

in action, it will go on, with more or less of vigor and activity, until the great purposes of improvement are accomplished.

It is often remarked by persons of observation, attached to other pursuits or professions, when the subject of agricultural life, and its advantages are discussed, that the dull routine of farming has no interest for an active mind. Its employment is drudgery—its associations vulgar and uninteresting. There are no high, refining aspirations connected with the farm—no intellectual, intelligent results in its labours! How utterly mistaken is this sentiment! What a total misappreciation of a noble and exalted subject! What an abounding ignorance of the numberless objects of delightful interest which attach themselves to an intelligent mind in a thousand different ways, seen no where else than in rural life, and in rural pursuits! Such theorists, if they speak from any experience of their own, have been schooled in the least interesting labors of the farm.

But I am generalizing. I say thus much to illustrate a principle. It is a positive good to do all in our power to make interesting whatever appertains to our pursuits, be them what they may. If, by adapting to our use, the finer breeds of domestic animals of any kind, our interest in them is increased—and there can be no doubt of it—this, of itself, is a high incentive to further improvements, and in other objects. It will extend to all else within our control, as well as to them; and a high standard of excellence in all that relates to the profession, is the result. Multitudes of instances attest this truth.

*Good Advice*—We notice in the Brooklyn Advertiser some excellent hints to the young men of the present age, in regard to the too frequent disposition to eschew a country life, and agricultural pursuits, and entertain the idea that labor is ungentle and betrays a want of dignity. Not satisfied with the calm tranquility of a country life “they must go to the city, leave the green fields and pure air, the very breath of Nature’s God; and coop themselves behind a counter in a world of brick and stone, and sell lace, and be merchant princes; live in East Broadway, or “the West End!” It will be so grand! Now for the truth: *Hunt’s Magazine*, a standard work with the commercial world, states, that of one hundred traders on Long Wharf, in 1800, only five remained at the end of forty years. They had all failed and died destitute. Of one thousand dealers in the Massachusetts Bank in 1800, only six remained in 1810. All the 994 had failed or died in poverty. ‘He is indeed a fortunate man who fails young.’

*Boston Baked Beans*.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* gives the following recipe for cooking this far famed Yankee dish. We can vouch for its excellence. Take two quarts middling sized white beans, three pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful molasses. Pick the Beans over carefully, wash and turn about half a gallon of soft water to them in a pot; let them soak in it lukewarm over night; set them in the morning where they will boil till the skin is very tender and about to break—adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up dry, put them in your dish, stir in the molasses, gash the pork, and put it down in the dish, so as to have beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in cold water till the top is just covered; bake and let the beans remain in the oven all night.

Beans are good prepared as for baking, made a little thinner, and then boiled several hours with the pork.

*To keep away Rats*—The *Boston Cultivator* recommends lime as a preventive against the aggressions of these troublesome visitors, and says:—A gentleman in this city who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises, which had hitherto been much infested with rats, informed us that these destructive vermin had suddenly ceased to appear or annoy him. “Before using the lime,” said he “you could scarcely walk across the yard after night without treading on them.” He showed us several of their principal holes around which he had deposited a small portion of fresh unslacked lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places; which they before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest.

*Large Cattle*.—The *Auburn Daily Advertiser* states that Mr. Elon Sheldon, of Snaett, has one pair of yearlings, weighing 2,100 lbs., one pair of two year olds weighing 3,000 lbs., and one pair of three year olds weighing 3,600, and one pair of four year old oxen weighing 4,550 lbs. Can this be beaten!—*Gen. Far.*

*Remedy for the Heaves*.—Mr. Hancock presented the following recipe for thick-windedness or heaves in horses:—Take one hundred and eighty grains of tartar emetic, and divide it into three equal doses of sixty grains each. Mix one of them in wet bran, and give it to the horse. Repeat the dose once in two days, and his disease will be greatly alleviated, if not perfectly cured.—*Pra. Far.*