Agricultural Education.

It gives us especial pleasure to notice the strong recommendation of Gov. Fish to the Legislature, to endow an Agricultural School. A whole generation has passed off the stage since Judge Buel reported a bill in the session of 1822-3, to establish such an institution as is now for the first time recommended by an Executive of the Empire State. How sure, but slow is the progress of public opinion! Mental training and professional study are deemed by every body necessary to qualify a man to be an officer in the army, the captain of a ship, clergyman, lawyer, surgeon, or any thing else of the least pretension to science, but farming. The professional agriculturist is thought by many to need no particular knowledge of the origin, nature and combinities of the various soils which he cultivates. For him to study the chemical difference between granite, syenite, telepathic, slate, and sandstone, and lowest rocks, by the weathering and disintegration of which all the minerals in his fields were derived, would be, in the opinion of some a waste of time.

Thousands of practical farmers know that wood ashes are excellent fertilizers, and contain a considerable *potash* and other valuable mineral, but they would not permit their sons to attend an agricultural school provided with a good laboratory to extract from the parent rocks and soils every *atom*, whether potash, lime, soda, magnesia, iron, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, flint, carbon, nitrogen, or the elements of water, taken up by a forest tree or a cultivated plant. They seem to cherish a kind of morbid hydrophobia dread of an increase of knowledge on the part of coming agricultural generations of the country. Such men would not send an agricultural journal one year, much less read a book on any rural topic; but would their children to study one, lest it should light should disturb their peaceful Rip Van Winkle sleep in after years.

Fortunately the absolute ignorance of farmers is drawing to a close. They have had their day, and it is to be a long and gloomy one. A new era has dawned upon the world to bless the children who are to follow the plow in a terrible time. Unless our fathers they will be ignorant of what change the plow, harrow, &c. must and how effect its tilled land. Every man sees that these implements which have been in use so long without a reason *wherefore*, neither add to, nor take away from the soil. What *chemical changes* in the elements and combinations of earth do the plow and the hoe bring about, so beneficial to the husbandman? Who can say that no farmer applies too much, nor too little labor, to give the most profitable return? Who dare assert that the adaptation of each fertilizer to the particular wants of every crop? and never fails to sow or plant the kind of vegetable with the climate and which his soil is most adapted to? Who is certain that he makes the best practical use of the most manure lime, potash, gypsum he can get, and under what circumstances and in what quantities? Particulars every cultivated plant? Think of these things.

Alas! that so many should believe that they are *born* to plod on in the old way, the natural fruits of which are ignorance, starvation and ge wil all ranks and classes of the morals Sin't heaven's beyond us? Could we establish one good school, and the fact soon be apparent, that at least half a dozen of its graduates had to the list — Indeed we fear that there are many sections, each eager to get the institution located in its midst, would not dedicate a scheme altogether for the present. This will be the height of folly. Considering the efforts that were made in the legislature in 1843, 4 and 5 by the friends of the measure in Western New York, it would seem to have a pretty strong claim to the honor. But we care infinitely more for the advancement of the cause, than for the location of the school. We hope to live long enough to see the first named liberal and truly intellectual culture fairly, united: just as God has united in the same person both hands to work and a mind to reason — Science needs but the fund, an honest heart to secure an enduring place in the popular heart.—*Genesee Farmer*

Poultry Feeding-Hoppers.

BY C. N. BEMENT.

It is the practice with most farmers to feed their fowls grain by strewing it on the ground from the hand. This is, however, considered by many as a slovenly, and wasteful mode, and well calculated to invite rats and mice.

From experience we have found it more economical to keep grain constantly before them, where they can help themselves at all times; and for that purpose we constructed several kinds of feeding-hoppers, but have been constantly annoyed by the depredations of rats and mice. Some of the patriarchs, grey with age, would not only help themselves sumptuously, but actually drive the fowls from their food.

Now to obviate this difficulty, and to render them rat proof, we present a plan, which is so *simple*, that any man or boy who can handle a saw, a plane and a hammer, with a few nails, could make one in a few hours that would cost little or nothing.

First make a platform of boards, say three feet square, then make a square sixteen inches in diameter of strips of an inch and a quarter plank, and three inches wide; nail this in the centre of the platform; saw four strips one and a quarter inches square, for the posts, which should be eighteen inches high; nail strips of plank two inches wide to the posts at the top, to secure and steady them; then take common sawed lath, or thin strips of board one and a half inches wide, and nail them to the top and bottom, up and down, leaving a space of two inches between each slat, which will enable the fowls to insert their heads to pick the grain. The roof may be formed four square, or may be made flat, or pitched on two sides, like the roof of a house, and should be detached so that it can be moved when grain is to be put in. Now, to make it proof against rats and mice, it will be necessary to elevate it a few feet from the ground, and this can be done by suspending it with wires, or setting it on a post firmly set in the ground. The wires being small and smooth, they could not pass down on them, and the platform projecting so far from the post, they would find it rather inconvenient to climb over the edge of the platform.

The fowls will soon learn to leap upon the platform, and feed from the grain-box between the slats. From ten to twelve fowls can feed at the same time.

This may be made self-feeding, by setting a funnel shaped box within, the small end reaching down to within a half an inch of the bottom. The size or capacity may be varied according to the number of fowls kept.—*Amer. Jour. of Agriculture.*

NEW GOODS!

ABEL TURRELL,

Has received, and is now opening at his New York store and depot, No. 4 Exchange street, which comprises a greater variety, and more desirable assortment of goods than ever before offered in this market. Among which are

Drugs,

Dye-stuffs, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Crockery, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of Patent Medicines, among which are the following, which are warranted to be as represented, or the money will be refunded in part or whole, at the option of the purchaser:

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, Morrison's Vegetable Pills, Dr. Swaim's Panacea, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, Dr. Jayne's Tetter Ointment, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, Dr. Jayne's Alterative, Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant