Agricultural.

Farmers' Clubs.

Eds. Cultivator.—We are by nature calculated for sociability and society; hence the many associations which are formed.—In an agricultural community, Farmers' Clubs are believed to be the most useful and appropriate associations that can be formed. The occupation of the farmer has too long been considered by many, as a dull stupid business, requiring but little learning or mental exertion; but the facts are entirely the reverse. His success depends upon the subtle and refined agencies of nature. To understand the principles which lie at the foundation, so that he can rely upon them, aided by their own exertion, to produce their natural effect is a matter requiring great mental search and practical experience. Farmers have, by observation and practice, acquired more of this knowledge, and have done more to bring about the high state of civilization which we now enjoy, than they have credit for. Farming commenced at an early age. Those who first abandoned the shepherd state, cleared, fenced and cultivated their fields; built houses, established permanent residences, and owned and possessed their property individually, were the first who were fully entitled to the name of farmers. And as civilization cannot exist in a wilderness country, this may justly be considered, the first step towards civilization, with all its attendant benefits.

And just so fast as agriculture has progressed; just so fast have arts and sciences and refinement progressed, and no faster. All have been dependent on the farmer for their food, and most of the raw materials with which they are clothed.

During this long process the farmer must have acquired a great amount of information, founded on natural principles as well as practical experience. Still they have been contented with less scholastic education than those engaged in most other pursuits; and have not, like them, profited by keeping a journal or record of their operations. The merchant and manufacturer know from their books, the exact profits or loss, of all their operations; and know exactly the advantage of every improvement, over the former practice; while the farmer, for the want of proper records, has to guess at all this. While the one thinks he has made an improvement, another doubts it, and no one can determine with certainty. Important facts, it is true, have been obtained by; scientific men; individuals too, have determined important facts by actual experiment; all which have been, and are continually published; and are doing much good. But from some cause, the great mass of common farmers are not profiting by these publications, as we could wish. It is believed, if they would form societies, keep a journal, and try the experiments for themselves, noting profit and loss, they would readily adopt the most useful improvements.

The formation of Farmers' Clubs, seems to be the most natural way, to cause the improvement made and published to be generally adopted; and to make improvements themselves. They could, by a small contribution from each member, purchase the latest works; also the journals as they are published, the reading of which would, naturally beget a spirit of inquiry. Each would be anxious to possess as much information as his fellow. Thus a degree of useful competition would spring up, both as to acquisition of knowledge and its practical application

It is well known that farmers generally, are unwilling to put their ideas on paper. Many of us who learned to write a tolerable hand while at school, have paid no little attention to it since, as not to have acquired an easy business hand; or the ability to put our thoughts on paper intelligibly — This cannot be well done without some experience and practice. They should at least, be able to write intelligibly on matters relating to their occupation. To do this, the mind, as well as the hand, needs some training and practice. Whenever we make a tool or implement with our hand, we have the thing as it is, to look at; if it does not suit, we can try a second or third time, until we get it to answer the purpose. The same rule will apply to the putting our thoughts on paper; we cannot tell how they will read until we make the trial; and we should keep trying until we succeed tolerably well. This will do much towards training the mind to correct and systematic habits of thinking.

Let each member of the club, procure a good sized blank book; commence, say in the spring; write down all matters which relate to the operations of the farm, viz: Number of acres, the soil, manner of tillage, quantity and kind of manure; the time of seeding of all kinds of grain and vegetables, quantity of seed per acre; the situation of the land, as to wet or dry; making suitable entries during the season, as to the weather, the growth of crops, whether doing well or not, and the probable cause; the time of harvesting, yield per acre; if good or poor, the probable cause; the time of selling, the price high or low. A memorandum somewhat similar, as to the stock; the disease which they are attacked, if any, the remedy used; and the effect. Let an exact account be kept of the outgoes and and incomes, and a balance be struck at the end of each year to ascertain exactness and their effects; and be not afraid of writing to much. By this course they would soon acquire the habit of putting their thoughts in a systematic way. At the end of each year, these papers could be presented to the club, and examined by a committee; and all matters worth remembering, put into a condensed report and recorded. By this course, a comparison could be made between the different systems practised, and the best could be adopted. By this it is believed every important improvement would soon become general; errors would be detected and abandoned. Committees could be appointed to make tests and examinations of all important matters, and report. The presiding officer should make an annual address; the secretary could correspond with other societies; reports could be made to the county agricultural societies, and all matters of sufficient importance, published. All this being done by the farmers in their own way, would create a spirit of inquiry, and give them confidence in themselves, and tend much to the improvement of their mind as well as their farms.

Wherever such a society is formed and well sustained, we may except to see in a very few years visible signs of improvement, in the cultivation of fields and gardens, the improvement of stock, in the planting and cultivating fruit and shade trees; in buildings, and in the general taste and neatness in all farming operations as well as increase of profits. These may be looked upon as the natural consequence. The members would stimulate each other, an honorable and profitable competition would spring up; natural causes would be looked into, and their effects ascertained. Thus the farmer and the farm would go on improving together. Farmer

Hoove in Cattle.

In a late number of the Cultivator I have read an elaborate article on "Hoove" in cattle. The first time I ever saw the disease was four years since, when a valuable short horned bull was affected. I first observed it about sundown one evening, when they were about stabling the other cattle. The persons then in the yard could not account for or explain the cause of the swollen appearance of the animal. I went to the house and "consulted the books, and discovered it was the "Hoove." The remedies recommended were not ingredients which the farmer keeps about him. About 9 o'clock, P. M, next day, I thought to look at my bull, and found him swelled to an alarming size I then sought my manager, an Irishman; and on seeing the animal, he asked me if I had a bottle of gin, or "apple-jack." I brought him a bottle of good Holland. He led the bull out by the chain, affixed to a ring in his nose, tied on about a yard of rope, took him to a tree, and brought his head nearly vertically, by throwing the rope over a projecting limb. I poured the contents of the bottle down his throat, and in two hours he was entirely relieved In one other case I administered apple spirits, and succeeded in curing the animal. I believe it will be effectual in all cases; and is a remedy almost always to be ready procured. A Plain Farmer.

We have given spirits with good results, in cases of hoove; but in the incipient stages, we have alkalice, as mentioned in the article referred to, a better remedy.—Eds —*Cultivator.*

Bank Note Table.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, par
Do Delaware County, par
Do Germantown, par
Do of Gettysburg, par
Do of Middletown, par
Do of Montgomery co., par
Do of Northumberland, par
Bank of Pittsburgh, par
Bank of Gaing County, par
Carlisle bank, par
Harrisburg bank & bridge co., par

½ Relief Notes of genuine par.

New York.

American Exchange Bk. Banks of America, Commerce, New York, Bowery bank, Butchers' & Drovers', Chemical, City, Del. & Hud. Canal Co., Eagle, Leather Manf., Greenwich, Manhattan Co., Mechanics', Mechanics' & Traders', Mechanics' & Ag. Ass'n, Merch. & Traders', Mercantile, Merchants' Exchange, Mohawk, Mount Pleasant, Ocean, Phenix, Seventh Ward, Tradesmen's, Union—all in N Y city, Agricultural, Angelica, Attica, Bainbridge, Albany Exchange, do. Bank of Albany, Do of Auburn, Do of Binghamton, Do of Central N Y., Do of Cayuga Lake, Do of Chenango, Do of Corning, Do of Dansville, Do of the Empire State, Do of Geneva, Do of Ithaca, Do of Lansingburgh, Do of Lockport & Niag. Falls, Do of Louisville, Do of Lyons, Do of Newburgh, Do of Newburg, Do of Niagara Falls, Do of Orange county, Do of Oneida Albion, Do of Otsego, Do of Poughkeepsie, Do of Rochester, Do of Rome, Do of Rossmont, Do of Salina, Do of Saratoga Springs, Do of Seneca Chenk, Do of Syracuse, Do of Troy, And Bran'h, Do of Utica Branch, Do of Vernon, Do of Watertown, Do of Waterville, Do of Westfield, Do of Whitehall, Bullston Springs Bank, Brandreth, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Tuscarawas, Cayuga county, Catskill, Canajoharie, Canton, Onondaga county, Canal, Albany, Chemung, Chenango, Cattskill, Clinton county, Central, Cherry Valley, Chautauque county, Chemung, Chenung Canal, Commercial, Clinton county, Chemical, Albany, Troy, Commercial & Rockport, do Commercial, Rochester, Commercial, Tuscarawas, Cohoes, of Palmyra, Delaware, Delhi, Delaware county, Dansville, Dutchess county, Exchange, Buffalo, Ellicott, Buffalo, Exchange, Binghamton, Ellicott, Mechan. & Manuf. Trust., pr
Morris county, Exchange Banking & In. Co. pr

Connecticut.

Bridgeport Bank, Charter Oak, Connecticut, Bridgeport Comp. River Bdg. Co. Bank of Commerce, Bank of Fairfield, Bank of Middletown, Bank of New Haven, Bank of Norwalk, Bank of Stamford, Bank of Union, Bank of Westport, Bank of Windham Co. Bridgeport Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Fairfield, Bank of Middletown, Bank of New London, Bank of Norwalk, Bank of Stamford, Bank of Union, Bank of Westport, Bank of Windham Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

All solvent banks

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ashuelot Bank, Cheshire Bank, Connecticut River Bank, Deerfield Bank, Exchange Bank, Fall River Bank, Farmers' & Mechanics', Franklin Bank, Hampden Bank, Hampshire Bank, Hampshire Co. Bank, Lee Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Mount Tom Bank, Northampton Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Quinsigamond Bank, Shawmut Bank, Springfield Bank, Union Bank, Worcester Bank, Worcester County Bank, Worcester Mechanics' Bank, Worcester North Bank, Worcester Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester Village Bank, Worcester Bank, Worcester Exchange