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Agrirultural


Itter from the Courtiy to a City Friend.

Rose Bank, June 30, 1855. My dear Urban:-You are pleased say in your reply to my last letter hat whent amusements we have "are good :nough in their way, but that after all iil, his profession unatractive and lis laurs severc."
If you speak the life of the firmer as was in former days, I am willing to ad itimated tuil," but I will not acknowl lige it as his lot in the present tines. From spring time till harvest and fiom pursue unimeruptedly his liaborious vocation, with little relaxation from his aily labor save that which a rainy day
forded him. Even winter brought him fforded him. Even winter brought him
ttele rest, because it required all his time thle rest, because it reypuired anme wath-
rom the period when apples were ghis red, his potatues were picked mad his ur spring, to thresh out the crops that is summer industry had enahbed him to tore away in his barn or stack within the closure of his grain yard.
He was rude and uncouth in manners and uncultivated in mind. He sowed had dune before him. If they put grain had duae before him. If they put grain uther to balance it, in ordec to carry it
more couvenicutly on horseback to the nill he did the same. If they had plan-, ed in "the up sign," or "the down sign," hed did likewise, following with implicit
olindness and obedience in the old time vorn paths that had been trodeden ty his redecessors. He made no inquiries, irstituted no investigations, and rejected
surgestions as the impertinent interferensuggestions as the impertinent interferen-
ces of "book men," who knew nothing of ces of "book men," who knew notb
the things of which they spoke. When you and I were boys and visited griculture wasprosucuted under the slow and tedious process. We can buth well remember th. $t$ uy old uncle John and the other farmers we visited, put their hircd men in the bayn in the begiming of winor and made it their daily duty to threeh he wheat and tre and ous sound of the fail could be heard resounding from every aru in sight. Sometmes, however, this drudgery was relieved by tramping out he grain with horses, a process not much faster than the flail, more awkward and less cleanly. Many a day have 1 rode our for wy own amuement, us the hores plodded their weary round, pricked ses plodded their weary round, pricked
onward onee in a while by the fork in the hands of the hired man, when they became tired or stuggish from the weminess or monotony of their labor.
When the bread and the
When the bread and the pies were renoved from the oven on baking days, the en to dry, and at nights the farmer and his men would group themselves arvand the great firephace in the kitchen, and would each take a tub, and putting a spade a little over the edge, with the hanon the handle, and drawing the ear upwards across the lower end of the spade would shell the corn from the cob. Thus or by the flail sometimes on the barn floor was the whole crop shelled,- a tedious nd laborious operation
was prepared, the whole household that could bo ppared from domestio duties curned out to plant the corn. The women and the children dropped it in the rows, and the men with their hoes follow up, it was plouehed it. When it came up, it was ploughed; and hed by hand, Summer brought harvest time, and long rows of nowers and cradters keoping stroke with the regularity of machinery swinging their arms and bodies toyether
from ong side to the other, stretelech a ross the field, bringing down slowly begrain. The haymakers or binders followed, spreading out the hay to dry, or bin ding up in shaves the grain, white taking their whet-stones from the sheaths
 we evor did. We have machines to sav and if I had time to write, or you had $p$ tience to read, I mighit indite a homily on "farming nade casy," but 1 forbear. My neiglbbors in Otterdale are not to avail themselves of all the improve nents that have been made in agricultu We have a
meets once a week at each other's houses in rotation in wiater, and once a month in summer, where we discuss all matters onr business, compare notes on the be Finds of cattle, hoises, pirs, sheep chick cus, \&c., and diseuss soils and the maer time and manner of sowing, plantin and harvesting, and the best kind of in phements for saving labor, and putting in
the ground, cutting or securing the crops we may raise. We subscribe to all the als extant and thus keep ourselves advis ed on agrlcultural progre ss.
There is scarcely an improved and ap proved farming machine that we do not less expensive ones are ouned by every farmer'in our valley, whilst the larger and more costly ones are the joint proper ty of two or three neighbors; thus our
labor is more easily done, and the expense To insure a mado light to each. To insure a thorough stirring, If the theond, wo uble Michigander, with the hap piest and most profitable results. The patent revolving liine spreader gives our
felds an even coating of that valuable fertiliser, with no more labor than filling we hopper and holding the rains for a
ewople of horses. By means of the corn dill, which drops the seed and covers cultivator which answers the purpose on half a dozen or more of hoes, we sate the labur and wages of several men, women
aund hoys in the ptanting and cultivation of the corn of the cori

