Farmers' Department.

CULTIVATING TOO MUCH LAND.

"The farmer generally attempts to cultivate too much land. The disadvantages arising from this cause, are many and obvious. It is no exaggeration to say, that the lands cultivated in the country are capable, under a higher state of cultivation, of producing twice as much as they now produce."

When will our farmers of the West fully appreciate this truth? There is no one thing that contributes so much to retard our Agriculture, as the folly of cultivating too much land.

In the first place no farmer should think of managing 80 or 100 acres of land with one or two men. It is bad economy to do so; nothing can be expected from it but poverty,—poverty of both land and purse. How much better it would be to cultivate half the number of acres or less, and to do it well. It costs just as much to plow an acre that will yield 10 bushels of corn as one that will yield 60 or 100 bushels.—The difference in hoeing would be the same. It will require the same amount of fencing in the one case as in the other, and the same tax will have to be paid on each. Why not, therefore plow less and plow DEEPER? why not cultivate less and manure more? Farmers, many of them, appear to forget that they have a good productive farm just underneath the one they are cultivating, equally and perhaps more productive than the one on the surface.

Turn up this farm, then, and use a deep sub-soil plow,—expose it to the action of the sun and frost, and thereby double your crops.

But the surface farm—if there are any scruples about disturbing the one immediately underneath—may be greatly increased in productiveness by properly manuring it. Let a portion of spring work be devoted to carting out manure on the land that is to be cultivated. Be assured that no labor will pay better. If any one has doubts on the subject let him try an acre of thin land without and another with manure. And if he desires to be still more UTILITARIAN in his investigation, let him deduct the cost of the manure from the value of the increased crop, and it will be found much better to manure one acre well than to cultivate two without manure.

But let him try the experiment of both plowing deep, and at the same time manuring well, and he will forever abandon the idea of cultivating more land than he can cultivate WELL.

Farmers! think of these things:—do more—PRACTICE them, and our word for it you will never have occasion to regret that you did not cultivate more land.

Ed. Ohio Farmer.

From Barry's Fruit Garden.

Fruit Trees—Their Diseases and Insects.

ANTS.—These insects are not very destructive, yet they sometimes do considerable injury to beds of seedlings, by making their hillocks among them; and they also infest ripe fruits.

Boiling water, oil, or spirits of turpentine, poured on their hillocks, disperses them; and if wide mouthed bottles half filled with sweetened water or syrup, be hung among the branches of a tree when the fruit is attaining maturity, ants, wasps, flies, and beetles of all sorts that prey greedily upon sweets, will be attracted into them.

Mr. Dowping, who recommends this as a "general extirpator suited to all situations," says "that an acquaintance caught in this way, in one season, more than three bushels of insects of various kinds and preserved his garden almost entirely against them."

A gentleman in Detroit, who was very careful of his garden, informed me that he had pursued this method of trapping insects with results that perfectly astonished him. He had to empty the bottles every few days to make room for more. A very good way of trapping and killing ants is, to smear the sides of the flower pots with molasses, and turn them on their mouths near the hillock; the insects will soon assemble inside on the molasses, when they are easily destroyed by a handful of burning straw.

THE PEACH TREE BORER.—This is a most destructive insect when allowed to increase for a few years without molestation. We have seen whole orchards of fine trees ruined by them. They sometimes attack even young trees in the nursery, and commit serious depredations on their collar, rendering them in some cases, quite unfit for planting. Their multiplication should be prevented by all possible means.

The eggs are deposited in summer on the base of the trunk, near the collar, when the bark is soft. They are hatched, and bore their way under the bark of the tree, either in the stem or root, or both, producing an effusion of gum. Where trees are already affected the proper course, is to clean away the gum, destroy any cocoons that may be, trace the grub through its holes in the tree, and kill it; then fill up around the tree with fresh earth and place a shovel full or two of fresh earth around the base. One of the best orchards in the vicinity of Rochester was at one time nearly ruined by the prevalence of the grub, when it changed proprietors, and the present one adopted and followed the plan recommended above, until there is not a trace of one left. The ashes or slacked lime should be applied every spring, and at the end of summer may be scattered about the trees; both ashes and lime form an excellent dressing for the peach.

☞If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned oak timber, and not have it to break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and ploughs this is of great advantage, for they are made generally of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

A RICH EXAMINATION.

"First class of vagabonds, rise!" thundered our old school master. Well, the vagabonds rose.

"Now answer every question correctly, or I'll break every bone in your bodies," was the next pronunciamento of the old autocrat of our red school house.

"John Brown, what do you understand by acoustics?"

"Why, a stick to drive cows with I suppose."

"Get out, you young vagabond! did I not just see you reading in a book about the science of sound?"

"Gues not—that was Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist."

"It was, eh? Sarah you are John's youngest sister?"

"Yeth thir."

"What is acoustics?"

"I know thir—it is the art of making a noith, and hearin' a noith."

"Explain."

"Yeth thir. If you stick your finger into your mouth, and pull it out thuddenly, the cold air rushes into the wakum and produteth a thound that thriketh on the tympan of the ear which maketh the thound audible, and it is called the thience of acoutixth."

"You are quite right, Sarah. John can you now tell me what is meant by acoustics? Be careful, sir, or you will feel the weight of my stick."

"Yes sir. A cow sticks your finger in her mouth, kicks over the tin pan, which sounds awfully, and is called the science of a cow's kick."

"Well, John—you credit your teacher. You may take your book and run home."

Willy Chase, what is the currency of the United States?"

"Cash-money."

"What are its denominations?"

"Coppers, Bogus and Bungtown cents, pennies, fips, pics, four pence, h'pennies, levys, ninepence, Spanish quarters, pistareens and shin-plasters."

"That will do. Jones, what is the standard weight of the United States?"

"Scale weight and wait a little longer."

"Samuel how many kingdoms are there in the mineral world?"

"Four."

"Three only, sir."

"Four, I think, sir—mineral kingdom, vegetable kingdom, animal kingdom, and kingdom come."

"Now tell me how many kinds of motions are there?"

"Four."

"No, there are only two, voluntary and involuntary."

"Simon says there are four—"

"Point, point up, down, and wigglewag."

"You rascal, I've a mind to wigglewag your jacket." Hadn't you better describe the motion by my stick?"

"Yes sir. Up stroke and down stroke, the up stroke regular and easy, the down spasmodically electrifying, and its effects strikingly indescribable."

"You understand that, I see."

"George Smith, do you remember the story of David and Goliah?"

"Yes sir. David was a tavern keeper and Goliah was an intemperate man."

"Who told you that?"

"Nobody. I read it, and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliah and Goliah got slewed with it."

"Wasn't Goliah a giant, a strong man?"

"Yes he was a giant, but he had a weak head."

"How so?"

"To get so easily slewed."

"Yes, George, that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the sling. Wasn't David a musician?"

"Yes, sir—he played psalms on the harp; a favorite instrument with the Jews, and at the present day is called a Jewsharp."

"I have one in my pocket—here it is. Place it in your mouth, breathe on the tongue gently; then strike with your fingers this way—and the psalms in harmonious corn cobs, fructify on the ear as natural as thunder."

"That's sufficient—you can pocket your Jewsharp."

"Jane, what is time?"

"Something that flies, anyhow."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, *tempus fugit*."

"What's that?"

"Latin; it means that time flies, and how can time, if it flies, be anything else than something that flies?"

"Excellent. What's the meaning of *requiescat in pace!*"

"Rest quiet cats, in peace."

"Well, Jane, at Latin you are perfectly *au fait*—which, translated, means perfectly awful; it is a great phrase, from the classics, and applicable to this class particularly."

"Now take off your jackets, and I will give you your rewards of merit. Those who get more than they merit, can keep the overplus as a token of my special affection for them; and those who get less can have the mistake rectified by mentioning the matter to me."

☞How strange it is that no poultice has ever been discovered to draw out a man's virtues so fully, as the sod that covers his grave.

☞A steam packet arrived recently at Southampton, England, having on board a *kyeng* and a *wild-cat*, as presents from the Queen of Portugal to the Queen of Great Britian.

☞A country editor drops the disinterested observation:—"Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they will be rarely troubled with customers."

☞If you wish to make yourself a favorite with your neighbor, buy a dog, and tie him up in the cellar or yard at night. He won't sleep any all that night for thinking of you.

☞"Uncle Tommitudes" is the latest invention in the phrase line.

☞After the 1st of June, three dollar gold pieces are to be coined.

Philad'a Advertisements.

$500 Challenge.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and males are liable; if you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Heartburn and Sickness at the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pains irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy:—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, when bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

The Tape Worm!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the intestines and Stomach, that inflicting the health to sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, etc., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is Tape Worm hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pardestroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pardestroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pardest