

which generally underlays the worst lands—and sloping so rapidly towards the east, the moisture would drain away through the sands and down the slope, while the east wind, the most drying and piercing of all winds, would blow with its keen droughty breath into the sandy soil, driving out that moisture which had not drained away; that in summer your crops would be impoverished, and in long droughts probably would not grow at all. I could have shown you all this, and you would have known that the farm was of small value, and saved your money. Your ignorance has caused you to throw away as much as you have made in many years of hard work.”

—*Saturday Courier*.

Mode of cultivating Premium Crops.

Indian Corn.—Jabez Burrows, of Chautauque county, N. Y., obtained a premium for a crop of 114 bushels and 32 pounds of shelled corn grown on one acre. This crop grew on what had been an old pasture, which was turned over the latter part of May; it was then rolled, and twenty wagon loads of barn yard manure spread on and harrowed in; it was marked out in rows three feet apart one way, by fastening four chains to a pole carried by two men; it was planted on the last day of May; in hills sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows, three kernels to a hill, of eight-rowed yellow corn. It was hoed twice, and harrowed, (number of times not stated,) between the rows. The yellow eight-rowed corn was chosen for for planting in preference to the “Brown corn,” so called because the former was thought to be earlier. The corn was weighed at fifty-six pounds to the bushels, and the cobs weighed 14 pounds to the bushel of shelled corn.

Lewis B. and Edward A. Powell, of Madison county, N. Y., received a premium for a crop of 105 bushels and 25 pounds from an acre. This crop grew on land which had been pastured for six years previous—the soil gravelly. It was plowed the first of May, harrowed and furrowed for rows, six to the rod, (or two feet nine inches apart.) The corn was planted on the 7th of May, in hills 18 inches apart in the row. Seventeen loads of manure (quantity to the load not stated,) had been put on the ground the previous November. The corn was hoed three times.

Benjamin Enos, in the same county, obtained a premium for a crop of 111 bushels and 52 pounds on an acre. This crop grew on land which had been mowed for the last five years—without manure during that time—the soil gravelly loam. The whole lot in which it grew contained two and one fifth acres. In the fall of 1845, 20 loads of manure were put on the lot, and left in large heaps; and in the following spring 80 loads more of coarse manure were put on, and it was all spread and plowed in about the first week in May. After plowing, 80 loads of fine manure from sheep-sheds, were spread on the field, and it was then thoroughly harrowed. It was furrowed slightly for the rows, three feet apart, north and south, and

the hills made at distances of fourteen inches in the row. It was planted the 18th of May, with the “large white-flint eight-rowed corn.” A cultivator was passed through the rows, as soon as the corn was large enough to follow the rows, and it was hoed, and two bushels of plaster applied per acre. It was also worked with the cultivator, and hoed about the 12th of June and on the 7th of July.

—*Alb. Cult.*

PITT'S GRAIN CHOPPERS AND GRINDERS.—These machines are manufactured in this city, expressly for us, and are sold at the Provincial Agricultural Warehouse, at the very low price of £10 each. With the power of two horses they will each grind 200 bushels of grain per day in a most perfect manner for feeding stock. They can be set to grind coarse or fine to suit the taste of the parties using them, and be so arranged that the quantity ground may be increased or lessened at pleasure, with a very slight alteration. They are not likely to get out of order, and if they should by any accident, it will cost but a trifling sum to put them in complete repair.

It would be a difficult matter to say too much in favor of these excellent little machines—suffice it to say, that they will prove a great acquisition to the agriculturist, and must, when brought into general use, cause a great saving of provender to the country. We have put them to the test in grinding Indian corn (with and without cob,) peas, barley, and oats, and we have no scruple in saying that they are the most efficient machines we have any knowledge of, when the trifling sum they cost is taken into account. One of these machines would be sufficient for four or five farmers; and with proper care it would last for a period of twenty years.

To take Paint out of a Dress.—When fresh, (having wiped off as much as you can,) make repeated applications of spirits of turpentine or spirits of wine, rubbed on with a soft rag or flannel. Either also will answer, if applied immediately. When the point has been allowed to harden, nothing will remove it but spirits of turpentine, rubbed on with perseverance.

Cure for Inflamed Eyes.—Pour boiling water on elder-flowers, and steep them like tea; when cold, put three or four drops of laudanum into a small glass of the elder-tea, and let the mixture run into the eyes three or four times a day. The eyes will become perfectly strong in the course of a week.