Rural Economy.

DOES THE SOIL NEED REST ?

Our fathers in agriculture quite generally held the opinion that summer-fallowing greatly benefitted the soil by the rest which it gave. If the land lay utterly idle through all the season of growth, should it not recuperate its powers of production? They believed it would. And present time among farmers.

But absolute rest obviously adds nothing to the soil; no food for plants descends from the air above or rises from the subsoil below. No favorable chemical action is known to be induced by exposing a naked soil a long time to the elements; on the contrary, it may be apprehended that the washing of the rain, the parching of the sun, the evaporation of the atmosphere, remove some of the volatile substances which are found in a fertile soil. liest does not impart fertility to the sands of the desert, nor are arable soils in a state of nature where they are increasing in fertility, ever permitted to be destitute of vegetable covering.

The soil, then, does not need rest; it requires cultivation. By cultivation we mean here those physical changes which may be made. It wants deep and thorough working, so that the roots of plants can reach every particle of soil; it needs draining to draw off the stagnant water, which is poison to the roots of our cereals and cultivated grasses. Deep, thorough and trequent pulverization of the soil, though it adds nothing to the amount of plant food, will, by making it all available to the crops, cause the land to be very productive. Then, except during the brief period of this thorough working, the soil should be producing, for it is by the sole agency of what grows upon it that the farmer can hope to increase the amount of

plant food in his land. But is not land constantly producing crops, whether of grain or grass, ex-bausting itself? Yes, if those crops are removed from the soil and no renuneration made therefor; but if the whole produce of the ground is returned to it, the amount of plant food is increased. The soil becomes richer for the reason that the substance of the plant was only partly derived from the soil, but largely from the atmosphere; and while the soil receives again what it gave, through the decomposition of the plant, it has in addition all that was drawn from other sources. This is the reason why the plowing under of clover, or grass, or other green crops, for manure, enriches the soil. The crops have drawn only part of their fertilizing components from the soil-they have gathered from the air likewise—and it is precisely this which increases the previous richness of the soil. And if all the manure which crops will make by passing through the animal system be returned to the soil, its fertility will doubtless be maintained; enough will be returned to replace the ash-constituents of the plant which alone were derived from the earth.

We conclude, then, that the soil does not need rest to render it fertile. It needs cultivation and cropping. Not reckless, wasteful, unmethodical farming, but that

PRUNING HEDGES.

The present is about the best time to rune hedges, whether hemlock or Noray spruce, arbor vitæ, or the maclura. One thing should be borne in mind by se who are growing young hedges, ge before the pruning shears are ap-An evergreen hedge, particularly, by

umencing to prune when the bushes are made in any shape or form desired, thout leaving unsightly stumps. They ring their heads cropped.

Young hedges should receive careful atif sufficiently rich, grass, straw, or reof any kind may be used.

The hemlock, especially, which makes most beautiful hedges, and the only that really does well under the shade, ows the effect of manure by a luxuriant owth of the darkest green foliage that ture can present — Germantown Tele-

ACHES.—LIGHT AND HEAVY SOILS.

sandy soil is generally preferred for fruit, and by far the greater part of orchards of the country stand on land. Without doubt there are reasons for planting them theresucceed better than on heavier soil. around its roots, and sandy soil has orce their way through and draw ample | headlong. Schlegel appears to have had no enance from a compact, hard soil. doubt that the Sanscrit or "Indian" lansandy soils are generally chosen guage was not only related to Greek, Latin each orchards. But we believe, also, compact than sand, are better flavorhan those grown on lighter soil. And

test of the summer.

heavy soils—excepting perhaps the comas the light sands whereon they are now ancient literature and geography of India, and thus repeat in modern times what was that the trees will be longer lived, freer light. But the conditions of perfect drain- comprising the Sansorit, and Zend, with this opinion prevails to some extent at the of the soil, must be complied with.— Moore's Rural.

FATTENING HOGS.

The editor of the Germantown Telegraph having made inquiries of a tarmer as to the profitableness of pork raising and the best way to feed hogs, received a reply, the substance of which was :- 1st. That feeding grain—especially corn—to hogs will pay better than would the same amount fed to any other kind of farm stock. But this is qualified as to the kind or breed of hogs fed and the manner of treating them. The breed should be the "Chester White"—the nom de plume of the writer -and they should be fed in such a manner as to gain a pound a day. In other words the hog, at a year old, should weigh three hundred and sixty-five pounds. Greater weight than this could be produced, but the increase would not pay the extra expense necessary to procure it.

2d. One bushel of good shelled corn, made into meal and fed to the hogs regularly, in such quantity as to prevent them from fretting for more, will produce from five to seven pounds of pork during the months of October and November. After this season of the year more feed is required and less pork produced according to the quantity fed.

3d. An important point is to keep the hogs growing all the time—not starving them to mere hog frames during the summer, and then attempting to finish off quickly on the arrival of cold weather.

4th. When put up in the fall-indeed during the entire season—a comfortable shelter should be provided, so that the hogs may avail themselves of it whenever a storm occurs; but when the autumnal storms commence the hogs should be penned for good till ready for slaughter.

5th. With the pure "Chester White' stock of hogs, properly brought forward during the spring and summer months, it is safe to feed eighty-five cent corn on a basis of five cents per pound for the animal fed. This feed for October and November should be corn-meal, mixed with water to the consistency of a thick slop.

Scientific.

THE SANSCRIT.

An article in the London Quarterly, treating the question whether the Sanscrit is to be regarded as the father of languages, or an elder brother in a family of tongues having common parentage, says as follows:

As is well known, the rise of the higher method [of philological science] now prevailperfect than the Greek, more copious than ich is, not to allow them to grow too the Latin, and more exquisitely refined possibly have been produced by accident: bout four or four and a half feet high, can | so strong, indeed, that no philologer could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common Rays seem to us as though they liked to source, which, perhaps, no longer exists: pruned. They sort of feel a little proud, there is a similar reason, though not quite least they look smart and jaunty, after so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothick and the Celtick, though blended with a very different idiom, had the same tion, as they will become an eyesore origin with the Sanscrit; and the old Perstead of an ornament. They should be sian might be added to the same family. old be removed; and if the soil is not a great discovery. They are an example of could prove. It will aid us in giving Sir William Jones his proper historical place, to examine the book which, published some twenty years later, set the stream of European scholarship fairly in movement in this direction. Friedrich von Schlegel's "Language and Philosophy of the Indians" is a most suggestive essay, and a great part of connection of the "Indo-Germanic" lannatural drainage. The roots of the (or rather Welsh) judge had passed safely ate tender also, and are not inclined by, the impetuous German litterateur fell

and German, but was the very ancestor peaches grown on loams, heavier and from which their descent was to be traced. When, however, thorough-paced investithose grown on lighter soil. And gators like Bopp came to sift and compare that, if properly prepared and the evidence, it became clear that Sanscrit ged, heavier soils than sand may be was itself, like Greek or Welsh, a descendsuccessful in growing the peach. ant of an extinct common tongue, and could must be completely drained to start only claim, as Max Muller puts it, the disnot because they are wet—for wet tinction "which Austria used to claim in should not be chosen—but to carry the German Confederation—to be the first quickly the surplus water in the among equals, primus inter pares." By Prepare the soil for the most per- different members of the great Indo-Eurobe well worked, sub soiled and pul
be well worked, sub soiled and pul
be well worked, sub soiled and pul-

at least twenty inches in depth. the diverging languages of India, Greece, plant the trees, and afterward take or Britain might have developed their way, may be supported by an idiom current them. Prune them judiciously— groups of words, at once so similar and so among English-speaking negroes, whose is no tree more benefitted by the dissimilar, and thus to some small extent to linguistic proceedings are often instructive

right pruning than the peach. Cultivate reconstruct the original source of them all, in a high degree. These people, true to the soil; mulch slightly during the hot- what Schleicher, in his "Comparative the instincts of an early stage of language, Grammar," calls the Indo-European "Ur. hate to use words which do not convey to By this method we believe that quite sprache," or Original Language. It has now been found convenient for ethnological pact clays-will produce peaches of a better | purposes to revive the good old national flavor and size, and with as large a profit term of "Aryan," a familiar word in the generally planted. And we think, further, Persia and Media, and perhaps traceable even so far west as in the name of Ireland. from disease on the heavy soil than on the Thus the Indo-European stock of language, their immediate relatives, the Celtic, Italic, Greek, Slavonic, and Germanic groups, has come to be classed as a whole under the name of the Aryan family, and referred for of its structure, in which it so far surpassed its origin to a hypothetical primitive Aryan speech.

When the Sanscrit is compared with the rest of its kin of this great Aryan family, it is found that there are actually points in which this language, ancient as it is as a whole, represents at later stage of growth than even our modern European dialects. To take a trivial instance, its root-verb with the meaning of to "stand" is stha, in the pronunciation of which sound it is to be observed that the letters th stand for something like the th in pothook. But the concurring testimony of other members of the Aryan family is that the original root-form of stare, stehen, stand, French j'etais (estois) Greek Tornus, Zend histami, Lithuanian stowmi, Irish stadaim (a stop), and so forth, was simply sta, and the Sanscrit stha appears to have changed from the original form. The Rig-Veda, that priceless monument of the thought;and belief of the early Aryans, is framed in even a more archaid dialect than the bulk of the Sanscrit literature, and must have been created in very ancient times, at least as early, Professor Muller thinks, as 1000 B.C.; but it already says stha for to stand, and thus even a language so battered with the schocks of time—so broken down in its grammatical structure—so mixed, patched and remade in its vocabulary as our modern English, is yet to be traced back in the first letters of the than the great Aryan hymn-book. Such cases as these are, however, exceptional. Taken as a whole, the Sanscrit (and with it is to be classed its sister, the Zend, the language of the ancient book of Zoroaster). represents a state of language so like what the primitive Aryan must have been, that the first investigators had really a fair color. for the opinion that it was itself that very tongue.

Sanscrit to its kindred languages in Europe as the fact that the sight of it put at once into an intelligible shape the relation of these languages to one another. That there were words in Greek, Latin, Russian, English, which were exceedingly alike, was no new observation; though by what chain of cause and effect this likeness had come about was a matter on which theory was very blind and helpless. But when Sanscrit came to be examined by European scholars, it was evident on the out of which these languages had diverged, retaining the similarities which had so long been noticed, but which without this key had not been satisfactorily accounted for, nor probably would have been for many a long year. Sanscrit not only showed simiing is in great measure due to the accident larities with Greek or English, it corresplanned and executed as to grow large | that, in the course of the last century, there | ponded here with the one, there with the varied crops, and dispose of them in came within the field of view of European other—it brought together grammatical nch a manner as to return the extracted | philologists an ancient language, almost the | processes and meanings of words which had ements of fertility to the soil.—Rural first glimpse of which changed the whole gone one way in one language and another face of their science. The key to modern | way in another, till often nothing but the comparative philology was set before the sight of a stage near the common startingworld in one passage of a paper which Sir | point could justify the philologist in saying William Jones read on the 2d of February, that there was a connection between them. 1786, before the Asiatic Society in Cal- To take some of the more familiar instances: cutta, of which he was one of the founders. when it appeared that the verb-root man, "The Sanscrit language, whatever be its to think, produced in Sanscrit on the one antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more hand mati and manas, mind, on the other manushya, a son of man (German mensch), it became evident that the English word than either, yet bearing to both of them a man and the Latin word mens had a comstronger affiinity, both in the roots of verbs mon origin, the ground of their relationship and in the forms of grammar, than could being that the one meant the thinker, and the other the thinking apparatus. In Latin we find a word vidua, in English a word widow; but in the Sanscrit dictionary there is not only a word vidhava to match both of these, but also the materials for its evident derivation, vi, without,—dhava, a husband. Again, a Latin name for cattle is pecus: now the Sanscrit dictionary showed a word pacu, cattle, corresponding to it; and it appeared, moreover, on examination of the letters which habitually correspond utiously forked under the branches, at The interest of these remarkable sentences with one another in different European lanst every particle of grass and weeds does not lie wholly in the announcement of guages, that to Sanscrit paculand Latin pecus. there answer a Germanic group, apply a good mulching of manure; the true philosophic temper, which it will Gothic faihu, Anglo-Saxon feoh, meaning in be well for us carefully to mark. Their the first place cattle, and in the second author must have been tempted to let his goods or possessions in general, among imagination fill up the gap left by his evidence, and to suppose that he had before an item. In modern times these two meanhim the very source out of which the great | ings have gone in different ways; for the languages of Europe had sprung; but he German vieh keeps to the primitive sense languages of Europe had sprung; but he German vieh keeps to the primitive sense language clear and elegant, and it is believed its use was content to make sure of the least, not of cattle, while English fee has given itself as a text book will tend to make daily class recitato speculate upon the most, which his facts up to the secondary meaning of property, possession, money payment, like pecunia from the corresponding Latin pecus. In grammatical processes it was much the same. The languages of the ancient Greeks merits of the other works, being equally well adapted and of the ancient Goths had a dual number, which dropped away in later times; it is to be found in Sanscrit, in company with both the reduplication of the Greek and the inferences which he draws as to the Latin perfect, and the augment of the connection of the "Indo Germanic" lan- Greek acrist. The language of the modern leach tree is tender; it cannot bear guages have stood the test of time. But Lithuanians has a locative case; in Latin, into the pitfall which the cautious English too, this case is to be found, though mixed up by grammarians with the genitive or otherwise explained away, as in Romæ, at Rome, humi, on the ground, domi, at home. In Sanscrit this locative case is both fully developed and necessarily acknowledged. Again, Greek for is, iori, Latin est, German ist, and we have moreover a verb to be, which comes out again in Latin fui. When we go back to Sanscrit, we not only find early forms of both these verbs, bhu, to be, and as, to be (esse), but we can even trace the plain material meanings which they bore before they were caught up into functional grammar and stamped with the meaning of that colorless abstraction, the socalled substantive verb. Sanscrit bhu corand when copious rain may fall, and comparing the various shapes assumed by responds with the Greek ow, and meant to "grow." Max Muller holds the original meaning of as to have been first to breathe, then to live, till at last it dwindled down

into to exist. This opinion of his, by the

their minds a definite meaning, like our English verb to be, and they will say to live, instead: if one asks them where the lamp is, they will say, "him lib in cupboard," done so many ages ago by the men who shaped the early Aryan speech. Truly there is a great likeness in the working of men's minds, in the old times or new, within black skins or white ones.

Besides the ancient and markedly original character of the Sanscrit, the regularity the more worn and mutilated languages of Europe, allowed the native grammarians to take it to pieces like a dissected puzzle, and to bring to such wonderful perfection its analysis into very simple root-forms, that it is even now very often found hardly possible to modern scholars to go a step beyond them. Thus a critical knowledge of Sanscrit became not a mere knowledge of a single language, but of the principles of language in general. Of course, the structure of tongues belonging to other groups than the Aryan, such, for instance, as Arabic, Hungarian, or Aztec, is very different from that of Sanscrit; but practically any one who has seen how Sanscrit is taken to pieces, learns, as it can hardly be so learnt by any other means, how himself to understand and analyze other languages, however different their type. It thus came to pass that a natural transition took place between two departments of learning. When a philological scholar in the older sense of the word, knowing Hebrew and the classical languages on the one side, and the leading modern languages of Europe on the other, adds to this knowledge a scientific acquaintance with Sanscrit, he becomes three parts qualified to teach the Science of Language in general; and just as in the middle ages the clerk passed into the lawver and the barber into the the surgeon, so in our times the Professor of Sanscrit verb to stand, to a more hoary antiquity passes into the Professor of Comparative Philology.

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