

4. Mr. Ockershausen says that a bushel of corn yields three gallons of syrup, worth 75 cents per gallon. The residuum (gluten, bran, &c.) sells at 20 cents per bushel for feed.

How far the company consider their invention or process a success, and whether they still hope to produce unexceptionable sugar from corn, we did not enquire; but we believe they are satisfied that syrup from corn is a fixed fact, and one of decided importance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LARGEST PIG.—Mr. Asa Crittenden, of Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., killed a pig, which lacked three days of being ten months old, that weighed 453 lbs. It ate the last 60 days 600 lbs. of corn meal. Who can make a better report?

BRANT COUNTY WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting for the election of officers for the above Association, recently took place in the town of Paris, when the following gentlemen were elected for the present year:—W. W. Brown, M.D., President; W. G. Nellis, 1st Vice-President; George Peatman, 2nd Vice-President; Elvin Hill, Secretary and Treasurer; Lewis La Pier, Assistant Secretary. Directors: Hon. D. Christie, Jacob Moot, C. Burns, J. B. Merritt, Wm. Burrell, D. Perley, A. Buchanan, S. McKenzie, and L. S. Tisdale.

THE MOST PROLIFIC COW ON RECORD.—Mr. Henry Neff, of west Burro, Huntingdon Co., Pa., sends the following very remarkable statement to the *American Agriculturist*:—"A short time since I read in the *N. Y. Times* an account of a very prolific cow in England, having four calves at one time, which all died soon after. Porter township, Huntingdon Co., Pa., can beat that. All hollow. When I was a boy, about thirty years since my father had a cow that had eight-teen (18) calves at seven (7) births. The first time she had one, the next time three, the next time four; three times succeeding this she had three each time, and the last time she had two. They all lived and grew up fine and large, with exception of one, which was one of the four. When the cow was found in the field with the four calves, one was dead, although it was as large as the living ones, and seemed as perfect in every respect. I can give any amount of testimony to prove the correctness of the above, if any one thinks it incredible or wants more evidence."

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.—The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for 1865, shows the amount of crops, as compared with the year preceding:

	1865	1864
Wheat, bush	148,872,929	160,005,923
Rye	19,543,975	19,872,975
Barley	11,391,286	10,672,172
Oats	223,232,385	116,690,063
Corn	704,427,559	530,561,403
Potatoes	15,331,019	18,700,540
Hay, tons	101,632,695	99,236,883
	22,538,740	18,116,751

The following table shows the total number of animals for January, 1864 and 1865:—

	1865	1864
Horses	3,730,933	4,049,142
Mules	217,533	230,847
Cattle	7,072,461	7,935,439
Swine	5,768,130	8,094,48
Sheep	28,647,259	21,346,391
Goats	13,670,85	16,148,712

THE TRIP OX.—A steer of which we had previously heard glowing accounts, was lately killed in New York, the weight of which is stated as follows: Fore-quarters, 709 and 707 lbs.; hind-quarters, 536 and 523 lbs.; total, 2,475 lbs.; making him two pounds heavier than the famous Sanderson ox "Constitution," killed by Bryan Lawrence in the winter of 1862. He was raised and fed by T. H. Tripp of Stanford, Ducks Co., and was a grade Shorthorn in breed. The statement in the *Tribune* from which we obtain these facts, says he measured "10 feet 2 inches in length, 10 feet 8 inches girth, and stood 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high at the fore-shoulders. He weighed 3,795 lbs. at home, 3,732 lbs. at the yards, and was bought by Mr. Lalor for the snug little sum of \$1,500,"—an amount which looks large, though we may doubt whether it actually paid for the money expended on his feed. He won the palm as the heaviest ox on record in this country by a very narrow margin in the weight of dressed beef, although judging from his live weight as above stated as well as from what we are told of him by those who had seen both, he was larger in measurement and a much coarser animal than the Sanderson ox, which, as we saw it some time before it went to New-York, was a model of compactness and symmetry for an animal of its size. The heaviest live weight the latter reached at home we believe was 3,660 lbs., and the day before it was slaughtered it is said to have weighed 3,400 lbs., or 492 lbs. less than the Tripp ox "Reunion." We should like in view of these facts, to see a comparative statement of the amounts of food consumed by the two animals.—*Country Gentleman.*

Horticulture.

Water-Cress.

Our common Water-cress is one of those cosmopolitan plants, not quite so widely diffused as some others, but still to be found almost everywhere throughout Europe, Southern Asia, and America. A craving for salad and green food is of general occurrence among us, especially in Spring-time, and a distinguished foreigner, in a little volume recently published gives us good reasons for our longings in this direction.—at least in the matter of Water-cress. It appears that in this humble weed we have a veritable medicine chest whose contents possess the additional merit of being palatable. Here is the sapid oil which all the Crucifers have in a greater or lesser degree, but mingled in this case with sulphur and nitrogen, such as one meets with in the onion. Next, a bitter extract—not so bitter as to be distasteful, but only sufficient to act as a pleasant and gentle tonic. Then, in notable quantities, are iron and iodine, thus superseding the unpleasant absorption of ink mouthfuls of the syrup of iodide of iron. It is not to be wondered at, that by natural intuition we have found out that the Water-cress is an excellent anti-scorbutic.

The commercial importance of the culture of this plant cannot be slight, inasmuch as it is calculated that the average daily supply to Paris of Water-cress amounts to 2000 dozen bunches, "filling eight to ten small carts, and representing a money-value of \$800." Water-cress is indigenous to this country, and may be successfully cultivated by almost any one possessing a running stream of spring water, whose bed is not too deep or too muddy.



Curvilinear Roofs.

This is a form often given to the more highly finished class of grape houses. It possesses some advantages, and, when neatly constructed, presents a handsome appearance. But there is another form originated and adopted some years ago by ELLWANGER & BARREY of Rochester, and which is shown in the accompanying cut, and which appears to be a decided improvement. The base walls, on which the frame rests, are perpendicular; and the lower part only of the frame is curved. This form gives it a neater and less heavy appearance, and is more easily and cheaply constructed. It is occupied as a cold graper, and is 70 feet long, 14 feet high and 16 feet wide. Having often admired its external appearance, we present the above representation to our readers.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE BEST GRAPES.—The Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York balloted for the best varieties of hardy grapes, and out of thirty one votes, the following were the only ones that had more than ten—those receiving the greatest number standing first in order: Delaware, Diana, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Creveling.

A REMARKABLE GRAPEVINE.—Messrs. Editors—I called on Mr. Williams of Central Bridge, a few days since, and while looking over his fine farm my attention was attracted to a grapevine, which surpassed anything in size I ever before met with. It was called the "Clippenburg grape," and measured 25 inches in circumference around the trunk, and covers a space of 60 feet one way and 41 feet the other. It bore last season 227 lbs. of grapes, from which were made 55 1/2 gallons of wine.

PROFITABLE CHERRY CULTURE.—A correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser* has the following account of large profits, made at small cost, in cultivating cherries:—"Having a piece of swamp land of muck bottom, with a depth of from one to ten feet, I procured a few roots of cherries from a neighbouring meadow, and stuck them out rather carelessly some few years since, and that is all the care they have had. This season they bore abundantly. When picked we found by actual measurement that the product was just five pecks to the square rod. These sold by the bushel for four dollars, amounting to five dollars per rod, multiplied by one hundred and sixty amounts to the snug little sum of eight hundred dollars per acre. This land has had no other care, except that it is flowed in winter for cutting ice."

THE COMING PEACH CROP.—The *Rural New-Yorker* states that in the vicinity of Rochester, most of the fruit buds of the peach have escaped injury from the severe cold of the present winter. This is doubtless owing to the protection afforded by proximity to Lake Ontario, and the same protection has probably been extended to the belt of land along the border of the lake, through Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara counties. The crop is reported to be destroyed at Canandaigua, and the destruction has extended east through Cayuga county. A recent letter from ISAAC PULLEN, of Hightstown, N. J., states that he thinks all the peach buds outside the orchard house, are killed in that State by the cold snap of the 5th of Jan. He adds: "I have an orchard of some 6,000 trees in Caroline Co., Md., that averaged about one-half uninjured. Several peachmen from Middletown and Smyrna, Del., say they think one-third or one-half of their peach buds are good yet. A letter from a friend at Rosemond, Ill., informs me that the last cold snap has destroyed all the peach buds in the neighborhood. The mercury fell to 15 deg. below zero at his place. Here it was but 12 deg. below, which was lower than since the year 1835."

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.—The *Country Gentleman* gives extracts from the report of a committee appointed by the New-York Farmers' Club to visit, on a tour of agricultural inspection, some portions of New-Jersey. At Hammonton, which is midway between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, they found large plantations of strawberries. Last year the crop sold for more than \$10,000, and double the amount is expected next year. The favourite variety is Wilson's Albany. The Committee state, that instead of being short-lived, it is found to do well for five years. This is doubtless owing to the system of cultivation. The rows are three feet apart, and the plants fifteen inches in the row. All the runners are kept carefully cut off from bearing plantations. Runners are allowed only for producing new plants. Weeds are scrupulously kept down, with the plough, cultivator and hoe. The earth is thrown towards the plant every year, and fresh roots are thrown off from the old ones. Kept closely sheared of their runners, they form very large stools, single hills often producing a pint at a single picking. The Committee was told that it was not uncommon to see an acre of ground covered with a dense growth of native brush one week, and the next cleared off and set out with strawberry plants. All this land requires artificial enriching, which is chiefly effected by means of the green sand marl and manure.

ONION CULTURE.—A correspondent writes us that himself and some of his neighbours are "thinking of going into the onion business," and want information about preparing the land, culture, profits, &c. In the first place, as a new beginner, we advise our correspondent not to go into this business too heavily the first season. In the next place, we advise him to invest a small sum of money in procuring a good treatise on onion culture. Most of the work about this crop is hand-labour. After the seed is sown a horse has no place in the onion field. A piece of ground should be selected that has been well cultivated the previous year. It should be free from weeds, stone, all other obstructions, and the soil should be dry, rich, and of a kind that can be kept loose, and easily pulverized. Neither a light sand nor a heavy clay are suitable soils for this vegetable. Make it rich with fine, well rotted compost manure. Plough and harrow until it is fine and mellow; then rake it down smooth with the garden rake. Sow the seed in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, as early in the spring as possible. Early sowing is highly essential to success. Five to six pounds of seed will be sufficient for an acre. It will require a good deal of labour to keep the weeds down, and till the crop well. Without the most thorough cultivation, however, we cannot expect an abundant harvest. A top-dressing of ashes after the seed is sown, is an excellent stimulant to the crop.