

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE CAMBRIC CHEMISETTE.

Oh Chemisette! the fairest yet
That'er hid bosom purer, whiter!
Thou dost not know what envious woe
Thy veiling snow hath given the writer.

COURTSHIP OF JOHN ADAMS.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

SOME ten years since, I spent a college vacation
in the town of Weymouth, Norfolk county, Mass.
While there, I attended church one Sunday morning
at what was called the Old Weymouth Meeting

perish, I give my heart and hand to this measure.
But though the measures were different the spirit
was the same. Besides, he had already carried the
main point of attack—the heart of the young lady

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.—It is not the smiles of a
pretty face—nor the tint of her complexion—nor
the beauty and symmetry of her person—nor the
costly dress or decorations, that compose woman's
loveliness.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

BLIND ROBERT.

One day I met a little boy in the street, who was
going along very slowly, feeling his way by the
houses and the fences; and I knew that he was
blind. If he had eyes to see with, he would have
been running and jumping about, or driving a hoop,

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

TRAINING HORSES.

We copy the following from the London Sporting
Magazine:
Let it never be forgotten that with beasts, as
with men, the lesson imparted by kindness is far more
readily learned and distinctly remembered than

THE HOG "CROP"—PROFITS OF MAKING—
MEASURING CORN, &c.

Messrs Editors:—As an evidence that we can
better afford to make than buy our own pork, I
send you the following statement: On the 22d
of December, 1851, my sow dropped ten pigs—
they were fed during the winter on, say ten bushels
of corn and peas—boiled. In the early part
of the summer they had a few carrots—afterwards
they had only the run of the out stubble, and a few
peaches, until I commenced feeding them in July or
August. Wishing to try a plan, which appeared,
perhaps, in the Southern Planter and was copied into
the Soil of the South, I commenced feeding with
green corn, stalks and all.—This gave them a start
to grow, and put them in a thrifty state. After corn
ripened, I fed corn in the ear, until the pigs were
killed, except two weeks, when they had the run of
the peas, gathering their own food. Nine of the pigs
were killed December 11, 1852, lacking twelve days
of being a year old, and weighed as follows:—186,
192, 160, 142, 184, 150, 156, 166, 172—aggregate, 1,508 lbs.—average,
about 168. Now, for cost: nine bushels corn and
peas, \$9, carrots and green corn, \$3; 90 bushels
corn \$45—total, \$57. This is making slaughtered
clean pork at a cost of less than four cents per
pound, with the common native stock, with high priced
feed in the beginning, and by a young farmer. I do not
include in the cost the gleanings of the oats and peas,
because without the hogs they would have been wasted,
but I think I put the fattening corn at rather too high a
figure—ten bushels per head. My limited experience is
in favor of killing hogs young. Never keep them
through two winters. "A short life and a merry
one," is good hog philosophy.

cubic feet by 4, and dividing by 10, answers the
same purpose as multiplying by 1728, and dividing
by 2150.4, and then taking half for the cob.
If the corn is very good, with deep grains, or the
crib holds over 500 bushels, I would divide by 9
instead of 10.

SEED WHEAT.

We would call the attention of our wheat growers
to the following novel idea, started by Eusebus
Weston, of Bloomfield, Me., in the Patent Office
Report for 1850. It appears to have escaped the
notice of the editors of our periodicals—and no
wonder with such a worthless index as the volume
contains—but we think it decidedly deserving of
attention, and experimenting upon; especially in
the western country where so much wheat is sown.
It is not often that we can learn anything practical
from eastern farmers, but this may prove an exception.

It has been suspected for a long time that our
seed was in fault, at least for a part of the deplorable
deficiency in the wheat crop. I could not see
why a flour mill cleanser should not be the best
thing to prepare wheat for sowing till an experienced
miller told me it would kill one half of it. Reflecting
on this fact, I was led to see what effect the
common threshing mill would have, when many
kernels are broken in the operation. These suggestions
have been experimented upon, and it is found,
on repeated trials of samples sown in common
saucers and broadcast in the ground, that one-fourth
or more of the largest kernels are killed and never
germinate, and some will produce a shoot and no
root—the root sprout being killed by the machine.
This accounts, in some measure, for our wheat
coming up thick enough, but shortly becoming
thin. Many kernels, from native strength, shoot
up, but having no roots, die.

In our flour mills we see the caps of the
root sprout, blown out by the blower or fan, under
the hopper, by quarts at a time, besides that which
is blown out above. One farmer told me he had
tried the experiment by accidentally having a barrel
of wheat threshed by hand, and sown with another
barrel threshed by a machine, and the difference
was at least one quarter. Thus it is seen that
at least one quarter of the seed is killed by the
machine for threshing; and then the whole is run
through an ordinary fanning mill, all together, and
sown from the mass. We raise our wheat, year
after year, from about three quarters of the seed
sown, and that of the poorest quality; the best
and fullest being killed. Now to my mind, this
is enough to account for the diminution of the
wheat crop from 20 to 30 down to from 5 to 12
bushels. No seed on earth could stand such a test.
Formerly, the wheat was threshed with flail, and
winnowed in the north-west wind, and then the
seed taken carefully from the north-west corner
of the pile, so that very little was sown except the
first order of kernels. Some even went so far as
to select heads of the largest and best growth by
pulling them from the sheaves. A gentleman, who
tried the last experiment, had a quart of wheat,
which was sowed on a corner of the field; and he
assures me that he could see the difference in the
grain, 40 or 50 rods, the plants being a darker
green, broader leaf, and taller growth. If this be
so, it is high time that it was attended to. Which
of our intelligent readers will experiment upon
it this fall, trying wheat selected by hand, threshed
by flail, and by machine, equal quantities of each,
sown side by side, and report to us the result?
In 1850, over 500,000 bushels of wheat were probably
sown in Michigan. We have at hand the statistics
of the other western states, yet if this statement
is correct, not only were more than 100,000
bushels of wheat thrown away in one state, but
the next crop was much diminished.

There is said to be a strange disease among
the fall wheat in Wisconsin. However well and thick
it may look in the fall, it dies and dries up in the
spring, leaving the field bare. May not this alleged
fact, in part, account for what is otherwise
so difficult to explain?

AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.—
Hovey's Magazine gives the following reasons why
autumn transplanting is preferable to that of spring,
on all soils in good condition for the growth of fruit
trees, and they should be planted in no other:
Autumn planting is better than spring for the
following reasons:
1. The time is longer than spring.
2. The ground is in better condition.
3. The trees are then in the most dormant state.
4. The roots, where cut, heal better, and are
prepared to send out fresh ones even before the
frost is out of the ground.
5. The winter and spring rains settle the earth
around the roots.
6. The trees are well established before warm
weather overtakes them.

REMOVING THE FLAVOUR OF TURNIPS FROM
MILK.—The means adopted by Mr. Skilling, of the
Glasnevin Model Farm, who has directed considerable
attention to the subject, is as follows: Take a
small quantity of nitre, and pour on it as much
water as is merely necessary to dissolve it, the salt
being previously reduced to a fine powder. The
proportion in which this solution is to be used is a
wine-glassful to about ten quarts being placed in
the vessel before commencing to milk.

SUGGESTIONS.—When I see plowing done, year
after year, in the same track, beside a fence or
gully, till a dyke of considerable height is thrown
up, and of course a corresponding leanness in the
interior, thinks I to myself there is a want of good
husbandry.

When I see a stone wall topped out with a single
tier of round stone, thinks I to myself the upper
foot in the height of such walls ought never to have
been put on, and look out for dull scythes and loss
of hay.

When I see a fruit tree loaded with twice the top
necessary for bearing well; and this perhaps partly
dead, thereby keeping the rays of the sun from the
under crop, thinks I to myself, there is an indication
of bad husbandry.—Northern Planter.

HUMOROUS.

DEUTSCHE ADVERTISEMENT.

MINE horse is shopped, and I'm afraid,
He has been daken, or stolen, or shrayed,
Mine pig pluck horse dat looks so spry,
Pout fourteen oder twelve hands high,
He has been got shust four fets pack,
Mit shriped spots all down his pack,
Two legs before and two behind,
Pe shure you keep all his in mind.

Whoever will mine pluck horse got
Shall pay den tollars on de spot,
And if he brings der beafive,
Vy den he pays me twenty-five,
Mitout no questions ax'd pry me,
By mine advertisement you'll see,
I live out here by Schneider's Gap,
Near Schrotteflunk's.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—Some
much sought after.—The entire Police force having
had a fit of the blues since our last.

Any kind person having an old cooking pot
of no use to them, to give away, will confer a
favor upon a young couple, who are endeavoring
out one, and no means to purchase one, the
present weather. A line addressed to News
Herald office, will meet with attention.

A toast given a few years ago for the shoe and
leather manufacturers of Danvers:—May they
have all the women in the country to shoe
the men to boot!

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 26 letters.
My 1, 13, 22, 3, 8, is a wild animal.
" 2, 3, 4, is a domestic fowl.
My 3, 22, 11, 3, 12, 6, was a king of England
of the Saxon race.
" 4, 26, 1, is a small insect.
My 5, 22, 3, 14, is what every body will be if they
live.
" 6, 17, is a preposition.
" 7, 12, 4, is a vessel for carrying water.
" 8, 2, 17, 24, 16, is a river in Europe.
" 9, 4, 14, 17, 19, 3, 21, is a town in Massachusetts.
" 10, 3, 5, 14, is a metal.
" 11, 10, 7, 3, is a color.
" 12, 9, 10, 3, 23, 22, 2, is a town in N. C.
" 13, 24, 14, 20, 26, 4, 9, is one of the U. States.
" 14, 25, 14, 17, is the founder of Carthage.
My 15, 9, 10, 13, 10, 3, 17, was the inventor of the
Telescope.
" 16, 10, 11, 3, is a river in Europe.
" 17, 4, 13, 17, 24, is a vegetable.
" 18, 23, 22, is a fruit.
My 19, 17, 10, 1, 5, 20, 21, 16, was a French philosopher.
" 20, 10, 10, is what a great many people are
" 21, 9, 1, is a troublesome animal.
" 22, 26, 10, 11, 5, was Roman Emperor.
" 23, 24, 4, is a small tavern.
" 24, 23, 22, 16, 8, is a river in Africa.
My 25, 16, 4, 13, 5, 24, is a group of islands off
the coast of Europe.
My 26, 7, 8, 17, 21, 5, was the goddess of the
Dawn.
My whole is one of the greatest curiosities of
nature.
H. M. G.

The answers to the two Enigmas that appeared
in the Post, on the 26th Nov., are GREENSBORO
FEMALE COLLEGE to the first and THE LEXINGTON
ASYLUM to the last.