

useful, that success in any pursuit, involves knowledge, research, thought, education, and you do much to abate prejudices, and smooth the way for further conquests and acquisitions from the domains of error. Let it never be forgotten, however, that learning is not education, and that they are not always associated in the same individual. Learning only furnishes the means of education; it is not education itself. Gifted minds, close observers of men and things, are frequently among the best educated men, while their pretensions to learning are small. It is enough to name as examples of such, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Jesse Buel.

MAKING BUTTER.—Mr. Were of London, who has been for more than thirty years engaged in the butter trade of that city, has furnished a paper to the *New Farmer's Journal*, on the best methods of preparing and keeping butter, from which we extract the following:—

"Solidity and firmness, is I think, of more consequence than is generally allowed; the nearer butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer will it retain its flavor. * * *

To accomplish this object, I recommend salting the cream, by putting in rather more fine table salt than is used when applied after churning, because a part will be left with butter-milk; or instead of salt, use clear brime to mix with the cream or butter.

* * * Brime is preferable to salt, as the butter is smoother and better flavored. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce of fine dry table salt, mixed with two drachms of salt-petre, and two ounces of sugar, both made fine, to every pound of butter. If the butter be made into lumps for the market, I should recommend that each lump be wrapped round with a piece of calico, soaked in brime made from fine dry salt, that will carry an egg; for if the brime is weak, it will be injurious. If the butter is put into a firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beech, well seasoned by scalding out several times with hot brime, made from pure clean salt. If very choice butter, I would recommend a salt cloth around the butter, also on the top and bottom; the cloth to be kept in its place by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask fills." Mr. Were deprecates the use of the hand in making butter, and recommends the use of wooden pats, not unlike our farmer's wife's butter ladles, for beating out the buttermilk or packing in casks. "These pats must be always (except when in the hand for use) kept in a tub of cold fresh water, which will prevent the adhering of the butter, and keep them cool."

USEFULNESS OF TOADS.—Editors of the *Cultivator*—I will take the liberty of stating to you some facts relative to the protection of garden vegetables from the attacks of the cut worm, and some others of the same tribe. Some years ago, when dressing my garden, I discovered a toad nested under a plant, and shortly after hoed up a cut worm, which I sheved near the toad, who snapped him up as soon as he got sight of it. The thought occurred to me, as the toads and worms both came out at night in search of food, it would be good policy to gather up the toads and put them in my garden to catch the worms. I did so, by catching all I could find about my door yards, hopping about at night-fall, put them in my garden, and was not troubled with the worms that season. I have repeated the experiment with the same success ever since. I consider it also an act of humanity to keep them out of the boy's way, who are apt to torment the poor creatures, when hopping about in search of food. If the heads of families would prevent their small children from destroying the toads, and larger boys from shooting and pelting with stones the birds which feed on worms and insects, they would come around our premises, and do a great deal in relieving us from their depredations on our fruit gardens.—S. M'Gov. *McLand, April 20, 1842.*

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

We have had some inquiries as to the method of making sun-flower oil, and the quantity a bushel of seed will make, and the uses to which it can be applied.

1. Method of making: The same as that of linseed, except that the seed must first be hulled, or its hard envelope taken off. This is done by machinery with great ease. If ground with the hull, not half the quantity of oil can be obtained as when it is hulled. Any press that will extract the oil of linseed will do for sun-flower seed.

2. Quantity per bushel. Mr. Mann made some experiments which are recorded in the *N. E. Farmer*, in which only half a gallon per bushel was obtained, and the project was abandoned. He did not hull the seed—hence the failure. C. A. Barnitz, of Baltimore, on the contrary, obtained a gallon of fine oil from a bushel, but his seed was hulled, and none was lost by the saturation of the dry covering. When well managed, a gallon may be counted upon with certainty.

3. Use: It makes a very good oil for lamps, burning clearly and without offensive smell. It is found to be well adapted for painting, spreading smooth and drying with facility. For the table, most prefer it to olive oil, being cheaper, and having a more agreeable flavor.

We may add here, that the quantity of seed produced on an acre will vary much, having ranged from 20 to 75 bushels. The editor of the *Baltimore Farmer* thinks that the average on good corn land may be stated at 50 bushels.—*Cultivator.*

CULTIVATION OF THE CRAMBERRY.

We have had several inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary to success than bog or pit earth; if the bogs are sandy, so much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of an abundant crop. On the sandy coast of the Massachusetts, where wet bogs or meadows abound, the cultivation of the cranberry is increasing, and pieces of ground hitherto of no value, now yield handsome incomes. It is found they grow well on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is stated to be the method pursued by Mr. Hall of Barnstable, who has for some time produced them in great quantities:—"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well, if previous to planting, the ground could be ploughed, but Captain Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes four feet asunder each way, the same as for corn; the holes are however deeper. Into these holes sods of cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered." Mr. Kenrick remarks, that "although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in any dry soil." London asserts that Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, three and a half bushels, equal to 460 bushels per acre. Any man who has a bog swamp may raise cranberries, by draining it so that the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface, if hard enough, with a plough, or covering it with sand, and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield of an acre will not be much, if any, short of 200 bushels.—*Id.*

EDUCATION.

ENCOURAGE A FONDNESS FOR READING.—Children's books have been of late years so greatly multiplied, that there is but little difficulty in forming in the mind of a child a taste for reading. When the taste is formed you will be saved all further trouble. Your son will soon explore the libraries of all his associates, and he will find calm, silent and improving amusement for many rainy days and long evenings. And you may have many an hour of your own evening solitude enlivened by his reading. The cultivation of this habit is of such immense importance—it is so beneficial in its results, not only upon the child, but upon the quietude and harmony of the family, that it is well worth while to make special efforts to awaken a fondness for books. Select some books of decidedly entertaining character, and encourage him for a time to read aloud to you, and you will very soon find his interest riveted; and by a little attention, avoiding as much as possible irksome constraint, you may soon fix the habit permanently.

The great difficulty with most parents is, that they are unwilling to devote time to their children. But there are no duties in life more impetuous than the careful culture of the minds and hearts of the immortals entrusted to our care. There are no duties we can neglect at such an awful hazard. A good son is an estimable treasure. Language cannot speak its worth. A