

Maille By M. MACLEAN.

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diver out the business of the office.

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EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR AND SUR

Several gentlemen interested in the advancement of agricultural science and improvement, and of rural education, have proposed to Mr. Henry Colman, late Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of Massichusetts, to visit Europe for those objects. The plan is for him to spend a year in England, in the examination of the Husbandry and Rural Economy of that country ; and a year on the continent, in the examination of French, Flem-ish, Swiss, and German Husbandry, and especially the Agricultural or Manual Labor Schools and the Experimental Farms.

. It is thought that such an examination, as yet never undertaken by an American, might, if well conducted, essentially conduce to the advancement of agricultural knowledge and improvement in this coun. Wy, and especially serve the cause of rutal and practical education, which is now exciting great interest throughout the United States. The general plan of the survey will conform to Mr. Colman's Survoy of the Agriculture of Massachuse'ts. It is proposed to publish his reports in waressive sumbers. The first number is expected to appear by the first of Janwery, 1843, and scoper if practicable. The rost of the numbers will follow in convenient succession, at intervals of two or three months \*3.3.7 W 10" 1 1001

badThe whole work will be comprised in eight, or at most ten numbers, of at least 100 pages each, bandsomely printed in an octavo form, stitched and covered, and embellished with necessary and useful drawings and engravings, title pages, and index. The cost will be 50 cents each num.

ber, to subscribers, Gentlemen who sub. scribe, are understood as subscribing for the whole work.

zeal and the practical wisdom of its measures for agricultural improvement, have appropriated two hundred dollars from its funds for the same object. The Essex County Agricultural Society; Mass., have, as in the former case, distinctly and emphatically approved the object by their resolutions, and added the more substantial encouragement of a subscription for twenty-five copies, with the expres- where the art has been longest pursued sion of their regret that, on account of and carried to a high degree of perfer recent drafts upon their funds, they were tion. unable to do more. The Berkshire Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, at an

informal meeting of the Board of Trustees, have likewise pledged their liberal Agricultural or Manual Labor Schools. co-operation, which will be confirmed at As yet, no such establishments can be their regular meeting. The Ontario Ag-ricultural Society, N. Y. besides passing very qualified degree. In Europe they resolutions highly commendatory of the project, have followed in the footstops of

as yet, been brought. A single public spirited individual in entific and enlarged. If for no other ob-the county of Seneca, Judge Sackett, has ject than to ascertain with exactness and made himself personally responsible for detail, the condition and success of these one hundred copies of the Reports, for that society and county. Another individual, near Boston, whose patronage of able service to the country. every good enterprise is well known, and whom Heaven seems to have blessed with wealth only that he might do good with it, has made a subscription for one hundred copies. Another individual, equally distinguished through a long life for his public spirit, has subscribed for fifty copies. Thirteen individuals have subscribed for twenty-five copies each ; five, for ten each ; and many for five and lesser numbers. Indeed, the subscription has scarcely been presented to an individual who has refused his aid, or hesitated as to the utility of the project ; and embraces many of the best names in the country.

The subscriber would do great injustice to his own grateful feelings, if he did not acknowledge in these subscriptions, much of personal kindness and confidence, testimonials of regard and good will which he cannot too highly estimate ; but at the same time, he is equally happy in knowing that nothing of this sort would have been done, were not the object itself of acknowledged public utility.

It may be said that English or Europe-an agriculture cannot be adapted to our condition. A difference in climate, in soil, in the price of, or facility of procuring labor, and in various circumstances which are obvious, must, of course, materially affect the agriculture of each countryl; but, at the same time, there must be much that is general which is equally applicable to both. In countries where the agricultural art has been carried to so great a degree of perfection as in England and some parts of the continent, and useful. If it be said that this can be intervise, one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one on the delivery of the seventh number; one on the the delivery of the seventh number; one on the the delivery of the seventh number; one on the the delivery of the seventh number; and with this difference; The the delivery of the seventh number; and with this difference; The the delivery of the seventh number; and with this difference; The the delivery of the seventh number; and the difference; The the seventh number; and the seventh number; and the sevent accounts we have had of foreign agriculture have been, in most instances, from foreigners themselves. In such cases, it is to be expected, from their long familiarity with their own course of husbandry, that many things would escape notice or not be deemed worthy of observation, and yet in themselves quite important, which would at once strike the notice of a stranger; and it is our object to enable the American farmer to look at foreign agriculture with American eyes. But many improvements are now going on, in England in particular, of the highest importance; in some respects vastly timement, that the subscriber contemplates reducing the expenses of cultivation ; in some, more than doubling the crops .-and observation. This enterprise has been The process of sub-soil ploughing and under-ground draining, the practice of irrigation, the introduction of a variety of new manures -- manures of a portable, ment in the country ; and with a strong concentrated, and mest active character. are matters exciting great attention, and of which, besides the information obtained from foreign agricultural periodicals, much more is doubtless to be learnt from personal inquiry and observation. The at heart, the cause of an improved hus. product of wheat has been in many parts bandry, and the enlargement of the com. of Great Britain actually doubled by improved modes of culture. What can be more important than to know precisely and fully what these modes can be? The quality of the dairy products o England, and of some parts of the contipersonal friends, but of gentlemen in va- nent, are universally admitted to be much superior to our own in general, and an most markets in the world, they command a higher price. It must be a great gain, dertaking if it can be well executed .- if by any exact information to be obtained abroad, our dairy produce, as most ceragriculture, with that signal liberality tainly can be done, can be brought into and intelligence by which their measures an equal competition with others. The new Tariff laws of England, now proposing to open English ports to many of our agricultural products, especially in the articles of cured provisions, it is obviously of high importance to learn preciseof Massachusetts, which may justly claim Iy in what form they may be best sent inthe character of a pattern society in its to their markets, since the success of such

shipments must materially depend on this circumstance. The production of silk in this country is destined to be, or is capable of he-coming a most important and profitable branch of rural industry. It is obvious-ly of great moment to learn the whole course of treatment of the worms and the management of the filatures in countries

Much discussion has been had in our agricultural conventions, on the subject of establishing Experimental Farms and very qualified degree. In Europe they have existed for some time; and under the patronage of the Government in the Worcester Agricultural Society.— These are all the agricultural societies in the country before which the subject has, as yet, been brought. course of education pursued is highly sciestablishments, the subscriber feels that in his mission he may render a most valu-

> But were nothing else gained than the drawing of public attention to these subjects, and stimulating and encouraging that awakened zeal in the cause of agricultural improvement, which is now rife throughout the country, and consequent. ly quickening our own efforts for our own progress, no small benefit to the individual and public must accrue.

> The subscriber might much enlarge upon this subject, but he would not task too soverely the indulgence of his readers. The expenses of the enterprise being of necessity very great, it is indispensable that he should procure a large subscription. Sufficient subscriptions have not yet been made perfectly to secure the expenses; but the confident expectation of completing such a number, warrants the subscriber in saying that he designs to leave in the coming spring. In the mean time, he respectfully asks of those personal friends and the friends of agriculture, throughout the country, disposed to favor the project, to transmit their names to him at an early date. Postmasters are at liberty to do this free of expense; and any individual procuring a number of names and becoming responsible for their payment, shall receive a very liberal commission. The amount of a subscription it is ob-

vious, when it is considered that there will be two or three years to pay it in, is very small. It may be four—it may be five dollars, according to the number of the reports issued in the course of that

land was to try if. and in three weeks apart, the same as for the carrots : inpa aner 1 applied it. On examination I flattened with the relier, and seed deposi-thought as the Queen of Shebn did when ted with the drill, (Bement's,) on the 16th

from it, say half a ton to the acre. On the first examination after the plaster was applied there was three times as much as where there was none. A part of this piece of land has been kept for a pasture ever since and never has been ploughed. and I think I can safely say there is not another piece of land in fown that produces more feed, it has frequently been plastered since, and occasionally ashes every year been gathered up and put into the manure heap, so that it has no other dressing but plaster and ashes except the urine from the cattle.

Well, being so well pleased with the result of this small experiment I tried it a large scale on my farm with as favorable results. On many places three bushels of laster would make more grass grow than wenty hada of manure. I fenced off nine acres that had been fed very close by sheep for a number of years; this was the highest part where the sheep had generally lain through the nights; this was plastered at the rate of three bushels to the acre; the next season it pastured from May to September twelve cows, at cow, and they had as much feed as they could eat, and on a great part of it we time. From this time people began to use

plaster considerably, and found a very great benefit from it; many of the old pastures which were covered over with moss were converted into beautiful fields of clover; but strange to tell, just on the eve when our pastures began to be clothed with a beautiful verdure and our farms bid fair to produce double what they were wont to do, there was a story got up by some gossip which spread like wild-fire, that this plaster which had produced such wonderful effucts was not what it was cracked up to be ; that it would ruin the land if we continued to use it ; if it did not happen in our day it would in our childrens'; that it would run our land all out and our children would become beggars. Now as this story, like other bug-bears, has had its day, I find they are beginning very moderately to use it again. I more that no farmer will rest satisfied until he has given it a fair trial; the expense is very trifling ; at present I believe it can be bought for two dollars per ton; that it won't cost more than twenty-five conta per bushel, three bushels per acre, which is a great plenty; that the put on, it should be carefully clapped expense of manuring an acre is seventyfive cents, which will pay but a small part effectually shed the rains. After a few of the expense of carting on any other time. No advance is desired where the Wherever the plaster will do any good it kind of manure if you had it given to you.

of Jane.

On that part of the field where the ward manurd was applied, the plants made their appearance on the fourth day after sowing, while on that part where the refuse of the glue factory was put, they showed very few plants until the tenth day, and then they were sickly in appearance, and grew so tardily that the flea devoured them about as fast as they made their appearance. In fact, we were obliged to transplant to fill up vacancies, on the whole three-quarters of an acre-showing most conclusively that the rute began require a quick and active manure to give them an early start to get them out of the way of their greatest enemy, the tur nip flen or beetlo.

On the 18th of July, the cultivator was thin between the rows, and they were thinned with the hoe in the same manner as the carrots, leaving the plants from eight to ten inches apart in the drills. In August, the cultivator was again run through them, and they were hoed at intervals when convenient. Nothing more was done to them until we commenced pulling in November. The crop measured 2,355 bushels. I will here remark, that when the salt fish was used the year previous, it was strikingly visible, at some distance ; the tops being of a darker hue, higher, and more vigorous, and they conthe rate of three fourths of an acre to a tinued so through the summer, and on raising we found them thicker and longer in the neck and smaller in the bulb, showcould have mowed a good crop in hav ing that salt will increase the top at the expense of the bottom.

The greater part of the crop was stowed in a cellar-the remainder was put in heaps, in the field, for feeding my owes when they have lambs in the spring. The heaps are made in the following manner, which I never know to fail, whon they were properly attended to. A trench six feet wide, of any length required, and one foot deep, is dug in a dry situation, gene-rally on a knoll; the roots are thrown into this trench and piled up in the form of a roof. A coat of straight straw of from eight to ten inches in thickness, is put on in such a position as to conduct the water off, if any should reach it .--Earth is now thrown on by digging a trench around the heap, beginning at the bottom and going around until the whole is covered. The earth will press the straw which prevents its running through to the roots. A coat of ten or twelve inches in this climate is sufficient for our common winters. The trench will prevent the water from getting into the heap. There is more danger of getting the covering too down with the spade, to make it more days I take a crowbar and thrust it in the top along the ridge down into the heap,

Chop the sust ver eggs are well be white specks are over the pounded ment and well knowing it together hand, throwing in the sifed per and salt from a contain per and salt from a contain per and salt from a contain per during the operation, so as local pregnate the whole mass without predominant in any pert of it. Press the whole whon well a gether into a wide mouthed jar.

Roll the anusages on a floor they will be fat enough to fry the with the aid of a frying past.

LIME AND MARCH MUR. I.

From the American Pe and great qualities, talk us, that andy seil, he has found time a po-fortilizer. A poor field put in corr 10 bushels—followed by onto msucceeded by wheat—yield me than the seed-limed, and ne 40 bushols to the acro: Expe taught him the great value . fimeri especially when used in combin a small quantity of limo. Keeps force aspecially assigned to the p of marsh mud, woods, leaves, men the woods, dcc., and is amply con ted for it—cannot too bighly reso the use of marsh mud—has envo eral acres with brushwood. The zing effect very obvious, and thinks pe land may be reclaimed by a covering brushwood, very speedily, and with gen economy as to the labor and the results is very enreful to have all brush and the enough for fire wood, even the printing the his orchards, reserved to be eprend upon the most exhausted partices of his land.

FEMALE HEALTH AND BRAUTT.

By Mrs. A. Waller, "Hall off.

COSMETICS AND OLEANIZATIONS. Acids and Spiritaous Compositions Many of the pretended commetics and by general perfumers, and by a more number of ignorant persons who call there selves chemists, are composed of period and spirits; and very frequently they are nothing but vineger or spirits of size scented. Even one de Colognet to make vaunted and so much used, is performed olse than spirits of wino distilled thereadly a few unimportant arconation basis i lease a fow unimportant aromatic batter water, Hungary water, dic., are

water, riongary water, con, are the same way. Vinegar and spirits do certainly chose the skin; but the frequent use of theme dries and contracts it. The delocate ta-sue of the cuticle requires the imparement. ble unctuous moisture that nature extenses and this the application of acids and spirits destroys.

tity of alum, in a state of solation. Now, alum possesses an aslringont preservy which produces great leasions of the man; at first, it appears brilliant and polabods but it soon loses its clasticity, and preserve ture or deeper wrinkles are the inference result of the use of this salane the inference result of the use of this salane the inference bined alkali, which it contains, means are be used to the skin, except when writer is not sufficient. The alkals draw and the the hands. How wrong then is it to great the hands. How wrong then is it to great the following recipe for instanting the soaped and rinsed, it is best, before thy ing them, to cover them again well will soop, to rub the hands till a lather is made, and then to dry them without patting therm again in the water 1 by this means the skin becomes very white and extremely soft." It is needless to say that the effort on the skin is but temperary ; the pormanent.

fivery of the first number; one on the the delivery of the seventh number; and one on the delivery of the ninth number, should the work be extended to ten numbers.

Mr. Celman will leave for Europe as soon as the subscription will warrant the undertaking

An early return is respectfully requested of gentlemen to whom this is sunt, addramed to Henry Common, Mass.; We Ya to Little & Brown, Boston, Mass.; or to Luther Tucker, Cultivator Office, Afbany, N. Y.

It will be seen from the above advera tour in Europe for agricultural inquiry commenced under the encouragement of some of the most distinguished friends and advocates of agricultural improveconviction on his own part, after giving to it the most mature consideration, that in no manner could he, in his humble sphere, render so essential a service to the great cause which he has so long had Torts and the elevation of the character and condition of the rural classes.

He has had the greatest satisfaction in finding so cheerful and liberal a co-operation in his enterprise, not merely of rious parts of the country, upon whose kindness he had no claim, from an avowed conviction of the great utility of the un-The Massachusetts Society for promoting have always been directed, have subscribed for one hundred copies of the Reports, intending them for distribution in agricultural premiums, or otherwise. The Worcester County Agricultural Society

After the first of March ensuing, the subscriber may be addressed by mail or otherwise at Boston, Massachusetts.

OF The subscriber has already the promise from many friends, of letters of introduction to their friends in England or on the continent; and he begs leave to say, that he shall feel himself particularly honored and obliged by any letters of introduction to any gentleman who would welcome his mission or in any way assist its objects, or otherwise render him any office of civility or kindness. His objects being wholly public, he will anxiously avail himself of every advantage and facility of intercourse and observation with intelligent and respectable persons abroad.

# HENRY COLMAN. Rochester, Jan. 2, 1843.

VALUE OF PLASTER.

The subjoined extract fiors a communication, which appeared in the last Mas-sachusetts Ploughman, speaks in just terms of the value of Plaster as a manure, and as the experience of the writer accords in results with our own, we give it insertion .- Am. Farmer.

"In passing through Pennsylvania, which I frequently did, I heard much said of the benefits of Plaster of Paris; a great many of the farmers, I was told, would come fifty miles to Philadelphin, in the time of last war, and give twenty dollars per ton for Plaster, and let their manure go down the stream rather than to be at the trouble to cart it on their lands. I do not speak of this as approving of it, for I think overy farmer ought to make as much manure us possible. I was told the way the Dutch farmers used it there was to sow clover and put one or two bushels of plaster to the acre and plough in the crop and sow wheat. I was informed in Baltimore that a great deal of land on the eastern shore of Maryland which had loads of the factory refuse, without any been worn out by raising tobacco and yard manure. The piece was then corn had been reclaimed by the use of ploughed and harrowed, thoroughly mix. Pepper and salt to taste.

over all the hills it worked wonders. Yours with respect,

BENJ. WHEELER. Farmingham, Jan. 2d, 1843.

### From the Southern Planter. RUTA BAGA.

Rata Bagas.

The piece you saw when at my farm, contained about three and a half acres, and had lain in pasture a number of years; 1840 ; and in the spring following, crossploughed and harrowed, and laid out in handful to each set. Twelve rows through the middle were manured with salt mackerel, which were spoiled, half a fish to evrows manured with the salt fish, I noticed, stood the drought much better than any year olds, other part of the field ; vines large and of

a dark healthy color, when the others were brown and shrivelled, and on digging we found them of a large and even size, and of excellent quality, and the yield far better than any other part of the field.

Last winter, I purchased twenty-six ricultural facts. wo horse loads of the refuse of a glue fac. tory, consisting of lime, bones, wool, hair, and pieces of pelt, some of which had lain for two or three years. To twenty loads of this I added forty loads of yard manure, and had it well mixed. In the spring it was ploughed seven inches deep, and left until the middle of June, when the manure was hauled on and evenly spread, which covered all except about threequarters of an acre, on which was put six

for the winter.

With me the ruta baga is a valuable crop .- They afford the greatest quantity of food, for my stock, from an acre, while they seem to exhaust the land less and less and leave it in the best possible condition for a succeeding crop. It is too rich Messrs. Editors,-In my communica. for oats, but well calculated for barley, tion on the culture of the white carrot, I and clover seed always "takes" well, promised to give you my method of culti. sown with it. I feed them to my cattle. vating, and the product of my field of sheep, hogs, (boiled,) and occasionally to my horses. For calves the first winter, they are very valuable, keeping their bowels open and loose; they will grow and thrive without running too much to it was carefully turned over in the fall of fat; their coats smooth and glossy, and continue to grow through the winter, and "go to grass" in fine condition, by which furrows two and a half feet apart, and they gain at least six months in their planted with potatoes. The knolls, which growth over those wintered in the too incline more to sand, were manured with common and ordinary way. Heifers winhorn-shavings and hogs' bristles, one tered in the above manner will answer to come in at two years old. I have one no v in my yard that will not be two years old until January next; she had a calf ery set. It was an unfavorable season last March, and has been milked ever for potataes, a severe drought in the sum. since, and I cannot perceive that her mer having injured their growth. The growth has been retarded in consequence, and she is now as large as common three

## C. N. BEMENT.

There is a simplicity, perspicuity, minutcness, and exactness in Mr. Boment's reports of agricultural experiments, worthy the imitation of all those who would assist in the collection and dissemination of ag-

#### OXFORD SAUSAGES.

The following recipe for making the celebrated Oxford Sausages, so much desiderated by the lovers of good enting in England, is from a late English publication :

Ingredients .- One pound and a half of pig ment cut from the griskins without any skin, and a half a pound of veal. One pound and a half of beef suet, the yolks and whites of five eggs. A dessert spoonful of sifted sage, after being well dried.

Metallic and Poissons Compa

These injuries are trifling compared of metallic compositions. ... It is a Partithat the most deleterious substances enter into the composition of all creams, po pastos, and essences. "All those I have over scen;" says Huteland, "contain si-ther morcury or lead, which are two most powerful poisons." The composition which some persons have had the hardi-hood to employ for the purpose of efficiency the marks of the small-pox, actually contains corrosive sublimato

We are told indeed that "metalic exiden. and even white lend, may be used without danger, if the plaster in which they are mixed be sufficiently well made not to be decomposed upon coming is contact with the skin," and that "plasters in which there is a mixture of oxide of lead and other metalic oxides, are preparations do monly used in surgery." Surgisti ap cations are determined by the urgency the case, and are of short duration :

the application of cosmetics is freque or almost permanent ; and it is well as tained that these prisonous sales entor through the pares into the ch ting fluids, in the same manner as by stomach.

corn had been reclaimed by the use of ploughed and narrowed, thoroughly interplaster. Having got my ideas so raised, ing the soil and manure. It was then the first thing I did after I got a piece of thrown into ridges twenty seven inches Chop the meat into small pieces and then oily or scaly skin, red spots, pimples, bitually uso these compositions. Still, tour many females, who are troubled with ap