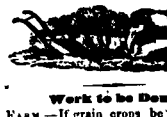
Agricultural.



Work to be Done.

FARM —If grain crops be not already sown, they should be attended to early in the month. Wheat and winter rye cannot be sown too early, as the roots must have time to penetrate the soil to a sufficient depth, to prevent their being thrown out during winter. Corn should now be gathered, and proper preparations made for fattening of stock for sale. Root crops require strict attention, and if planted in rows as they should be, the cultivator may be frequently run between them this month with profit.

Potatoes should be dug as soon as their skins refuse to slide when hardly pressed upon by the thumb: this is a better guide for ascertaining when a potato is ripe, than to judge by the fading of the vines. Badding may now be done with advantage.—Stiff, hard lands should now be plowed and subsoiled, leaving the land ridged for disintegration by frosts during winter. The farmer has now more time for plowing than in the spring; his cattle are stronger, and a little work will not hurt them before fattening. Timber may be cut this month. Look to barn yards, and see them properly arranged for saving their drainage during winter.

Light sandy soils should not be plowed in the fall. Select your ears of corn from thrifty stalks while standing for next year's seed, being careful to take from such stalks only as bear more than one ear. Save your corn stalks well, as by proper treatment they make good winter fodder. Use cooked feed for hogs; and remember that weeds in the hog-pen will save time and produce better results than if left standing during winter. Large quantities of head lands, peat, &c., &c., should be placed near the stables, barn-yards &c., for all compostings; and proper quantities of bone-dust, salt, and other materials intended to be added to the compost should be in readiness.

Kitchen-Garden —Collect onion-pipes intended for re-planting in early spring — Manure grounds intended for spring gardening, plowing and sub-soiling deeply — Use the manures, this month, long and deeply buried, or at least, not merely placed beneath the surface, so that in the spring, plowing, by using the same plow, the manure will be thoroughly mixed throughout the soil, instead of merely occupying the surface, or being then turned all under, as would be the case with a shallow fall manuring —*Working Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

Manger Feeding.

That the common method of feeding horses by putting coarse hay in a rack before them, and giving them oats unmixed with other food is not the best way, I am fully convinced When hay is fed from a rack, there is usually much waste, as horses are apt to acquire a habit of selecting the best locks, and draw the remainder down to be trodden on and mixed with their litter — When oats are fed in the common way, the horse swallows them so greedily that they are not half masticated, and consequently, a pretty large portion of them do not digest. Now both of these difficulties may be obviated, and a considerable saving effected, by adopting a different management. I will describe my method and all who are pleased with it may do likewise. I prepared my manger for containing a quantity of cut feed sufficient to last a horse 12 hours, by making it 20 inches deep, and 18 inches wide at the top—each horse's portion being as long as the width of his stall. Narrow strips of boards are firmly nailed across the top, 14 inches apart, to prevent the horse from tossing his feed out. I have a self-feeding machine for cutting hay and straw, with which one man can cut as much in half an hour, as 3 horses can consume in 24 hours Each revolution of the wheel to which the knife is attached brings the straw or hay forward one inch, so that the whole is cut in pieces an inch in length. I feed out straw and hay, in equal proportions, and keep the manger well supplied. Twice a day (morning and evening) each horse is allowed 3 quarts of oats, put in his manger dry, and well mixed with his cut feed. I prefer mixing the oats with the other, feed dry, because if wet some of it will become sour and unpalatable. Now the advantage of thus mixing the oats with the cut feed is obvious, for a horse cannot swallow the latter without first chewing it, and as he cannot separate the oats from it, he is obliged to chew them also, and consequently they all digest, and the whole of their nutriment is extracted.

Horses thus kept, and moderately worked will be healthy, spirited and in good condition; old horses will do better on cut than on coarse feed, because less chewing is required; there is also an advantage gained by cutting the provender for horses that are kept much of the time in harness, as they will fill themselves quicker than with coarse feed, and therefore have much more time for rest. The only objections I am aware of to this system, are the cost of the machine and the labor of cutting; still I am well convinced that the saving of feed is more than an equivalent for these. Some may be disposed to take advantage of this plan to induce horses to eat musty hay, or such as has been spoiled in curing; but every farmer ought to be aware that such hay is always injurious, and is very liable to produce an inflammation of the kidneys.

Many farmers in this neighborhood have the impression that rye straw contains more nourishment than oat straw. I know not the origin of this opinion; perhaps the inference is drawn from the fact that a certain quantity of rye is of more value than the same quantity of oats by measure.—But horses and cattle always give the preference to oat straw; (and their judgment in this case, is of some consequence;) besides, the analysis of the two, shows that oat straw contains considerable more of the principal nutritive ingredient (nitrogen) than is contained in rye straw. It should however, be borne in mind, that any kind of straw is vastly inferior to hay in nutritive properties, and I would only recommend the use of the former for horses for the sake of economy, and when little labor is required.

Some prefer ground feed for graining; but if they will take the trouble to weigh their grists before sending them to mill, and again after their return, they will find the toll is an item worth considering. I doubt whether there is any kind of feed in which so many valuable properties are combined as in oats, and I would always give them the preference, except when their price in market is much higher, proportionally, than the other kind of grain which may be substituted for feeding, as rye and corn. I can see little advantage, and no economy, in having oats ground, when we can feed them in such a way as to ensure thorough mastication J. M'KINSTRY.

To keep a Store Bright by two Applications a year.—Make a weak alum-water, and mix your British Lustre with it, perhaps two teaspoonsfull to a gill of alum-water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry — Should any part, before polishing, be so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before said

Bank Note Table.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of Commerce, North America, Northern Liberties, Penn'a Township, Commercial, Farm & Mech. Shiras, Kensington, Manuf. & Mechan., Mechan's, Philadelphia, Southwark & Western—all of Phila.	par	Bedford Bank, Easton bank, Farmers' bank, Exchange bank, For bk of Berks county, For & Drs. bk Wayne c	par
Bank of Penn, Chestnut St. Bank, Commerce Bank Reading,	par	For. bk Schuylkill co.	par
Bank of Chester county,	par	Franklin Bank,	1¼
Do Delaware county,	par	Harrisburg bank,	par
Do of Germantown,	par	Hone-dale,	par
Do of Kennett,	par	Lancaster,	par
Do of Chester,	par	Lancaster,	par
Do of Middletown	par	Lehigh,	par
Do of Montgomery co.,	par	Mech & Manufac	par
Do of Northumberland,	par	Miners bk Pottsville,	par
Bank of Pittsburg,	par	Monongahela	par
Bank of Beaver county,	1¼	West Branch,	par
Do of Washington,	par	Wyoming,	1¼
Do of Newburg,	par	York,	par

☞ Better Notes of genuine issue.

New York.

American Exchange Bk,	par	Exchange, Lockport,	par
Banks of Auburn, Utica, Geneva, Ontario, Seneca, Genesee, New York, Dry Dock Company, State of New York, Bowery bank, Butchers' & Drovers', Chemical, City, Bel & Red, Canal, Co, Fulton, Leather Man, Phenix, Manhattan, King Co, Mechanics', Mechanics' Bkg Ass'n, Mech & Traders', Chant, Mechants' Exchange, National, Ontario, River Pirate, Seventh Ward, Tradesmens, & Union—all in N Y city,	par	Agricultural, Ausburn, Albany City, Albany, Exchange, do. America, Louisville, Ins Mercantile, Brooklyn, Commercial, Commerce, Commercial, Bolivar, Farmers', of Amsterdam, Cattskill Greene, Hudson, Mun. Malone, Bk Utica, and Oneid, Do at the city of Troy,	par
Bank of Albany,	par	Farm and Drov. Erie co	par
Do of Albion,	par	Do of Sangerfield,	par
Do of Auburn,	par	Far & Manuf Poughkeepsie,	par
Do of Binghamton,	par	Far & Mechan Batavia,	par
Do of Cayuga Lake,	par	Gettysburg Bank,	par
Do of Chenango,	par	Franklin, Frankfort,	par
Do of Corning,	par	Do Monroe,	par
Do of Dansville,	par	Fort Plain,	par
Do of Empire State,	par	Fort Stanwix, Rome	par
Do of Genesee,	par	Genesee county,	par
Do of Geneva,	par	Henry Keeps, Watertown	par
Do at Hudson,	par	Herkimer county,	par
Do of Lansingburg,	par	Highland, Newburg,	par
Do of Lake Erie, Buffalo,	par	Hungerford, Albany,	par
Do of Lockport,	par	Hudson River Bank,	par
Do of Lyons,	par	Jamesville,	par
Do of Monroe, Roch'r,	par	Jefferson county,	par
Do of Newburg,	par	Kingston,	par
Do of New Rochelle,	par	Kirkland, Clinton,	par
Do of Orange county,	par	Knickerbocker, Geneva,	par
Do of Orleans, Albion,	par	Lansingburg,	par
Do of Oswego,	par	Lewis county,	par
Do of Rochester,	par	Lockport Bk & Trust co	par
Do of Saratoga co	par	Lather Wright,	par
Do of Schenectady,	par	Madison county,	par
Do of Seneca county,	par	Manufacturers'	par
Do of Stonington,	par	Mechanics and Farmers	par
Do of Suffolk county,	par	Mechanics and Traders	par
Do of Tioga county,	par	Merchants'	par
Do of Troy City,	par	Mechan & Farmers, Albany	par
Do of Troy Exchange,	par	Mechanics and Lansingburgh	par
Do of Utica City,	par	Mechanics, Poughkeepsie	par
Do of Utica county,	par	Mechanics'	par
Do of Wayne county,	par	Mechan & Manufac	par
Do of Westchester co	par	Mechanics, Troy	par
Do of Wyoming,	par	Mechanics, Utica	par
Do of Yates county,	par	Mechanics, Watertown	par
Dutchess county,	par	Mechanics, Lockport	par
Dutchess County,	par	Mechanics, Newburgh	par
Dutchess County,	par	Mechanics, Troy	par
Dutchess County,	par	Mechanics, Troy	par
Erie County,	par	Mechanics, Troy	par
Erie County,	par	Mechanics, Troy	par
Erie