

THE MECHANIC'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

Now wife, and children, let's be gay;
My work is done, and here's the pay—
'Twas hard to earn, but never mind it;
Hope tear'd the sheaf, and peace shall bind it.

Six days I've toiled, and now we meet
To share the welcome, weekly treat;
Of toast and { ale, } of rest and joy,
Which, gained by labour, cannot cloy.

Come ye, who form my dear fireside—
My care, my comfort, and my pride;
Come now, let us close the night,
In harmless talk, and fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessings, peace,
And each domestic joy increase
To him who honestly maintains
That course of life which heaven ordains.

For this and every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow the knee to heaven,
In God's own house, our voices raise,
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

Sweet's the tranquility of heart,
Which public worship does impart;
And sweet's the field, and sweet's the road,
To him whose conscience bears no load.

Thus shall the day, as God designed,
Promote my health, improve my mind;
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthened week,
Through which with toil for rest we seek,
And he whose labour well is past,
A joyful Sabbath finds at last.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

LIQUID MANURE.

When accounts of the great value of liquid manure, as proved by experiments, have been published, and its great utility is so evident on examining the subject, it is surprising that farmers do not give heed to the subject. Every one is aware that "manure is the farmer's gold mine," and great attention is given to the subject in making compost heaps, procuring various materials, and buying manure, often at a high price, all which may be profitable; but the far cheaper method of saving liquid manure should not be neglected, as it generally is.

Animal bodies are constantly wasting away and acquiring a new supply of matter from food. The waste passes off in urine and contains a large amount of fertilizing matter, and being in a liquid state is well adapted to support plants; as soluble matter only can be taken up by the roots of plants. Though dung may appear far more valuable, from its body and substance, that part only which is soluble will be appropriated by the plant to its support.

Arthur Young manured four equal portions of a field, one with dry cut straw, another with straw soaked five hours in fresh urine, a third with straw soaked in like manner fifteen hours, and a fourth with straw soaked three days; to a fifth portion nothing was applied. The whole was tilled alike and sowed with grain. The product of the first was 30, the second 50, the third 63, the fourth 126, and the fifth 9. This experiment demonstrates, by the straw, the great value of vegetable matter for manure, and by the urine, the great fertilizing properties of liquid manure, which is wasted by most farmers in the country.

A farmer in Scotland dug a pit near the feeding stall, and filled it with loam, at an expense of 22 dollars. On this he conducted the urine of 14 cattle for five months, and the whole was saturated. The contents of the pit were 280 loads, which were applied at the rate of 40 loads to the acre. There was no per-

ceptible difference between the crops on land thus manured, and on that to which an equal quantity of dung was applied. So he considered the liquid and solid manure of equal value when applied to the land; and the expense in the saving and application of liquid manure, will not justify its waste, and it will afford a large profit beyond all the expense and trouble.

There are various ways of saving liquid manure, and every farmer can follow that which is most convenient, and by experiments learn which is best. Dry loam, and litter, such as leaves, brakes, weeds, refuse straw, &c., may be thrown on the floor to absorb the moisture, or a portion of plaster sufficient to be used with the manure may be used to absorb the moisture.

Another method is to make the floor tight, with a chennel at the back part, to drain the urine into a cistern, from which it may be carried to the field and sprinkled upon grass or tillage lands, or used in compost heap, or it may be directed on a quantity of loam placed to receive and absorb it.

The cattle house may be so constructed, that loam, sods, &c., may be placed under the floor to receive the liquid manure as it runs through. If dry loam be used, it will require much less to absorb the liquid manure, and it will be much lighter to cart.

As manure is of so much importance to the farmer, and as a large amount of liquid may be collected and applied conveniently, and at little expense, I hope the subject will no longer be neglected. Let every farmer contrive some method to save it this fall, and learn from his own experience its great value.—*Economy.*

KEEPING CATTLE WARM IN WINTER.

S. Berwick, Me., Feb. 18, 1841.

When I commenced farming, I prepared a good barn-yard, inclosed with a close fence, and a well of water therein, covered with a shed. I used to turn out my cattle in the morning, and suffer them to remain out all day, unless there was a severe storm. The cattle were fed at noon with some coarse fodder spread on the snow in the barn-yard, or in racks under the shed. A plentiful supply of water was kept constantly in a trough in the yard. Now, sir, for years I thought that this was the best way I could manage. I have since adopted a different course. My cattle are fed several times in the morning, and carefully carded; and at about nine o'clock are turned to water. While the cattle are drinking, the stalls are cleared out and littered, and in about one hour the cattle are again tied out. If the weather is stormy or very cold, they are permitted to return to their stalls as soon as possible; but if the weather is mild, they are suffered to remain out longer, but not more than two hours. They are fed in their stalls several times during the day, always giving them little at a time. In the afternoon they are again out and watered, and suffered to remain out as long as in the morning. The stalls having been again cleaned out and littered, the cattle are again tied up for the night. Great care is taken to make the barn warm. When the weather is cold, the doors and windows are closely shut. In this way the cattle, being more comfortable, are kept at much less expense, and thrive better. A cow will give more milk when kept warm than when exposed to the cold. Every farmer knows that cattle eat more in severely cold weather; and, notwithstanding, then cows give less milk. Few farmers take sufficient care to protect their stock from the severity of the weather. Hogs, also, give more on the same food, when kept warm.

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New England Farmer.

CRUELTY TO BRUTES.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind,
But brutal actions show a brutal mind;
Remember, He who made thee, made the brute—
Who gave thee speech and reason, formed him mute.

He can't complain; but God's all-seeing eye
Bolds thy cruelty—He hears his cry;
He was designed thy servant, not thy drudge,
And know that his Creator is thy Judge.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

The question is often asked, why it is, that good coffee cannot be procured in this country? The reason is simply this: coffee is spoiled in the burning, and sufficient care is not taken in preparing it for the table. To make coffee equal to the French is very simple, and very easy, and for the benefit of all good housewives, and all lovers of good coffee, we will state the manner in which it should be done. First, procure the best coffee possible. See that your cook does not burn it, but roast it to the color of a golden brown, and never allow it to remain in its burnt or roasted state for more than three days, as after that time it will lose its strength. Secondly, in lieu of the ancient method of boiling your coffee for an hour or more over a hot fire, and then being obliged to settle it with such rarities as fish-skin, egg-shells and the like, procure a biggen, as it is termed, and make a distillation or decoction by putting the coffee in the apartment in which the strainer is, and turning thereon boiling hot water. Take care that the nose of the coffee-pot has a stopper to prevent the steam from escaping, and cover the top of your biggen immediately after having turned the water upon the coffee; as it is a most important requisite to have the steam confined. Judgment is also to be used, as to the amount of coffee required, and also as to the quantity of water to be used. The best coffee may be spoiled by too much water applied to it. The coffee should be made very strong; and, if strong enough, its color will be quite black. Lastly, having made your coffee of great strength, do not use hot water to dilute it, but, in lieu thereof, take boiling hot milk, and weaken the coffee to your taste. By following these directions you will have as fine a cup of coffee as can be made in any country.

The time required for making coffee in this manner, is but a few minutes, the coffee being made as fast as the liquid issues through the strainer.—*Daily Times.*

The following anecdote may give encouragement to the industrious:

Not long ago a country gentleman had an estate of £200 a year, which he kept in his own hands until he found himself so much in debt, that to satisfy his creditors he was obliged to sell the half and let the remainder to a farmer for twenty years. Towards the expiration of the lease, the farmer coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell his farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "That is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman, "pray tell me how it happens that, while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I pay no rent, you are regularly paying me a hundred pounds a year for your farm, and are able, in a few years, to purchase it?" "The reason is plain," answered the farmer, "you sat still and said go—I got up and said come—you laid in bed and enjoyed your estate—I rose in the morning and minded my business;