

## Agricultural

FROM THE EDITOR, BY M. S.

There can be no greater proof of the importance attached to agricultural chemistry, than the multitude of books which yearly issue from the press on this and kindred subjects, both in our own and in the various Continental languages. Though many of these works are but compilations, and some of them but a jumble of the opinions of other writers, still there are but a few of them from which some information may not be gleaned. Having met with some sensible remarks on the action of lime in one of these works, I bring the matter of a great deal of nonsense, we make the following extract:

"The properties of lime arise from the force with which it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere or soil to which it may be exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that it is placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter, they are decomposed with great rapidity for the purpose of furnishing it."

"It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land; or where any of the various plants used for that purpose have been plowed in green. It produces equally good effects, and for the same reason, in soil newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in vegetable matter. When this powerful decomposing action of lime is known, the necessity for caution in applying it upon land about to be sown, becomes at once apparent. Time should be allowed for the lime to exhaust itself, or a sufficient depth of soil should be interposed between the lime and the seed, to protect the latter."

"We cannot too strongly insist upon the fact, that the use of lime does not enable the farmer to dispense with the use of manure; on the contrary, the more lime is used, so much the more manure is necessary."

"But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable matters. It appears to be clearly established by the experiments of M. Fuch, of Munich, and those of Liebig, that this substance has also the property of getting at liberty the alkalies which are present in exceeding small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are so useful to the cereals. The science of chemistry does not, as yet, explain to us how these decompositions take place; we only know that they do so. Such is briefly all that is at present known of the chemical properties of lime; and the perfect elucidation of the subject, the result of which would be the establishment of rules to guide the farmer in the use of lime, is well worthy the attention of the highest scientific attainments."

"Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent, it is also useful by altering the mechanical nature of the soil. For instance, it renders clay soils less tenacious; and it also softens (though we think erroneously) to make light soils firmer. This mechanical action of lime can, however, be but slight, as the village soil of the usual depth weighs nearly 1000 tons. Upon such a quantity, five or six tons of lime cannot produce any change which will be perceptible in the working the land."

### Cover Your Barn-Yards.

The question has been asked how far a judicious man would haul, if he were given to him, barn-yard manure, accumulated under the most circumstances. What are they? Made only from the offal of man and beast and other grain is open yards, exposed to be trampled and to have the water washed out of it not only with every rain, but with the water falling from the unpurged roofs of the barn and stables.

The too common error of farmers is to value manure by the bulk rather than by the quality. One might as well value a woman or a man in the same way. For some things, frequent washing is to be commended, but not for manure. Says an English writer:

"Who with an eye in his head, and gifted with a particle of the reasoning faculties generally vouchsafed by a kind Providence, can help lamenting the wasteful mismanagement of manure on most farms, and more particularly on those of farmers who all their lives have been brought up to tending, etc. by agricultural employment, and who follow undeviatingly the practice of their fathers? What was more common than to see what ought to be manure exposed on an eminence to the alternate heats of summer, the blustering winds, the drenching rain, and snow of winter—its essence wasting, its fragrance in a puddling horse-pond, or working its devious course to a running stream? Does this not require reform? And what reform more appropriate than by the erection of a roof to protect the manure from the vicissitudes of the weather—blinking tanks to receive the liquid from the stables, cow-houses, and piggeries, and at least weekly pumping it on the mass which readily absorbs it—causing no undue fermentation, and helping to consolidate the whole as it daily accumulates the beneficial addition of straw, thus converted into fertilizing substance? Such is the common practice at Gilgarran, not long since noticed as the most fertile spot in the country, but now producing crops equal to any in it."

"When I first commenced roofing my barn-yards, I had to contend with the jeers of my neighbors, and the deep-rooted prejudices of my own people, who foretold an absolute failure and wasteful expenditure. But what say they now? They say the manure when cut into has the appearance and consistency of the blackest peat moss, and that the improvements in the very first year paid all the expense; and so far it has been as respects 'my stack-yard,' which has for several years been permanently flooded. Great was the discouragement offered me while this operation was in progress, but how strange the case now! It is visited, from far and near by our most distinguished agriculturists, and their praise of it is unequalled."—*New Jersey Herald.*

Horse-shoeing Year, which will keep good a working. Four quarts of water, two handfuls of hops, eight pruned potatoes, sliced all boiled, combined and strained through a sieve. To this, add water, make one third of indigo and two thirds of water in a half of cold water, and then boil the whole ten minutes. When cool as new milk, add a tea-spoon of molasses, a table-spoonful of ginger, and a tea-spoon of salicylate yeast or twice as much.

Every farmer should have a grasper. It is easier to have, and certainly nothing desirable.

## Agricultural Implements

AT ATHENS, PA.



WHEELER'S & ALSO EMERY & CO'S

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST

PRIZE

Rail Road Horse Power & Tresher

With the Latest and Important Improvements, for

which Patent is secured.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Farmers of the Broadest and the most improved, that he is agent for, and has for sale, the above described and unequalled Horse Power and Treshing Machines, which he is prepared to furnish on the same terms as by the manufacturer, with the addition of the actual cost of transportation, contracted for at the lowest and best rates.

The subscriber has a number of the above machines in stock, and the adjoining counties of Cheung and Tioga, N. Y., and all without exception have given the very best satisfaction, and where they are known, all farmers give them the preference, on account of economy in threshing, being operated with much less expense, and cracking and wasting much less grain than any other machine in use.

The Two-Horse Power Tresher and Separator to crush with three or four men, and will thresh 150 to 200 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats, per day.

PRICES.

The prices for Emery & Co's one  
Horse Power, \$150 00  
do Tresher and Separator, 35 00  
do Bands, wrench, oiler and  
extra pieces, 5 00—\$120 00  
do Two-horse Power, \$110 00  
do Tresher and Separator, 35 00  
do Bands, oiler, wrench, &c., 5 00—\$100 00

Also, Wheeler's two-horse power, Tresher and Separator, complete, \$120 00

Wheeler's two-horse Power, Tresher and Separator, complete, 145 00

Price of Emery's Tresher and Cleaner, with bands, wrench, &c., 75 00

do Saw Mill, complete for use, 75 00

Price of Grant's Fan Mills, adapted for hand or power, from 22 00 to 26 00

The subscriber will also the coming season be prepared to furnish to order

EMERY & CO'S NEW

THRESHER AND CLEANER.

The Cleaner has all the advantages of a good faning mill, cleaning the grain fit for market, wasting none. The additional cost being but little more than a faning mill, or about thirty dollars—making the whole Tresher and Cleaner cost \$75 to the Farmer, and with Emery & Co's two-horse power, \$105 00.

On account of the large demand for the above machines, and the difficulty of immediately filling orders for them, persons wishing to purchase machines should give me timely notice as to what kind and at what time they wish to procure them.

Farmers wishing to do their threshing immediately after harvest, should procure their machines as early as the first of July. Also for sale

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF IMPROVED

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

At manufacturers' retail prices, such as

GRASSMOWERS, GRASS CUTTERS,

ULTIVATORS, ORNAMENTAL

PLANTS, &c.

Revolving Horse Rakes, Hay, Straw and Manure Forks, &c., &c. Also,

Cast Iron and Wood Glens and Well Pumps,

LEAD PIPE of all sizes, in large or small quantities, cheap for cash.

COOK, PARLOR & OTHER

STOVES.

Various other articles, at manufacturers' prices.

My stock of stoves, and prices, will compare favorably with any other stove store in any of the large neighboring towns.

Tin, Japanned and Sheet Iron Ware,

manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail, cheap or cash.

A large and full Catalogue of Agricultural Implements and Stoves, with engravings, furnished gratis, either here, or on application by mail post-paid.

RAYMOND M. WELLES.

Athens, Pa., November 30, 1850.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by Adam Esenwine, on Main street, nearly opposite Drake's wagon shop, where they are prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING upon reasonable terms.

They are determined by doing their work well and promptly, to merit, as they hope to receive a share of public patronage.

HORSE-SHOEING done in the best manner. All kinds of repairing Machinery, executed in the most skillful manner.

WOOD WORK for wagons will also be made and repaired when desired.

All work done at their shop, will be warranted to be well done, and manufactured from the best materials. The public are requested to give us a trial, and judge for themselves. ESENWINE & SEEBISCH.

Towards, May 2, 1851.

BLACKSMITHING

A DAM ESENWINE respectfully informs the public that he has now opened the shop where he himself and brother have for years worked, nearly opposite Tomkins' foundry, where he is ready to do all work in his line, as formerly in the best manner. He is determined to be respected by his customers, and to do his work well, and in the style desired.

He will take Country Produce in payment for work, but objects strongly to credit.

Third Street, on reasonable terms. He will take Country Produce in payment for work, but objects strongly to credit.

Towards, Jan. 17, 1851.

ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND NEATNESS.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactury.

BEREGL & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have taken the shop lately occupied by C. F. Harter, on Main street, a few doors below the Brick Row, where they will keep on hand a large stock of

## Life and Fire Insurance Depot.

The United States Life Insurance & Trust Co.

On the new principle, by which the insured participant

in the profits of the business, is entitled to a share

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