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By M. MAC LEAN.

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AGRICULTURAL.

According to a table of Agricultural statistics appended to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the following is the number of bushels of wheat and Indian corn produced by the different States and Territories:

States.	Wheat.	Indian corn.
Maine	987,412	988.541
N. Hampshire	426.816	191.275
Massachusetts	189 581	1,905.273
Rhode Island	3.407	471,022
Connecticut	95,090	1,521.191
Vermont	512,461	1,167,219
New York	12,309,141	11,441,256
New Jersey	919.043	5.134.366
Pennsylvania	12,872,210	14.969,472
Delaware	317,105	2.164.507
Maryland	3.747,652	6.998.124
Virginia	10.010,105	33,987,255
N. Carolina	2,183,026	24.116,253
S. Carolina	963,162	14 987.474
Georgia	1 991,162	21.749.227
Alabama	869,554	21,594.354
Mississippi	305,091	5,985,724
Louisiana	. 67	6 224.147
Tennessee	1 873.584	46 285.359
Kentucky	4,096.113	40,787,120
Ohio	17.979,547	35.452.161
Indiana	5.282.864	33,195.108
Illinois	4 026,187	23,424.474
Missouri	1.110,542	19.725.146
Arkansas	2,132 030	6.039 450
Michigan	2,896,721	3,058,290
Florida Terr'ty.	624	694 205
Wiskonsan Ter.	297,541	521,244
Iowa Territory	234.115	1,547.215
Dist. of Columbia	10,105	43,725
Total	91,642,957	387,380,185

From the N. E. Farmer.

Seventh Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

SUBJECT—THE DAIRY.

(Mr. Putnam Editor) stated, that having been unable to obtain any one else to open the debate, he must talk a while. It should be, on a butter farm, an object to obtain from a given quantity of food, as much good butter as possible. To do this, attention should be paid to the butter properties of the milk of different cows. There is a vast difference in this respect even among cows of the same breed. Some make a comparatively large quantity of butter from little milk, while some free milkers make but little butter. He had known two cows, one giving 46 to 48 lbs. of milk per day, in June; the either giving about 25 lbs.; and each making about 12 1-2 lbs of butter per week. A two year old heifer from the first of these cows, gave 10 or 11 qts. of milk per day; a two-year old heifer from the second cow, gave or 9 qts. per day, and each made about 7 lbs. of butter per week. In these instances the cow and the heifer which gave the *most milk*, made the *best* butter—though all was good. Is it a general rule that where the quantity of butter is large, that the butter is better? Should not have expected this, but the reverse. Thinks that if the cream from different cows is kept separate the quantity of butter will be greater than when mixed as is usual. This opinion he holds because when the milk of the several cows is k pt separate, the result by calculation shows that the quantity from the whole flock should be greater than it is. Remembers that Dr. Merriam of Topsfield, stated in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, that he obtained about as much butter when he kept but one cow as when he kept two, though the *one* cow was one of the *two*, and the pasture the same. (Was not the feed of the one as good as that of the two? asked Mr. Buckminster.) Perhaps the feed was the same for one as the two, though Dr. M. is not a person likely to stint an animal with food.

The *mode of milking* is of much consequence. (We have not room to report the experiment that proves it.) The operation should be performed *quickly* and *gently*.

The food given to the animals has much offect upon the quantity and quality of the milk. Nothing is better than the *good* natural grasses—but in this vicinity our pastures dry up very much in August and September, and then a good article of food is corn fodder, or cornstalks. This can be obtained in large quantities from a given quantity of land. Among the hays, the second crop or after-math, and fine clover are the best for milk. Of the roots, potatoes uncooked will produce a large quantity, but the qualiiy is poor; when cooked, the quality of the milk is better, but it is less in quantity. Carrots make *rich* milk. Sugar beets make a large quantity, of good quality. Ruta bagas increase the milk, but generally give an unpleasant flavor to milk and buttet. This may be remedied by putting a half pint of boiling water to each gallon of milk, immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Pails, pans, churns, cellar, milk room, &c., all should be kept clean and sweet. In summer, the temperature of the cream at the time of churning, should be kept as low as possible; but in winter, if it be kept as low as possible: hut in winter, if it be kept up between 60 and 70 degrees, the butter will come without trouble. The *great cause* of bad butter is the failure to work out the buttermilk. The difference between the worth of good and bad butter is so great, that our dairy-women ought, if possible, to do better than is usual with them.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, agreed with the remarks in relation to the worth of corn fodder. He sowed one-half of an acre late in May, upon sward-land. It was of a small kind and the drought hurt it. But he fed well twelve cows and some young stock, from this, every night for five weeks. The effects were very good; his cows did not fall off in their milk like his neighbors. They were carried well through the dry season, and did better through the whole autumn for this summer feeding. The labor of growing the half acre is not great. He shall next season sow the Southern corn—is is not so much affected by drought. The stalks of sweet corn are not eather so well dy his cows as those of the common corn.

The labor and care of making butter are so great, that he wonders that people can complain of the price of butter—25 cents per pound. The churning by the common shaker churn is a tedious process. He wishes that some ingenious Yankee would outdo the Shakes and give a better churn.

Mr. Quincy (President) visited Orange county, N Y., a few years since. There they do all the churning by *dogs*, in a sort of treadmill. The dog gets tired of it—and you must catch him where you can. We have a fireat many *lazy dogs* here in Massachusetts, and would it not be well to put them to the churn?

Mr. Buckminster, (Editor of the Plowman,) agreed that cows should be milked rapidly. Has ascertained by experience that it makes a great difference. If the milk be not taken away fast when it begins to flow freely into the bag, it seems to be drawn back again. In making butter, the important point is to separate the buttermilk thoroughly. Some insist that washing with water hurts the butter; but he deems this the result of prejudice. He puts water into the churn as soon as the butter has come, and keeps drawing off, adding and churning until the water ceases to be white. You may make good butter from sour cream if the butter is properly worked over.

It is a good plan to dry the salt—then it helps to absorb the moisture.

Mr. Dodge finds the women in his neighborhood full in the belief that water hurts the butter. He has been laughed at for asking to have it tried. Believes that where an opinion among practical dairy-women is universal, that there is some good foundation for the opinion.

Mr. Putnam. The washing of butter is done in Essex county. Much that has obtained premiums there has been washed. But it is worked over by hand afterwards.

Mr Boies, of Blanford, stated that in his vicinity it is thought important to have the *cream* sweet. If water is put upon the butter after it has been set away and become cool, the effect is bad. Some dairy-women are particular about the kind of salt use. Rock salt ground is much better than common salt. Butter made "between hay and grass," does not keep well and is not good. If he were in Mr. Dodge's situation, keeping a dozen cows, he would get a dog churn and churn the *milk*.

The people in his vicinity mostly make cheese. The raising of corn fodder may be well where the land is dry and pasturage short; but in his region it is not necessary. What cows we keep should be kept well. He would not make butter and cheese both on the same farm.

Mr. Cole, (Ed. Farmer's Journal) when he gives salt to cows feeding upon turnips, and feeds the cows *after* milking, finds no unpleasant taste to the milk.—Cornstalks are the cheapest fodder we can raise. A gentleman of Worcester county obtained 40 tons per acre of the Chinese Tree corn. That kind of corn may not be the *greatest* humbug.

In Pennsylvania, the diary houses usually have a stream of water running through them, and the vessels are set in water. This keeps the milk cool, while the room is well ventilated. Prefers stone ware to any other for dairy purposes.

The kind of salt is important. The rock salt is best. Other salts often contain poisonous substances. The fodder for the hundred city horses kept at the city stables, is all chopped by dog power, and our *city dogs* like the exercise.—Doubts whether it is well to put water to butter; thinks it may injure the flavor. Butter should not be worked by the *hands* This makes it soft and greasy. In winter, milk set where it will freeze, gives more cream. The cream may be scraped off, boiled, scummed and churned. The butter will be good. Carrot joice improves the appearance of the butter, and he thinks als its flavor.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, once kept a large number of cows, and made butter. All must be kept clean and sweet. He washed his butter. You can not get out all the buttermilk without washing.—What the cow eats, gives the flavor to the butter. Carrots are the very best food.

Mr. Merriam, (Ed. of Cultivator, assigned five causes of bad butter, viz; sour vessels, buttermilk left in, bad salt, bad firkins, and artificial substances to give it color. It is difficult to make cows give much milk in winter; one cause is that they do not drink freely. It is well to give them some warm water after they have taken as much as they will of cold.

Mr. French of Braintree, thinks that he is deriving much advantage from having water all the time immediately before his stock, where they stand in the barn. The water runs in a small trough, 4 or 5 inches square, immediately before the feet of each animal, and the stock drink better there than at the trough in the yard or at the spring.

(We find it the same with our stock.

EDITOR.)

TO CURE SHEEP SKINS WITH THE WOOL ON.

Take a spoonful of alum and two of salt petre; pulverise and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together—leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the whole skin as tight as you can and hang in a dry place: in two or three days as soon as dry take down, and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If when you kill your mutton you treat the skins in this way, you can get more for them from the saddlers than you can for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise.

N. B.—Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on may be treated in the same way.

S. W. Farmer.

FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

OF MIXED EARTHS AND CREEK MUD.

What experiments have been made of creek or harbor mud from the sea flats? what of mud taken from fresh-water ponds? what of the soil taken from swamps overflowed? How have they been used? on what soils, for what crops, for what grasses, in what manner, in what quantities, and what advantage has been derived from them?

Mr. Belden, of Wethersfield. A piece of land in my neighborhood was manured with earth that had been leached to make saltpetre—the earth had been leached ten years before—the land has borne surprising crops ever since this earth has been applied. I have never witnessed so great and lasting effects from any species of manure.

Mr. Hart, of Berlin. One of my neighbors carried on to his up land mowing a number of loads of earth from under an old barn. It has improved his land surprisingly. For several years the crop has been very great.

Mr. Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have tried the earth, taken from the ditches in my meadows, but never found that my land received any benefit. I have carried large quantities into my hog stye and barn yard, in autumn, and in the spring have manured my Indian corn with it. I have found a load of this mixture of the earth and manure, as beneficial as a load of unmixed manure, from the barn yard or the stye. I have used the mixture, when it has lain in this situation a year, and never found any dung better.

OF YARD OR STABLE DUNG—TANNER'S BARK, &c.

What methods have been taken to augment the manures taken from the yard or stable? What means have been found to succeed best for that purpose?

Mr. Andrew Hull, Jr., of Cheshire. I have found no manure so beneficial, on poor land, for potatoes, as the droppings of the cattle intermixed with straw, thrown into the yard to make manure, even before it is matured.

Mr. Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have thrown pumice, tanner's bark, &c. into my hog stye, and found them to become very good manure.

Mr. Blakesley, of Plymouth. More than twenty years past, I had a large nursery of fruit trees. To prevent weeds, &c. from growing, I covered the ground over with tanner's bark. It prevented every thing but the trees from growing. After some years had elapsed, when the trees had all been taken from the nursery, I sowed the land with oats and clover. The oats were good, and the clover excellent. Since the clover has gone out, the natural grass has come in, and the land has continued as good as any I have. I have found bark one of the best kinds of manure.*

I find, from experiment, that two loads of dung, carried on the land in the spring, are worth three loads carried on in the fall.

PLOWING IN OF CLOVER, OR BUCKWHEAT.

Have any experiments been made of manuring land with clover, buckwheat, or oats turned, or plowed into the earth before they were ripe; and has any benefit been received?

Mr. Hart, of Berlin. I have made an experiment in plowing up a field, on which I had two years before sown clover. The clover was mowed and yielded a good crop. Soon afterwards I plowed the field and let it lie until I found that the clover had matured. I then plowed it again. The land looked very well, and I supposed it much enriched. I sowed wheat, but was disappointed in it, for the crop was poor. I knew, however, that the land was much enriched, and concluded that I was prevented from having a good crop of wheat from other causes, than the land not being well prepared.

Mr. Phelps, of Simsbury. I plowed up a clover field, the second year after it was sown, when the roots were full grown. It was about a fortnight after mowing the land. I let the field lie in this situation about six weeks, then harrowed it well—sowed it with wheat, and plowed in the wheat. The next year I harvested as much as twenty bushels to the acre.—The soil was rather dry and sandy.

Mr. Hooker, of Farmington. I sowed a sandy field with buckwheat. When it was grown and in bloom, I plowed my field in ridges, and covered the wheat. After it had lain about six weeks, I plowed it again in ridges, putting the new ridges where the balks were before. Soon after I harrowed the field, and sowed it with wheat. The next summer I harvested an excellent crop.

Mr. Belden, of Wethersfield. I have sown buckwheat, both on sandy land and on loamy land, and plowed it in to prepare the land for wheat. I have had good crops from it, and have found the experiment to succeed to my wishes.

* Tan bark is injurious to soil before it rots; then it is excellent.—ED. GAZ.

From the American Agriculturist.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE PREMIUM REPORTS.

We subjoin some extracts from the manuscript reports of the American Institute of this city, on the exhibitions of products of American art, from statements offered at their Annual Fair, October, 1841,

SILK. "It is a subject of regret that among the large number of silk growers who are now producing the raw material in considerable quantities, the competitors should be so few in number. They however, take great pleasure in stating that some very handsome and interesting specimens have been exhibited at the present fair, and indulge a hope that the number may be greatly increased in time to come, for there is no doubt but a much larger assortment could easily have been sent to the Fair from the different sections of our country where attention has been devoted to the producing the raw material and manufacturing it into sewings, hosiery, shawls, handkerchiefs, dress patterns, vestings, velvets, &c. &c. which your committee is informed is now done to considerable extent in the United States. The silk business seems to have obtained a footing here. It is satisfactorily ascertained that it can be conducted so as to afford females and children, who from their situation are incapable of performing hard labor, an easy, pleasant, and profitable employment.

One of the specimens offered for exhibition has afforded great satisfaction. It was produced by two ladies, who, at an actual expense of $100 15, have the past season produced a crop worth nearly $500. beside the state bounty, (50 cts. per lb.) which, it is understood, is sufficient to pay all the expenses of production, besides the interest on the investment of $1000 for land, trees and cocoonery. Some other fine specimens were also exhibited."

SILK MACHINE.—Dr. Thomas White, of Tennessee, received a premium for a silk machine of which the committeee speak as follows.

"It is made to execute several distinct operations in the process of manufacture, at one and the same time, carrying forward the same from the cocoon to the well-formed threads fit for the loom or sewing purposes.

Its construction is of the most simple form and made of cheap materials, and can be furnished at a small expense to the user, by a class of mechanics found in great numbers in any part of the United States, and therefore conveniently open to the acquisition of all who may desire it. A system of reels is made to transfer the silk from one stage to another, avoiding the trouble of spooling or throwing, as well as the liability to break from tanglement of threads. By the simultaneous action of all the several parts and processes, the silk reeler will have produced an article of thread, instead of "reeled raw silk," in nearly the same time he would have produced the latter, had that process been the only one performed; the amount of *power* to propel the whole being so small as to offer no objection to its use by feeble persons.

Regarding this branch of American enterprise as one of the highest importance, your committee solicit for this machine the most profound attention, and recommend an award of the highest honor to be bestowed upon it, and beg leave to add in the present state of the art for which this machine is a branch, your committee regard that class of machines which are calculated to advance the raw material in the hands of the *growers* to the nearest stage of approach to completion for the consumer, best calculated to promote the early, profitable, and general embarkation of the people of the United States in the culture and manufacture of silk, and submit the following reasons as the foundation of their opinions," &c. &c.

"THE STEAM EXCAVATOR," originally invented by Wm. S. Otis, for the purpose of excavating earth for canals, roads, &c., received the following high commendation from the intelligent committee appointed to report upon it.

"It is calculated to do the wosk of 150 men. Allowing for stoppages, &c., one minute is sufficient to load a car containing 1 1-2 cubic yards. This would give 900 cubic yards per day 10 hours.

The interest on the cost, wear and tear, labor &c., is $13 50 per day, which if we call $20 per day, gives us the labor of 150 men for less than 14 cents per day each. The steam engine by which it is moved is 14 horse power, and is easily managed by two men. It works well in clay, sand, gravel, and all soils. Being placed upon a car, its position is easily changed and advances or recedes in the manner of a locomotive as the case may require."

Here follows a more particular description which we have not room to subjoin.

"STEPHEN YATE'S PROCESS OF MAKING CHEESE. In the making of cheese in the ordinary way practised by the dairymen of Herkimer Co., I discovered that when the milk was scalded, an oil would rise on the top and run off in the whey, I directed my dairyman not to scald the curd, and found I not only retained the aromatic oil, but also all the cream that would otherwise escape in the whey, and I kept the cheese in press for some days, (occasionally turning them,) until the linen wrapper was no longer moist. After this they were attended to in the usual way, except that they were rubbed with hog's lard instead of whey butter.

The cows supplying the milk had access at all times to good running water. The presses I used were the invention of Nathan Loomis, late of Montgomery Co. N. Y., now at Fairfax Co., Va., and cost only $4 each."

"SIXTEEN ACRES OF CABBAGES, planted on the farm of Lambert Wyckoff by Peter Walsh in Bushwick, Kings Co., produced 61,120 heads which sold for $2,344 77.

The sod was turned over in the fall and cross ploughed in the spring. Fifty cart loads of street manure from New York city was put on an acre, at a cost delivered on the farm, of 40 cents per load, and the whole cost of cultivation $10 per acre."

From the Connecticut Farmers' Gazette.

FOR CORN—A RECIPE.

Mix Plaster, unleached Ashes, and quick fine lime together, in the following proportions,—two parts Plaster, two parts Ashes, and one part Lime, and apply a small quantity of the mixture to each hill of corn immediately after the first hoeing, and see if it don't go a "leetle" ahead of any thing you ever tried to make corn grow. Be sure to leave one row without the application, "jest" to see the difference.

NOVICE.

MISSISSIPPI WHEAT.—Our readers are mostly aware, we presume, that some excellent wheat was grown in Hinds county last season. Dr, D. O. Williams presented us with specimens of three different varieties—all of which were as fine as we have seen in any of the wheat growing sections of the country. It may not be known, however, that in many of the counties further south than this, the planters raise enough of wheat for their own consumption. This, however, is the fact. Even as far South as Marion county, they have their bolting cloths attached to every mill, for the manufacture of flour. The Representative of that county, Gardner Holcomb, Esq., informs us that he raised fifty-three bushels the last season. In the interior counties to the Northward and Eastward, wheat is raised in great quantities.—*S. W. Farmer.*

From the annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In connexion with the foregoing Tabular View, it is deemed important to add some general remarks in reference to the crops of 1841, and also particulars relating to the various articles enumerated, and the prospects of the country with regard to them for years to come.

This tabular view has been prepared from the Census statistics taken in 1840, upon the agricultural products of the year 1839 as the basis. These have been carefully compared and estimated by a laborious examination and condensing of a great number of agricultural papers, reports, &c., throughout the Union, together with such other information as could be obtained by recourse to individuals from every section of the country. It is believed to be as correct as with the present data can be reached, although, could the entire attention of a competent person be devoted to the preparation of an annual Register, to be formed by collecting, comparing, and classifying the various items of intelligence, and conducting an extensive correspondence with reference to this subject, an amount of statistical and other information relating to the agricultural products of our country might be furnished, which would be exceedingly valuable to the whole nation, and a hundred fold more than repay all the expenditure for accomplishing the object. The statistics professedly derived from the census, which have been published during the past year in various papers and journals, are very incorrect, as any one can assure himself by comparing them with the Recapitulation just issued from the census bureau, by direction of the Secretary of State. They were probably copied from the returns of the marshals of the districts, before they had been suitably compared and corrected.

The estimates of the foregoing Tabular View are doubtless more closely accurate with regard to some portions of the country than others. The numerous agricultural societies in some of the States, with the reports and journals devoted to to this branch of industry, afford a means of forming such an estimate as is not to be found in other. Papers of this description, giving a continued record of the cropps, improvements in seeds, and means of culture, and direction of labor, are more to be relied on in this matter than the mere political or commercial journals, as they cannot be suspected, like these latter, of any design of forestalling or otherwise influencing the market, by their weekly and monthly report of the crops. Portions, too, of the Census statistics have probably been more accurately taken than others. In assuming them as the basis, reference must also be had to the annual increase of our population, equal to from 300.000 to 400,000, and in some of the States reaching as high as 10 per cent., as estimated by the ten years preceding the year 1840, and also to the diversion of labor from the works of internal improvement carried on by the States, in consequence of which the consumer has become the producer of agricultural products, the prices of articles raised, &c., with the various other causes which might occasion an increase or a decrease in the products of each State, and the sum total of agricultural supply. For convenient reference, the census return, total, of the population of each State, and also the estimated population according to annual increase, are added to the table, in separate columns, beside each other.

The crops of 1839, on which the Census statistics are founded, were as appears from the notices of that year, very abundant in relation to nearly every product throughout the whole country; indeed, unusually so, compared with the years preceding. Tobacco may be considered an exception; it is described to have been generally a short crop.

The crops of the succeeding year are likewise characterized as abundant. The success which had attended industry in 1839 stimulated many to enter upon a larger cultivation of the various articles produced, while the stagnation of other branches of business drew to the same pursuit a new addition to the laboring force of the population.

Similar causes operated also to a considerable extent the past year. In 1841, the season may be said to have been less favorable in many respects than in the two proceeding ones; but the increase of the laboring force, and the amount of soil cultivated, render the aggregate somewhat larger. Had the season been equally favorable, we might probably have rated the increase considerably higher, as the annual average increase of the grains, with potatoes, accordingly to the annual increase of our population, is about 30 millions of bushels. Portions of the country suffered much from a long drought during the last summer, which affected unfavorably the crops more particularly liable to feel its influences, especially grain, corn, and potatoes. In other parts, also various changes of the weather in the summer and autumn lessened the amount of their staple below what might have been gathered, had the season proved favorable. Still, there has been no decisive failure,