



Agricultural.

COTTON GROWN IN OHIO.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that cotton of a fine quality has been grown in the garden of Major J. M. Brown of that city. Says the Commercial:

The balls were small, in comparison to the cotton we have seen on the Red River and the Mississippi, but the texture is the finest we ever saw in any country. We are of opinion that this country could produce cotton of a most peculiar kind, which could be worked into fabrics equaling the finest imported; indeed, we think this climate eminently calculated to produce such a kind of cotton as to almost rival silk! It is useless to say that the small and delicate balls raised here can be as easily picked as those large ones on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, but they actually give more cotton, according to size, as one acquainted with cotton growing regions can see at a glance. We believe that an acre of ground in this country could be tilled and planted with cotton that would come up to two-thirds the worth of an acre so used in Mississippi. We learn that Mr. Thomas James, formerly of Mississippi, a cotton raiser, had the management of this miniature cotton crop, and is impressed with the success to such a degree that he will advise its repetition next year on a more extended scale.

BURNING OUT STUMPS.

Where there are but few stumps in a field, the stump machine cannot always be used advantageously, and the expense of applying it, would exceed the advantages. I have found that large stumps, which it is not practicable to remove by ordinary means, may very easily be got rid of by the following simple process:

After a period of dry weather, when the exposed portions of the stump are dry and tindery, cover it with a quantity of dry combustible matter, such as shavings, small sticks of wood, rubbish of any kind, and sprinkle over and through the mass, a few pounds of rosin, or a bucketful of tar. Over this, place a close and compact laying of turf, grass side in, in the same manner as the covering is applied to a coal pit, and ignite the wood through an opening at the base—a hole being left at the top to produce the requisite draught till the fire is fairly kindled. Manage just as you would were you burning a coal-kiln, and let the burning continue till the stump and its roots are completely consumed. The ashes will make a good top dressing for the adjacent soil, and the obstacle be removed effectually, and at a small cost. An hour's labour will do it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SCALDING HOGS.

I saw an article some time since, in the *Agriculturist*, on scalding hogs, and I thought I would send you a description of my mode of proceeding in such work.

I have a scalding, or large wooden tub, with a boiler in it, by which we heat the water by building a fire within the boiler, which saves the trouble of bailing off the water after the tub is filled, and a much more convenient way it is.

I will give you a description of it as well as I

can. It is five feet three inches long, two feet wide at the top, and twenty inches to the boiler from the top of the tub, the boiler being a long cylinder of copper or sheet from eleven inches in diameter, reaching from the outside of one end of the tub to nearly the inside of the other end, where it has a shoulder; and the rest is the size of a common stove pipe, reaching through the end of the tub, to put a pipe on for the draft and smoke to pass through. The larger end should be even with the outside of the tub, and have a door with a fire hole in it, attached to the tub. Some are made wider at the top than at the bottom. Mine is so, being only sixteen inches at the bottom, and sixteen inches to the bilge, being the same width at the top of the tub. It should have a rack, or something like a ladder, over the boiler to keep the hog from laying upon it and should have a wooden roller put inside the tub at the end where the boiler door is level with the top of the tub, to assist in getting out the hog, and have another ladder with rollers, to pull the hogs on, with a couple of hooks on one end to hold it to the tub.

The wood used for fuel need not be more than two feet long. It can be heated in an hour or two, if the pipe draws well. A tub of this size will scald a hog that will weigh 700 pounds. It should have a lid to it, to make the water heat quick. Mine is made of cedar plank two inches thick, with two planks on each side, and three iron hoops, one on each end, to go all the way round the tub, and one in the middle to lap over the top of each plank.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HOW TO SAVE POULTRY MANURE.

Having learned the value of poultry manure, we suppose now, our readers would like to know what is the best method to save it.

First, build you a poultry-house, if it be no more than a rough scaffolding of poles or slabs, laid upon crotches, forming a double pitch roof, with end boards in winter, to keep out the wind and driving storms. Under this, place parallel roosts; the manure during the night, then, will all drop down in a narrow row beneath. Here place light loam about a foot deep, rather wider and longer than the roosts, and give it a sprinkling of plaster of Paris an inch thick. When this is covered an inch deep with manure, give it a layer of loam four inches deep, and another sprinkling of an inch of plaster, and so continue. In the spring, mix all well together, keep it free from the rain, and use it at the rate of one pint to a hill of corn, or in a corresponding quantity for cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, requiring rich warm manures, and, our word for it, you will have a large crop of a superior quality. Thus you will become one out of the many who is desirous to benefit himself, and assist in saving more than a million of dollars annually to the country.—*Am. Ag.*

TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.

About six or seven years ago, I saw it stated in a provincial newspaper, that to feed cows with turnips immediately after being milked, and on no account to give them any a short time before milking prevented the milk or butter from tasting of turnips. The method I pursue is this: immediately after being milked in the morning, they get as many turnips as they can eat. During the day they are fed on hay, and immediately after milking at night, they get the same quantity of turnips.—The milk and butter are very much admired by all who take them, both for color a flavor, and I have often been called upon to give a statement of our feeding by visitors. I have several times given the cows turnips a short time before being milked, just to prove the thing. On

such occasions the milk and butter tasted strongly of turnips.—*Gardeners Chronicle.*

YOUNG STOCK.—These should be provided with a tight shed, have a yard for exercise, and be so fed as to keep them continually growing. They should in addition to hay or fodder, receive a feed of grain daily. Oats is the best for such purpose. They should be salted twice a week; it would probably be better to give them a mixture of equal parts of ashes, lime, and salt.—*American Farmer.*

DURABILITY of timber depends more on the treatment after cut, than the time of cutting. The amount of sap in a tree is about the same at all times. But a large log, in hot weather, with the bark on, having no chance to dry, soon decays; but if immediately sawed into boards, they dry in a few days, and become hard and durable.

SAVE all the bones, and having mashed them, place them in a tub, and pour over them a quantity of sulphuric acid. They will be dissolved, and may then be applied as manure to your turnip and other crops. Not a bone should be thrown away.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

MR. MCCORMICK'S REAPER.—Mr. McCormick, the inventor, is reported to have contracted in England for the manufacture of five hundred machines, to be in readiness before next harvest, at which time he intends visiting England to dispose of them. He has also a very extensive establishment engaged in manufacturing them in Chicago, Ill. During the fall of 1850, he manufactured one thousand six hundred, principally for the Western trade.

AGRICULTURAL DIGGING MACHINE.—A recent invention of this description is that of Mr. George Thompson (not the George Thompson,) which was patented a year since. Mr. Thompson's machine, as described and claimed in his specification, consists of a rectangular frame mounted on wheels and supported by two cranked axles, on which are fixed spades or cutters, which are so guided in their movements that the upper part of the stock is curvilinear. The cranks of the axles are at right angles to each other, and the spades on that axle in the rear of the machine act on the earth which was left undug by those on the front one. There are also receivers for the earth thrown up by the spade, which take a position to catch the earth as the spades are about to retire, and turn over and discharge it when the spades commence their downward movement. This machine may be set in motion by steam power, either stationary or attached to it. In some cases a row of coulters is attached to the front of the machine to act on the earth before the spades come into operation.

BUTTER.—Complaints have been received from England that the butter from Canada is too much salted.—This is a great fault, and if not avoided, will bring Canada butter into bad repute in the English market. There seems to be but very little attention paid to this matter by butter makers, for most of the fresh butter brought into our market is so salt that it is necessary to work it through water, before it is fit for the table.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.—A letter writer for the Republic says:—"A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the northern to the southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that God's sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated. The whole country is literally a garden. Every square foot, from the mountain top to the lowest ravine, is made to produce something, if it be susceptible of it. Their mode of planting or sowing their crops, whether on plain or hill-side, produces the finest effect on the appearance of the landscape; the space allotted for each crop is laid out in squares or parallelograms with mathematical precision, and, whether large or small, the best garden could not be divided with greater accuracy. As there are no fences or hedges, and as the different crops are in different stages of maturity, you can imagine the variety of hues that meet the eye, and the magnificence of the panorama that stretches out in every direction as far as the vision can penetrate. I am sorry to add in this connection, that seven-eighths of the agricultural labor is performed by females, while two or three thousand stalwart men in uniform are idling away their time in the barracks of the cities and villages. In the absence of fences, cattle secured by ropes are driven about their pasturage by females; and sheep are confined within the required limits by boys, assisted by a shepherd's dog. Speaking of cattle, reminds me that, notwithstanding fresh pork is abundant enough in market, both in England and France, I have not seen a live porker in either country.—*Am. Paper.*