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m. maglean, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE AGRICULTURAL , TATE OF SCOTLAND.

And what has that to do with American husbandry? it may be asked. Much, we reply. We may learn from what Scotland was, and what she is magriculture, many useful lessons in farming. We may learn our own errors in practice; and, if we are not too proud, or too conceited, we may learn, from Scotch lessons in farming how to correct them-we may learn from them how to double at least, the products of our agricultural labor. The history of Scotch ciculture for the last fifty years, is invale to every farmer who would improve ractice. History is wisdom, teaching

We find a valuable essay in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, showing what Scotland, was, and what she is, in regard to her agriculture. She was in 1784, two years after the close of our rev plution, " as poor as a church mouse." . She is now perhaps, the richest in agricultural products of any portion of Great Britain, nt least so far as regards her arable lands. The writer describes the face of the country at he middle of the last century, " no better than that of a black, howling wilderness, and, well, he adds, might the post at the inn wildow indite--

> "Black are thy hills of north, . Not fertile are thy plains, Ant! sans culotts thy swains."

for their count it may be a little love of so. enty, formed themselves into a sort of de and corner club, in a coffeehouse call. the Exchange, situated in the court of the name, near the market cross of Edinbrgh." Here, in the enjoyment of agreea. be conversion and a good supper. did those worthies alk over plans for the ameliorain ofthe Highlands, and from this nucleus gose the now wilely extended and powerfil Highland Society.'

" To say what was the state of agriculare in Scotland at the date of the formation amits of a periodical admit."

-the this les no longer existed. In the Lothi- and rich wheat fields, and where the plough ans, all this was carried on to a great exent. could scarcely be driven for slush and wa-The farmers forgot themselves they were ter, we see heavy crops per acre and heavy coining money and ' light come, light go,' was their motio. They went on in a most alike improved." * * * * reckless manner -- they began to keep greyhounds, to be members of cursing clubs, the cheapest rate that will ever make a prossubscribed to the 'silver cup,' or 'suppy perous trade. If wheat is low a price, the stakes, and yelped the same note of folly farmer must besir himself. Lee him reas their betters in birth, their equals in ex- member that if he can but grow one on two manry---races the good sturdy nig that ter position even with the low price, than would be of use at a time in the operations he was before?" of the farm, was exchanged for a blood In Speaking of the Highland Society the steed, and on market-day, instead of ration- writer enumerates the following al conversation best about matters connec. which that society adopted, as con ribution ted with their own calling, they began to largely to the mighty advance of the agritalk 'knowingly' about the turf. At this culture of Scotland :

cultural horizon was the brightest; the gas | the Highland Society sent the leaven of the was full up, the nation was alive, all was turnep husbandry into all the glens and

activity and business. the farmers of our own country. Not willing to ' let well enough alone,' they have embarked in speculation, or in pursuits to which they were strangers, and have gone into extravagances and follies, to ape the great, which their means did not warrant, and which neither their comfort nor the welfare of their children required. The con- of Agriculture, a work which has been sequence often has been, that, like the indiscreet Scotch farmer, their lands have come into the possession of more prudent

But though Scotch farmers failed, from not knowing how to hear prosperity, Scotch husbandry did not retrograde.

" In 1815, the turnep husbandry had got o firm hold in the country—the benefit accuring from it was so apporent, that no con- from both sid s of the Tweed. [i. e. from vulsion in the market prices could make the Bagland as well as Scotland.] How well farmers forsake it."

Yet the culture was limited, owing first to the want of manure to feed the turnep crop, destined to fatten the farm stock; and secondly, to the expense of driving their cattle to a distant market. Two discoveries removed these impediments. The first, " the most important," says our author, that ever occured in the annals of agriculture, viz. that ef bone dust," and the second, the application of steam, by our countryman, Fulton, to the propelling of vessels, which enabled the Scotch farmer to transport his fat animals to Smithfield market, at a moderate expense. "So palpable was the benefit to be derived from the use of bone manure, that in a few years there was not a farmer who did not avail hims If of it. The farmers could now grow turneps to any extent, and the bare fallow was exploded."-We have bone dust, and poudrette, and other newly discovered means of fertility, which the farmer is shy of buying and using. We have tried them all, and are satisfied both of their utility and the economy of their application, esp ecially upon natur ally dry or well drained soils. They add In 1784, a few gentlemen, full of zeal much to the products of agricultural labor, without any thing like a corresponding outlay. The Scotch farmer could now grow turn-ps to any extent. He could fatten upon these his stock, and he could send this stock into market at a trivial ex pense, for the " steam engine had become his drover.

> But another -- a third improvement followed, which we have yet to learn the value of-we mean furrow draining on flat and tenacious soils. Hear what our author

says upon this subject : " No man holding land ought to be ig of the Highland Society, would, to do it norant of the thorough or Deanston drain. ninutely, require greater scope than the Mr. Smith, deeply engaged in the cotton spinning trade, could not procure a fall of "But, to take one sweep over hill and water on the river Teith, ten miles west of field and meadow, we may at the castle of Sterling, without renting along ice produce the agriculture of Scotland, with it a considerable portion of very bad that piod, to have been wretched-ex. and wet land No. liking to have heavy crably ld in all its localities? Har ly rent to pay for such trash, Mr. Smith turned my who was attempted to be grown; his powerful mind to the subject, and peroats full thistles was the standard crop ceiving the folly of throwing away large and this as repeated on the greater part of sums of money on deep and useless drains, the arabkand, while it would produce twice with all the stuff of tapping, and boring, to the seed frown into it : turneps, as part of catch the water as it were a wild beast for the state on decrops. Were unknown : few which gins and traps must be laid, hit on potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or the idea of making drains in parallel lines in lover were sown. The whole man the sollow of every ridge, cutting them to the farm being put on a little bit of ground the depth of thirty inches, filling them with near the farmstead, and there they grew small stones half way to the surface, above same barely of the coarser sort, t rmed bere, this putting a green turf reversed, and replawherewith to make bannocks, broth and cing the mould. Following up his first small beer, or peradventure, if the farm by discovery by ploughing deep, he has now a at the foot of the Grampians, to brew a farm of the finest land ever seen; and so portion of 'mountain dew!' Since the wri- convinced is the writer of the utility of this ter can recollect, a great part of the summer | mode of draining, that each year he has was employed in the now for fertile shire been increasing the quantity he has made, of Pife in pulling thistles out of the oats; and during the last twelve months has put and bringing them home for the horses, or in above fifteen miles. Nonis the Deanston mowing the rushes and other aquatic-plants drain confided to those parts of the country that grew on the bogs around the home where stone or gravel can be procured: the stead. Such was the state of Scotland, since system can be and is followed with with but little appearance of amendment, the same effect, by using the Marquis of Tweshale's ale ; or even the poorest farmer, The general online of this picture of who has not capital to undertake costly imwretched husbandry is suited to the present provements can fertilize his farm by making condition of many districts on the eastern the thirty inde drains and filling them with borders of our country, though the filling up brushwood. It is perfectly won lerful to of the picture would require to be somewhat | behold tho mighty change this thorough drain system is making in the different parts . Time, with her ceaseless wing, had of the country where it is in operation : now brought in another century, and on the | wet land is mide dry, poor weeping clays arrival of the nineteenth, the richer part of converted into turnep soil, and even would the low country had put on another aspect. formerly have been accounted dry, is ad-Brankful fields of wheat were to be seen -- vanced in quality. Whole parishes in the drilled green crops and clean fallows every vicinity of Stirling are completely transformwhere abounded-the bogs had disappeared ed from unsigh by warshes into beautiful

" h is the greatest quantity produced at travagance and vice. Then followed yeo- quarters hore per acre, he will be in a bet-

weight per bushel, the quantity and quality

time, that is, from 1810 to 1814, the agri. "In the days of its youth and feetleness,

straths of the north, by offers of small prizes But at this time the battle of Waterloo, to certain Highland parishes; and the same came, and with it peace and low prices. may be said as to the growth of clover and Farmers could not sustain their extrava. fine grasses. As it advanced in strength, gance---they had then been unable to bear (as to number and cash,) attention was turnprosperity-and their farms fell into the ed to premiums for stock; then came offers hands of more prudent managers. We of reward to men of science to discover have seen much of the same routine of in- better implements and machines, to diminish dustry, extravagance and poverty, among friction and consequently draught, such as in the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Sall advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums facts connected with chemistry and na ural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society, was set up the Quarterly Journal the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we hambly venture to say it ought to appear on the table and book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon as another link of union beiden the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all paltry feeling, and making them open to stock they have succe ded, let the last one at Glasgow. bear wilness. [This was the most splendid show of fine catale ever exhibited.] Nor has the society forgotten the beauty of the country, as the premiums offered in regard to planting trees and such like subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said, the Highland Society has been a point d' appui, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it public. An ardent lover of the plough and all that can speed it, the writer of this article would advise the society of England, and all other agricultural societies who would be useful to their country, to look into the ann.. als of the Highland Society, and from them to call whatever may be of use in the advancement of the delightful science, the culture of the fields.

> "The men Whom nature's works can charm with God

Hold converse; grow familiar day by day

The Highland Society have this year of, fered prizes to the amount of \$17,000; under the following classification :

Class 1 .- Agricultural machinery, 500 overeigns and a gold and silver medal. Class II .- Essays and reports on vari-

ous subjects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high interest to the farmer viz:

1. Geological surveys.

2 Reports on coal districts.

3. Mines and minerals. 4. Products of peat moss, &c.

f manure in raising potatoes.

6. Exended application of water and

ther power to farm purposes.

of thorough draining.

8. Reports on irrigation.

9. Forest planting.

10. Sheep pastures at high elevations. 11. Improved sheep salve.

12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New Leicester ram.

13. Cultivation of the recently introduced ereal and other grains.

prepared food.

15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs.

17. Insects injurious to forest trees.

18. Comparative nutritive properties of

19. Extirpating ferns from pastures.

20. Thorough-draining.

21. Subsoil ploughing of thorough drain

23. Experiments with manures. 24 Analysis of bone or rape dust.

25. On the effects of thitude on vegeta-

26. Feeding of cuttle.

27. Porests of larcha 28. On raising improved varieties

30. Honorary premium for reports on certain districts in Scotlend.

31. Investigation of derain points conected with the science of agriculture, viz An essay or memoir explaining on scientific tion and growth of wee:ables.

growth of particular vegetables.

soil, and increasing its fertili v.

incation of these influences arising from ment by tillage.

Class IV .-- Crops and culture.

Class VI.-Live stock-district compe-

Class VII .- Products of live stock-butter and cheese

Class VIII .- The best cottages and cotlage gardens. Class IX .- General show of live stock

and agricultural meeting at Inverness. Having shown, by our quotations, some thing of the vost extent of the recent in. provemens in the agriculture of Scotland, and the influence which its agricultural so. ciety has had in promoting these improvewere offered for essays to bring to light the ments, we have given the above sketch of their premiums, as indicating the means they have adopted, and are adopting, to bring about this great and salutary change to slow how vast a field they occupy.

> From the (Edinburgh) Farmer's Magazine. LETTERS FROM A YOUNG SCOTCH FARMER, AT

> and the great bearing which science is made

to have in the improvement of the soil, and

in the operation of the farm. Cultivator.

SERVICE TO HIS FATHER -- CONCLUDED. July 25,--Since my last, a material change of weather has taken place, which occasioned much positive loss in the first instance, and a great deal of additional labor afterwards. It is under such circumstances that the judgment and activity of the farmer comes to be most completely ascertained; because the derangement of his usual plans throws every branch of work out of shape, and causes a resort to measures of expediency or of a temporary nature. In such a situation Mr. Jamieson shines conspicously. His mind seems stored with resources for every emergency, and the difficulty of the case appears to give increased strength to his natural powers. He shapes his conduct to the circumstances under which he is placed, constantly preserving the greatest order and regularity.

Last week a violent and continued rain for twenty-four hours occurred, which, to a certain extent, floated the fallow field, wetted the hay ricks, stopped the thinning and cleaning of turnips, and lodged at least one half of the corn crops on the farm. With such a number of people, many farmers would have been thrown into utter quefusion, or at least one half of those below them would have remained idle, while others would not have been much mor profitably employed. Not so with Mr. Jamieson; for the rainy day was as throng a one as ever I saw since I came here. The several inventories were examined, and deficiences-noted down with the greatest accuracy two pair of fanners were set to work in dressing of corn. The lofts were sweep ed, dusted and cleaned; in short every one was sedulously employed. When the rain ceased, my whole corps were instantly des. patched to the fallow and turnip fields, and express orders were given me not to suffer a drop of water to stand on any of them; 5. Comparison between different kinds of coarse I had not a dry foot while in the this treatmen, having taken care to shift regularly after working hours. When thus 7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes employed, Ellist and his ploughmen were busy in removing dung from the farm-yards and middening it in a regular manner on an adjoining field of grass-land, where it is to be used next winter, and as two hundled bolls of wheat had been lately sold, Mr. Jamieson took this opportunity of delivering it to the merchant. Even Howard and his herds were not jule; for, as several markets were held at the time, he and they were 14. Feeding farm horses on raw and seldom at home at this troublesome period. The thrashing machine was likewi e so busily employed after the weather settled, that

16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants. | our stack-yard has become nearly empty. Every thing seems now to be restored to order except the hay, which will give us a little trouble before it can be safely stacked Mr. Jamieson says it has received damage which cannot be cared, and that I will soon see the extent of injury done to hay, by a fall of rain, while in the cock. He adds that it is much less hart by weiness during the early stages of the winning process than when in the cock; because the natural fermentation which necessarily takes place is then reinforced by artificial auxiliaries, consequently that a degree of putridity ensues inevitably mjurious to the article. Fairbaire of has returned to the turnip field; and the young plants being all thinned and set out, 29. Reports on improving rural economy he is going over them a second time, correcting former errors, and destroying every weed that has recently vegetated.

August 4th .- The hay is now safely stacked, though a good deal of work was required before we got it into such a condition as to satisfy Mr. Jamieson. Three principles, the mode in which soil operates days ago, when fine sunny weather and in producing or facilitating the germina. gentle wind prevailed, our united strength was employed to take down the cocks and An essay or memoir describing and proving, a pose the wet parts to their beneficial inon scientific principles, what is the best fluence; after which the whole was re cockadmixture of the ordinary elements of ed, great care being taken to mix the exsoil, for proporting the germination and ternal and internal parts together, so as the quality might be equal, and any moisture. in ess y or memoir describing, on scientific remaining in the damaged parts absorbed principles, the mode in which lime oper- by what was in good condition. It stood ates in rendering the soil better adapted for the night in these new made cocks, but for the germination and grow h of partic. heart day promising good weather, the carts principles, the offect of drainage in alter. got into the stack-yard. It is put up in two ing the constitution or qualities of the stacks, each containing about five thousand low Mr. Jamieson Scotch stones, or fifty-five English loads. An essay or memoir, showing the nature Tip charge of superistending the tonding of of the atmospheric influences on soil, in the carts was committed to me, and I had day, and not a few were dismissed the sery steady therefore in your actions,—cautious promoting its fertility, including the miod. full proofs of the truth of Mr. Jamieson's vice as unqualified. Those were constant. in forming schemes and connexions, but previous opinion respecting the damage; ly replaced from a supplementary corps firm and determined in the execution. Class III .- Waste lands -- their improve. though made perfectly dry, breaking with our discipline was tolerable perfect. Mr. it is often wise and prudent to refrain from

greates: quanty of rye-grass were least dam-

only for the daughill. ing, and four heads of carts, or sixteen alto. | who drives the cart. gether, are employed at this business .--Each head requires two men to fill, and one

imperfectly separated and divided. The turnip fields are now completely ked soil than the yellow and white tur- cessantly till good weather returns. nip. The horse, or yam potatoes, show a

August 20th.-Harvest has partially work before us.

September 2 .-- The past week has been a busy one; and I seize upon a leisure hour, sent for me from the field, and I waited allowed by a heavy shower falling, to acquaint you of our proceedings. On Monday morning, our forces were musterred for harvest work, and were divided into twelve bands of twelve shearers, and two bandsters each, four of which were committed to the charge of Fairbairn, the like number to me, and the remainder to Howard, our head shepherd. The ranking or sorting of the people was done with expedition by Mr. Jamieson, who seems quite up ular, and inoffensive; but on these points I to a matter of that nature; and though half | mean to write my good old friend, your fathan hour or thereby might be lost before the er, which will be more satisfactory to him ranking was completed, yet all that hurry than any thing communicated through and confusion which, without it, would in- your modium. In the second place evitably have ensued, were altogether kept commend most carness that you would ular vegetables.

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific in that and the following day the whole was by Fairbarn, who is first in command be

er devoid of substance. Mr. Jamieson says he noticed any one not working to his mind, at no time, act contrary to the dictate

Class V .- Pastures -their management. I the damage will not be so apparent after always addressed such in a calm but steady the stacksweat has ensued, though perhaps manner; explained how he wished his he means that the partial damage, being work performed; and requested, if they thus transferred to the whole stack, will not | were incapable of doing what he required, be so discernible as when confined to a that they would give p without further certain portion of it. The stacks are to be trouble. About a doze if tus in the course immediately combed down, completely cov. of the first day, who were always paid for ered with straw and hard roped, so as they the time they had wrought, but no more.may be secured from the storms of winter. The hours here are from sun to sun, with I observed that where clover was most an hour for breakfast, and the like time for plentiful, the hay had suffered most; and, dinner. Twenty minutes rest are also alvice versa, that the cocks containing the lowed both in forenoon and afternoon. The victuals are brought to the field in three aged. Had the cock been of clean clover, carts, one for each division; and the band. I am almost sure that it would have been fit seers of the different bands act as distribu. fors, after the portions are measured out August 10th. - The fallow is now dung- or set apart for each band by the person

> Jan. 16 .- After two or three days frost, to pull out the dung from the cart, while the a heavy fall of snow came on last week, carrier drives the horses regularly forward; which, for a time, has effectually stopped and one man and three women spread the field operations. All Elfor's people and heaps laid down by each head of carts, so some of mine, are therefore employed in rethat thirty-two men and twelve women are moving dung from the straw-yard, which is thus employed besides the overseers. My iniddened on the field intended for turnips. post is at the dunghill. Eiliot looks after and with every coat of dung, or, more the carts in the field, and sees that the dung | properly speaking, unrotted straw, another is properly drawn out, while Fairbairn man- of snow fallows, which in my humble opinages the spreaders. We just take out si . I ion, will have a powerful effect in hustening y loads a day per head, or two hundred and putrefaction; because, independent of all for y loads altogether. Fifteen of those chemical reasoning on the subject, the snew loads, or thereby, applied to an acre, Scotco | will only melt in a gradual manner, theremeasure; and as each load, from trial, is by moistening the daughill much more offound to contain a trifle more than one yard | feecually than if the greatest quantity of waand a half of cubic measure, you may have ter had been thrown upon it. Mr. Jamiea tolerable notion respecting the extent of son declares, that he never saw a bad hill of the application. In this way we dong dung, when mixed up with a full quantity about sixteen acres per day, so that in little of snow; and that this incorporation ought more than six days the whole hundred acres not to be neglected, when the means are of fallow will be gone over. Mr. Jamieson gratuitously provided by the elements. I is very exact about the spreading, asserting omitted to mention, that the turnip dung is that the benefit of the application depends also laid in layers upon the daughilis, and in a great measure upon the accuracy with that the whole is carefully shaken and which this process is executed; or more spread thereupon. We have already got plainly speaking, that fifteen loads, well out a large quantity, and, should the storm spread are of as much use as twenty loads continue, the yards will be cleared. However, as there is an immense pil: of straw in the centre yard, from which the places finished off, and present a notable prospect | bared of dung are constantly covered, there to the amateurs of good husbandry, having will, in a little time, be as much accumulavery few blanks, and containing scarcely a | ed as ever. About one third of the stack. single weed. The ruta-baga seemed shy yard is emptied; and, should the storm of growing for a long time; and, though continue after the farm-yards are cleared. now more forward, still presents more na. Mr. Jamieson says he means to thrash in-

My squad have parily ben employed. strong foliage, and perhaps will ultimately for two months past, in outing bedges, and be found to return us much root as the ru- some of them are remarkably dexterous at ta-baga. All our corn fields are looking that operation. Mr. Jam'eson has all his well, and some of them are holding our hedges broad at bottom, and parrow at ton; signs for the sickle, especially the early oats, and in this way a fence is obtained, infiniteand first sown barley. Mr. Jamieson has ly superior to the best stone walls. A very intimated that I am to assist in the field; few years care, at the beginning, puts them and given me warning that to oversce there, into a situation for this mode of training; is a post of no little trouble. He has gone and if that care is continued till they arrive the length of declaring, that the corn farmer at maturity, the after expense is perfectly must be a slave during the harvest quarter, trifling. Many farmers, good in other res. if he wishes his affairs rightly managed; so pects, are careless and indifferent about I easily understand, if the master is a slave, their fences, and neglect to protect and train field, but fortunately was not the worse of that his disputes cannot be characterized as up what was originally planted at a consider filling a much higher station. A shall, how. erable charge. Without entering upon the ever, endeavor to do my duty, trasting that general question, viz, the necessity of fenthe advantage will compensate the expense ces in every case, all I would say, is, that at which it must be gained. Every principle, where they have been reared, a suitable atconnected with honor and interest call for tention ought to be bestowed upon them afexertion on my side,—especially as Mr. 14 wards. Where a hedge is planted, it mieson has never ceased to treat me with must be taken for granted that it was deem urbanity, and more like a son, than one sent ed necessary; therefore, neglecting it afto learn husbandry under his inspection and perwards must be considered as unpardonable conduct.

Jan. 30 .-- I am now preparing to depart commenced, though, not having as yet from a place where I have enjoyed much drawn out our whole strength, Fairbairn has happiness, and, seen a great deal of busionly been employed in the management. ness; having little more to do, but to get the Next week that important branch of rural inventory of implements taken off my hands. economy will be undertaken in carnes, and the several accounts due to the men when Howard and I are to be called into under my charge examined and audited. action. Elliot is reserved for his horsemen. These things, I confess, are absolutely newho. I understand, are rarely taken to the cessary ; -- still they do not afford me satisfield unless there is a deficiency of hands. | faction, because they remind me that I am At this time he is throng ploughing down to leave the service of a gentleman who has the dung put on the fallow field, which works uniformly behaved to me like a father, and in a capital style : and on this furrow it is that I am, no more to associate with fellow meant to sow the wheat seed about the end servants, from whom I received uncommon of September, providing a fresh growth of instances of friendship and favor. Duty to weeds does not appear before that period. you, however, is a permanent principle in The stack-yard was lately emptied and my breast; and though feelings cannot be cleared f r the new crop. My squad are overcome all at once, yet still those, which making straw ropes for tying down the impress me at the moment, will not, I hope, thatch used in covering the stacks, and ev. in the slightest degree prevent me from enery thing is arranging as fast as possible, so joying the like happiness at your fireside. as interruptions may be avoided in the great as I have experienced in this hospitable man-

The day before yesterday Mr. Jamieson upon him immediately. "George," says, he, "I am more at leisure just now than I probably may be at your departure; there. fore cannot employ myself better than in giving you a few advices, which, likely, may be useful when you settle in the world, or in your passage through it afterwards. In the first place, let me assure you, that I am well pleased with your behaviour when in my service, because it has been steady, reg. cause I have known many young men get a character stamped upon them at that time. which no future alternation of conduct was We had a good deal of drilling the first capable of removing. Be consistent and those parts of the cock that were wetted, which remained at home, and, before night, Think for yourself at all times, and, though the slightest touch, and appearing altogeth- Jamieson, who commanded in chief, when communicating our thoughts to others, yet,