By M. MACLEAN.

year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at

five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten side pork is very fat, and cuts clear of for it. Others may import at a less cost der branches will be found good enough dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

subsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advertisement will be inserted, and charged till

The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL

From the American Agriculturist. ALLEN'S TOUR IN ENGLAND, No. 3.

HISTORY OF THE BERKSHIRES .- Ar. rived now in the heart of old Berkshire, the public will probably expect to see some account of the early history, the breeding, rearing, and treating of the ce. lebrated animals to which this county has given a name. We very much regret, that we had not more time than was at our command, while in England, to fully elucidate this subject, as well as many others of great interest to the agricultural community, but hope at some future time we may be able to accomplish this satisfactorily. But what few facts we at present have at command, are probably about all that the generality of readers will care to know. We shall therefore proceed to state them as succincily as pessible, and trust that they will be conagain refer to the subject.

We traversed this and the neighboring shires of Hants, Wilts, Oxon, Bucks, and Surry, in those directions where it was thought important to do so, and were generally attended by stock purchasers in our rambles, who were perfectly convers-Berkshires, of the best breeding and quality, as the circumstances of the case would benefit to the public or ourselves.

All who pretended to any positive know. ledge of the subject with whom we conversed, agreed that this breed of swine originally was a large and rather coarse animal, of a white or buff color, intermixed with black spots, and that they were improved to their present great perfection of form and dark color, by the Stamese or China boar. One quite intelligent respectable old gentleman, of a handsome estate, residing at Southbridge, twelve miles from Reading, with whom we conversed, distinctly recollected about fifty years ago, when small prick-eared black boars were brought into his neighborhood to refine their large hogs; but Mr. Westbrook of Dysham informed us, that his father possessed them in great perfection sixty years since, of a dark rich plumb color, mingled with a little white. He (the son) however, had suffered the stock left him to breed in and deteriorate the stock so much, that we thought it not worth purchasing from; but unother person, who had of it some years ago, and who bel paid good attention to it, allowed us to choose two of his finest sow pigs of this and of a good large size.

From Bysham they probably gradually found their way along up the Thames, and to different parts of the county and its neighborhood. At Reading they told us that they had known them only for about forty years. When we wrote car "Chapter on Swine," that appeared in the Cultivator some two years since, it was on the authority of different friends who selections and breeding, for picked stock had resided in the south and west of Berk. asked high prices. All sorts of meats are shire, Professor Low and some others, that we asserted that the improvement began about the year 1800, but it seems that per pound when we were there, and the our informants only knew of it in their poorest pig of any breed, two or three quarter at that period, and that it is now distinctly traced by Mr. Westbrook as far stock animal, \$4 to \$8 each. Two years back as 1780. We are rejoiced at this. and hope it will be possible to go still far. ther hereafter, as it will only make the breed the more valurble in oure estimation, as showing that it has a long esta. item. By the London packet ship Mediblished character for general excellence ator, we shipped two grown animals and and pedigree, unknown to any thing of the domestic kind, the Asiatic hog alone

The Berkshire is now generally acknowledged to poseess more good points in him than any other breed whatever. us he is of the largest profitable size, of the truest and best shape, and has the most symmetrical limbs, and superadded death on the voyage. As near as we to these, joins what is rather remarkable; fine thin hair and soft skin, to great hardiness of constitution. They are problic breeders, the best of nurses, of thriffy growth, early maturity, easily kept on grass, the coarsest roots, or bran and Their dispositions also are very quiet, unless roused to a fight, and then like all well bred animals, are game to the back

great, and nothing in England can travel not in doing so, as the animals are now apart. Thus an acre at one rod apart, with them of the hog kind, as has been often proved in driving the different stocks ther than this, it does not become us to reds, it will contain only 40. The prin. | equal in value to two bushels of corn. A farmer in this neighborhood who fed a

took great pains to obtain evidence on took unwearied pains in the selections, the under and shaded part of the fruit will potatoes to hogs when fattening them, but two were beautifuly mottled. TERMS:-Published weekly at three dollars a this important point to the western farm. and went down to Berkshire no less than not be so good. This I admit, but then said that he believed a bushel of turnips or er while abroad. Joined to all the above four times to do so. We chose from all there will be four times as many trees, potatoes, with a bushel of corn, would fatgood qualities, their meat is of the best the largest and finest families we could and of course tree tops in bearing, and the ten a steer or hog, more than two bushels lean, muscular and delicate, while the never once hesitated at the price named and finest fruit; and the fruit on the un. he never had cattle or hogs to fatten so lean as the Chinese, thus making the than we have, but if they have obtained for hogs. An acre thus set with trees of heaviest mess pork for barrelling, and larger and finer animals, we shall be hap. the best and greatest bearing kinds, ripensuch as is most preferred at the eastern Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted markets. We saw hundreds of bacon for one dollar the first time, and fifty conts each sides in England, and since our return to further to our stock of swine in this councutting up of Berkshires where the fact of wanted, we would recommend obtaining to a tree, which would be 160 bushels to advance for advertisements. When the number | their making clear pork was disputed at of insertions is not marked on the copy, the the packing houses of Cincinnatti and Islands. other parts of Ohio. Again, notwithstanding their dark color, whether their hair be singed off by burning, as is usual. ly practised in Great Britain, or scalded as in the United States, the skin dresses of the purest and most delicate white, and nothing in the slightest degree dark can be detected at all in it but the roots of the hair, to which the most fastidious stickler for white in a pig's skin cannot

We found the Berkshires more sought after in England than any other kind of swine; they were not only taking them into Scotland and Ireland, but France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, and the British colonies in every direction, not even excepting Australia, some 8,000 miles | that they shall have a full hearing in our distant from the father land.

They are freer from disease than any animal we know of, and are never cursed with that sickening scabbiness of the skin, that characterises so many other

In breeding, those of medium sizes and fine points are most sought after in England. Ten to fifteen score (200 to 300 sidered sufficient without obliging us to lbs.) are the maximum weights desired in Berkshire, and we were often told there, that they considered these the best and most profitable sizes for them. From this opinion, many breeders in our country dissent entirely, and though we would generally recommend those of a medium size to be wintered over, still if a spring ant with the whole breeding of this region, pig will fatten kindly as he is growing, and we think that we were as thorough | and can be made to attain 250 to 300 lbs. and indefatigable in the search after by the following December, it saves wintering, and may be considered upon the whole the most profitable breed. It permit, or perhaps was of any particular is contended that the largest and finest Berksh res will easily do this, and several breeders have now commenced a series of experiments with the produce of our late importations, for the purpose of testing whether it can be done, and we are promised a full report of the trials as soon | and cooked; and in all cases that I have | time of planting.

All colors exist in Berkshire, stragglers occasionally finding their way in there, but they are not recognized as their breed at all, the true sort being of a black, or deep nich plumb color, with a slight flicking of buff or white on them, the feet generally white, with a small white strip in the face, and frequently a white tuft at the end of the tail. White hogs exist in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Windsor, of tolerable fair quality .-They are called old King George's breed, and are said to be the descendants of some Leicesters given to the late George III. by the celebrated Bakewell, for the purpose of stocking his Majesty's farm near by. They are now much deteriorated in breeding, and totally unworthy, in our judgment, of importation. Great care is requisite in purchasing

family and color, perfect almost in form, of the county, as the Neapolitan, Hamp. bly well on them. shire, Willshire, and various other crosses exist, that none but the best judges in breeding can detect, and many of the farmers are exceedingly careisss in their sc. lections and stock animals, and some are totally indifferent whether they are pure where it can be done? Some consider blood or not. As to their cost, this is according to fancy in a measure. Those who had taken particular pains in their at present scarce, and very high in England. Good pork was worth 12 to 14 cts. months old, would bring in market as a ago, they were not worth half that. But the first cost is nothing to comparison particularly hogs. with the other expences, which are almost innumerable; we will merely state one eighteen small ones, about three months old. Mr. Whyte's bill of feed alone for these was £34 1 6, which at the then rate of exchange, amounted to over \$160. To be sure, we were liberal in laying in sixty days' supplies for the stock, as we had no idea of paying a high price for animals, and then have them starved to could estimate the cost of four months'pigs, including accidents and deaths, laid down in this city it amounted to about \$50 per head, without reckoning any thing of our time employed in the selections, so that the reader will see that there can be no brewers grain and will fatten at any age. very great profit in importing Berkshires, at the prices we sold them at. Indeed, we from its late blooming. had had no idea of making money on them from the beginning, our sole motive in the importation was to secure superior | stock orchard; unless in very rich land,

to fairs and markets, side by side. We speak. Certain it is, however, that we expal objection to close planting, is, that large quantity of turnips to steers, and in an open situation, and all the flowers kind, the hams, shoulders, and jowls being hear of, and if the animal suited us, we tops of the trees always bear the largest of corn without any thing else with it, for py to be advised of the fact. We hardly think that England can at present add latest, well planted, and well and carefully America, have frequently witnessed the try, and if any more importations are bearing, and the sixth year bear a bushel them from China, Siam, and the Asiatic | the acre, worth 40 bushels of corn, where-

words on a subject in which it is so well Every bearing year they will increase raterest, for we assure our readers that we | twelve or fifteen years old, when they will have been literally compelled to do so, in bear at least 61.4 bushels to the tree, consequence of the almost innumerable which will make 1000 bushels to the acre. questions and letters that have been ad. which is equivalent to 250 bushels of dressed us upon it. We fully believe corn! what we assert, and, as we have paid particular attention to this subject, we express ourselves frankly, strongly, and fully, and exactly as we think. To all those who do not agree with us in opinion, we cordially invite from them an expression of their sentiments, and more especially a statement of facts in favor of any other breeds of swine, and they may be assured columns. We go for the great general good and improvement of agriculture. without regard to the private interests of any one man or thing.

From the Western Farmer & Gardener.

The following communication from a member it contains views of importance to the agricultural | for winter use. community, I forward it for insertion in the Western Farmer and Gardener.

J. S. Willels, Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society: Since the general introduction and culti-(which has proved so very profitable to all of corn, or 40 bushels of apples to fatten the present system, besides the various same time supporting the theory that vation of root crops for stock feeding, good farmers who have undertaken it in 100 pounds of pork, the apples from ten diseases brought on by the want of the each new plant produced from seed is a it has occurred to many in various parts of the country, to try whether apples were not as good for the same purposes. To prove which, various experiments have been made with them, and with different kinds of roots, and in various ways, raw ducts for the first twenty years from the will talk dogmatically enough on the subseen in the agricultural papers concerning | 10 acres of land, at \$25 per acre, \$250 them, apples have been proved to be worth | 1600 trees, at 123 cents each, more than the roots, bushel for bushel, when the apples were of good sorts.

At first it was thought that sweet apples only were good for stock; but further trials have proved that a mixture of sweet, with any other good semi-acid rich apples were much better than all sweet ones; as hogs have been found to cloy, and cease cating, when fed entirely on sweet apples, and resumed eating again heartily, on sour apples being thrown to them. They were afterwards fed with a mixture of both sweet and sour, and continued to eatabout as much of one as the other, and fattened well on them. As food for cattle and sheep they have been found equally good, and more particularly for milch cows; also for horses in place of potatoes; which latter I am told horses are much fed with Berkshire hogs, especially on the borders in the Eastern states, and thrive remarka-

N iw, as roots prove in most cases to be cheaper than corn to feed stock with, and as apples prove superior, both in point of cheapness and laine, to root crops, why not substitute them for roots in cases two bushels of beets or turnips equivalent to one bushel of corn, others three, and others again four. The average would be three bushels of roots to one of corn; and as good apples have proved beyond dispute to be at least equal if not superior to roots, this would make three bushess of apples worth one of corn. But I am willing to allow the largest estimate-four bushels to one of corn-and we will see then it apples are not the cheapest food we can raise to feed and fatten stock, more

In planting an orchard for stock feed ing, the trees should be set closer than usual for the purpose of bringing the ground appropriated to trees into more immediate profit, as well as to ensure their more uniform bearing, by the great protection they will afford each other when well grown from the late frosts of spring, as well as the destructive effects of severe and changeable winters, which occasionally kill our fruit trees when young and thrifty, and in distant and exposed situations, and when thus exposed the fruit is frequently destroyed by late spring frosts. As proof of the advantage of close plant. ing on this account, it may be stated, that orchards thus planted produced fine crops in the seasons of 1834 and 1839, when all others failed excepting the Never Fail, or Janett apple, which measurably escaped

One rod apart, I would recommend as the proper distance to plant trees for a Their powers of endurance are very Jresh crosses-whether we succeeded or where they may be set some farther here, the public can judge for itself; fur. will contain 160 trees, whereas, at two

ing in succession, from the earlest to the cultivated, will the fourth year commence as, at two rods, it would amount to but 40 | maintains, that it should be always, as in We trust we shall be pardoned so many | bushels, worth only 10 bushels of corn. known that we have had a pecuniary in- pidly in productiveness until they are ing:

With the best care and cultivation, this result may be attained at ten years' It has assumed that shape in consequence growth, and the fifth or sixth year they of the contraction of the bars, brought on will bear enough to pay for the trees; for solely by a diseased state of the frog for all good fruit will probably be worth for want of pressure; and in no one instance many years to come 25 cents per bushel; of oval-formed feet will the frogs be found and thus one bushel per tree, at the sixth healthy. The moment the foot is lifted year will twice pay for the tree, and all from the ground, the smell indicates the future crops will be clear profit; as the diseased frog, though perhaps cockney corn or other cultivated crops will more than pay for the necessary culture of the ground, until the trees come into full bearing; after which the cost of culture will ble consistently with the labor the animal be but trifling, save that of gathering a has to undergo. Before it is put on, the ture of both the varieties concerned in portion of the fruit and properly preserv. hoof should be pared away toward the the impregnation. And by the latter, to ing it for winter use; and they are more heels, in such a manner that without the easily preserved from frost than roots of On the Cultivation of Apples for Stock. any kind. A great advantage the apples close to the ground, as when in a state of possess over roots, is that the expense of nature; when the shoe is on, it should be of the Indiana Horticultural Society, was received harvesting them is saved, the hogs enting filed away towards the heels, being left for publication in the Indiana Farmer. Believing | them as they fall, except those required only sufficiently thick to enable the frog

I have stated that an orchard of one acre thus planted and cultivated, will, acre orchard, after it comes into full bear.

First cost of an orchard planted, Allowing the products to pay for cultivation, cost of trees, and interest for the first ten years; and calculating the interest for the last ten years at 10 per cent, it will amount to \$450 for the ten years, and the proceeds as calculated above will amount to \$3,750, from which deduct the 8450, and we have the amount of \$3,300 as the nett proceeds of a ten acre orchard for the first twenty years equal to \$11,50 per nere, per annum. From this period, and as long as the trees continued in vigorous bearing, allowing the produce the same as above, the nett proceeds per annum, after deducting interest, would be \$830, or \$83 per aere.

I have made these calculations on the supposition that the trees are planted one rod apart, which I consider the best and most profitable distance; except on very rich lands, where they may be planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart. At these distances, the land will eventually become fully occupied, but it will be longer before it will produce as much per

If the above calculations and views of the subject, do not give sufficient encouragement for farmers to proceed to the cultivation of orchards for stock, as well as to afford a plentiful supply for family use. I know not what reasons can be assigned for entering upon any branch of rural improvement; for correct principles in rural economy consist in devising ways and means for making a living, and improving our circumstances, in the cheapest and most beneficial manner, with a view to ultimate and increasing profit; and none of these things can be brought about without some outlay in the beginning .-Great benefits would result to our country, ultimate profitable results, rather than plished by any artificial means. tend to immediate gain, but which often have a ruinous tendency, by impoverishing their farms, and rendering their futage prospects any thing but encouraging. By the cultivation of apples, peaches, plums, and persimons, in the old Southern states, in the locations best suited to each, all the poor and exhausted land which has been worn out by bad management might be resuscitated-made fertile, and ultimately very profitable to its owners.

But in this fine country it can never be to one of corn, will probably be found ment was as follows:equal in value to two bushels of corn. A

fast before!

Yours respectfully, JOSHUA LINDLEY. Monrovia, Ia., March 3d, 1841.

HORSE SHOEING.

A writer upon the subject of " shoeing," adverting to the use of the frog and the diseases that proceed from its inaction, a state of nature, subjected to pressure. ing in-and-in, when applied to the ani-He gives the following directions for shoe-

not oval, the shoe should be made in that form; or rather the hoof should be measured, and the shoe made exactly to correspond. An oval or elliptic foot is generally, nay, we may say always diseased. equestrians consider this the natural per- becomes impregnated with the pollen fume of the organ when in health.

"The shoe should be as light as possishoe the horse should stand with the frog in the natural position of the animal without a rider or burthen, just to clear the cheaper rate, than by the process now ground; so that when the horse bears its used, by budding or grafting? when well grown, produce 1000 bushels | burthen or its rider, the frog of the shoed of apples, worth 250 bushels of corn. An foot should receive the same pressure from tened the horticultural world, by his exorchard of ten acres, will, at the same the ground that it would do if the shoes periments in cross-breeding, by which he rate, yield 10,000 bushels, worth 2,500 were taken off and the animal turned produced many valuable new varities, bushels of corn; and allowing 10 bushels loose. When a horse is shod according to both in annuals and perennials; at the the Eastern states as well as in the West,) acres will fatten 25,000 pounds of pork, frog, the animal walks upon its toes, (the new generation, having its limited time which at 3 1-2 cts. per pound, will amount | (expression cannot be misunderstood,) and to \$875, as the annual product of a ten the proper muscular action of the foot and leg is perverted. Hence many horses fall dead lame without the farrier being able The following is an estimate of the pro- to assign any cause for it, although he ject to confound those who know no better than himself."

REBELLIOUS HENS.

A neighbor of our's states that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix from two plants only, he found that the with the dough he gives to his hens. He says one cut of this fat, as large as a wal- two varities made use of in the fructifinut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from her setting; and thus his hens lay thro' the whole winter. Will some more experimenters try the virtue of hog's lard?

Mass. Ploughman.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE DAHLIA. Agreeable to your desire, I send you a few remarks on the cultivation of the dahlia; and, if you deem them of interest | each variety producing an effect in proto your readers, you may insert them in portion to the quantity coming in contact your valuable Magazine.

This much esteemed flower, having ter to the new plant? Upon what other been for many years a great favorite of principle are we to account for the simimine, I have perhaps devoted more time larity found among our fruits now grown? to its cultivation, and had opportunities Amongst our favorite apples now under of seeing it planted in a greater variety of cultivation, we have many varieties of soils and situations than the majority of what we term the same families, all posyours; therefore, without hesitation, I' sessing the same general characteristics, give you the result of my experience.

I have invariably found the best general tings we have four distinct varieties in bloom upon those roots which were plant- this section; all resembling each other ed upon a moderately rich, sandy loam, in the growth of the tree, which is differin a cool situation-if a clay bottom, so ent from most trees; similar in their much the more favorable-as in hot and time of ripening, and flavor of their fruit. dry situations they do not suffer so much Of the Seek-no-furthers, an equal number from drought, as those planted upon a to which the same observations will ap-

gravelly or sandy bottom. near the margin of a river, or other large recognized at once by either, as belongbody of water, seems to me the best ing to the same family. Other instances adapted to ensure a perfect bloom of this might be adduced, which go to prove that exquisitely formed flower, as the continual they were produced from the seed of evaporation from the surface in warm flowers, which was mostly impregnated weather, produces a humidity in the at- by their own pollen, and yet not entirely if our farmers would turn their attention | mosphere, much more congenial to the | so. more to such operations as would lead to nature of the plant, than can be accom-

some very good flowers from plantations small tree in a glass case, during the seamade upon a dry, sandy soil, but neither son of fructification, by which the flowwill the flowers be as abundant, or as large ers would become impregnated by their as those upon plants growing on the fa- own pollen; then to plant the seeds so vorable location just noticed; and, if plant- produced, and bring the plants to fruit, ed upon a strong, rich soil, the cultivator and thus demonstrate the theory of breedwill have a much more vigorous growth of ing in-and-in; and also whether trees plants, but with a diminished quantity of could not be produced with equal certain-

These remarks will not apply to the than by budding or grafting. recommended to cultivate other products striped and mottled varieties, so far as reexclusively for stock. Corn (maize,) gards the soil. An experiment which I in the animal kingdom, has been attendmust always be an important crop with tried last summer, with that novel varie- ed with much profit to those who have us; and a mixture of the two articles will ty, Striata formosissima, leads me to the practised it with care; and is there not doubtless be found the most profitable way conclusion, that to bring out the colors, reason to believe that a corresponding of feeding, especially in the latter stages the plants will do better upon a poor grav. profit might attend a like attention to of fattening; and two bushels of apples elly soil than elsewhere. The experi- the breeding of plants?

No. 1, I planted in poor, gravelly soils'

No. 2, I planted upon a soil as first recommended above, and not one half of the flowers were mottled.

No. 3, Three plants, very highly enriched, and every bloom but one was self. colored.

Yours, raining role w T. DUNLAP. Harlem, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1840.

From the Western Farmer & Gardener. ROSS-BREEDING, AND BREEDING IN-AND-

IN, IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. The terms cross-breeding, and breedmal kingdom, are, I presume, familiar to most of your agricultural readers, but may "The horse's foot being circular and not be so well understood when applied to vegetables; therefore, a communication on the subject may be acceptable to those engaged in the improvement of the

> By the term cross-breeding I would be understood as meaning that process by which the pistil or female part of a flower, becomes impregnated by the pollen from a flower of a different variety of the same species.

By breeding in-and-in, as meaning that process by which the pistil of the flower from its own variety.

By the first process the object is to obtain new varieties, partaking of the nacontinue any valuable variety, by producing new generations which shall retain all the valuable characteristics of the parent plants, without any change in the character of the fruit produced. And the inquiry is, Cannot this be done at a

Sir Andrew Knight has already enligh. of duration, according to the nature of the plant. According to this theory, the time will come when all our present valuable varieties of fruit shall have become extinct. If this is correct, is it not desirable that we should adopt some method by which we may preserve them unimpaired; and in what way can this bo done but by breeding in-and-in ?

By Knight's process of cross-breeding new variety was a medium between the cation, in size, color, flavor, time of ripening, &c.; but that the plant in its growth bore a strong resemblance to the mother tree, or that which produced the fruit. This was where the pollen from only one variety was allowed to approach the pistil.

Have we not reason to believe that the pistil may be acted upon by the pollen from different varieties at the same time. with the pistil, -and thus giving characand yet perfectly distinct. Of the Junetply, and all of which may be distinguish-Planting the roots upon a proper soil, ed either by growth or flavor of fruit, and

The object of this communication is to induce some Horticulturist to try the ex-I admit that cultivators may obtain periment of enclosing the top of some ty as to variety, and at a cheaper rate

Cross breeding and breeding in-and-in.

Yours respectfully, N. GOODSELL.