soon as you discover a horse has lost his appetite, observe the following treatment:

Take from the neck vein half a gallon of blood. Take of asafoetida, a quarter of an ounce; salt, one table spoonful; sassafras tea, one quart; mix and give them as a drench.

On the second day, take of glauber salts, one pound warm water, one quart; after dissolving the salts, give it as a drench and in two or three days the appetite will be restored, unless the animal is labouring under some disease, which may be ascertained by the symptoms.—*Mason's Farri.*