

The amount above brought down.	\$24 02
To 12 day's work making sugar at 6s.	
a per diem, - - - - -	9 00
To use of horses and waggon, six days	
at 3s. per diem, - - - - -	2 25
To $\frac{1}{4}$ cord of wood at 12s. per cord, -	1 12

The whole expense of manufacturing
600 lbs., is - - - - - \$36 40

Or a fraction more than six cents per pound.

Some credit may be given for fodder, as a large amount of leaves or blades might be saved with a little extra labour while stripping them. The stalks, after being ground, are worth something, horses and cattle eat them very greedily when they are fresh from the mill.

Remarks and Suggestions, by way of Recapitulation.

1. If good crystallized sugar of pleasant flavor shall be produced from the corn-stalk, I can see no good reason why its manufacture shall not become as universal as the raising of corn. Every neighbourhood can as easily be supplied with its apparatus to make sugar as to make cider.

2. Corn should be grown so thick as to produce no ears. Some variety of corn that grows very large, like the "Ohio" or "Rocky Mountain," might be best; this latter is well adapted in some respects, as it is very little inclined to ears or leaves; cutting the tassel will not prevent earing, unless they are all cut and kept cut. The cutting of the stalk may commence as soon as the tassel is ripe. If the weather is warm, good immediately; but if cool, or early in the morning, a little delay is not thought to be injurious.

3. Lime water is perhaps the best for clarifying of anything yet discovered; but some agent that will more effectually cleanse from all deleterious or foreign matter, is necessary. Science, with persevering experiments, will no doubt produce this result.

4. The less time occupied in boiling, the more perfect is crystallization. This is true of the maple juice, and probably more so of the corn-stalk. To boil to advantage, two pans should be provided.

5. Any man of very ordinary ingenuity can make a pan in two hours, with no tools but cold chisel, punch, hammer and six cents worth of rivets.

6. I make no doubt that a mill with wooden rollers would answer a good purpose for a small operation, and small operations are what is wanted; let no man go into this business largely until there is more knowledge on the subject.

A simple mill with two rollers, that might be built for five dollars, would crush the stalk and save most of the juice. No cog-wheels can be necessary; for if you turn one, the other must go. When experience has taught how to clarify, so that we may be sure of a good article, then will be time for more perfect and expensive machinery.

7. If the result of this enterprise depended on the amount of saccharine matter contained in the corn-stalk, its success would be certain. Esti-

mates that have been made of the amount that might be made from an acre, have probably never been too high. Improvements in cultivation, and in finding the variety of corn best adapted, will no doubt greatly exceed these estimates.

8. The expense, as compared with maple, must be much in favour of corn-stalk. Of the expense of growing an acre of corn-stalks, every farmer may judge correctly; then compare the amount of fuel, the amount produced in a day, the expense of fixtures, and it is all vastly in favour of the corn-stalk. Only let the corn-stalk sugar have the delicious flavor and the beautiful crystallization of the improved maple, and no longer will that pride of the forest be hacked and bored by "wicked hands" to obtain its sap.

May we not hope that Mr. Ellsworth's forthcoming report will throw much light on the subject? The collected experience of all that have been engaged in the business the past season, will soon be laid before Congress and the people. If Professor Mapes shall fulfil his pledge made in the last report, some scientific and practical information will no doubt be the result.

With these remarks I submit this report. I have endeavoured to give a faithful and full account of my experiment. I am aware that on some parts of this business I cannot speak as favorably as might be desired; but for myself, I have no fear of the result of the enterprise. I would beg leave to suggest, that a liberal premium be offered next year, for a given amount of corn-stalk sugar of the best quality. This might stimulate, not only a greater amount, but more careful experiment.—*N. Y. State Agricultural Society's Transactions.*

Lime against the Curculio.—Professor Cleveland, in the *American Farmer* states, that having tried salt without success, as a remedy for the ravages of the Curculio, on his fruit trees, he made the following experiment:

"Previous to 1841, several of my plum trees had been so attacked by these insects that I scarcely obtained a ripe plum. Early in the spring of that year, as soon as the blossom buds began to swell, I removed the soil around the tree to the depth of two or three inches, and as far on all sides as the limbs extended. I then deposited in the opening a layer of lime, recently slacked, and still warm, about half an inch in thickness. The soil was immediately restored to its place over the lime, and closely pressed down upon it. I had an abundant crop of well ripened plums. In the spring of 1840, I again applied lime in a similar manner, and with the same success."

Cure for Sore Teats.—Some of our neighbors inform us that molasses is the very best article to bathe a cow's teats, after milking, to cure chops and cracks: they are very apt to be troublesome at this season of the year.—*Mass. Plough.*