

numerous to mention. He makes rakes, hoe handles, beds ends, washing machines, cum multis of the commodities. There is a Pel. Factory, and a Boot and Shoe Last Factory, and probably several others which have escaped recollection — *iv Aug.*

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

It is to be presumed that not one in a hundred understands the simple process of cultivating either currants or gooseberries, although it has been detailed in the horticultural books with which the world abounds. Hundreds of persons, with every appliance for success, still content to live without a plentiful supply of the delicious, healthy, and cheap luxuries, merely because they have not thought of the matter. They see a few stunted bushes set in the grass, with three or four of the stocks dead, and then wonder why they do not bear in abundance.

There is not a more beautiful shrub growing than the currant, properly propagated, and the same may be said of the gooseberry. Cultivators who pay any attention to the subject, never allow the root to make but one stock, or, as the English say "make them stand on legs"—thus forming a beautiful miniature tree.

To do this you must take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes, or buds in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them to half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will root, and run up a single stock, forming a beautiful symmetrical head. If you wish it higher, cut the eyes out again the second year. I have one six feet high. This places your fruit out of the way of the wind, and prevents the gooseberries from mildewing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. It changes an unsightly bush, which has been and disfigures your garden, into an ornamental tree. The fruit is larger, and ripens better, and lasts on the bushes, by growing in perfection, until the fall.

The mass of people suppose that the roots make out for the lower buds. It is not so—they start from between the bark and wood, at the place where it was cut from the parent root.—*Vermont Chron.*

Influence of Railroads upon the value of Property.—A copy from the *Cleveland Herald* the following in relation to the influence of railroads increasing the value of property.—It is astonishing the change that railroads have made in our city. There are lots in Cleveland sold by the Assessor in 1846, for less than \$100 (and it is thought that they were valued too high) that can now be bought for \$1000. There are two or three acres of land in the route of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads that cannot now be bought for less than \$1000 per acre. Since Alfred Kelly took out the first wheel-barrow full of earth from the track of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad in 1847, the value of the real estate has doubled, and I am decidedly of the opinion that if the real property of the new city was to be sold at once, it would sell for more than treble the amount it would have sold for in 1847, and yet we have only begun to feel the benefits of our railroads. Cleveland is late in the railroad enterprise, but that starts a strong one. Our city has \$400,000 invested in railroads, and in railroads and plank roads our citizens have at least \$600,000 more, making a total of \$1,000,000. Leonard Case, Esq., has some \$60,000 of real estate, and with all his far-sighted sagacity, he never made an investment that will pay him better than railroads. His ten-acre lots on the north-east part of the city, numbering 410 acres or more, I was assessed in 1846, at some \$47,000, and he sold all the lots at 20 per cent less than the Assessor's value. Some \$7,000 or \$8,000 were deducted from the assessment. I presume that the ten-acre lots could not be bought at an average of much less than \$100 per acre. On Euclid street, lots that were worth \$100 to \$250, six or seven years ago, are now at \$500, varying from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre.

—A Liverpool paper, of the 31st of January, says: "The wild game of American swamps, forest birds, and animals are regularly offered for sale in our markets. Nearly every packet of the Concord line that arrives from America contains, as large as life, wild turkeys, and canvas-backed ducks, which sell at a ready sale."



PREPARING SEED CORN.

A very good thing we find in the *Journal of Agriculture*, respecting the preparation of seed corn before it is planted, and it is all the better and more reliable, because it is the result of an experiment—an experiment which, we are confident, many of our readers will try for themselves. Says the correspondent of that Journal:—

In October, 1850, I turned over a piece of green sward. In the spring I manured it highly with green manure from the barn yard, plowed it about the usual depth, and harrowed it thoroughly. I then marked the rows north and south for planting, three and a half feet apart, by drawing a chain.

My seed was steeped six hours in a solution of chloride of lime, and I dropped three in the hill—the hills eighteen inches apart in the rows. In each hill was dropped a small handful of compost, made of plaster, calcined ashes, and hen manure—say two and a half bushels of plaster, three of hen manure, and eight of ashes. The hen manure was taken dry and pulverized, and mixed with the other ingredients in a dry state, and applied in that condition. The corn was covered one inch deep.

The corn came up quickly and grew with great vigor, and I had an excellent crop, estimated at eighty bushels to the acre.

To determine the value of the chloride of lime and the compost applied to the hill, I planted two rows through the middle of the field with the same seed and in the same manure, with the omission of the soaking and compost. The difference was visible at a glance, through the season; and on harvesting and weighing the produce on the adjacent rows, I found that the rows planted with dry corn and without the compost, yielded fifty-seven pounds less to the acre than the other—making a difference in sixty-four bushels—one and a half acres—of 3,648 lbs., or fifty-two bushels, or about thirty-five bushels to the acre. I should add also, that besides the great difference in quantity, the corn from the steeped seed, manured with compost, is vastly worth more than the other, and worth more pound for pound.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

CALIFORNIA SCENERY.

The following glowing description of the pines and cedars of California, is from the *San Francisco Herald*. Of all the wonders I have ever seen in the vegetable kingdom, remarks an observant traveller, nothing will bear comparison with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and pines which embellish the hills and mountains that lead and make up the Sierra Nevada range. The magnificence and grandeur of scenes, in which these trees abound, can not be imagined by any man who has not seen them, and felt the awe and sublimity to which they give rise. I have counted, in a circle of fifty feet, thirteen pine trees, not one of which was less than two hundred and fifty feet in height, nor were any one of them marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They are the inimitable and lofty monuments of nature, unimpaired by sweeping snows and winds, ancient and undecayed by a centennial age. Not a limb or a knot can be found upon their bodies, till you reach the altitude of from one hundred to two hundred feet, beyond which height they continue to grow, till their towering may-stem overtops all surrounding objects, and affords a fit refuge for the noble bird which adorns the banner of our country. No man can travel through these scenes without feeling that the grandeur of Omnipotence itself is tracking him his finite and insignificant powers. Such was the moral influence of those terran growths of cedars and pines, upon my mind, I would not have dared to have given entertainment to a fugitive thought against the supremacy, wisdom, and power, of Jehovah. Such are the pine and cedar forests of California, which cover an area of hundreds, if not thousands of square miles.

The *Peterboro' Dispatch* states that no less than eight million feet of lumber will be exported from that place during the next season of navigation.

Milling and Manufacturing Company.—We understand that a company under the above title is about to be formed, with a capital of £10,000, for the purpose of purchasing from our esteemed townsman, C. Allan, Esq., his valuable Mill property, and for carrying on the business. Mr. Allan, is desirous of retiring from active business and of enjoying the "otium cum dignitate," after a sufficiently arduous career. The proposed Company, if its projectors are successful in carrying out their objects, will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the business of the place, and, by provoking a constant and more extensive market, be a great aid to the farmer.—We would gladly see our agricultural friends take this matter into their own hands.—*Elera Backwoodsman.*

The *Detroit Free Press* states that the amount of copper brought from the mines of Lake Superior in 1839, was eleven hundred and fourteen tons. The amount shipped in 1850, exceeded four thousand tons, and that to be shipped during the present year, will be sufficient to supply the whole consumption of copper in the U. S., which is a little over six thousand tons.

The manufacturer of beet root sugar in Ireland is exciting some attention. A company of London capitalists have commenced operations at Mount Mellick in Queens county. Workmen from Belgium have been imported to instruct the Irish labourers employed by the company. Belgium being beyond any other European country famous for its beet root sugar. The Irish beet root is considered the best that can be found for the extraction of sugar, and as the consumption of Ireland is calculated at 50,000 tons annually it follows that 750,000 tons of the root will be required for this purpose.

Chicago.—The growth of the city of Chicago, has probably been as rapid as that of any other city in the Western country, and that is saying a great deal. During the year 1851, one thousand buildings were erected at a cost of nearly one million of dollars. Chicago must ultimately become a centre for railroads. Several are already completed, and several others in course of construction. The Chicago and Galena Railway is completed 80 miles, ballance under contract. The Rock Island and Chicago Railroad completed six miles, with the whole route to Mississippi under contract. The Aurora Extension Railway, completed 14 miles, to be extended 33 miles farther to intersect a branch of the Great Central Railroad at La Salle, on the Illinois river. The Detroit branch Railway the Chicago and Wisconsin Railway the Chicago Milwaukee, and Green Bay Railway, the Great Central Railway from Chicago to Cairo, of whose bonds four millions were recently sold in New York. The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railways, both of which will be finished to Chicago in the course of the present month.

Attar of Roses.—How is it Made? The roses of Ghazpoor, on the river Ganges, are cultivated in enormous fields of one hundred acres. The delightful odor from these fields can be smelt at several miles distance on the river. The valuable article of commerce known as attar of roses is made here in the following manner:—On 40 pounds of roses are poured 60 pounds of water, and they are distilled over a slow fire, and 30 pounds of rose water obtained. This rose water is then poured over 40 pounds of fresh roses, and from that is distilled at most 20 pounds of rose water, this is then exposed to the cold night air, and in the morning a small quantity of oil is found on the surface. From 80 pounds of roses, about 200,000, at the utmost an ounce and a half of oil is obtained, and even at Ghazpoor it costs 40 rupees (\$20) an ounce.

Excellence is never granted to man but as the reward of labor. It argues indeed no small strength of mind to penetrate in habits of industry without the pleasure of perceiving those advances, which, like the hand of a clock, whilst they make hourly approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.

Beautiful Little Allegory.—A humming-bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply. "as you once spurned me, and called me a crawling cob," "Impossible," exclaimed the humming-bird, "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice, never to smelt the humble, as they may some day become your superiors."