

convert our grain and forage into meat, with due regard to the health of the animal, and the true economy of food, the greater will be the profits that accrue. The remark applies to milk as well as to meat. These facts teach us, to keep no more stock than we can keep well; and that, one animal, kept well, is of more profit than two animals that are but half fed.

If we apply these rules to our crops, they instruct us to till no more land than we can till well, and to plant and sow no more than we can feed well; for the fact must not be lost sight of, that our crops, like our cattle, live and fatten upon vegetable matters. One hundred bushels of corn, or four hundred bushels of potatoes, may be grown upon four acres of land badly fed and badly tended; and this is probably about a fair average of these crops; while the same amount of corn or potatoes may be grown on one acre, if the crop is well fed and tended. The product being the same from the one acre as from the four acres, and the expense but a trifle, if any, more than one quarter as much, it results, that if the crop on the four acres pays for the labor and charges, three-fourths of the crop on the one acre is nett gain to the cultivator. Estimating the charges at \$25 the acre, the price of corn at \$1, and potatoes at 25 cts., the well cultivated acre affords a profit, over and above the charges, of \$75—while the crop on the four acres gives not a cent of profit, but merely pays the charges upon it.—Though not in this degree, the same disparity exists in all the operations of husbandry; and the primary cause of the difference consists in feeding well, or feeding ill, the crops, as well as the cattle, which are the source of the farmer's profit.

Let us continue the analogy a little farther. Every one knows, that to have good cattle, it is necessary not only to have an abundance of food, but that much in the economy of the fattening process depends upon having it of suitable quality, and properly fed out. The grasses should be sweet and nutritious, the hay well cured, the grain and roots broken or cooked. The man who should leave his cattle food exposed to waste, till it had lost half of its value, would hardly merit the name of farmer. Every one would say, that man is going down hill. Cattle, say they, must eat, and if we don't feed them, they will give us neither meat, milk, nor wool. And so plants must eat—they have mouths, and elaborating processes, and transform dung into grain, roots and herbage, with as much certainty and profit, as cattle convert grain into meat, milk, &c. Hence the farmer who disregards dung, or suffers it to waste in his yards, is as reckless of his true interest as he would be to neglect or waste his grain, hay and roots. Dung is the basis of all good husbandry. DUNG FEEDS THE CROPS; CROPS FEED THE CATTLE; CATTLE MAKE DUNG. This is truly the farmer's endless chain. Not a link of it should be broken, or be suffered to corrode, by indolence or want of use. Once broken, and the power it imparts is lost. Preserved, and kept bright by use, it becomes changed into gold. It is to the farmer the true philosopher's stone. The man who wastes the means of perpetuating fertility in his soil, may be likened to the unfortunate sons of opulence, who waste, in habits of indolence and dissipation, the hard-earned patrimony of their fathers.—*Cultivator.*

"Turnip Townsend."

There are some men in every country weak and wicked enough to sneer at every thing that does not minister to the immediate gratification of the senses, however much it may tend to ameliorate and improve the great mass of mankind, or benefit their condition. In European countries, this class of men are found among the wittings and parasites of courts, where, elated with temporary importance, they look with disdain upon men whose far-reaching but unobtrusive minds are engaged in benefiting their fellow men, instead of devoting themselves to the foolish fashions and luxurious tastes of the day. In this country, the same species of individuals, though perhaps more rarely, are to be found. They are most frequently discovered among the idle and junior classes of the professions—persons whose parents have obtained competence and wealth by labour, mechanical pursuits, manufactures, or trade, and who, having forgotten the honourable business of their fathers, are disposed to look with contempt on the producing classes. Such a feeling however does not exist in the mind of any well informed man, who is accustomed to view the relation between cause and effect, and who understands the influence which the various parts of the great social superstructure exercise upon each other.

Such was the unworthy feeling that produced the nick-name placed at the head of this article. "Turnip Townsend," so called by the court fops of the reign of George the First, was a nobleman of sterling qualities of heart and mind, and who of

course was unwilling to devote all his time to the ridiculous and paltry fooleries which engross the attention of so many. Lord Townsend accompanied the King in one of his visits to Germany, and while there was much struck with the fields devoted to the turnip culture in that country, a kind of farming at that time utterly unknown in England. As a food for cattle and sheep, as an enricher of the ground, and as a preventative for grain crops, Townsend saw these roots were unrivalled; and making himself familiar with the process of culture, on his return introduced the practice among his tenants, both by instruction and example.—Entering with spirit into the undertaking, he found his efforts crowned with complete success, and from that date may be traced the introduction and spread of the turnip culture in England.

So devoted was Townsend to his new occupation of agriculture, that whenever his duties would permit, he used to hasten away from court to his farms, to encourage by his presence and directions the improvements he was endeavouring to introduce. Such a man could not be understood by the unsifted wits and fashionable butterflies that shine and fit their short lives in the atmosphere of a court, and as turnips formed the base of his attempted innovations in farming, he acquired the name of "Turnip Townsend," which he retained during his life. "If it was asked," says Colquhoun, in his admirable statistical, commercial, and agricultural researches, "who was the man in modern times who had rendered England the most signal service, no one acquainted with facts could hesitate to say, that it was the noble man whom shallow courtiers nick-named in derision, "Turnip Townsend." In half a century the turnips spread over the three kingdoms, and their yearly value, at this day, is not inferior to the interest of the national debt." The rapid renovation of Norfolk, where the turnips were first introduced, was astonishing; lands long considered as utterly worthless, were in a few years covered with heavy wheat, and the present annual value of the turnip in that county alone is estimated at not less than fifteen millions sterling, or more than sixty millions of dollars.

Underdraining.

We hope no intelligent farmer will neglect this very important operation wherever it may be needed. Now is the best time for doing the business handsomely and thoroughly. When it is recollected that those low places which most need underdraining, consist of materials for the most fertile soils, but which are now lying comparatively useless; and further, that the practice of some of the farmers in the state has established the fact that the increased crops of two, or at most three years, are sufficient simply to remunerate the expense; certainly no one should hesitate any longer in adopting this truly profitable mode of improvement.

AGRICULTURE AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Cherokees—who had become decidedly a farming people before their unwilling removal from Georgia—are making great progress in agriculture, in their new abode. The Cherokee Advocate of July 3d contains a call for a meeting at Talequah, on the 26th, for the purpose of forming a National Agricultural Society. An exhibition of manufactured products was to take place at the same time, and premiums were offered for the best specimens of homespun cloth, coverlets, beaded belts, socks, &c.—awards to be made by a committee of three ladies. The idea of lady judges is an improvement upon the customs of more civilized people. The Advocate urges the Cherokees to the formation of the proposed society, that they may have the advantage of coming together at stated periods, to compare views, explain their several methods of cultivation, exhibit specimens of their products, and show off their choicest hogs, horses, cattle and sheep; and that "an honourable rivalry may be incited, and more liberal and friendly feelings be warmed and cherished among them."—*Boston Traveller.*

NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—Since the 4th inst., the weather has been, throughout the United Kingdom, with very few and slight exceptions, cold and cloudy, with daily showers, and occasional heavy rains and winds; country people, both here and in Scotland,