

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
H. C. HICKOK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855.

Is it Fair, or Advisable?

Not long since, an old subscriber called at a certain newspaper office, "not a thousand miles" from here, and said he had concluded to stop the paper.

"What's the trouble?"

"Well--I'm taking so many papers."

"But you need a newspaper printed in the county."

"Yes, I know."

"This one is all the county paper you take, I presume?"

"Yes--but then I take so many others."

"Well--let us see what papers you do take?"

"Why I take the New York..."

"One..."

"--and the Washington..."

"Two..."

"--and my wife must have the..."

"A religious paper..."

"Three..."

"--and I must have the Philadelphia..."

"Four..."

"--and I have taken to book farming, and he must have the..."

"Five! Is that all?"

"I believe there is a couple of magazines or so."

"Seven! and not one of them printed in your own county, and now do you propose to stop the only one you do take, that is printed in the county, because you take so many that are printed out of the county?"

A man has a right to spend his own money for such papers as he pleases--but, with a cotemporary, we submit that there had better be a country--we can't all live in the city, nor live upon the city, nor rely upon city cash for a living, and we submit further, that it is hardly fair for our country papers to suffer, as many of them do, for the sake of supporting a few absolutely worthless city papers, because they are city papers.--Exchange paper.

The foregoing reminds us of a confab we had with a man near town. He took one city paper--as many, he said, as he could afford--and it was bigger than ours by some inches, and, in a club got up by the Post Master, cost several pennies less. He did not know the name of it, and never read it, but he heard his family read it, and it was worth nothing--there was "nothing in it but sickening love-stories, and a parcel of news from the Lord knows where."

The members of both branches of the Legislature were placed on the large portico, and on the stand with the new Governor were Ex-Governors BAZEN, JOHNSTON, and PORTER, and the officers of the two Houses. After having been sworn, Gov. POLLOCK delivered his inaugural address in a distinct and animated style. He was several times interrupted by the applause of the vast audience, and particularly when he alluded to the glorious topic of Americanism. The crowd was manifestly devoted to "SAM," and the main channel of enthusiasm ran in that direction. The address was well received throughout, and the earnest manner of its author left no room to doubt that its professions would be faithfully maintained.

The leading men in the new administration are comparative strangers about Harrisburg--a fact which will doubtless be considered as speaking well for them. Gov. POLLOCK has been chosen to Congress in three consecutive contests in a heavy Democratic district, but has never been in either branch of the Legislature. He is about five feet ten in height, thick set, and graceful in person; has black hair and eyes, and a face denoting a peculiar combination of character. Under all circumstances he is an easy, affable, frank gentleman--one whose sunny points seem never clouded, and yet in all his intercourse with his friends he displays a marked decision of character, though singularly happy in maintaining it.

Col. ANDREW G. CURTIS, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, hails from Centre county, and until now has been unused to official station. He has been perpetually swamped by Democratic enemies, and has been content to serve his party with untiring zeal while others reaped the honors and emoluments. As a campaigner he is probably second to no man in the State, and certainly no one of his age has rendered equal service to the Whig party. I have never known the political sky so clouded as to deter him from his duty, and he has struggled year after year, suffering defeat upon defeat, without impairing his energies in the cause of truth. He stands six feet two in his boots, swings a handsome person with more ease than elegance, and wears a round full Irish face, always kindled with a smile unless perplexed about law or appointments. His light auburn hair sports in undressed curls and enjoys the largest liberty as to the particular direction it may choose to point, and good humor plays in every feature of the man.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, of Butler, is Deputy Secretary, and will make a most efficient and acceptable officer. He has served some four or five years in the Senate as Treasurer, Assistant Clerk, and Chief Clerk, and is intimately acquainted with the duties pertaining to the different branches of the government. He is eminently a business man--methodical, patient and persevering, and will be a most valuable spoke in the administration wheel. No man ever left the Clerk's desk of the Senate so highly esteemed by all parties as Mr. Sullivan.

Maj. HENRY C. HICKOK, of Union, graces the desk in the School Department, and makes everything smile around him. For the sake of "auld lang syne," as well as for his admitted competency, I rejoice

in his aim as an author. He had not employed his great talents for the highest good of his race. His splendid schemes of family aggrandizement were never to be realized. His death creates that melancholy feeling unavoidable when we see a man of mighty powers--grand and earnestly cherished plans--cut down by the destroyer with those plans unaccomplished.

It is much to be regretted that a larger audience was not present to hear the lecture. This was owing partly to the fact that sufficient notice had not been given, and partly because special meetings were held in most of the other churches at the same time. It was well suggested that these lectures be held hereafter on an evening which gives our citizens more generally an opportunity of attending them without interfering with their other engagements.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration of Gov. Pollock--The New Administration--interesting Ceremonies--The Applicants for Office.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19.

One of the Winter's sunniest smiles witnessed the inauguration of Gov. POLLOCK on Tuesday last. The day was warm and beautiful, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. The military were on hand some dozen of companies strong, with their uniforms brushed up and their buckles, eagles and arms of faultless polish; and the crowd of republicans is said to have exceeded any similar demonstration in the history of the State. It has been maliciously reported that many of the outsiders in attendance were ambitious to serve the administration in such responsible situations as Flour, Leather and other Inspectors; but why can't we have a sunny day and a little frolic in winter time without questioning each other's purposes?

The inaugural ceremonies took place in front of the Capitol. The members of both branches of the Legislature were placed on the large portico, and on the stand with the new Governor were Ex-Governors BAZEN, JOHNSTON, and PORTER, and the officers of the two Houses. After having been sworn, Gov. POLLOCK delivered his inaugural address in a distinct and animated style. He was several times interrupted by the applause of the vast audience, and particularly when he alluded to the glorious topic of Americanism. The crowd was manifestly devoted to "SAM," and the main channel of enthusiasm ran in that direction. The address was well received throughout, and the earnest manner of its author left no room to doubt that its professions would be faithfully maintained.

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find him in a position so well suited to his taste and talents. I knew him years ago, when Democracy was a patented article in Pennsylvania, and suffered few infringements on its rights to supremacy; and yet I have seen him fall in those halcyon days of the party because he dared to think for himself. He has usually acted with the Democratic party, though inflexibly independent in his political movements, until the American party brought him in with the tide. He is admirably fitted for his station, and will make a prompt and popular officer.

An interesting ceremony transpired at Coverly's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last. Rev. DAVID KIRKPATRICK, of Westmoreland, came on here to witness the inauguration of one of his school-boys as Governor of Pennsylvania, and he met ten of his early pupils, all now occupying prominent positions in life. Mr. Kirkpatrick is an Irishman and a Democrat, but he had to sacrifice his political predilections to vote for "Jimmy," and now that he is elected, he could not deny himself the gratification of seeing him assume the elevated position assigned him by the people, and give him his blessing. His pupils referred to are, Gov. POLLOCK, Secretary CURTIS, Senator TAGGART, J. M. KIRKPATRICK of the House, Hon. JOSHUA W. COMLY, of Danville, JAS. PLEASANTS of Sunbury, L. A. MACKAY, Esq., of Lock Haven, Dr. H. PLEASANTS, of Philadelphia, Mr. M'REYNOLDS, of Harrisburg, and Col. WELLS COVERLY, proprietor of the Hotel--all of whom met their venerable preceptor at a supper prepared for the occasion. No wine was there, to inspire that eloquence of the party; but some of the addresses were of the most touching character. The preceptor, borne down with the weight of years allotted to mortals, addressed his whilom pupils with all the simplicity and earnestness of a dotting grandfather talking to children. It was perhaps the proudest day of his life, and he wept like a child as he recalled the happy memories of other days and pointed to the now mature and eminent minds he had shaped in boyhood. After the ceremonies were concluded, he grasped each by the hand in turn, saying *Vale, vale, longinqua vale*, and doubtless feeling that he had met most, and perhaps all, of them the last time.

Every one that eats bread or wears cloth made of wool, cotton or flax, has a direct personal interest in the results of tillage and farm economy. Hunger and nakedness are wants of the most pressing character; and Providence has placed them alike in every human being. In civilized communities, all are equally dependent on successful agriculture for the means of subsistence. Let the soil be permanently exhausted, or fall but for a year to reward gauged can adequately describe the intensity of the universal suffering that must ensue. Hence this branch of national industry has peculiar and paramount claims to the earnest attention and the fostering care of all governments which are regardful of public safety, and sustained by common sense.

THE FARM; THE GARDEN--THE ORCHARD.

CHAPTER I.

The Position of American Farmers.

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American agriculture offers for consideration several interesting and striking features: prominent among these, is the fact that nearly three-fourths of the labor and capital of the country are employed in this single pursuit. Agriculturists are themselves a large majority of the voters, tax-payers and consumers of all domestic and foreign goods. Under our republican system, they are mainly responsible for the good government of each State, and of the Union. If their public servants, whether in Congress or State Legislatures, fail to promote improvements in agriculture as recommended by President Washington, the fault is not in their representatives, but in those who neglect to ask for such aid as Government may properly grant.

American farmers enjoy advantages superior to those of all other nations, for improving both themselves as a class, and their landed estates, up to the highest capabilities of man, and of the earth which he cultivates. This Republic professes to rural art and rural science more than one thousand millions of acres of available farming lands, of which as little or as much may be subdued and improved as wisdom shall dictate. There is neither compulsion nor restraint in either direction. With this entire freedom of action is associated a degree of security for life, liberty, property, toleration of religion and exemption from onerous taxes, without a parallel in the history of the world. In extent of sea-coast, facilities for river, lake, and canal navigation; in variety of climate, soil, vegetable and animal products; in indefinite and almost unlimited commercial, manufacturing, mineral and hydraulic resources; no other country equals this. There is some danger, however, that we shall prove unworthy of so great blessings--that we may forget the source whence they come, abuse the peculiar advantages and exalted privileges which we possess, and blindly cling to the barbarous practice of impoverishing the soil, to the incalculable injury of coming generations.

Instead of exhausting millions of acres without any adequate recompense, instead of looking longingly toward the wilderness of forest and prairie at the west, we should search closely into the lands already under the plough, and learn what can be done to add two, three, and fourfold to their present productiveness. The time has not yet arrived when it is indispensable to the continued prosperity of all the older States that the principles both of renovating and exhausting cultivated fields be thoroughly and universally understood.

Walker, has presented us with the first volume of "The Transactions of the Society," which is filled with information of the utmost interest to the farmer. The second volume will be forthcoming as soon as the returns shall all have been received from the different county organizations.--Harrisburg Herald.

WINTER.

Cold winds, white snow,
Now rain, now blow,
And chill the landscape's Autumn glow;
The ice-bolts freeze
The naked trees,
And seal the old year's obsequies!

A leaden sky
Droops heavily,
As dull and glazed as dead man's eye;
The sweeping clouds
In cold, cold crowds,
Enfold the day in ghastly shrouds!

The woods lie bare,
And here and there
The grey moss hangs its mournful hair;
The leaves that burned,
By fierce winds spurned
Lie mouldering 'mid the soil intruded.

The snowy vines
In leafless lines
Hang sadly round the sombre pines;
Through their festoons
Ring solemn tones,
As wail some northern ranes.

The day is cold,
The earth is old,
And mourns its summer's squandered gold;
The birds are dumb,
The springs are numb,
For Winter in his might hath come!

THE FARM; THE GARDEN--THE ORCHARD.

We ask our readers to please carefully the four chapters under the following head written by DANIEL LEE, M.D., one of the most learned and successful agriculturists in the Union. We shall give one chapter a week until the series is completed.--Lewisburg Chron.

A View of American Agriculture.

CHAPTER I.

The Position of American Farmers.

Every one that eats bread or wears cloth made of wool, cotton or flax, has a direct personal interest in the results of tillage and farm economy. Hunger and nakedness are wants of the most pressing character; and Providence has placed them alike in every human being. In civilized communities, all are equally dependent on successful agriculture for the means of subsistence. Let the soil be permanently exhausted, or fall but for a year to reward gauged can adequately describe the intensity of the universal suffering that must ensue. Hence this branch of national industry has peculiar and paramount claims to the earnest attention and the fostering care of all governments which are regardful of public safety, and sustained by common sense.

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A Few Facts about Soils.

Soils contain, as a general thing, not more than one part in a thousand of the atoms, in an available condition which nature consumes in forming a crop of any kind. This statement expresses a fact of great practical importance; for the husbanding of these fertilizing atoms is the first step toward arresting the impoverishment of the earth. It is the matter in the soil which makes crops in one arrangement of its atoms, and forms manure in another condition of the atoms, that the farmer should learn to preserve from waste and loss.

Soils of different degrees of productiveness, where their mechanical texture and physical properties are alike, always contain unlike quantities of the food of crops. It seems to make little difference how small is the amount of the lacking ingredient in the composition of cultivated plants. Its absence is fatal to the farther growth of the crop after its appropriate element fails in the soil. It is easy to discover the wisdom of this universal law. Suppose nature should organize grass, grain, and other plants which serve as the daily food of all the higher order of animals, as well with out bone-ash (phosphate of lime) as with that mineral--would it be possible for such grass and grain to yield to the blood of domestic animals, and of man himself, that solid earthy matter which imparts strength to human bones, and to those of oxen, horses, sheep, and swine? Certainly not. Although iron is always present in the food and blood of animals, no farmer ever killed a calf, a pig, or an ox, which had iron for the frame of its system. No anatomist ever saw a bone in the body of a person formed of other earthy atoms than such as Providence had fitted for that peculiar function in the animal economy.

The brains and muscles of all animals contain both sulphur and phosphorus, as constituent elements. If their daily food, derived as it is from the soil, lacked either sulphur or phosphorus, must not this radical defect in their nourishment soon induce weakness and disease, and finally result in premature death? To prevent consequences so disastrous and so obvious, nature refuses to organize plants without the presence in the soil, in an available form, of those peculiar atoms adapted alike to the wants of vegetable and animal vitality, studied by every one who wishes to enjoy sound health and a long and happy life. Most of "the ills that flesh is heir to," as well as most maladies of plants, have their origin in the violation of nature's laws.

The growth and constitutional vigor of all living beings, not less than the revolution of the earth on its axis, are governed by immutable laws. One of these appears to be that an atom of carbon (charcoal) shall not perform the function of an atom of iron; nor can an atom of iron perform the office of an atom of carbon, or that of any other element concerned in the organization of plants and animals.

There are only some fifteen kinds of elementary bodies used by nature in performing every vegetable and animal substance, produced on the farm, in the orchard, or in the garden.

The science of rural economy consists in the systematic study of atoms, and of the laws by which they are governed, whether they exist in solid or crumbling rocks, in loose earths, in vegetable or animal mould, in fermenting manure, in the living tissues and cells of organized beings, or in the form of invisible gases, diffused through the atmosphere. Every product of agricultural labor is either a vegetable or an animal substance; and in its production, not an atom of new matter is called into existence; nor is it possible to annihilate an atom when it decays.

In the language of science, all matter which is neither vegetable nor animal, including air and water, is mineral. All minerals are either solids, like sand, clay, and lime; or liquids like water, or gases like common air. The farmer deals largely with atoms in each of these forms; and hence he should be familiar with the several sciences which treat of the natural phenomena witnessed in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. He should know that plants alone subsist on mineral or disorganized food--that if there were no plants in the ocean nor on the land, neither marine nor land animals could have a being. In the absence of all vegetation, it is obvious that all animals must be carnivorous, or cease to consume organized aliment. Being, wholly dependent on mutual destruction for the means of subsistence, every day would diminish the aggregate supply of food, and the last animal would soon die of starvation.

From the above reasoning, it is plain that vegetable life is older on this planet than animal life; and that plants may have flourished thousands of years before the lowest type of being which depended wholly on organized food for subsistence, was created. It will also be seen that the line of demarcation between animals and plants is well defined, by the fact that the latter organize the elements of all vegetable and animal substances into compound

bodies, which the former cannot do. All plants produce and increase organized matter; all animals consume and diminish the quantity of organized food.

Lime Applied to Soils.

In a former article upon this subject, we gave the analysis of several different beds of lime, and the different forms in which it was applied to the soils--that is, in its broken, ground, or, as is more in use, in a calcined state, and closed while remarking upon the application of lime fresh burned.

Strong reasons for applying lime as soon as practicable after burning, and in a powdered and caustic state, are, that a less quantity will answer for the purpose of covering the surface of the ground, that it comes more readily into contact with the minute particles of the land, and acts more powerfully upon all organic matter, such as the roots and fibres of plants, seeds, insects, and recently applied manure, accelerating their decomposition, transforming them into vegetable mould, and converting it into proper food for plants.

Upon sour, unhealthy soils, or upon those where wild grasses and noxious weeds abound, it acts as a corrective, giving health and vigor to the land. So also, during the process of slacking, the heat generated by the absorption of moisture swells the soil to an extent which renders it tenacious--fermentation may be produced, hard soil made mellow, woody and animal fibre converted into elements which, by the help of rain, may be readily and easily appropriated by growing plants.

In such applications, judgment and caution are necessary, lest the farmer be led into the error of applying more than is requisite, as too large a quantity, from its well known caustic qualities, will destroy to a certain extent the efficacy of animal manures, or by combining with certain of their elements form some new chemical arrangements, rendering them improper or unobtainable food for growing vegetation. Quick-lime added to stable manure in a state of fermentation burns it so much as to render it unfit for use, or if used of very little value. It should, in consequence, be mixed with barn yard manure, in small quantities, and then only necessary to destroy the seeds of the noxious weeds, or to assist in the decomposition of roots and other coarse vegetable matter, in

land, our recommendation is to put on the manure and plow it under and then sow the lime, and harrow it in with the seed.

Different soils require various treatment, and are benefited in a different ratio to the amount of lime employed in proportion to their power of combining and rendering useful the lime as applied. There are so many phases exhibited in the use of lime on various soils, and in the quantities used, that a volume would hardly suffice to give a practicable and full elucidation of the subject. Therefore farmers knowing its properties and action can, by the exercise of good judgment, aided by observation, soon determine the best method of applying it, as well as the amount which may be used with benefit.

It should be understood that lime is a requisite in the growth of all plants and trees, and may be considered an essential part of all vegetable substances as a direct food. It is found by chemical analysis to vary with the different plants and grains, but never entirely wanting in any. It varies with the soil upon which the plants grow, as a tree grown upon strong limestone land is found to contain nearly fifty per cent. more lime than a tree of the same species grown where but little lime was to be found. From this we deduce the fact that plants and trees make free use of lime where it is abundant, while a soil in which it is not found, or in which very little exists, is unfit for agricultural purposes.

In the application of lime which has to be purchased by the farmer, be the cost never so little, he will desire to get along with a small amount as will answer well the purpose for which it is used. Dr. Lee says he has become satisfied from experiments and analysis that two per cent. of the carbonate is as good as a much larger quantity; that the excellent wheat lands of Wheatland are not improved by its application, and in none of that soil has more than two per cent. been found. The Dr. expresses the opinion that "instances are rare where one per cent. exists that the addition of more is beneficial, or pays the cost of application." He further says, "if all the lime in an acre of the best wheat land in this district were separated from the soil to the depth of ten inches, the amount would be from ten to twenty tons."

Assuming these statements to be true, there is little danger of any farmer's buying and applying too much lime to his land, and we are at a loss to understand how too much can well be used, or why a critical analysis of the soil can be necessary before applying the lime. There are, however, some very important considerations connected with the application of lime to which the attention of farmers cannot be too emphatically directed. Some of these have been very distinctly set forth in an able essay read before the New York Agri-

cultural Society, by R. L. Pell, Esq., and published in the volume of Transactions for 1846. A portion of them may be briefly adverted to as follows: Never use caustic lime upon dry, sandy upland, and never use lime of any description upon land that has not been thoroughly drained, if wet. In its application after seeding, it is recommended to put it on dry, summer weather, in a powdered state, and by often and shallow plowing mix it thoroughly with the surface soil. When applied in a caustic state, plow it under before it slakes, as much of its value is otherwise lost in the atmosphere.--Rural New Yorker.

Patent Bee Hives.

On the subject of Patent Bee Hives we think the suggestions contained in the following statement of Lewis F. Allen, copied from a former volume of the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, may be useful:

"I have seen, examined, and used several different plans of Patent Hives, of which there are probably thirty invented, and used, more or less. I have found all which I have seen satisfactorily, not carrying out in full the benefits claimed for them.

"The bees work and lives, I believe, solely by instinct. I do not consider it an inventive, or very ingenious insect. To succeed well its accommodations should be of the simplest and securest form. Therefore, instead of adopting the complicated plans of many of the patent hives, I have made and used a simple box, containing a cube of one foot square, inside--made of one and a quarter inch sound pine plank, well jointed and planed on all sides, and closely put together perfectly tight at the joints with white lead ground in oil, and the inside of the hive, at the bottom, chamfered off to three-eighths of an inch thick, with a door in front for the bees of four inches long by three-eighths of an inch high. I do this that there may be a thin surface to come in contact with the shell on which they rest, thus preventing a harbor for the bee moth. (I have never seen a patent hive which would exclude the bee moth, nor any one as well as this, having never been troubled with that scourge since I used this tight box.) On the top of the hive, an inch or two from the front, is made a passage for the bees of an inch wide and six to eight inches

long, when no vessel for that purpose is on the top. For obtaining the honey I use a common ten or twelve quart water pail, inverted, in which the bees deposit their surplus. The pail will hold twenty-five or thirty pounds of honey. This is simple, cheap, and expeditious; the pail coating only twenty or twenty-five cents, is taken off in a moment, replaced, and the honey ready for transportation, or market, and always in place. If there is time for more honey to be made, (my bees made two pails full in succession this year,) another pail can be put on at once.

"Such, gentlemen, is my method. I have kept bees about twenty years. I succeed better with this plan than any other; it being cheap, simple, convenient, and expeditious."

THE BEE MOTH.--Such of our readers as are engaged in the bee culture will be glad to learn that a remedy has been discovered which effectually prevents the ravages of the bee moth. The frequent and serious injury caused by this pestiferous insect, has deterred many from entering into the business of raising bees, more especially as in some localities the ravages have been so great as nearly to destroy both bees and honey. The plan is this: Split joints of cane" through the center and arrange them on the four sides of the hive with the split side resting on the platform. The moth, instead of depositing its eggs under the edge of the hive, will lay them under the split cane, from whence they may be removed and destroyed when necessary, with little trouble. A friend informs us that he knows the plan has been tried and found entirely successful.--Mobile Tribune.

*Sugar Cane is meant; in place of which, a stout Cornstalk would, doubtless, answer equally well.--Lewisburg Chron.

A BOOK FARMER.--I subscribe for and read six agricultural papers, which I consider the best investment made during the year," says Mr. Bradley, in the Connecticut Valley Farmer--"clearly a sensible man, and we venture to add that the time he spent in reading those papers, which some of his neighbors considered thrown away, was quite as conducive as any other toward the satisfactory balance sheet of his year's doings he exhibited--viz:

Value of the crop \$2,702 37
Farm Expenses, including interest on the value of his farm, and Taxes 1,242 50
Net profit realized \$1,459 87
Or at the rate of \$373 per acre.

How many of those farmers who "can't afford" to make or read agricultural papers, had done better?--N. E. Tribune.

Hon. Mr. Fish, of the Connecticut Senate, is Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Game.