

ly cuts, on an average, thirty-five tons of hay. B. has fifteen acres of meadow, yielding two and one half tons of hay to the acre, or thirty-seven and one half tons in all. A. plants six or eight acres of corn every year, which yield him about thirty bushels to the acre, and has other field crops in proportion, with proportionate results. B plants two or three acres of corn, harvests from seventy-five to eighty bushels to the acre, and is able to do all his work himself. A. pays out from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a year for help. A. talks of hard times, and thinks seriously of "moving west," but money could not tempt B. to part with his snug little homestead, satisfied, as he is, that he could never find a better.

The value of A.'s farm is constantly decreasing; while the value of B.'s is as constantly increasing; and why? Simply because A. *skins* his land, and B. does not. A. plows and plants indiscriminately—heaps of manure lie around his barns from year to year; he takes no agricultural papers and has no agricultural books, and he sells his best stock, and keeps that which is unsaleable. It is not so with B. Not a particle of fertilizing matter is suffered to remain in the vicinity of his buildings from one year to another; he plows only so much land as he can properly manure: he subscribes for the *Country Gentleman*, and reads it too; he never parts with his choice-t stock; and A.'s talk about the superiority of western lands awaken in him no dissatisfaction with his own.

Farmer B. does not find farming unpleasant nor unprofitable, but farmer A. does—the *why* is self-evident.—*Country Gentleman*.

BREAKING STEERS.

In breaking a pair of steers, first confine one of them in a yard 14 to 18 feet square, high and strong enough to hold him; then enter the pen with a switch three or four feet long, and with your pockets filled, not "with rocks," but with ears of corn, apples, carrots, &c.. Tame the steer by feeding him, and convince him that you mean no harm. Having done this, I introduce my business to him, by getting him into a corner with as much gentleness as possible. Here stroke him and pet him in various ways feeding with a nubbin of corn.

Of course he must learn to *haw*,—so I strike him gently on the *off ear* with my switch, and after that with my back towards him, twist his tail, (a little twisting is better than none;) I conduct him again to his corner and order him to *who*,—which from the force of circumstances he is compelled to do. Thus I teach him to *stand* as well as to *haw*, and in a short time he will obey the command in any part of the pen.

After sufficient practice in the pen, I let him out into a large yard, and then drive him with equal success. Here he becomes well accustomed to the *Who, Haw, Gae*, processes. But if he does not prove sufficiently tractable I return him again to the small yard for further discipline. The other steer I serve in the same way.

Preparatory to yoking, I drive them both into the pen and exercise them together, making one stand while the other comes up as if coming up under the yoke. Then taking the bows out of the yoke, I lay it on their necks, taking care not to frighten them in the operation, then put in the bows, and I have a yoke of oxen! But previous to yoking, drive

them side by side in the large yard. While driving in the large yard either single or double, use a whip 8 or 10 feet long, and when driving both, put on a lash two feet long.

CAUTIONS.—Keep cool! use caution for yourself and for your cattle. If they *kick* you, look out next time, but don't return the compliment, for you are not to consider yourself on equal terms with them. A little patting and rubbing is better. If you have not Christianity enough to return good for evil, don't undertake to break steers. I had rather break a pair of wild steers for \$5, than a pair that has been injudiciously handled for \$10.

Be careful not to overload them, and never drive them until they are out of breath.—Many cattle are broken in spirit and constitution while young. Indeed, very few know what a good, well broke and well fed, and well tended pair of oxen can do. Never whip, and never talk loud. The superiority of this mode in economy of time, in ease of execution, and in final results, will be apparent enough to any one who tries it.—*Corr. of Wool Grower*.

THE POTATO ROT.—Since the 20th ult., we have noticed that the tops of potatoes have in some cases been struck with rust, and we hear that the tubers are rotting. To what extent the crop will be effected cannot be told at present. The early portion, in this vicinity, was generally matured before the rust made its appearance, and the yield is large, the tubers sound and of superior quality. The growth of the plant has generally been very strong and of a healthy aspect, till the latter part of August. Some lots which have been most blighted, were the most luxuriant and flourishing till within a day or two of the change. We are inclined to think that the crop set out for a large yield, and that the tubers were generally more abundant and of larger size when the rust appeared, than they have been in any preceeding crop, at the same time, for many years. We think, too, that the rust is less virulent than usual, which leads us to hope that a much greater portion of the crop will be saved.—*Boston Cult*.

EFFECTS OF GREEN CROPS.—The proportion which green crops bear to each other with respect to weight of produce, and also in respect of exhausting the soil, if it be drawn from the weight of vegetable substances that is raised from the land:—

Mangel wurzel	25	Kohl rabi	14
Cabbages	25	Swedish turnips	13
White turnips	16	Carrots	11
Potatoes	15		

This mode of judging is quite opposite to the commonly received opinion. By taking the weight of nutritive matter which is produced from a given space of ground, as the standard from which to judge the results are very different, and will be found to agree with daily experience, or at least the common opinion:

Potatoes	63	Kohl rabi	17
Cabbages	42	Swedish turnips	16
Mangel Wurzel	28	Common turnips	14
Carrots	24		

SHEEP.—Poor fences will teach ewes and wethers to jump, as well as rams, and for a jumping flock there is no remedy but immoderately high fences, or extirpation. One jumper will soon teach the trick to the whole flock, and if one by chance is brought in, it should be immediately hopped or killed. The last is by far the surest and safest remedy.—So says Randall.