

crops in the west, north and a large portion of the south.

Cheer up, farmers and planters! On the 15th of April, 1849, the crops throughout Texas were totally destroyed by frost; yet the people, having their grounds in good condition, replanted and had an abundant harvest. Replant, cultivate well, keep a stiff upper lip and leave the rest to Providence.

A correspondent of the *Civilian*, writing from Grayson county, Northern Texas, says:

On yesterday morning (5th April) we had a considerable snow storm and last night a very severe frost, and I am very fearful the growing wheat in this county is all ruined: much of it was already heading and never looked more promising. The leaves on the trees look as if fire had run through the forest; in fact, the leaves and young sprouts are killed as dead as if they had been burned. The garden vegetables are killed: the corn is cut to the ground, but I think it will come out again: fruit all killed.

The *Galveston Civilian* of the 20th April, has the following:

It is some consolation to know that the effect of the late frosts has not been so disastrous to the crops as many had supposed. Much of the young corn, apparently dead at first, is springing up anew, and, in the coast region, at least, a large amount, of pretty early planting, is apparently uninjured, and presents a vigorous and thrifty appearance. We hear also that much of the cotton, planted previous to the last frost, but not up, is coming out finely.

#### REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Salt, Sulphur, Charcoal—equal parts—in their food; table spoonful of the mixture twice each day. Keep the animal warm. So says Dr. Dadd.

#### VALUE OF PEAS AND BEANS.

These articles, says an *Exchange*, have been found, by chemical analysis, rich in nitrogen.—The inference has been that they would be specially useful in supporting the waste of the muscles of animals, and it has been suggested that they would be particularly useful in the production of wool. They are evidently valuable for these purposes, but not the less valuable for the production of fat. Those persons who have used peas for fattening hogs, consider them worth as much as Indian corn. In districts where that grain is not grown, very fine pork is produced from peas.—Dickson, in his work "On the breeding of Live Stock," states that a sweep stakes was entered in-

to between five East Lothian farmers, to be claimed by one who should be pronounced the best feeder of cattle. Forty cattle of the same breed, and in equal condition, were divided between them, as fairly as possible. They were put up together the second week in September, and killed at Christmas following. The winner of the stakes fed his animals wholly on *boiled beans* with hay.

#### GAPES IN CHICKENS.

An Ohio correspondent gives the following remedy: "Feed little or none on corn-dough—but feed plentifully on cheese made of lobbed milk or clabber, crums of wheat and corn-bread. We also keep clabber in a trough always within reach of young chickens. This we believe has been a perfect remedy in our hands for gapes, for the past seventeen years."

VALUE OF A SINGLE TREE.—The bark of an oak tree felled in 1810, in Monmouthshire, England, was sold, for \$1,000 and its timber for \$3,350.—Who planted that acron?

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND CONVERSATIONAL MEETINGS.

We earnestly call the attention of the friends of Agricultural Improvement in the state, to the suggestions of our correspondent, "A Debtor," commencing on the first page of this number. His article shows clearly the importance and usefulness of frequent meetings and free interchange of experience and opinions among the farmers.

The first step towards this desirable practice should be the immediate organization of county agricultural Societies in every county in the State, with committees of Enquiry and Vigilance for every neighborhood, and a Central Executive Committee, to execute the orders and carry out the objects of the Societies. The Societies should hold at least regular annual meetings, and the Committees should meet as often as their duties may require. At the annual meetings, Reports should be made by these committees, of such information as they may have collected during the year; and brief statements made of their methods of cultivation, management, experiments, and results, by the members—all for publication in our agricultural journals. This would awaken interest, create emulation, stimulate action, bring out practical information, and accelerate progress, to an extent stretching far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Let these organizations, then, be created at once in every county, though, in some instances, not