



The Farm and the Fireside.

Cost of Fences.

We are not aware that any reliable estimates have been made, by practical men, relative to the cost of the several species of enclosures ordinarily made use of on farms. In looking over an old number of the *Farmer*, recently, we found a paper on this subject furnished by Shurtleff, which is worth repeating. The estimates are given by Mr. S., as the deduction of his own experiment: "White cedar fence, made of post and rails, five rails in height, three lengths to two rods nearly, cost 91 cents a rod.

"White pine rails, saved two inches by eight, and chestnut posts, four rails high, three lengths to two rods, nearly, cost 91 cents a rod.

"Good four and a half feet stone wall varies from \$1 to \$2.50 the rod, according to the ease with which the stone could be procured, and the manner in which it was laid, whether by trenching or otherwise.

"Hedge fences made of Virginia thorn plants, (*Cotoneaster cordata*), set 21 rods, cost at the end of the fourth year, including planting, trimming, &c., 50 cents a rod.

It will not be questioned, we presume, that in the above estimate, the cost of stone walls is greatly too high. The expense of transporting stones from fields and pastures when they oppose a serious obstacle to the operations of the cultivator, and when they occupy much land which their removal renders available for important purposes, ought not, we think, to be taken into the account. The cost of laying wall, when the stones are of proper size, is generally from 20 to 30 cents, but the artistic skill demanded in the operation is so slight that any farmer can construct his own walls, if he can but persuade himself to think so.

By rolling the largest stones into lines and securing them by smaller ones to prevent their rolling out of place, and building upon them with smaller stones, till the fence is of the required or proper height, a substantial wall will be procured at a very trifling expense, as the work may be performed at seasons of comparative leisure, and when generally there is little of many thing else to do.

"Double walls," and "faced walls," though they have a more neat and finished appearance, are never desirable, except when there is a large amount of stones to be worked up, or where the wall is near buildings, and intended partly for ornament, as well as utility.

In "facing," stones are often laid with reference to neatness, rather than stability. To

secure a "good face," some of the most im-

portant principles of masonry are frequently neglected, and beauty secured at the expense of durability. Single walls, if the stones are of proper size, are to be preferred.—*New England Farmer.*

MORTAR is a most important composition—little understood—most outrageously neglected, and yet important to the city as such

—to every builder and to every citizen. Mortar well made, should form a cement adhering to the brick, inseparable, forming a compact mass. Mortar, *badly made*, is nothing but mud, and a building put up, with it, is an imposition on the builder, and brick or stones might as well, if not better, be put up without any. No city would allow the erection of structures without some cement, but the great majority we put up have, only the appearance of cement—none of the reality. Mortar should be mixed with the greatest care, and the proper proportion of sand and lime carefully prepared and put together. It is a chemical compound, and unless put in proper proportion makes nothing—not mortar or cement—but mud. We think that the subject is of too much interest to all, to be neglected by the city authorities. In case of fire, buildings, as now put up, tumble down with the slightest force, often causing death or maiming. The lime for mortar should be carefully selected and washed. The proportions, according to the Encyclopedia, should be 3 parts of sand, 2 parts of lime. If applied soon after mixing, and the weather kept from it, it is better for hardening.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

COD MEAL.—Mr. Thomas Motley, Jr. of West Roxbury, says, in the *Boston Cultivator*:—I have fed out over five hundred bushels this winter to horses, working oxen, milch cows and pigs—in fact, I have used no other grain. My horses have never been in a better condition than at present; and been working hard all winter; they have been regularly, upon the following feed: 12 lbs. cut hay and 8 quarts cod meal to each horse per day. Horses, oxen and cows are all in good health and condition, and I should be happy to see any persons interested in agricultural matters, and let them judge for themselves.

The virtue of "cod meal" may be attained by crushing the corn and cod together.—Experience has demonstrated this to be true economy on the part of every farmer who feeds corn to stock.

BUCKWHEAT.—In the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., vast numbers of this crop are annually grown, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut are the next largest producers of it. Its origin as a cultivated plant in this country, is attributed to Dr. Franklin. It is a native of India—Franklin saw an importation of corn in the possession of a lady in Philadelphia and, while examining it as a curiosity, found a seed, which he planted, and from this small beginning arose the valuable product of industry in the United States. In the same manner England and America are indebted for the weeping willow to the poet Pope, who finding a green stick in a basket of figs sent him as a present, from Turkey, stuck it in his garden at Twickenham, and thence propagated this beautiful tree.

Rats and Mice.—To destroy these pests, take a large kettle, or barrel: fill it full of anything that is most convenient, such as waste grain, draft beans, etc.; set it in the barn, or place most infested with rats; place a board for them to run upon; throw over the mass a quantity of meal, and let them feed several nights without interruption. Now empty the vessel, and fill it with water within about six inches of the top; screw over the surface a little cloth, sufficient to cover it, and arrange it as before.

BRAINS AND DIGESTION.—The question "Why printers don't succeed as well as brewers?" was thus answered:—Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brain.

Business Catus.

Lines & Reynolds, Tailors, on the west of M. S. Wilson's store, the room formerly known as the Bakery and Candy Shop.

PACIFICO HOTEL. GREENWICH STREET, (near Broadway) New York. A. F. Salisbury & J. D. Wheeler, Proprietors. In the vicinity of the principal Steam Landings.

ROCKWELL, WINTON & CO. MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Street Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons, &c. No. 20 Courtland street, NEW YORK, (up stairs.) B. ROCKWELL, J. HOWARD, W. W. WINTON.

THOMAS INGSTRUM, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WILLIAM W. SMITH & CO., Cabinet Makers. They keep constantly on hand a good assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Shop and Ware rooms at the foot of Main street.

WM. JESSUP & WM. H. JESSUP, Attorneys at Law, Monroe, Pa. Practice in Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties.

JOHN GROVES, Fashionable Tailor, Shop in Keeler's Block, Main Street, Monroe, Pa.

C. M. SIMMONS, Boot & Shoe Maker, over A. Baldwin's Harness shop, Turnpike street.

ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace—over L. L. Post & Co's store.

CALEB WESSELS, Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufacturer—shop at his dwelling a few rods south of the village, on Main street, Monroe, Pa.

Apolacon—Jonathan Barney, Johnson Foster.

Ararat—Alonzo Walker.

Brooklyn—John H. Chapman, E. B. Goodrich, M. L. Newcomb, Wm. L. Richardson.

Bridgewater—L. B. Gurney, Hezekiah Bullard, Linus Wartous, Alfred Stevens.

Choucon—John Addison, Edward Burk.

Clifford—P. W. Chamberlin, C. N. Miller, Lewis N. Bugle, Nelson Decker, Henry E. Lodge.

Dhock—Geo. Gates, Dyer Lathrop, Jas. Lathrop, E. T. Wilber, Lewis Brush.

Forest Lake—John S. Towne.

Franklin—David Banker, Rufus Smith.

Gibson—Wm. P. Gardner, S. P. Chandler.

Great Bend—David Arnold, Daniel Baldwin, Nathaniel Ives, Chas. Trowbridge.

Harmony—Elliot Benson, John N. Reynolds, Henry H. Sampson.

Harford—Daniel Oakley, Edward P. Pursey, David Quick, Peter Williams, Sam

Saxton, Starkey.

Herick—Jacob Lyon.

LaFarge—Jesse Sylvanus, J. N. Lee.

Liberty—Phineas W. Beebe, Goo. W.

Crandall, Wm. B. Fish, Abraham Butt,

Crundall, W. Southworth.

Lenox—Hiram White, Charles W. Conrad, II, H. Wade.

Middletown—Elmor Brister, Miles Baldwin, Wm. G. Handrick, Lawrence Curly, Michael Grimes.

Montrose—F. G. Boyd.

New Milford—Silas Hamilton, Oliver Tenant, J. H. Warner, John Haydon.

Rush—H. J. Champion, Abisha W.

Gray—James S. Tupper.

Springville—Samuel Dean.

Silver Lake—John O' Day Jr.

Thomson—William Witmer.

Those marked with a star (*) are drawn for second week.

Trial List.

August Term 1853.

1st WEEK.

Bank of Susquehanna vs. T. P. St. John, Jameson vs. Brock et al.

Moggs Adin's vs. Very Executives & C.

Kelvin vs. Green.

Sutherland vs. Duryee, et al.

Walker vs. Susquehanna Co.

Tyler vs. Smith.

Richards vs. Richmond.

Rose vs. Hall.

Spencer vs. Tiffany et al.

Seymour vs. Merriam's Adm's.

Seymour vs. N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.

Lord Jr. vs. Manzer.

2d WEEK.

Conrad & Roberts vs. Kellogg.

Smith vs. Curtis.

Greco vs. Wartous et al.

Anney vs. Davis.

Camp vs. Marsh.

Marrott vs. Marrott.

Castor vs. Daumore et al.

Bailey vs. Brauward.

Baker vs. Lane et al.

Hayden & Little vs. Turner & Bull.

Waters vs. Collins.

Eldred vs. Young, et al.

Lemire vs. Kirk Jr. et al.

Woodruff vs. Same.

Shatto vs. Same.

Richardson vs. Perigo & Graham.

Council vs. Lester.

Mars vs. Westbrook, Garnissie & Kent vs. Wartous.

FLOUR AND SALT

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the load or barrel at Mo's tannery Depot, May 13, 1853.

1st POST & CO.

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