FOR APRIL, 1859.

EDITED BY BEN: PERLEY POORE,
Secretary of the Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
1859.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

[The first eight pages of this volume, containing the table of contents, will be published with the fourth number, for January, 1860.]

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting.................................................................Page 9
Agricultural Statistics........................................................................................................37
The Domestication of the Elk.............................................................................................40
Prince Albert's Model Farm at Windsor...........................................................................43
A Solution of the Problem of Inundations........................................................................44
Northern Fruit Culture......................................................................................................46
Under-draining....................................................................................................................47
American Agricultural Exhibitions in 1858, arranged by States.....................................48
Country and City Life.........................................................................................................73

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**THE SECRETARY'S TABLE.**

Introductory Editorial Remarks .........................................................................................76
A Valuable Work.—Patent Office Report for 1858.—Serious Loss.—Florida Grass... 78
The Tobacco Interest.—Agriculture in Greece.—Longwood Willow.............................79
Publications and Diplomas.—Superintendent.—Agricultural Patents.........................80
Exhibitions of 1859.—Commissioner of Patents.—Items................................................81
The Cotton Crop, with statistics........................................................................................82
The Wheat Crop, with statistics.—Consumption of Sugar.—Guano Trade of Peru... 83
Abstract of Correspondence, arranged by States..............................................................84
Roll of Honorary and Life Members.................................................................................86
Obituary notice of the late Col. Jacques............................................................................88

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**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

*Published at the Rooms of the United States Agricultural Society, and mailed to Life and Annual Members.*

W. H. Moore, Printer.
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OF THE
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1859—'60.

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OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Journal of Agriculture is published quarterly, and mailed free of charge to Honorary, Life, and Annual Members of the Society. Gentlemen not connected with the Society, who may desire to receive it, are invited to enrol themselves as Members. Life Members receive an elegant Diploma, all the publications of the Society, free tickets of admission to all exhibitions, and their share of such seeds and cuttings as may be procured for distribution, without any additional assessment or payment beyond the admission fee of ten dollars. Annual Members receive the publications of the Society, paying a fee of two dollars. County or town societies have the privilege of making their President, Secretary, or Treasurer ex-officio a Life Member, in which case the society will receive the publications, &c. Remittances for membership can be made by mail to Hon. B. B. French, Treasurer U. S. Agricultural Society, Washington, D. C.

A Secretary's Office, Library, and Reading Room has been established at No. 336 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City, where the members of the Society, and others interested in agricultural improvement meet as brothers at a common home, and find a collection of objects in which they have a common interest. Many State and County societies have contributed their published transactions, premium-lists, the names of their officers, and other information, which has been duly registered, and they have received the publications of the Society in return. A majority of the agricultural and numerous other publishers have contributed their periodicals and newspapers, and thus aided in forming a Free Agricultural Library at the National Metropolis. Donations of models, specimens of fertilisers, and engravings of cattle or agricultural implements, are also solicited.

Annual Exhibitions.—These have been held at Springfield, Mass.; Springfield, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., each exhibition distinguished by some national feature. They have been self-sustaining, the receipts meeting the disbursements of upwards of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars for premiums and expenses; and they have not only increased the efficiency of State and Local Associations, but have called together larger assemblages of people than have ever been convened upon other occasions, embracing not only our most intelligent yeomanry, but gentlemen of every art and profession from every portion of the wide-spread Union, evincing that the national pulse beats in unison with our own, and that the public voice is responsive to the call.

Annual Meetings.—Seven of these have been held at Washington city, and they constitute in reality the central "Board of Agriculture," recommended by the Farmer of Mount Vernon. Gentlemen from almost every State in the Union, (many of them delegates from Agricultural Associations,) have annually assembled to discuss such topics as have been presented, calculated to advance the cause of agricultural improvement; interesting and valuable lectures have been delivered by practical and scientific farmers; reports have been submitted by committees specially appointed to examine new inventions and theories, and by delegates who have been accredited to the agriculturalists of other land; and there has been a general interchange of opinion.

The United States Agricultural Society was founded in June, 1852, by a national Agricultural Convention, (called by the direction of twelve State Agricultural Associations,) at which there were present one hundred and fifty-two delegates, representing twenty-three States and Territories. It has since been in active operation, receiving the confidence, patronage, and favor of American agriculturists, and co-operating with State and Local Associations. If it has not accomplished all which its founders anticipated, or which its present officers desire, it has furnished pleasing evidence of its growing prosperity and usefulness. All who wish to aid in awakening an extended and general interest in the cultivation of the soil, are respectfully invited to enrol their names with those who have founded this National Agricultural Organization, and who desire to make it worthy of the great interest upon which the prosperity and happiness of our country is dependant.

Washington, D. C., April, 1859.
SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held at the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington city, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of January, 1859. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the first day, by President Tilghman. Ex-President Wilder was invited to take a seat on the platform.

On motion of Vice President Byington, of Iowa, the Secretary called the States and Territories, and gentlemen responded from twenty States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia. Many of these gentlemen presented credentials as delegates from State or county Agricultural Boards or Societies, and a quorum of the United States Society was present.

PRESIDENT TILGHMAN'S ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen of the United States Agricultural Society:* You are now assembled for the seventh time, to review the events of the past season, and to make arrangements for that which is to follow. In several respects this period has been the most eventful in the history of the Society.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

First among these in order of time, as well as in importance, was the retirement from office of the President, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, whose energetic participation in the formation of the Society, and whose enlightened administration of its affairs, have contributed so largely to its usefulness and success. Although no
longer at the helm, he is still in our midst to aid by his counsel, and encourage by his example; and I am sure I represent the feelings of every member of the Society when I express the pleasure afforded by his presence on this occasion. The change in the head of the Society was accompanied by a similar one in the entire Executive Committee; and for the first time were its destinies entrusted to new and untried hands.

An opportunity has thus been afforded to test the stability of the Society, and the wisdom of the arrangement by which the Secretary and Treasurer, as the officers to whom the details of its business are specially committed, are exempted from that rotation which in similar institutions has been found advisable in the other departments, it will be for you, gentlemen, to decide how faithfully the duties have been performed by those into whose hands you committed them.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY.

Believing that the time had arrived when the Society should assume a more definite form, one of the first acts of the new Board was the establishment of a permanent office at Washington, under the charge of the Secretary, and where all the business of the Society (except during its exhibitions) should be transacted.

The location of the office is on Pennsylvania avenue, immediately adjoining Brown’s Hotel.

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The opening of the office was followed by the publication of a periodical under the title of the “Monthly Bulletin,” edited by the Secretary, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and furnished gratuitously to the members of the Society.

By this means, a regular communication has been maintained with all its members; with the various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in this country and in Canada; and also with the principal Societies in Europe.

Exchanges are also made with the various Agricultural and Horticultural journals, beside many others of a general character. A monthly abstract is published of the Agricultural operations of the Patent Office, and correct information disseminated in regard to the objects of the Society.

If the members of Agricultural Societies and farmers generally would become contributors to the columns of the Bulletin on subjects to which they have devoted particular attention, and matters pertaining to their respective localities, a large mass of information would be obtained with a small amount of individual labor, and yet possessing great value from its reliability and the extent of the area from which it was collected.

A monthly report of the condition of the crops in every part of the country would be the best safeguard against the operations of speculators, and the amount thus saved to the farmer would, in many instances, be equivalent to a large proportion of his income. I earnestly invoke the attention of farmers to a subject of such vast importance to their interest, the benefits of which can be secured
Seventh Annual Meeting.

at so trifling an outlay as the subscription of two dollars, which constitutes an annual membership in the Society.

Our acknowledgements are due to the press of the country, for the manner in which the proceedings and publications of the Society have been noticed and received, and the liberal contributions which have been made in return.

The office has thus become a depository of the current information of the day, where farmers when visiting the city can obtain facilities not otherwise accessible.

A commencement has also been made in the formation of a library and a collection of models and other articles of interest, which it is hoped will result in rendering the rooms of the Society an object of attraction to all persons connected with the business of agriculture.

From a desire to confine the expenses of the Society to the smallest limits consistent with its efficiency, it was determined that the office should be kept open only during the forenoon of each day, which includes (in Washington) the hours usually devoted to general business. The Secretary is thus engaged during a portion of his time in some other occupation, and his attention divided between different duties, which may or may not be congenial. It is obvious that the prosperity of the Society would be very much promoted by the devotion of his entire time and attention to its interests. As this would involve a considerable addition to its expenses, the views of the Society are respectfully solicited in regard to it.

Sixth Annual Exhibition.

The previous annual Fairs of the Society had been held in each of the principal divisions of the Union, except the South. It was, therefore, deemed peculiarly appropriate to give a preference to that section of the country. An invitation was accepted from the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, under an arrangement with which association a Fair was held in the city of Richmond, commencing on the 25th of October, and continuing through the week.

The unexampled drought which prevailed during the entire summer, threatening in many places almost a total destruction of the crops, (and which must have caused extensive losses among the live stock, but for the remaining influence upon the springs of the rains which prevailed during the early part of the season,) afforded cause for serious apprehension in regard to the success of the Fair; and there have been few more gratifying evidences of the energies of our people, and the resources of the country, than those afforded by the success of this and other Fairs held during the past season, under circumstances so very disadvantageous.

The Stock exhibited at Richmond were equally remarkable for their condition and quality; and the high character acquired by the Society for the superiority of the articles exhibited at its previous Fairs, was fully sustained in all the various departments on that occasion.

The number and character of the delegates from other States and from Canada, and the variety and remoteness of the points
from which articles were brought, (including a collection of very fine vegetables from Lake Superior,) afford gratifying evidence of an increasing interest in the exhibitions. For a list of the various delegations, I beg leave to refer to the official report of the Fair, in the Transactions of 1858. Another proof of the interest felt in our exhibitions is afforded by the receipts of the Fair at Richmond, compared with those previously held in that city, notwithstanding the occurrence of the State Fair on the following week at a point only twenty miles distant, and the impression on the part of many of the citizens of the State who could not attend both, that duty to their own Fair required them to give it a preference over ours. Had the Fair been entirely under the control of the United States Society, the net profits could have been considerably augmented by the experience of the Society in the management of such exhibitions. I recommend that in future the Fairs shall not be held in connexion with other societies, except on condition that the United States Society shall have the exclusive management, and shall employ its own officers and agents.

In making this recommendation, I desire to express my sense of the uniform courtesy of the officers of the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, and suggest that a resolution expressive of this sentiment be adopted and communicated to that society.

A new and interesting feature in the proceedings was the introduction of addresses from distinguished gentlemen, on each day upon the grounds. The discussion of agricultural subjects during the evenings also elicited much useful information, which, owing to the absence of a reporter, could not be preserved. I recommend that, in future, more prominence be given to these discussions, and a competent reporter employed to record them for publication. I also recommend the appointment of an additional officer, to be called the "Superintendent," who shall be entrusted with the management of the exhibitions, under the direction of the President and Executive Committee, and who shall also have charge of all the preliminary arrangements. His compensation to be a per diem whilst employed in duties of his office, besides his traveling and other necessary expenses.

MEDALS AND PREMIUMS.

The medals awarded at the recent Fair have been prepared for delivery, in accordance with the notice to that effect in the Bulletin; and I have now the honor to present them for your inspection, believing that they will be found in all respects worthy of the Society.

I would also recommend that in special cases exclusively the premiums for machinery and implements should be paid partly in money, and partly in medals or plate, instead of being confined to the latter. This course would secure a larger number of contributions, whilst it would diminish the number of medals to be awarded, and thus give them an increased degree of importance.

TRUE OBJECTS OF FAIRS.

It is very important that the true objects of the Fairs of the United
States Society should be correctly understood. They are intended to elevate the standard of excellence in agricultural productions and processes, and increase the amount of agricultural information in the various parts of the country, by carrying into each, successively, articles of a superior quality, and in some instances of a different kind from those previously exhibited at the local fairs; and, secondly, to disseminate correct information in regard to the institutions of each portion of the country among the people of the other portions, by inducing individuals and delegations from remote sections to congregate in a degree which the local fairs, however important, do not seem to effect.

It not to be expected in a country so extensive as ours, that every part of it can be represented at a fair at any one point, however accessible; or even that the attendance on a National Fair, at points not the most accessible, would be as large as that at a State exhibition in a more favorable locality. If they present a decided improvement on the best fairs which have been previously held at the same points, then the object has been effected for which they were principally instituted.

A summary of the Exhibitions held by all the principal State and local Societies during the past year (not heretofore presented in any other publication) has been prepared by the Secretary, and will be submitted to this meeting for correction, preparatory to its insertion in the Transactions for 1858. A few specimen copies of the Transactions for 1858 will be found on the table of the Secretary. The publication of the full edition could not be made until after the action of the Society upon the paper above mentioned and on the essays which have been offered for premiums.

**PATENT OFFICE REPORT.**

The uninterrupted harmony which has heretofore prevailed between the United States Agricultural Society and all the other Agricultural institutions in the country, has been as highly gratifying as it was calculated to advance the interests of the great cause in which we are engaged as fellow-laborers. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the deepest regret that I have seen for the first time during the past season an evidence of a contrary disposition, and that too in a quarter where I should least have expected and have most regretted it. In the annual report of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office for 1857, (recently issued,) the first article is upon the "Progress of Agriculture," and purports to give a history of all the principal Agricultural Societies in the country. The author of that article is Mr. D. J. Browne, who is the Superintendent of the Division, and who was a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society for that year. The entire omission of the United States Agricultural Society from such an article, can scarcely be regarded as accidental; more especially as the same volume contains a report entitled "Report of the United States Agricultural Society" on the Chinese sugar-cane, made by Mr. Browne, as chairman of a committee of the Society. This report contains
accounts of experiments made under his direction with seed which were imported from France by him at the expense and on account of the United States Agricultural Society; and is accompanied by an extended correspondence on the subject, which is presumed to be that referred to in the report; and yet no credit is given to the Society for either the appropriation or the correspondence.

The records of the Society afford numerous instances in which it has co-operated with the Department; and in no instance has it either declined to do so when requested, or failed to give the Department its full share of the credit. It is, therefore, a cause of profound regret to have experienced such a want of courtesy from an officer of the Government, connected with a Department for which this Society entertains the highest respect, and with which it desires to cherish the most friendly relations.

The fact, however, that such an omission has been made, and the frequent inquiries in regard to the history of the Society, would seem to justify the introduction of a brief synopsis of its organization and proceedings.

**HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.**

On the 14th of June, 1851, a national Agricultural convention was held at the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, under a call issued by the following Agricultural Societies, at the instance of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture:

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; Maryland State Agricultural Society; New York State Agricultural Society; Southern Central Agricultural Society; Ohio State Board of Agriculture; American Institute, New York; Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture; Indiana State Board of Agriculture; New Hampshire Agricultural Society; Vermont Agricultural Society; and the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of American Industry.

The convention was composed of 153 delegates, representing 28 States and Territories. Among those who were present during its sessions, were the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

The following gentlemen composed the committee who drafted the constitution of the United States Agricultural Society: Messrs. Holcomb of Delaware; Douglas of Illinois; J. A. King of New York; Steele of New Hampshire; Thurston of Rhode Island; Hubbard of Connecticut; Stevens of Vermont; Elwyn of Pennsylvania; Calvert of Maryland; Campbell of Ohio; Hancock of New Jersey; Callan of the District of Columbia; G. W. P. Custis of Virginia; Burgwyn of North Carolina; Taylor of Alabama; De Bow of Louisiana; Spencer of Indiana; Mallory of Kentucky; Bell of Tennessee; Weston of Wisconsin; McLane of California; Pickhard of Maine; Dawson of Georgia; French of Massachusetts; and Seaman of Michigan.

The objects of the Society, as declared by the preamble to its constitution, are to "improve the agriculture of the country, by attracting attention, eliciting the views, and confirming the efforts
of that great class composing the agricultural community, and to secure the advantages of a better organization, and more extended usefulness among all State, county, and other Agricultural Societies.

On the lists of its members are to be found the names of many of the most distinguished men in the nation, and it will compare favorably in this respect with any institution in the country.

The first annual meeting was held on the 2d of February, 1853; since which they have been regularly continued. The first number of the Transactions was issued in August, 1852, and was continued quarterly for the first year; since which time their issue has been annual. The first Fair was held on the 17th of October, 1853, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Annual exhibitions have also been held in Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia; at which there have been expended upwards of $100,000.

In July, 1857, it held a National Trial of Reapers and Mowers at Syracuse, New York, unequalled by any similar exhibition that has ever been made—the illustrated report of which, together with the other operations of the Society, have given it a high position among the National Agricultural Societies of the world.

It has already been stated that the first extended experiments in the culture of Chinese sugar-cane in this country, were made at the expense and under the direction of the Society; for which purpose seed were imported from France, sufficient to plant one hundred acres, and results obtained from ninety locations, extending from the Province of New Brunswick to Mexico, and from Florida to Washington Territory.

It will thus be seen that the Society has its distinct sphere of operations, within which its proceedings have been steadily conducted; and that it affords a common ground on which those of every shade of opinion can meet as brethren in the prosecution of a common interest.

AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

In every other country which has attained a high degree of intelligence and prosperity, National Agricultural Societies are to be found, fostered by government and cherished among their most valued institutions. In the United States alone has no such aid been extended, although agriculture is universally admitted to be the most important interest in the nation. To say that this is a reproach to the Government would be unfair; for under our representative institutions the people are expected to petition for what they want, and no such petition has ever been made. Believing that the Society has given sufficient evidence that such assistance would not be unworthily bestowed, and that a disposition to foster it exists at the present time both among the people of the country and the members of the national legislature, I earnestly recommend that an early application be made to Congress for this purpose, in such manner as the Society may deem most advisable. An application for an act of incorporation has already been made to the present Congress, and is still before that honorable body.
The tenderest relations by which we are united are to be found in the hallowed recollections of the past, and the memory of those who in former years have cheered us by their presence and example. During the past season the fell destroyer has dealt more leniently than heretofore with our band of reapers; but among those now assembled I look in vain for the familiar face of one who was ever at the post of duty, and who was as unassuming in his deportment and modest in the performance of his duties as he was warm in his affections and patriotic in all his impulses. To those who were well acquainted with the Hon. Moses Newell, of Massachusetts, it would be unnecessary to utter a syllable in his praise; but it is due to the memory of a good man and one of the earliest and firmest friends of this Society and of agriculture in his own State, to make this passing tribute to his memory.

Mount Vernon Fund.

There is one other topic to which I desire to call your attention, and which cannot be omitted without neglecting a sacred duty. Among those who participated in our earliest proceedings and whose labors in behalf of the Society only terminated with his life, was the venerable farmer of Arlington, or, as he himself preferred to be known, the Child of Mount Vernon. This association with a member of the family of Washington, together with the relation which our Society occupies to the farmers of the country, would seem to impose on us a peculiar obligation in regard to the attempt which is now making to secure as the property of the nation the residence and resting place of the Father of his Country. Amid the turmoils of war and the cares of State, the avocations of the farmer were never forgotten by him; and in his messages to Congress are to be found the earliest and strongest recommendations for the protection and promotion of Agriculture. I respectfully suggest that an appeal be made to the farmers of America, to raise a subscription to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, by contributions of $1 each, to be sent to the Hon. B. B. French, Treasurer of the United States Agricultural Society, at Washington, and transmitted by him to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association; and that a certificate of payment be sent to each contributor, bearing the vignette used by the Society in its official correspondence, which represents the agricultural devices on the beautiful mantel at Mount Vernon.

And now, gentlemen, that you are about to proceed to the transaction of business, and the discussion of such subjects as may be brought before you, I hope I shall not be regarded as overstepping the bounds of propriety, if I urge upon you the adoption of such rules for the management of your business as shall secure to subjects of the highest value a preference over those of less moment; and shall prevent an undue portion of our limited sessions from being occupied by a few members, or by particular subjects, to the exclusion of others which have equal claims to consideration.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express the hope that your delibera-
Seventh Annual Meeting.

17

tions may redound to the credit of the Society, and that their beneficial influence may be felt by the country when all those who shared them shall have ceased from their labors.

On motion of Mr. H. S. Olcott, of New York, the President's Annual Address was referred to a committee of three, viz.: Messrs. B. V. French, of Massachusetts; Erastus Corning, of New York; and John Jones, of Delaware.

Major B. B. French, Treasurer of the Society, submitted his annual report, which, on motion of Mr. A. Hawes, of Alabama, was referred to a committee of three, viz.: Messrs. William Sutton, of Massachusetts; A. B. Conger, of New York; and S. S. Bradford, of Virginia.

On motion of Hon. Henry Wager, of New York, the third section of the constitution of the Society was so amended as to read:

Sect. III. The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President from each State and Territory in the Union, and from the District of Columbia; a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee, consisting of seven members. The President of the Society, the Secretary, and Ex-Presidents for five years from and after the expiration of their terms of office, shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

Ben: Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Society, read a letter from David Landreth, Esq., declining a re-election as Vice President from Pennsylvania; also a letter from John McGowan, Esq., a member of the Executive Committee, regretting that an accident would prevent his attendance.

The Secretary then presented a report, in accordance with the eighth section of the constitution, which makes it his duty "to correspond with persons interested in Agriculture," and "at each stated meeting to read such portion of this correspondence as may be of general interest." He had, from his correspondence, selected such portions as would give a general idea of the Agricultural Exhibitions held in America during the year 1858; and after reading a portion of this, he asked for a special committee, to whom the report might be referred.

On motion of Hon. Henry Wager, the report was referred to a committee of three, viz.: Messrs. Henry Wager; John Merryman, of Maryland; and George M. Atwater, of Massachusetts.

On motion of Hon. William Kelley, of New York, a nominating committee of twenty-one was appointed, viz.: Messrs. Wm. Kelley of New York; Ezekiel Holmes of Maine; Frederick Smythe of New Hampshire; E. P. Waller of Vermont; Marshall P. Wilder of Massachusetts; George H. Penfield of Connecticut; John Jones of Delaware; Anthony Kimmel of Maryland; Benjamin Ogle Tayloe of the District of Columbia; William H. Spence of Virginia; H. K. Burgwyn of North Carolina; Benjamin Fitz-
patrick of Alabama; Warner L. Underwood of Kentucky; F. G. Carey of Ohio; D. P. Curtis of Wisconsin; D. P. Halloway of Indiana; J. R. Barret of Missouri; Legrand Byington of Iowa; W. T. Brown of Nebraska; W. T. M. Arney of Kansas; and Sylvester Mowry of Arizona.

Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, presented a communication from the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia, asking co-operation in obtaining facts as to the physical condition of citizens of various portions of the United States. On motion of Mr. Byington, seconded by Mr. Case, the request was complied with, and during the session a large number of the members of the Society gave written answers to questions proposed as to their native State, age, weight, height, complexion, &c.

John Jones, Esq., of Delaware, inquired if the committee appointed at the annual meeting of 1857, to present a memorial to Congress asking the establishment of an Agricultural Department, presided over by a Secretary having a seat in the Cabinet, had taken any steps to secure this desirable result.

Charles B. Calvert, Esq., of Maryland, chairman of this committee, replied that the committee had made no progress. It was certain that Congress, as now organized, would refuse the request, and the agitation of the subject might endanger the success of the "Morrill Land Bill," in which many of the agriculturalists of the country took a deep interest.

Mr. Jones urged the necessity of having a Department of Agriculture established, and the subject, with the general action of Congress upon Agricultural matters, was informally discussed by Messrs. Calvert; T. C. Connolly of the District of Columbia; Case; Arney; Burgwyn; Wilder; Holloway; and Ockett. On motion of the last named gentleman, the subject was laid on the table, that "Agricultural Education," which was the assigned question for discussion, might be taken up.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ex-President of the Society, stated that he was happy to notice among the delegates present Professor Francis G. Carey, of Ohio. The Professor had been a most indefatigable worker in the great cause of Agricultural Education, and had given instruction to upwards of two thousand agricultural pupils at the College near Cincinnati, over which he so ably presides. He hoped that he would now favor the Society with his views upon the question before them. [Applause.]

Professor Carey complied with the request, and favored the So-
Seventh Annual Meeting.

19

ciety with an eloquent and practical address, which he will furnish—it is to be hoped—for publication in the July number of the Journal of Agriculture. He showed conclusively that the Anglo-Saxon system of capacity in the management of farms was continually tending to exhaustion of our soil. The falling off in average yield per acre, which commenced on the borders of the Atlantic, spreading from New England down to Florida, was creeping insidiously towards the West. It had been unmistakably shown in Ohio, and if we madly pursued our present depletive tillage, the fertile prairies of the West would ultimately rank with the poor soils of the earlier settled East, from which the people had of late been rushing towards the setting sun like armies of locusts, destroying as they passed along. Agriculturists were straining every energy in the production of labor-saving tools, which enabled us to hasten the end so much more rapidly, as the implements were perfect. This idea should be well pondered. To avert the impending calamity there was one and only one resource. To apply the teachings of Science to our regular farm management, we must not only call in Chemistry, but Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Botany, and all the kindred branches. To do this, we must have Schools and Colleges of Agriculture, and that speedily.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the thanks of the Society were voted to Professor Carey, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his remarks for publication.

President Tilghman asked the attention of the Society for a few moments. The son of Mr. Philip Rahm, of Richmond, to whom was awarded the Grand Gold Medal of the United States Agricultural Society at the recent Exhibition at Richmond, for the best Locomotive Farm Engine, was present, but desired to leave by the Southern boat. He would therefore present the medal at this stage of the proceedings. Young Mr. Rahm came forward, and in giving him the medal, the President paid an eloquent tribute to the successful competitor. Coming here twenty years since as a journeyman mechanic, Mr. Rahm had by his unaided industry and skill placed himself at the head of a large manufacturing establishment, and this medal was a high testimonial of his ability to plan and to construct. The excellent remarks of the President were received with applause.

On motion of Hon. D. P. Holloway, of Indiana, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as the judgment of this Society, among the most philanthropic and patriotic efforts now being made in this country, are those to educate youth in the principles and practice of agriculture and the useful arts; and that these efforts eminently deserve the aid of legislation.

Resolved, That the bill now pending in the Senate of the United States, which provides for the donation of
First Day's Proceedings,

A portion of the public domain for the endowment and maintenance of one college at least in each of the several States of this Union, whose leading object it shall be to impart instruction on the subject of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is heartily approved by the people of this country, and that its passage into a law will be hailed with feelings of great satisfaction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, and be by them presented to the Vice President of the United States and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and they each be respectfully requested to lay them before that branch of Congress over which they respectively preside.

The subject of "Agricultural Education" was then discussed at length. Mr. Olcott, of New York, in his remarks, expressed doubts as to the propriety of the provisions of the "Morrill Bill," and he suggested that more time should be given to the several States to found their colleges than was provided for in that measure. He feared that if it was attempted to erect the thirty institutions, and fill their chairs with professors within five years, it would be found that a large proportion of incompetent men would necessarily be admitted, and not only money wasted in fruitless experiment and mismanagement, but a check given to the progress of agricultural education.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, combatted the arguments of Mr. Olcott. He felt confident that whenever and wherever Agricultural Colleges might be founded, competent Professors would not be wanting.

Messrs. Clemens of the District of Columbia, and Brown of New York, sustained Mr. Calvert. Other gentlemen joined in the discussion, which was prolonged until the hour for adjournment, when, on motion of Mr. Arney of Kansas, the question was laid on the table until the next day at noon.

Prior to the adjournment, the Secretary presented a communication from the Rev. Francis Capen of Massachusetts, in which he announced his discovery of the principles which control the winds and weather, and the meteorological system of the globe. This was referred for investigation to the following committee: Professor Henry, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts.

The Secretary presented the Essays received on the following subjects, for which premiums had been offered, and they were referred to a committee of judges, consisting of Messrs. Conger of New York, Carey of Ohio, and Kelley of New York:

1. Agricultural Education, including the details of a system for an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.
2. The best proportions between the value of land and other capital, and between the amount invested in the different departments of a farm, viz: land, labor, stock, implements, and manures.
3. Meteorology, in reference to its connection with droughts and floods, with suggestions for anticipating them and guarding against their effects.
5. Depth of culture for different soils.
6. On the development of latent properties in soils.
7. New crops, with their relative profit and the extent to which they should be cultivated.
8. The cultivation of Forest Trees.
9. The construction of Ice-houses for domestic use.
10. Farm Gardens and Orchards.
11. On Agricultural Exhibitions.
And, on motion of Mr. Penfield of Connecticut, the Society adjourned, to meet again the next morning.

The different committees met in the evening, and there was a general meeting of the Society at its rooms on Pennsylvania Avenue, for an informal discussion on agricultural implements.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

President Tilghman took the chair at ten o'clock, a. m., and called the meeting to order. Delegates who had not been present on the day previous, presented their credentials and were enrolled.

Judge Kellogg, of Illinois, presented an application from the Peoria Agricultural Society to make that city the place of holding the next annual fair of this Society, which he supported by endorsing the high character of the parties making the application. He moved the reference of the application to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, expressed his disapproval of national exhibitions, and thought the time had now come when they could be dispensed with, and the Society's attention more directed to practical agriculture. The Society should determine whether any more exhibitions ought to be had; for himself he was against holding them at any place.

Mr. Wilder was certain there was no warmer friend of agriculture than his friend from Maryland, but upon this question of exhibitions he must beg to differ with him. The fairs of the Society had been its chief resource and support, as well as a powerful agent in disseminating agricultural knowledge among the people at large. They had been the most interesting occasions at which he had been present for five or six years past. He could not doubt but that the interests of agriculture were subserved by bringing together the various products and farmers of the different sections and regions of the country.

Mr. Kellogg appealed to gentlemen of the North and South to come together on the common ground of the West, who know nothing that was sectional, but only what is national. It was desired that the exhibition should be held in the West, that men of all sections might be brought together to the plough-handle. When the different parts of the country were thus brought together face to face the cry of sectionalism heard so much at the Capitol would be less and less heard.

After further discussion as to the propriety of holding National
Agricultural Fairs, by the United States Agricultural Society, in which they were recommended by Messrs. Gilman, of Maine, and Wilder, of Massachusetts, and were opposed by Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, Mr. Byington, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved That the Executive Committee be instructed to provide for the holding of our Annual Fair for 1859 at some eligible point in the valley of the Mississippi river or of the Great Lakes and west of the State of Ohio; provided the usual guarantee of indemnity to the Society can be obtained from such point; and provided further, that in arranging the time of such Fair, it be so fixed as not to conflict with any of the State Fairs of the Western States.

Mr. Conger, of New York, thought the committee should not be too much restricted, but should enjoy a considerable discretionary power. The closing proviso of the resolution was objectionable, as tending to prevent the holding of any fair at all; for it would be impossible to fix a time such as it proposes. In his judgment, the State societies ought to arrange the time of their fairs in subordination to the time chosen by this Society for its fair; and he believed that the last fair would have been better if such regulation had been in operation then. He differed with the gentleman from Maryland in his opposition to holding fairs, and thought the imitation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which in several respects had been deemed to furnish a proper example for this Society, was also in this matter desirable. He was opposed to resolving this into merely a scientific association, and could not believe that any local jealousies would intervene to produce conflict with the appointments of this Society.

Mr. Calvert believed that the by-laws had already provided for this whole subject.

President Tilghman corrected the gentleman last up, and said the by-laws he referred to had been repealed.

Dr. Kennicutt considered Illinois the most central and easily accessible of the Western States, and therefore eminently fit for holding the fair. Though not instructed, he had been requested to present Cooke county, Illinois, as a candidate for the place of holding the next fair. He thought, however, if the Society took Peoria, they would be doing exceedingly well.

Mr. Byington, in moving his resolution, disclaimed all intention of producing collision; his direct object was to prevent it. The Western people would do their utmost to accommodate and render the circumstances attending the fair satisfactory and pleasant.

Col. Ben. Allston, of South Carolina, understood that most of the State Societies had, in their constitutions, set special days for holding fairs, and thought this Society should accommodate itself to the arrangements of the State societies.
Professor Carey stated that he considered Cincinnati an excellent location for a National Fair, and that he knew there was a desire there to have the United States Society hold one, although he had no definite proposition to offer.

Ex-President Wilder presented an application from citizens of Pittsburg, grounded on the centrality of the place, its being a great thoroughfare, in a populous region, and had shown itself by the experience of local fairs to be a good money-making point for such purposes.

Mr. Olcott spoke of the paramount necessity of the Society to acquire means. In this respect its circumstances vary widely from those of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where private donations in so large a degree assist the funds. Thus, from the late fair of the Royal Society at Chester there was a surplus of £3,500, even after the presentation of services of plate to several of the local officers. The income of those fairs is large; such is their importance in the view of mechanics and implement makers and dealers of all sorts for the exhibition of their wares and products, that they gather from great distances and greatly aid the income of the fair. Our Society must get means in one of three ways—either directly from the Government, through the donations of members, or by means of its fairs. Unless some other means can be devised and put into operation, nothing is left but to depend upon the fairs for necessary funds.

Gen. Kimmel inquired of the ex-President what had been the past custom of the Society with respect to guarantees from citizens of places at which Exhibitions had been held.

Ex-President Wilder replied that the amount of premiums and the necessary expenses of the Society had been guaranteed by the citizens of the locality, in case that there should be a deficiency. Guarantors were to be assessed, pro rata, on their subscriptions, but fortunately it had never been necessary to make any such assessment. Before the Exhibition recently held at Richmond, there had never been any alliance with a local Society.

Mr. Case did not care where the fair would be held, but thought it ought to be in the valley of the Mississippi, now the great grain-growing region of the United States. He therefore proposed Indianapolis, where there is already fenced and prepared a space of fifteen acres in extent for this specific purpose.

Professor Carey was opposed to connecting this Society with State or local Societies, with which politics are almost always more or less
mixed up. In the selection of a place for the next fair the element of money is a principal one; money is the sinews of our success. He thought the local Societies should accommodate their times of holding fairs to that of this Society.

Dr. Kennicutt saw the Society was going West, it mattered little to him where. He hoped that no determination of the locality would be made till all the applications were handed in.

Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, proposed St. Louis as combining all the qualities of centrality, accessibility, and remunerativeness. At a fair held there, after paying $21,000 in premiums, a net profit of $16,000 accrued.

Mr. Byington could trust the Executive Committee, notwithstanding the smallness of the minority in which the West stands upon it. He believed the committee would do justice. No matter where in the West the fair might be held it would pay. Ohio had had it, either within her own border or close upon it, two or three times; she therefore should consider herself out of the ring.

Mr. Case eulogized the accommodations for a fair at Indianapolis, and thought $10,000 profits might be realized by holding it there.

After a prolonged discussion, on motion of Mr. Conger, the various propositions for holding the next Exhibition were referred—in accordance with the custom of previous years—to the Executive Committee, with full powers. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Byington, of Iowa, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Required, As the sense of this meeting, that the region of the great Northwest and valley of the Mississippi is entitled to the holding of the next exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society in Indiana, and it recommends that the said exhibition be held in that region, provided the inducements offered by it are equally advantageous with those offered by any other place or section of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented by the Secretary to each member of the Executive Committee.

President Tilghman read a communication from the agricultural section of the New York City American Geographical and Statistical Society, soliciting the reference to a select committee of the Agricultural Association of a series of questions vitally momentous to the welfare of agriculture in the United States, such as the causes and remedy for the rapid deterioration of our soils and the diminution of the number of persons undertaking agriculture as a means of livelihood. These matters were also intended to have a bearing on the preparation of schedules for the next census.

The Secretary said that the New York City American Geographical and Statistical Society was entitled to the respectful attention of this body, with which its officers had always co-operated in a ready and liberal spirit.
Gen. Kimmell hoped the communication would be referred to a special committee, and, without wishing to invade the prerogative of the Chair, would suggest the name of his friend, Mr. Clemson, for a place on it. He would make the motion that the communication be so referred. The motion was unanimously passed, and the committee was appointed, viz: Mr. Clemson, of the District of Columbia; Col. Alston, of South Carolina; and Mr. Gilman, of Maine.

The Secretary then reported the receipt of a bushel of "Whitman" corn from Mr. Horace Collamore, of Plymouth county, Mass., and offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society be presented to Mr. Horace Collamore, for the bushel of "Whitman" or "Old Colony Improved Premium Corn," and that it be presented in equal quantities to the Experimental Farm of the Essex county (Massachusetts) Society, to the Iowa State Agricultural College, to the New York State Agricultural Farm, to the Pennsylvania Farm High School, and to the Maryland Agricultural College, (reserving a sample for the Cabinet,) and that reports on it be requested from the officers of these institutions.

Mr. Curtis, of Wisconsin, corroborated in glowing terms the excellence of this variety of corn, as evidenced by last year's growth in his vicinity.

Mr. T. C. Connolly, of the District of Columbia, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to comment upon that portion of the annual address of the President, pronounced on the preceding day, which related to the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office. The remarks of the President embraced a statement of facts and a declaration of inferences from those facts. Of these inferences he should have nothing to say. He would submit to a true statement of facts, and then cheerfully acquiesce in the decisions of a presiding officer whose life and character so justly entitled him to universal respect and confidence, and who so truly adorned the position he occupied.

In the address alluded to, high and just encomiums were expressed in relation to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents, each of whom was capable of defending himself in his official position; and denunciations were uttered in relation to the gentleman in charge of the Agricultural Division, who enjoyed no such legal recognition as would entitle him to unsheathe a sword in his own defence. And upon what charges? One of them is that Mr. Browne, as the chairman of a committee of this Society, had in 1857 imported seeds for an extended experiment, and had distributed them, and obtained reports in relation to the experiments, but had not given due credit to the Society for the seeds imported nor for the correspondence thereon, which the President presumed had been presented to the public in the report of the
Patent Office as a part of its correspondence. Mr. Connolly stated that Mr. D. Jay Browne had in 1857 imported for this Society three bushels of seeds, and as chairman of its committee had distributed them; that he had made a full report thereof, which he had copied into the Patent Office report; that he had received written reports from recipients of those seeds, from six of which reports he had made extracts and published with forty-nine condensed statements received by the Patent Office itself, refraining from giving credit therefor only because the occasion did not seem to demand or warrant this degree of formality. In the year in which the Society had thus contributed three bushels the Patent Office had dispensed seeds sufficient to plant thirty-two acres to each of the State and Territorial Societies in the Union, and two hundred bushels besides, one-half of which had been imported from France in that year, the other half being the result of importations in 1854, 1855, and 1856, by the Patent Office.

It was stated in the President's address, that in the Patent Office report for 1857 Mr. Browne had published a paper purporting to give a history of all the agricultural societies in the United States, but had totally ignored this Society. Mr. Connolly said that on the 24th and preceding pages of the agricultural report of the Patent Office for 1857 there was given, as far as was then known to that office, a brief history of the leading agricultural associations in the United States organized prior to the year 1842, chronologically arranged. The United States Agricultural Society—formed ten years later—would have been therein noticed, with many others, had the dates and circumstances of their organization been known, but was deferred for a subsequent paper, which is now in course of preparation; in evidence of which fact Mr. Connolly exhibited a printed circular to societies calling for the requisite information.

He had thus presented facts full and complete in refutation of all the allegations in the address. He regarded it as impossible for the President to have familiar cognizance of the class of subjects alluded to, and regretted that deception had been practiced by any one in whom that officer had been obliged to confide for information relative to such affairs. It was a matter of notoriety that the Secretary of this Society had always received every facility he desired, and every favor he could have asked of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office. Books, papers, and all information had been constantly granted him in his almost daily visits. Not only this in evidence of a friendly disposition towards this Society, but
in convoking the late Advisory Board a point of time had been selected with special reference to the assembling of this Society, that in one visit to the capital gentlemen might be enabled to serve in both bodies.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Connolly was twice interrupted by Mr. Conger, of New York, who thought the whole subject would be more strictly in order before the committee to whom the President's address had been referred; but Mr. Connolly replied that he would not take advantage of an appearance of being silenced before this Society. The respect he entertained for the President would alone be sufficient to forbid the adoption of such a course.

Mr. Poore, of Massachusetts, did not desire to enter into any personal controversy with the gentleman from the Patent Office, [Mr. Connolly,] but would read for the information of the Society the first paragraph of the report made by Mr. D. J. Browne, at the last annual meeting of the Society:

"Agreeably to the requirements of the second resolution, (page 61 Journal of the Society for 1857,) there was imported from France sufficient Sorgho seed to plant one hundred acres of land. This seed was placed in the hands of a requisite number of individuals in different sections of the country, who cultivated it under various conditions of soil, climate, &c. From the results of their experiments in ninety localities, between New Brunswick, in the British dominions, and Mexico on the one hand, and between Florida and Washington Territory on the other, though contradictory or conflicting with each in some instances, the committee arrived at the following conclusions."

Although a desire had been expressed during the discussion on this report (which was only accepted by the casting vote of the President) to have the reports from the "ninety localities" where the seed paid for by the Society had been tested, they had never been placed in the archives of the Society. The gentleman associated with Mr. Browne had stated that six of these reports had been published in the annual report of the Patent Office, without credit, and it was to be hoped that the original reports of the results of the other eighty-four experiments would be transmitted to the officers of the Society. Having paid for "sufficient Sorgho seed to plant one hundred acres of land," the Society had certainly a right to have the evidences of the "experiments in ninety localities" made with this seed, nor (in his humble opinion) should the results of even six of those experiments have been published, without due credit having been given. He had merely stated the facts, as shown in the report of Mr. Browne.

Mr. Connolly replied that Mr. Browne had doubtless received many communications, but had made use of only six of them; and that, if the Secretary were skilled in agriculture, he would know that a quart will plant an acre; and if he were arithmetician enough
for the position he held here he would know how many quarts are contained in three bushels and a peck, the precise quantity distributed by Mr. Browne for this Society.

Ex-President Wilder obtained a further postponement of the order of the day, to introduce a resolution that Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, be invited to deliver a lecture upon the subject of "Meteorology as applied to Agriculture," the next day at noon. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The question of "Agricultural Education" was then discussed at length by Messrs. Browne, (of the People's College, New York,) Case, Arney, Byington, Clemson, Calvert, Cary, Curtis, and other gentlemen. All were in favor of the extension of agricultural education more widely, deeply, and perfectly among the whole people of the land.

On motion of Mr. Byington, of Iowa, the following resolutions, seconded by Mr. Young, of Massachusetts, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of agricultural education is recognised by this Society as one of paramount importance to the prosperity of the whole country, and commits itself to the unceasing exertions of this and all other agricultural societies of the Union.

Resolved, That the most available means for its promotion and general diffusion are the establishment and liberal support of public schools and colleges by and within the States of the Union, which are wholly or essentially dedicated to practical instruction in the principles and processes of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Resolved, That, in addition to aid of such institutions by Congress which we have heretofore recommended, this Society pledges its best energies in the promotion of the great objects of their establishment, and invites from their managing boards correspondence and interchange of publications, acts, and opinions.

Lorenzo Stratton, Esq., of Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York, was then introduced by President Tilghman, and requested to give his views on the subject of the domestication of the American elk. Mr. Stratton said that he had paid great attention to this important topic for several years, and had prepared a paper giving the result of his experiments. The elk is fast disappearing, and will shortly become extinct if something be not done to preserve it. He had found that the elk will thrive on almost all barren hillsides, and by kind treatment can be tamed. The flesh of this animal is superior to venison, and something like good beef. It is in this that the animal's value consists, and not in its capability for work, like horses or oxen. Elk can be raised more cheaply than cattle. Mr. Stratton's paper on this subject was then accepted by the Society, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Society then adjourned.

In the evening Professor Clemson favored the Society with an interesting lecture on "Nitrogen," illustrated by successful experiments. The various committees appointed were in session.
THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

President Tilghman, after calling the meeting to order, said that before commencing the current business of the day, he desired to make a remark or two in justice to the Society and himself, in reference to what was said the day before by a gentleman (Mr. T. C. Connolly) connected with the Patent Office, on the subject of a paragraph in his [the President's] annual address. He [Mr. Tilghman] was glad to hear the gentleman state that the omission by Mr. D. J. Browne to include in the Patent Office report a history of the United States Agricultural Society with that of other societies was not an intentional omission, and that Mr. Browne had no desire to do any injustice to the Society. It was also gratifying to learn that Mr. Browne had refrained from giving credit to this Society for the use of the results of its experiments with the Sorgho seed, "only because the occasion did not seem to demand or warrant this degree of formality."

The reason given by Mr. Connolly for the omission of any notice of the United States Agricultural Society in the historical sketch of the leading agricultural associations in the United States, was the sketch only mentioned societies "organized prior to 1842, chronologically arranged;" but this was a mistake. The article on the "encouragement of agriculture in the United States," signed "D. J. B.," makes a distinct mention of "State Agricultural Societies" which have been incorporated since the United States Agricultural Society was organized. It also describes in detail agricultural colleges which have also been organized since 1852, when the United States Society was established, and since when it has been in operation. The "date and circumstances of its organization" could easily have been ascertained, but no information on the subject has up to this time been solicited by "circular," or in any other way.

It was due to the Society and to himself (said President Tilghman in conclusion) to be placed right upon the record. In justice, too, to the Secretary, Mr. Poore, he would further say that the information on which he relied in the preparation of the annual address was derived from no other person, but was original with himself. It was not his (the President's) habit to depend upon others in obtaining information on which to act. He was himself responsible for his own statements.

Mr. Connolly briefly replied, saying that the remarks of the Chair did itself justice, and that he would not trespass on the courtesy of the Society by making a lengthy reply.
Major French, of the District of Columbia, presented some papers and a seal placed in his hands by John F. Callan, Esq., to be handed over to the Society. These papers were the records of the Agricultural Society of the United States, organized in this city in the year 1841, and showing among the originators and officers thereof the names of the present President of the United States, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Mr. John Jones, of Delaware, B. V. French, of Massachusetts, and B. B. French, the last three members of this Society.

The following resolution was then offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved. That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are hereby given to John F. Callan, Esq., of Washington, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the United States, formed in this city in 1841, for preserving many of the original papers of said Society and its seal, and presenting them to this Society, by which they have been accepted and ordered to be carefully preserved in its archives.

Mr. Gilman, of Maine, from the committee to which was referred the communication from the New York American Geographical and Statistical Society, reported it back for reference to the next Statistical Bureau for taking the census of the United States, with the endorsement of this Society. The report was accepted, and it was so ordered.

Mr. B. V. French, of Massachusetts, from the committee to whom was referred the President's Annual Address, reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the Annual Address of Tench Tilghman, Esq., President of the United States Agricultural Society, take pleasure in expressing their opinion that its author exhibits a high order of talent and a thorough knowledge of agricultural wants, and that its recommendations and suggestions, evincing careful consideration of the subjects mentioned, are entitled to the early action of the Society. Your committee, therefore, respectfully urge the adoption of the address, with a request that the President will furnish a copy for publication, with the proceedings, in the Journal of Agriculture.

Mr. Wager, from the committee on the Secretary's report, recommended its adoption, and also that it be printed in the Journal of Agriculture.

Mr. Conger, from the committee to whom had been referred essays presented for premiums, reported and recommended that none came up to the high standard of excellence which a national Society should sustain. There were, however, valuable suggestions in several of them, well worthy of publication, and he moved their reference to the Executive Committee. The report was adopted, and the reference was ordered.

Mr. Kelly submitted the report of the Committee on Nominations, and asked its adoption by the Society.

Mr. Conger moved for the acceptance and adoption of the report, which was then adopted accordingly. The association proceeded to act upon the recommendations, and Hon. Messrs. Underwood and Kelly were appointed to receive the ballots. The President vacated the chair, which was taken by Vice President Byington, of Iowa.

Ex-President Wilder, as chairman of a committee appointed to
sort, count, and declare the ballots, declared the following ticket elected unanimously:

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President.—Gen. Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Maryland.


Treasurer.—B. B. French, D. C.

Secretary.—Ben: Perley Poore, Massachusetts.

The President-elect, Gen. Tilghman, on taking the chair, made the following remarks:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: In expressing my acknowledgments for the honor you have just conferred on me by a unanimous and unsolicited re-election to the Presidency of your Society, I desire to give some practical evidence of my disposition to promote the prosperity of our association. The infancy of an institution, like than of an individual, requires a uniformity of management and a fostering care which forbid the withdrawal of the guiding hand to whom its destinies were first committed, until it has attained a proper degree of maturity. Then, however, it becomes no less important that a different course should be pursued, and periodical changes in those who are charged with its direction are found productive of increased vitality and efficiency. To my distinguished predecessor belonged the honorable task of performing the first of these duties.

It is my privilege to inaugurate the second era by setting an example which I hope may be regarded as not unworthy of imitation. My views in regard to the policy of rotation in the executive office have long been known to many of the members. Immediately after the first election with which I was honored, I informed the Executive Committee of my desire to make these sentiments known to the Society, and was only prevented from doing so by a proper deference to their wishes. On the present occasion I desired the nominating committee to take the subject under consideration, and not to permit individual interests to interfere with the good of the Society.
And now, gentlemen, that you have seen fit to express your approbation of my administration by a continuance of your confidence, you have placed it in my power to recommend a change at the close of the present year, without the slightest embarrassment either to you or to myself.

I cannot omit an opportunity so favorable to the performance of a duty which I regard as so important, and I therefore respectfully inform you of my intention to decline a re-election at the next annual meeting, that you may have ample time to make provision for the selection of my successor.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, again to express my sincere appreciation of this renewed evidence of your confidence, and to assure you that it will prove an additional incentive to my efforts in behalf of the Society.

Mr. Byington said that a subject to which the President had alluded, had been considered the previous evening by the Executive Committee, and then moved, as an amendment to the constitution, "that after the term of the present President shall expire no President shall be eligible to re-election."

Mr. Calvert opposed the change as unnecessary and unadvisable. He did not favor innovations made for innovation's sake.

Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, then addressed the Society on the subject of "Meteorology as connected with Agriculture," illustrating his interesting and learned remarks by references to charts and diagrams. After having stated his views on the necessary conditions of improvement and advancement in science, he took up the meteorology of the Western Continent, showing the effect of the winds, ocean streams, mountains, and plains on temperature and the distribution of rains. It is a science of great value to the agricultural interest, as furnishing data for the determination of what latitudes and situations will or will not suit certain plants and growths. Its improvement necessarily demands many observers, and in fact the Smithsonian, in connection with the Patent Office, (each bearing half the expense,) have a corps of three hundred observers spread over the continent in constant communication. Their returns are sent to Prof. Coffin, of Lafayette College, who works them up for publication. A gentleman well skilled in climatology was in the far West in the pay of the Institution gathering information on the subject of extending the growth of timber in our territory. At the close of this address, which was loudly applauded—

Mr. Conger moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:
Seventh Annual Meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are presented to Prof. Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for his interesting and valuable account of the meteorological operations of the Institution, and that he be requested to furnish a report of it for publication in the Bulletin of the Society; a sufficient number of copies being placed at his disposal for distribution among his scientific correspondents and corps of observers.

Dr. Spence, of Virginia, in seconding this resolution, paid his tribute of testimony to the high value of these meteorological observations, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Byington moved the resolution following, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are presented to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for their attention to the subject of meteorology, which is of such great importance to the agricultural interest of this country.

Resolved, further, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are also presented to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for their hospitable provision of accommodations for this meeting, and for the courteous attention shown by their officers.

Mr. Byington then called up his resolution on the subject of limiting the President’s term of office, laid aside by the order of the day, and spoke in its support.

Mr. Conger opposed at considerable length the movement, as not called for by any exigency.

Mr. Olcott asked Mr. Wager and Mr. Kelly to give their opinions on this subject as derived from their experience in the New York Agricultural Society.

Hon. Mr. Gilman, of Maine, opposed the resolution, as tending to deprive the Society of the benefits derivable from the experience of officers in the performance of their duties.

Mr. Kelly thought changes in office produced an increase of interest in the affairs of the Society, but on other accounts he opposed the amendment presented.

Mr. Wager confirmed the views of Mr. Kelly.

The Chair thought there were not members enough present to authorize a change in the constitution according to the provisions of that instrument.

Mr. Case moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was carried.

Mr. Calvert offered the following series of resolutions, which he supported by some pertinent remarks, showing the great difference between the amounts of encouragement exhibited by the British Government towards the farming interest, and the American Government, to the disadvantage of the latter. It was just this difference, said Mr. Calvert, that causes the difference between the conditions of the soil of the two countries; England's soil, which has been 2,000 years in tillage, is better now than it ever was before, whereas the soils of the United States are daily becoming more and more impoverished.
Third Day's Proceedings.

Whereas large appropriations are annually made by Congress for the embellishment of the public grounds of this city by plantations of trees and shrubs; and whereas these improvements, if conducted according to a systematic arrangement, would conduce greatly to the public taste, without imposing any additional burden on the Government: therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to the proper department that a systematic plan may be adopted by which all the valuable forest trees of the different sections of the Union may be collected and planted in the public grounds of the National Capital.

Resolved, That there should be at the National Capital a garden of plants embracing at least every valuable plant of our own country.

Dr. Spence said the Government had already set on foot an enterprise of the same nature as that contemplated in these resolutions.

Mr. Kennicott thought that in the matter of preserving the timber trees of the West and country generally the chemists and geologists were at fault; something was wanting in point of knowledge of the proper means to preserve our native trees, and he therefore requested Mr. Calvert to allow him to add a resolution to that effect to the foregoing.

Mr. Calvert willingly complied. Mr. Kennicott's additional resolution was as follows:

Resolved. That this Society advise the appointment, by the Secretary of the Interior, of a suitable person to make observations on our native forest growths, and suggest means for their increase and preservation.

Mr. Ballance wished to include in this last amendment a provision looking also to the preservation of the native animals of America.

Mr. Olcott suggested that this last subject could be referred to the committee on the elk.

Prof. Henry said that the subject as regarded the trees was by no means a new one, and that it had been made a topic in some of the Smithsonian reports. He then gave the history of the manner in which the Smithsonian grounds had been placed in the hands of the lamented Downing for arrangement and planting; whatever had been done was done on his plan and under his direction. Professor Henry hoped that when the water comes to be brought into the city, and the United States Treasury is something fuller, the grounds might be improved and made what they ought to be.

Mr. Arney thought the Government could have all the trees of all parts of the country sent here almost without expense if it would set about attempting it. It ought to be that the citizen of every part of the whole country could see here in Washington some trees of his own section; it would pleasantly remind him of home.

Mr. Penfield had understood that a systematic plan for collecting the valuable forest trees of this and other countries had been adopted at the Botanic Garden in this city, sustained by Congress. He had noticed there, about a year since, an admirable method of labelling the trees and shrubs planted, and while he should vote for the resolutions offered by the gentlemen from Maryland and from
Illinois, he hoped that the Secretary of the Society would ascertain if such a “plantation” as was recommended already existed at the government Botanic Garden. If it does, he would like to have an account of what is being done there prepared and published for the information of the Society.

The Secretary believed that the gentleman from Connecticut was correct, and would, if not objectionable to Mr. Smith, (who is in charge of the Botanic Garden,) give an account of it in the Journal of Agriculture. It was very desirable that the people should know what is being done by government for the promotion of agriculture and its kindred pursuits, and he had, in the Monthly Bulletin, taken pains to publish statements of what was done in the agricultural division of the Patent Office and elsewhere. To obtain this information, it had been necessary for him to call upon the clerks employed, who had extended towards him no favors, to his knowledge, that they did not give the reporters of newspapers generally.

Mr. Calvert’s resolutions, with Mr. Kennicutt’s addition, were then adopted.

President Tilghman offered a communication from Mr. James S. Ritchie, of Superior City, Douglas county, Wisconsin, describing a collection of wheat and other grains, vegetables and products of the shores of Lake Superior, which he had exhibited at the Richmond Fair of the Society, and for which a diploma had been awarded to him. The communication was received and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. A. G. Fuller, delegate from the proposed Territory of Dakota, presented a paper on the agricultural resources of that region, which was, on motion of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, ordered to be published.

Mr. B. V. French gave a history of the organization of an “Agricultural Society of the United States” in 1841, and expressed a desire to have all the facts connected with it collected by the Secretary of this Society, and published in the Journal of Agriculture.

Ex-President Wilder was unwilling to admit the identity of this Society with that sought to be established in 1841; he did not even admit that Society to be the father of this, which in fact, he said, had a different origin. He nevertheless hoped that the facts connected with that, and with all other unsuccessful attempts to form National Societies, might be collected, and placed in a permanent shape. Due credit should be given to all who strive to promote the
Seventh Annual Meeting.

prosperity of agriculture, and to elevate it to its proper national position.

Mr. Lewis, of the District of Columbia, entered upon a series of remarks on the means to produce rain, and cited a number of instances to show that the firing of ordnance had been speedily followed by showers of rain. He introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any practical remedy can be proposed for our summer droughts, and report to the next meeting.

President Tilghman informed Mr. Lewis that a premium had been offered by the Society for the best paper on the subject of remediying the effects of droughts; it would be well for him to give the matter his attention.

Mr. B. Jenks, of Alexandria county, Virginia, offered the Society a sample of cider made from the juice of the sorgho, of which he manufactured three hundred and fifty gallons, and from the produce of a quarter of an acre of the plant. This cider is brisk, of good taste, and considerable strength. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Jenks, and he was requested to furnish his receipt for publication in the Journal of Agriculture.

President Tilghman announced that he had just received a note from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that although public business had thus far prevented the President of the United States and himself from attending the meetings of the association, they hoped to be able to be present on Saturday. Much regret was expressed by members that the adjournment to day would preclude the opportunity of thus seeing the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Ray, of California, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society be instructed to acknowledge, in the Journal of Agriculture, all Seeds, Books, Pamphlets, Engravings, Specimens for the Cabinet, or other donations from Societies or Individuals, and that such contributions be solicited.

The President then vacated the chair, which was taken by Vice President Underwood, of Kentucky.

Mr. Byington moved a vote of thanks to the President for his able and impartial administration of the meeting of the Society. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Ware, of Maryland, then moved that the Society adjourn, which was seconded and carried, and the Vice President announced the Society adjourned sine die.
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(Published by order of and Endorsed by the U. S. Agricultural Society.)

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Clinton Hall, New York, Jan. 11, 1859.

Agricultural Section.

To the Hon. TENCH TILGHMAN,
President of the U. S. Agricultural Society:

Sir: On behalf of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, I beg leave to bring to the attention of the United States Agricultural Society, at their ensuing annual meeting, the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed by the former body, in reference to the agricultural schedules of the approaching federal census:

Resolved. That in the opinion of the Society, the increasing magnitude of the agricultural interest in the United States renders it a matter of national importance, that the agricultural schedules for the census of 1860 should be made as complete as possible, with the view of marking accurately its progress, its capabilities, and the profits of agricultural labor; and with the further view of discovering where, and to what extent, the arable soil of the country is deteriorating in fertility under existing modes of cultivation.

Resolved. That the agricultural section of this be instructed to invite suggestions from gentlemen throughout the Union, in regard to the topics which should be embraced in the new schedule.

The national character of your Society representing the agricultural interest in all sections of our country, its annual convention at this time, at the seat of Government, its just influence with the administration, and the opportunities enjoyed by its members for conferring directly with Congress and the Departments, combine to enable the United States Agricultural Society wisely to consider and effectively to recommend, whatever changes may seem to them expedient in agricultural schedules.

I trust, therefore, that the resolutions of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, which I have now the honor to transmit, may be referred to a Special Committee, for their careful and immediate action.

I beg leave further, on behalf of the Agricultural Section of this body, to offer for the consideration of such a committee the following brief suggestions:

That inasmuch as there is reason to believe from a comparison of the returns of previous censuses, that the proportion of our male population engaged in agricultural pursuits is diminishing, and that such diminution is owing in part to the superior attractiveness of city life, and, in part, to the common impression that agricultural profits are usually less than those which may be reasonably expected from trade, manufactures, and the professions, this diversion of an undue proportion of American industry from the culture of the soil, may be, perhaps, corrected by facts going to prove, first, that the average of human life is far greater in the country than in cities; and secondly, that the profits of enlightened agricultural toil, if not indeed equal in amount, are far more certain than those of mercantile speculation.

These facts and others of direct interest to the American farmer, it is believed, may be easily collected from the returns of the census.
of 1860, if to the questions asked in the schedules of 1850 are added inquiries on these points, to wit:

1. As regards persons employed in farming; the proportion of the population thus employed of both sexes; their average life, as compared with that of persons living in towns, and of other trades.

2. As regards capital employed in agriculture; not only the proportion invested in land, stock, and implements, but the profit thereon received during the year immediately preceding the census.

3. As regards the farms, not only the improved and unimproved lands, and the proportion in meadow, pasture or tillage, and the number of acres of each farm that have been drained; the number requiring draining; the number drained during the last year; the cost of draining, and the value of the land before and after.

4. In regard to the improvement or deterioration of the soil; the average of each crop and cost of each per acre; the average of bushels or tons to the acre, and the cash value of each on the spot.

5. In regard to manures; the amount, variety, and cost of those applied during the last year, and the rate of cost per acre.

Other suggestions will doubtless occur to the Special Committee to whom, on behalf of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, I respectfully ask that this subject be referred.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great regard, your ob't serv't,

JOHN JAY,

Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the Am. Geog. & Stat. Soc.

P. S.—I send by mail an address bearing on the subject.

Note by the Editor.—Agriculturalists have long been aware that husbandry, the first of all interests, is the least known and the most neglected. During the reign of Louis XVI, of France, the proprietors of landed estates induced him to confide to Vauban the task of making "L'inventaire de la richesse agricole," a task which was but imperfectly performed, although it was the initial step of the present excellent and thorough method of ascertaining the agricultural statistics of France. Sir John Sinclair's circular letter to the minister of each parish in Scotland, not only enabled him to give an accurate statistical account of that country, but gave an acknowledged impetus to agricultural improvement there, and was the basis of the plan for obtaining statistical information on agriculture since so successfully carried out. Nor have there, in late years, been more interesting debates in the British Parliament than those upon the organization of a thorough scheme of agricultural statistics. The Lords, the Commons, the Board of Trade, and the Royal Agricultural Society agree as to the great value of the information to be obtained, although they differ as to the means of obtaining it.

The first agricultural statistics obtained on this continent, were those sent to France every year by the Intendants of Canada, who (from 1689 until the conquest of the colony) obtained the number of acres cultivated, the amount of crops raised, the number of horses, cows, sheep, and swine, and the success which attended the cultivation of new crops introduced by order of the home government. These interesting agricultural statistics, with the exception of a few missing years, are now in the archives of France.

In 1790, the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, issued a list of forty-nine queries, of which twelve hundred copies were printed and distributed in that commonwealth. The next year a second printed list of questions, amounting to fifty, was printed and circulated.
Agricultural Statistics.

Other societies have followed this example, and in June, 1829, Dr. Richard Field, President of the Agricultural Society of Petersburg, Virginia, addressed a circular to the Marshals' Assistants for taking the census of that State, accompanied by a set of blanks. He said in his circular:

"From such returns as you will be able to make, without incurring any great additional trouble or expense, statistical tables may be completed, which may be consulted by every class, on many important occasions with advantage; and will present, at a single glance, a mass of facts to the attention of the agriculturists, from a knowledge of which the most interesting results may be expected.

"The happy effects produced by such reports on the state of agriculture, have been acknowledged in every country in which they have been made. The interrogatories addressed to them will stimulate to serious reflection thousands of farmers who have adopted without inquiry the destructive system forced upon their ancestors by necessity, and the peculiar circumstances of a newly settled country; the bad husbandry which has produced the alarming sterility of soil in some districts, may be exposed, and several improvements in the art of cultivation may be discovered from these reports, and finally recommended to other counties, in which that art is in a more languishing condition.

"The zeal with which this plan has been received and encouraged in several of the adjoining counties which are not expected to exhibit any thing splendid in an agricultural survey, warrants the hope that it will meet with general approbation.

"This request is not dictated by hostility to the manufacturer, nor can any part of it be construed into a manifest against the government of the United States; we are well aware that every aid in their power would have been extended to agriculture, by a body taken from, and representing a population of which nine-tenths are agriculturists. The request is made with reluctance, as the compensation is barely equal to the duties imposed by the act under which you are appointed. But when it is recollected, that agriculture relies almost solely on individual exertion; that this opportunity of collecting facts rarely occurs, and that the task of attending to the manufactures of this section of the Union will be very inconsiderable, it is confidently expected that this appeal to your patriotism will not be made in vain, and that this opportunity of enlisting yourself among the benefactors of your native State, will not be suffered to pass off unimproved.

"The list has been abridged as much as possible; where, however, no wish to avoid labor is felt, it may be extended to the number of sheep, cattle, horses, and mules; of the quantity of wine, maple sugar, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, and turnips, flax and hay made on each farm; to the profits of orchards, fisheries, and of hunting; to the number of yards of ditches, of stone fences, and hedges; and to the number of wheat threshing machines, chaff cutters, wagons and carts. Where wheat from a fault in the soil or climate, or from the distance from market, ceases to be a staple crop, the product per acre of some other small grain should be noticed, to enable the inquirer to form some idea of the quality of the soil and rate of improvement. The list requires very little explanation— a number added to the name of the tenant will show the term of years for which he has taken the lease, and when the overseer resides on the same farm with the proprietor or tenant, the name of the overseer may be omitted, inserting in every instance the letter S or W, to show that he is employed on shares or on wages. A number in the column assigned to the rotation of crops, will show that each field is cultivated once in that number of years in corn.

"Remarks by yourself or by others more conversant with the farming, planting, or grazing systems, on the character of the soil, on the state of agriculture in your county, on the progress made in improving it, and on the obstacles which may have retarded that progress, will add much to the value of the report and will be thankfully received."

The propriety of having accurate agricultural information collected every ten years, as an important part of the National Census, has since been advocated by many Agricultural Societies and publications. In some instances, schedules have been prepared, but they have generally been mere copies of those used in the old world, with ill arranged additions. It was, therefore, eminently proper for the agricultural section of the American Statistical Society, to invite suggestions from gentlemen throughout the Union,—in March, 1858,—in regard to the topics which should be embraced in the new schedule. The United States Agricultural Society has endorsed their project, and it is to be hoped that the next census may be so comprehensive, that (to use the words of Mr. Jay,) "its
returns shall teach us not simply lessons in political economy, but lessons of daily duty, the benefits of which shall be reaped alike by the present and future generations."

In France (by the decree of 1852) a series of questions are sent every October to commissions in each of the 2,846 "communes," who in turn transmit them to sub-commissions. These questions are sent back to the commissions answered in the latter part of October; that is, when all the crops are got in. The commissions carefully verify the truth of the answers given, and send in a general return for the whole canton to the sub-prefect of the arrondissement, who also causes it to be examined. The sub-prefect, in his turn, sends in tables for his arrondissement to the prefect of the department, and the prefect has them examined by a central commission and by the chamber of agriculture, after which they are forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, where their principal points are summed up and classified; but, previous to this, the Ministry, in the first fortnight of October, receives from the presidents of commissions general details which enable it to estimate the state of the harvest. A late report on the subject states that the commissions are now beginning to work well, and that the prejudices of the farmers against giving returns, are beginning to wear away; and it recommends to the Emperor a long list of members of the commissions in all of the departments of the empire as deserving of medals or "honorable mention" for their services. The official journal declares that the Emperor approves the report, and the grant of recompenses recommended.

THE DOMESTICATION OF THE ELK.

BY LORENZO STRATTON,
(Of Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York.)

I desire to call the attention of the United States Agricultural Society to the importance of more systematic efforts in domesticating some of the native wild animals of our prairies and forests. While, of late years, great spirit and energy have been manifested, and large sums of money expended in hunting up and importing foreign animals, which can never become acclimated to our country, and whose utility, if they could be, is very questionable, comparatively little has been done in exploring our own ample fields for such operations at home; and many of our native wild animals, which, if domesticated and cultivated with half the care and attention bestowed on foreigners, would yield a profitable return. Among these I would name the American elk or "Wapiti deer." This noble animal, notwithstanding all its claims to our attention, is fast disappearing from the earth, and there has been scarcely an intelligent effort made to save it from destruction by domesticating it. By domestication I do not mean simply taming, but a course of intelligent and systematic breeding, with a view of multiplying, improving, and rendering it useful to us. A series of experiments conducted by me with the American elk, for this purpose, during the last six years, furnished me with sufficient evidence to enable me to say, with great confidence, that this business may be, at comparatively little labor and expense, one of vast importance to our
Domestication of the Elk.

country. To substantiate these facts to your entire satisfaction, would probably take longer time than would be proper to spend at present. I therefore propose to give you only some results of my experiments in this business, and to state the causes which induced me to undertake them.

Some years since, in the course of trade, I came into possession of a pair of fawns of this species of deer. To me these beautiful animals had an additional interest, from the fact that they were indeed the remnants of a race that had formerly roamed in countless numbers over these hills, where they found, of spontaneous growth, every thing necessary for their subsistence. My intense desire to keep and breed these animals, without their becoming a tax upon me beyond any profit, led me to make very diligent inquiries in relation to what had, at that time, been done in the way of their domestication. I promised to read every paper, book, and document that could throw any light upon the subject. I wrote letters to every part of the country where I thought any information could be obtained, and opened a correspondence with every one whom I found to have done any thing in this business. The result of my inquiries, in general, amounted to this, viz: nearly every one who had owned elk were gentlemen amateurs, who had left the care and direction of the whole matter to their man Pat or Cuff, and the consequence was, that the bucks, not having been castrated at the proper time, became vicious and unmanageable, and after the novelty of the affair had worn off, the domestication of the elk was, in most cases, abandoned.

But, what with my inquiries of others and my own close personal observations of the habits of the animal, I became convinced that the pursuit of a different course would lead to successful results. It was evident that the first thing required was a suitable place to keep them in. I considered that they had always lived in the woods summer and winter. Why should they not be continued in that mode of life? I immediately set to work and enclosed with a common fence a tract of hilly land, which was covered with brushwood, and so steep and rocky as to render it entirely useless for agricultural purposes. In this lot I turned my elk, and here they have lived and multiplied for the last six years. In the mean time I have purchased two more does, and have raised eight fawns. I castrate the oldest bucks as fast as the younger ones get old enough for service; this renders them quiet and docile. My elk are now so gentle and docile, that, were you to visit the park with me, you would hardly realize that their ancestors, only three generations back, were brought wild from the forests. This domestication has been done merely by visiting the park some two or three times per week, always carrying to them salt, an ear of corn, or some little delicacy of the kind that I could carry in my pocket, and always treating them kindly. Now, the curiosity as well as the interesting practical fact in this, is, that my elk occupy only about 150 acres of land, that is useless for any other purpose. I have been often surprised to see my whole herd in better condition than any twelve animals
Domestication of the Elk.

that could be selected from all the common cattle on the farm; these cattle, too, having the advantages of good pastures and all the attentions necessary to raise first class Devons, while the elk have lived on that which, for any thing else, is worthless.

The facility of extending this business may be easily seen. The State of New York alone might support a hundred thousand elk on lands where common cattle could not subsist, thereby furnishing an amount of venison almost incredible; Pennsylvania could do the same, and indeed every State in the Union could rear more or less of them at a cost of material now worthless.

What I say of the elk I think might apply equally well to the moose, in parts of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. I do not speak of this last idea from any personal experience, but from information derived from others.

I should be very glad to hear from any one who can speak in regard to the domestication of the buffalo. In connection and corroboration of my remarks, I might refer you to the successful domestication of the wild turkey, made years ago, of which the whole country has derived a benefit of incalculable importance. This single fact should stimulate us to further exertions in this way.

Note by the Editor.—The remarks of Mr. Stratton are corroborated by Audubon, Bachman, Baird, and other writers, who agree as to the capability of the American Elk for economical domestication. "This species," (says Professor Baird,) "is next to the caribou and moose, the one to which we are most entitled to look for an increase of our stock of domestic animals. The great size of the horns of the male, and his fierceness during the rutting season, are certainly obstacles in the way of reducing the Elk to the rank of a servant to man; nevertheless, they are not insurmountable after all. No quadruped is more to be dreaded than a wild or irritated buck; yet, by the simple operation of castrating, his temper is subdued, his size greatly increased, and his whole nature entirely changed. The flesh, too, from being unpalatable, and, indeed, almost uneatable, is converted into the crowning dish of the epicure. There is no reason to doubt that the same results will follow in the case of the Elk, and the inconvenience of the large horns
Prince Albert's Model Farm.

43

can also be overcome by the same operation, for if it is performed when the horns are shed, these will never be reproduced. If the social instinct be a condition to the complete domestication of an animal, no deer possesses it in a higher degree than the Elk, which is sometimes found in herds of thousands."

The domestication of the Caribou, the Moose, the Elk, the Deer, the Mountain Goat, the Buffalo, and other ruminating animals of North America, was ably advocated in 1832, in a paper communicated by Professor Baird to Hon. Thomas Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, for publication in his Annual Report. "It is a little singular," (says the Professor,) "that in the many years during which the ruminating animals of North America have been known, so little effort has been made to render them subservient to the uses of man. The experiments, when tried, have yielded satisfactory results, even in the first and second generations; but unfortunately, the continued training of one species for a long succession of years has not been accomplished. It is not too much to suppose that the time may come when much of this continent, now desolate, and supporting a scanty and half-starved population, may become a populous region, filled with towns and villages, and owing much of its prosperity to the employment of some of our own native animals in a state of domestication."


PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL FARM AT WINDSOR.

(Condensed from the London News of March 5th.)

The Prince Consort of England, has "model farms" at Osborne and at Windsor. At the latter, known as the "Flemish Farm," new buildings have just been completed, and although all the most improved principles in connection with an English farm "home- stead" have been introduced, without regard to expense, the strictest care and economy have been observed. The buildings embrace stables, cow-houses, bull-houses and yards, calve-houses, feeding-houses, covered yard for fattening cattle, piggeries, spacious sheds for carts and implements, a cottage for the carters and other laborers, steam-boiler, engine and mill-rooms, with granaries overhead, chaff-cutting room, root-house, &c.

The cow-house and covered yard, which are spanned by an elegant roof, from one large compartment of about 100 feet by 60 feet, divided in the centre by a feeding-passage 12 feet wide, communicating at one end with the stable yard, and at the other with the piggeries, cattle yards, &c.

The barn-machinery, supplied by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln, consists of an eight-horse power steam engine and cornish boiler; a thrashing machine, with winnowing and sacking machine attached, capable of thrashing, cleaning, weighing, and sacking upwards of 400 bushels of wheat per diem; a mill for grinding meal; mills for bruising oats, beans, oil-cake, &c.; root
cutters and pulpers, Smith's patent chaff and litter cutter, and other late inventions.

The buildings are of brick, made on the ground by the contractors, and those used for the doorways, piers, &c., against which cattle may be likely to come in contact, are rounded on the exposed edge. The roof is covered with baked clay tiles, which are warm in winter and cool in summer, and glass tiles are used where light is needed. The cow-house and other floors are laid with English asphalte, which has had several years test in different farm buildings, and is found to be very durable. Water is supplied by pipes to the yards and feeding-boxes.

All of the liquid manure, from the buildings and from the open yards, is collected in gutters, and conveyed by iron pipes to a large tank, so arranged that its contents can be spread over the adjacent fields. In short, every modern improvement has been introduced, and the practical utility of each can be witnessed,

"A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE INUNDATIONS."

This is the title of a recently published French work by Monsieur Dausse, one of the many which have appeared since the inundation of the Rhone in 1836. Much, however, as France has suffered, we have a home-record parallel in distress, and the ravages of the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Lehigh, the Ohio, and above all the Mississippi, makes the topic of inundations a most important one, especially to agriculturalists. An anonymous writer, (to whom the Journal of Agriculture is indebted for this sketch of the pamphlet of Monsieur Dausse,) predicts that we are to witness more of this desolation, and that the inundations will have an increasing power of destruction as the country grows barer and barer every year under the axe of the farmers.

M. Dausse treats his subject under two heads: The least possible disturbance of the sources of rivers, and the lowest possible leveling of their beds. These find equivalent expressions in the counter-clearing or re-wooding of the hill country, and in the construction of lake or reservoirs. Every traveler in the Alps and Pyrenees has noticed the chains of lakes which make so great a beauty in the scene; and how the lower ones are clear and the upper ones muddy, and how above the uppermost are flat plains which have once been lakes, filled up with glacial mud. A range of reservoirs upon the heads of our western rivers would cut off the very genesis of their sandbanks, as well as of their occasional or periodical freshets. Add to these the bibulous covering of forest, underbrush and prairie sod, ready to soak up every drop of rain that falls and turn it gently downward through the rocks, and jealously retaining all the mold and disintegrated surface of the earth in the embraces of their myriad roots, and we have a picture of eternal rivers with banks and beds eternally at rest.
M. Dausse says that natural lakes are rare in France. They are so in most countries, and in all hilly countries. But it is just in hilly countries that the conditions for artificial reservoirs abound—in ridges, with narrow gorges or ravines, in front of branching valleys. The higher the barriers thrown across these defiles, the greater the volume of waters contained behind them, the safer becomes the river bed below; but the more carefully and costly must they be constructed, for the more terrible will be their accidental rupture. When the sixty-foot dam on the Lehigh, in the ravine of the Pokomo mountain, broke, its solid wave swept every bridge and dam below it, with canal banks, locks, mills, and villages, away in indiscriminate ruin to its mouth. And when, fifty years ago, the high mill-dam on the Codorus broke away, a similar wave followed the windings of the stream for a dozen miles; and although there was time for the miller's son to saddle his horse and gallop across to York to warn the village folks, yet, while they talked over the event and laughed at the danger, it approached with a breasting like the Bore of the Ganges, and swept off half their property.

The re-wooding of naked soils is not so important in the New as in the Old World yet, nor will it ever be on the eastern side of the continent, as it is fast becoming to the inhabitants of the Great Valley. But if every year a single affluent of a destructive river basin were re-wooded, the change would soon be apparent, especially since trees but three years old have a marked efficacy. Here it is not national wealth or science so much as national perseverance that is wanted, and that we know to be a rarest virtue.

The embankment or leveeing of rivers has not yet become a science, but is in its rude state of local chance construction. When the fall of a river exceeds eight feet to the mile, its levees should be continuous and double; that is, one line of bank outside or behind the other, on each side, for the strength of the flood and the weakness of the barrier increase together when a single levee is used, which is an irrational arrangement. And yet this is the very arrangement hitherto universally adopted. This is an important point, to which we call the attention of all western men and civil engineers. The first bank should be low, to meet the ordinary stage of water. Let every freshet override this quietly, as it would at first, and spend its volume, and of course its strength, over a certain space behind, and then find a second and consequently much stronger barrier, over which it could never break. And then, wherever this intermediate and overflowed country is cultivated, instead of attempting to protect it against overflow, (a vain attempt,) and at the same time robbing it of its natural right to the enriching deposit of the overflow, let a surer way be taken. Let strong transverse dykes be projected across it, at proper intervals, not to keep out the water, but to stop the current and protect the soil while it is thus submerged.

M. Dausse shows also the best form of bank to be the normal gently sloping talus of a natural river-shore deposit, and not the
abrupt slope of artificial masonry. It is, however, not by any means always that this form can be obtained, as for instance, where a river sweeps round a sharp bend; but even there some approximation can be made to it. The disasters of the present year, and of late years, in Louisiana, were distinctly prophesied by an able United States engineer, while superintending the construction of the public works in that city some years ago, at the time when so many bends of the Mississippi were cut through to shorten its channel for the convenience of commerce, and, as it was alleged, to add security to the delta against inundations, by straightening the river and allowing it to scour out its bed by increasing its fall. This gentleman was wise enough to see and bold enough to say that these awkward and tedious horseshoe bends were so much natural reservoir to take and hold the surplus of the annual flow, and that to cut them off was not only an unnatural, but a suicidal policy, the consequences of which have at length been recognized and lamented by many who scouted his theory as a silly dream.

The history of Holland and of Lombardy is a history of single dykes and terrible disasters. The delta of the Mississippi is no more subject to the ruinous consequences of man's interference with nature's arrangements than the deltas of the Hoang-ho or of the Danube.

NORTHERN FRUIT-CULTURE.

At a Massachusetts legislative agricultural meeting, held at the State House in Boston in February, 1859, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presided, and addressed the meeting upon the subject of fruit-culture. In commencing, he alluded to the peculiar adaptability of the American soil and climate to fruit growing, and expressed the opinion that this branch of agriculture would yet be the most remunerative. He was of the opinion that the census of 1860 would show that the last fruit crop of Massachusetts would exceed $2,000,000 in value, or more than that of our wheat, rye, oats and barley. What was already known of the prospective value of this crop, rendered it of great importance to ascertain what sorts were of most value to cultivate. Thorough draining of the soil, upland as well as lowland, was of primary importance in this culture. As a general principle, trees and plants thrive best on their native soil, and he knew no way of producing the best fruit so good as that of planting the choicest seeds of our choicest fruits. For profit, a small number of varieties were best, and it was generally conceded the William, the Early Bough, the Gravstien, the Franceuse, the Hubbardston Nonesuch, and the Baldwin, were the best. To these six might be added the Red Astrachan, the Rhode Island Greening, the Ladies' Sweet, the Roxbury Russet, the Porter, and the Tolman Sweet. For exportation, the three best were the Baldwin, the Rhode Island Greening, and the Russet.

The best six varieties of pears on their own roots were the Bart-
The speaker also alluded to the currant and blackberry crop as very profitable to cultivate. He also alluded to the remarkable facilities of the soil of the Pacific coast for fruit-growing, citing letters and statements in proof of its remarkable adaptability to the growth of apples, pears, and grapes. One apple grown in Oregon weighed forty ounces, and a pear raised in the Willamette Valley weighed four pounds.

The meeting was also addressed by Hon. B. V. French, of Brain-tree, who recommended high culture as necessary to insure the raising of good fruit.

Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, believed we should have, within the time of gentlemen present, as fine native grapes as are eaten in any country. In speaking of the culture of this fruit, Mr. Bull recommended the use of sulphur as a preventive of mildew and blight. The Concord would bear more neglect and bad treatment than any other grape he knew. It would grow if you would only let it severely alone. It was likely to be injured by over-culture. The soil should be deep and light, and enriched with bone dust and plaster, and soap suds was the universal pabulum of the grape. He was not in favor of hybridizing, having thoroughly tried the experiment, finding the fruit of the native stock less subject to disease. He had raised at least two thousand seedlings, and had but thirteen remaining.

A. G. Sheldon, of Wilmington, thought the spring was the time for trimming apple trees, but he was not in favor of greatly thinning the branches, believing that the sun sometimes injured the bark on the limbs, and that the weight of the fruit on the horizontal limbs was sometimes injurious to the tree. He would not have trees more than thirty feet apart, and would not recommend cultivating orchard soil to much extent for other crops, but thought favorably of planting squashes between the trees. Of all apples he preferred the Baldwin for general use. In the past twenty years it had brought more money into the State than all the other varieties. He remarked that the locality of the first Baldwin apple tree in Massachusetts was very nearly identified, and that efforts were making to keep in memory the spot by the erection of a monument. The place is in Wilmington.

**Under Draining.**

**Under Draining—the Dawn of Draining.**—The first field drained on the four-feet system, was on a farm near Bolton. In 1843, at the Derby show of the Royal Agricultural Society, John Reade, a gardener by trade, a self-taught mechanic, well known as the inventor of the stomach pump, exhibited cylindrical clay pipes, with which he had been in the habit of draining the hot-beds of his master. His mode of constructing them was to wrap a lump of clay round a mandril, and rub it smooth with a piece of flannel.
Mr. Parks showed one of these pipes to Earl Spencer, saying, “Mr. Lord, with this pipe I will drain all England.” The Council, on his lordship’s motion, gave John Reade a silver medal for his idea, and in the year following offered a premium for a tile-making machine. A great deal of money was wasted in attempts, and many patents were taken out for the purpose with indifferent success; but in 1845, at Shrewsbury, Thomas Scrugg received a prize for a machine which triumphed over the difficulties, and pipes can now be made quite as fast as kilns can take them. The work from that hour went rapidly forward.—Quarterly Review.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS IN 1858.

[Note by the Editor.—This article, or rather report, was compiled from the correspondence of the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society, and presented by him at the Sixth Annual Meeting, where it was referred to a committee. Upon the recommendation in their report, the Society ordered it to be published. It is necessarily imperfect, but it is to be hoped that Exhibitions of the present year can be more fully and accurately chronicled (from original or newspaper accounts, which are respectfully solicited from Secretaries) in the Journal of Agriculture for January, 1860. The varied “amusements” of the exhibitions of 1858 have been given as furnishing information for those whose attention is directed to the proper manner of conducting agricultural exhibitions. It will also be seen, by reference to the orators, that comparatively few of those who addressed the agriculturists were either scientific or practical farmers.]

ALABAMA.

The fourth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society was held at Montgomery, November 1–6, at the spacious grounds located on the bank of the Alabama river, to the north of the city. There is a spacious amphitheatre, in which stock is examined, and for hippodromic performances; a horse track; stalls and pens; a two-story building for the mechanical display; a gin-house, for testing improvements in the southern staple, together with fixtures for pressing and baling cotton already ginned. The land cost $2,100; the erection of buildings and fences $12,200; and the grading and gravelling of the track $2,185.

The display of stock was large, comprising Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires, and grade cattle; Cotswold and native sheep; Berkshire, Black Essex, Suffolk, and common hogs; fine blooded and trotting horses; and good mules. There were not many machines or implements, except those used by the planters, but the ladies’ department was creditably filled. A new disinfecting agent, discovered by Professor John Darby, took a prize before a committee of scientific men. Premiums were awarded for the best locomotives and steamboats, which were exhibited on the railroad and on the river, which run past the grounds.

In addition to “trials of speed,” there was a “Tournament” within the amphitheatre, the competitors riding around in succession at full speed, and endeavoring to bear off a suspended ring
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

upon their lances. There were three competitors, and Master William Baldwin was declared the victor, having borne off the ring three times out of five, and knocked it off the remaining two "tiltings." A sketch of the tournament, with another of the amphitheatre, and a portrait of Dr. N. B. Cloud, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society, were published in Harper’s Weekly of November 27th. The premiums awarded amounted to $2,213.64; the expenses to $1,742.91; the receipts from all sources to $5,270.15.

Local Exhibitions.—Mobile county, fifth exhibition at Mobile, May 5–7; North Alabama Association; Decatur county, at Decatur. A "West Alabama Agricultural and Horticultural Association" has just been formed, to embrace the counties on the Tombigbee and Warrior rivers. F. T. Lyon, of Marengo, is President, and a Fair is to be held at Demopolis in May, 1859. Societies have also been organized in Madison and Franklin counties.

ARKANSAS.

This is one of the few States in which there is no State agricultural organization, and no information has been received that an exhibition was held by either of the two local societies—that of Union county, which is located at El Dorado, or that of Clark county, which is located at Terre Noir. Arkansas is nevertheless a prosperous agricultural State, and the Auditor’s reports show that her farmers produced in 1857, 172,692 bales of cotton; 16,880,952 bushels of corn; 1,139,096 bushels of wheat, and 2,035,730 bushels of oats. In such a fertile region, agricultural exhibitions could not but be attractive and beneficial.

CALIFORNIA.

The fifth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society was held at Marysville, Yuba county, August 23–28. A square was enclosed, and in the centre a brick structure was erected, as an exhibition hall for manufactured articles, products, &c.—the main portion one hundred and forty feet long, by fifty wide—the cross wings one hundred and twenty feet long, by forty wide, with a dome over their intersection. The cattle show was about half a mile distant, near the river. There was a large gathering, the people turning out in great numbers, "from Los Angelos and San Angelo, to the head-waters of the swifty flowing Willamette." The display of stock was good, including several blooded animals, and there was a profusion of the mammoth vegetable products of the western slope of the Rocky mountains. Hon. Wilson Flint, in his address, urged the more extended culture of the vine. He said: "One man will easily plant, tend, prune, and ship to the wine manufacturer, five acres of grapes. Now, five acres of grapes, at prices which undoubted authority has shown will yield one thousand dollars to the acre, gives five thousand dollars as the results of the year’s labor, making a sum total on forty thousand laborers of the astounding sum of two hundred millions of dollars annually!—de-throning your cotton and gold kings combined, and twining around the temples of laughter-loving Bacchus the imperial diadem."
There were "trials of speed" and displays of female equestrianism at the race course, a shooting tournament, and a contest of fire-engines. The first firemen's prize was $400.

Rev. O. C. Wheeler, the able Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, forwarded samples of the premium grains to the Cabinet of the United States Society, but no detailed account of the exhibition has been received.

Local Exhibitions.—The California Horticultural Society presented a display of fruit, which good judges said could not be surpassed in any Atlantic State. The Santa Clara agricultural exhibition was very successful, and there was a thorough field trial of implements. Exhibitions at Los Angelos and Napa are favorably alluded to by correspondents.

Canada.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, was held in the environs of the city of Toronto, near the shore of Lake Ontario. The Canadian government have granted a sufficient tract of land to the Provincial Agricultural Society for their show grounds, in perpetuity, and the city of Toronto have given $20,000 for the erection of a "crystal palace" upon the premises, to be used by the society whenever required, and at other times to be occupied by other industrial associations for exhibitions of art and taste—the whole property, with its erections and other improvements, probably worth at least $50,000. A similar donation, excepting the crystal palace, has been made at Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario; and another is solicited at London, in the heart of the fertile western district, which, if obtained, the annual Provincial shows will alternate between the three places.

The exhibition was opened on the 29th of September, by Sir Edmund Walker Head, her Majesty's Governor General of Canada, who came in state, with a military guard of honor. After he had entered the "crystal palace" on the grounds, God Save the Queen was loyally sung, and a prayer was made by the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Vice President Wm. Thompson then read an address of welcome in behalf of the Agricultural Association, to which the Governor General replied at some length, congratulating the people of Canada on their rapid advancement in agriculture and the mechanical arts. Among other interesting facts worthy of note, he stated "that the Grand Trunk railroad alone, between the 1st of December, 1857, and the 30th of April, 1858, carried over its line upwards of 178,000 barrels of flour and 81,000 bushels of wheat; of that quantity, 47,000 barrels of flour and 35,000 bushels of wheat were for shipment to Portland."

The show of Short-horn, Devon, and Grade cattle was pronounced excellent, and there were some fine Galloways, admirably adapted for the Canadian climate, which their owners asserted were good for the dairy as well as for beef-making. The horses were not remarkable, except some fine Clydesdale draft horses, and some crosses of stallions of this breed with native Canadian mares; for
one pair of these the owner refused $1,000. The Cotswold and Leicester long-wooled sheep, have not probably been equalled at any other show this year out of England, some weighing over 300 pounds; the Southdowns and Cheviots were not as fine. The show of pure-blooded Essex and Suffolk pigs was fine, as were the fowl—the exhibitor of one cock offering to fight him for $50 a side. There was a fair display of implements, domestic manufactures, flowers, dairy products, and farm products, especially of winter-wheat. The "Canadian Land Company" offer an annual prize of one hundred dollars for the best twenty-five bushels, and there were upwards of twenty lots exhibited, amounting in the aggregate to some 600 bushels of a fine, plump wheat. The fruit was excellent, especially some mammoth clusters of Isabella, Catawba, and Black Hamburg grapes. The miscellaneous articles for which premiums were awarded were of almost every description, and there were prizes for the bead and the bark work of the Indians.

The premiums were awarded in money, and (with the exception of that for wheat above alluded to) varied from $100 up to $3,600. A thunder-storm on Thursday injured the receipts of the exhibition, but it was eminently successful.

The peculiar features of the exhibition were the "crystal palace," which held about ten thousand persons: a gathering of "fire brigades" from different parts of Canada, with their engines, bands, and a musical contest among the military bands of the province. There were seven bands, each one playing twenty minutes, and $180 was divided in premiums among them. The exhibition closed with "God save the Queen," sang by a "harmonic choir."

There was an exhibition held by the Association of Canada East, at Montreal, and several minor exhibitions, but as they do not properly come within the jurisdiction of the United States Society, the Secretary only gives the above as a specimen of the manner in which our northern neighbors conduct their exhibitions. He would also respectfully suggest, that as the United States Society's exhibitions have almost invariably been honored by the attendance of a Delegate from the Canadian Board, we should exercise a "reciprocity" of good feeling, and accredit a Delegate to the next Provincial Exhibition.

CONNECTICUT.

The fifth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society was held at the grounds near Hartford, on the 12-16 of October, having been kept open one day longer than had been intended on account of a storm on the third day. The grounds are thirty-five acres in extent, and were admirably fitted up, and supplied with every convenience. There were two exhibition halls, large tents, marquees, and one thousand stalls, which proved inadequate to the number of horses and cattle entered. A daily paper called the "Fair Ground Bulletin" was published on the grounds.

The display of cattle was pronounced in the Homestead to be the best ever made in Connecticut. Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires,
and especially Alderneys, were all represented, and there was a noble display of working oxen. There were nearly 300 horses, some of them capital trotters. Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, Merino, and grade sheep, fine Suffolk and Berkshire swine, a good show of poultry, and a fair display of farm products, filled every department. The fruit was superior, and on this we have the testimony of such men as Mr. Berckman, the great pomologist of New Jersey, Charles Downing, of Newburgh, and Dr. Grant, of Iona, near Peekskill, the greatest propagator of the wonderful Delaware grape, all of whom declare that this is the finest fruit show that they have ever attended. The apples were exhibited by the bushel and half bushel.

The half-mile track on these grounds was that on which Flora Temple and Lancet made, in 1857, the best time on record. There was, of course, some fast trotting, and some running, varied by the appearance of an Indian, with feathers and paint, mounted on a shaggy little pony, who created much amusement. The expenses of the exhibition were $6,524 83; premiums, $3,363; salaries, $1,200; the receipts for admission, $6,931 86; State appropriation, $2,500; city of Hartford, $1,555 50; all other sources, $754 53. Henry A. Dyer, Esq., the Secretary of the Connecticut State Society, enjoys a high reputation as an executive officer, in addition to his practical knowledge of agriculture, and his literary ability. It is to be hoped that at the next fair he and his indefatigable associates will be favored with fair weather.

The features of the exhibition were tests of working oxen and the ploughing match. The last named, which was within the enclosure, was instructive, from the fact that there were two new ploughs. One of them really has no beam, the draft being from an iron rod projecting from the share, to the point of which two strips of ash are attached, and extend back in the form of a harrow, the back ends being the handles of the plough. These strips are supported by two wooden standards, and braces of iron, making a plough light, strong, and cheap. Another plough, of somewhat similar form, is rigged to raise or depress the handles, and with them the forward end of the rod that serves for a beam, and thus make the plough run deep or shallow, at the will of the holder. The plough—the work of which was most generally approved—was the Michigan plough, with two shares upon one beam; the first cutting and turning the sod, and the second bringing up dirt from the bottom of the furrow and burying the first furrow.

Solon Robinson, Esq., of New York, delivered an address, the published report of which does not indicate that the speaker was in pursuit of popularity, for he told the people of Connecticut some of their errors in very plain language. He urged farmers to drain their land, improve their old fields, and grow more fruit and less rye and buckwheat. He also told them of some of the short comings of common schools, which teach nothing of the science of agriculture, and his remarks have provoked no small discussion since.

At evening meetings there were interesting discussions upon the deterioration of Connecticut pastures and other valuable subjects.
The Local Exhibitions were generally of a superior order, and were held as follows: Windham county, at Brooklyn, Sept. 29-Oct. 1; New London county, at Norwich, Sept. 22-24, $1,250 paid as premiums and $2,750 taken as admission and membership fees; Middlesex county, Middletown, Oct. 6–8; Litchfield county, Litchfield, address by Rev. D. Richards; Tolland county, near Rockville, Oct. 6–7, address by Alvan P. Hyde; Fairfield county, Danbury, eighteenth annual exhibition, Sept. 21–24; New Haven county, Waterbury, Oct. —, an old fashioned New England county show, with “town teams” of picked working oxen; the Waterbury team numbered 119 yoke, the Watertown 94 yoke, the Wolcott 83, the Chester 78, the Pomfret 61, the Naugatuck 55, and the Middleburg 47, making in all 537 yoke, or over 1,000 head of fine working oxen. At this New Haven fair there was a balloon ascension.

DELAWARE.

There is no State agricultural organization in Delaware. The Agricultural Society of Newcastle county, is in active operation, and its Secretary, Geo. Pepper Norris, M. D., has recently compiled from the records its proceedings since its organization in 1836. An agricultural society was established in Kent county in 1856.

GEORGIA.

The State society was organized in 1846, and chartered in 1853, as the “Southern Central Agricultural Society,” but recently State societies have been formed in the adjacent States. This has not only impaired the revenue and diminished the contributions to the Society, (now dependent upon Georgia alone,) but it injured it in the estimation of the public. The annual exhibition was nevertheless held at Atlanta, where the Society has fair grounds permanently located. They comprise about thirty acres, with suitable buildings, and are valued at six thousand dollars. The exhibition occupied the week ending October 23d, and about two thousand dollars were awarded as premiums, in silver plate. The display of horses and cattle was not large, but there was a fine collection of the varied products of the State, from the mountains to the sea islands. The yield of premium wheat was 43½ bushels to the acre; of corn, 73 bushels to the acre; of cotton, 6,274 lbs. grown on two acres; of rice, 281 bushels grown on two acres; and there was also tobacco, potatoes, peas, oats, barley, rye, Chinese sugar-cane syrup, wines, cordials, vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, basket-willow, &c. The Governor of the State and other distinguished gentlemen were present. Col. David W. Lewis, of Sparta, Hancock county, was elected President, and the South Countryman speaks of him as a gentleman of high character, intelligence, and influence. He was the Secretary of the State society for ten years, and is now the Secretary of the Hancock County Planters’ Club, a successful and long established local organization.

Local Exhibitions.—The Hancock county exhibitions was very successful, an amphitheatre and other buildings having been erected. At the Cass county exhibition there was a “Mount Vernon Tent,”
in which the ladies had a fair of their own, the proceeds of which went towards the fund which is to rescue the grave and home of the Farmer of Mount Vernon from desecration. The Chatham and Effingham counties' exhibition was held Oct. 26, at the Tenbroeck race-course, near Savannah. Col. Lewis, President of the State society, delivered an address, and the display of farm-stock, implements, and domestic manufactures was good, especially the culinary productions. There was a trotting-match.

**ILLINOIS.**

The State exhibition was held near Centralia, on the Central railroad, where an area of about twenty-five acres was enclosed and temporary structures were erected. There was a fine grove, good water, a horse-track, and no lack of accommodation. The premium list amounted to $16,000, and there was a good display of horses, cattle, sheep, mules, and implements. "Young Barnton," an English thorough-bred horse, imported at a cost of $7,000 by Mr. Sangs, of Sangamon county, took a first premium, as did "Admirable," a Durham bull, imported by S. Dunlap, of Morgan county, at a cost of $2,500. The show of fruits, flowers, and vegetables was not equal to the general expectation. A feature of the exhibition was Fawkes' steam-plow, the only one entered to compete for the prize of $5,000 offered, but that was only partially successful. It was afterwards more fully tested at Decatur—see *Monthly Bulletin* for December, 1858.

The trotting-sports are described as "generally interesting, and creditable to the contestants."

Evening discussions embraced many matters of great practical value, but more especially the subjects of deep-ploughing and under-draining. The testimony of scores of farmers, who have experimented more or less thoroughly, was unanimous as to the importance and pecuniary value of under-draining almost the entire extent of the Illinois prairies. In regard to the best way of doing this, there was of course some difference of opinion; but the testimony of several was decidedly for the "underground ditcher" that has been used in the central portion of the State for two or three years, and some of whose work is now perfect after a trial of seven years. Some parties urged in favor of *tile drains* as most durable and cheaper in the end, and claimed that with a "tile machine" every large farmer can make his own, and by using the spare time of winter, soon accomplish the most important achievement of the age in the way of successful farming. The conclusion of all was that every man must go home and try draining in some way, and then come next year with the results of his experiments, the method adopted, and its costs, for the benefit of all.

**Local Exhibitions** were doubtless held by many of the eighty-one county and town societies on the register of the United States Society, but very few accounts have been received. Among those chronicled are: Seventh exhibition of the Randolph county society at their new fair grounds, Sparta, Oct. 6-7; Mercer county, over 600 entries, and $1,000 added to the treasury; Rock Island county,
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858. 55
two days, and a very fine show; Hancock county, at Carthage, Sept. 22-24; Fayette county, near Vandalia, Sept. 1-2; Woodford county, new fair grounds near Metamora, Oct. 13-15; Winnebago county, at Rockford, Sept. 21-24; Bureau county, at Princeton, Sept. 29- Oct. 1; Jo. Davis county, at Galena, Oct. 6-8. 'The Chinese sugar-cane growers had several meetings, at which samples of sugar and syrup from cane and imphce were exhibited. The Executive Board of State society had a meeting to examine specimens for which they had offered premiums. An interesting and valuable three days session was held by the State Horticultural Society at Bloomington. Three varieties of apples were recommended without objection, (Fulton, Fameuse, and Winesap,) for general cultivation, and Keswick Codlin for cooking purposes.

INDIANA.
The seventh annual State exhibition was held at Indianapolis, and was in every way a success, the receipts amounting to $10,500, and 8,220 entries filling every department creditably. Among the cattle were Durhams, (including Col. Meredith's herd, at the head of which is his bull "Benton," recognised as the "Monarch of the West");) Devons, Alderneys, and Holsteins; there were 200 entries of sheep, some of them full-blooded Saxony; the horses were superior to the previous exhibitions; and among the swine were some weighing 600 to 700 pounds. In the fine arts and floral hall the display was equally good; there was an abundance of cereals, vegetables, and fruit, and a goodly number of "boys and girls" contested for the premiums specially offered for specimens of their industry. Portable engines, reapers, threshers, sugar-mills, and other machines and implements that tend to lighten the labor of the farmer, were exhibited in goodly number.

A field trial of reapers and mowers had been held at Laporte, on the 7th of July. A silver pitcher was awarded to a farmer from Vanderburg county for the best five acres of corn. The award was made upon the decision of three disinterested men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot. They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and of the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for 857½ bushels of shelled corn on five acres, or 171½ bushels to the acre.

Local Exhibitions.—Indiana has registered seventy-two county societies, but comparatively few made returns of their exhibitions for 1858, viz: Fayette county, at Connersville, Sept. 7-10, address by Horace Greeley; Floyd county, at New Albany, a fine display of horses, Kentuckians taking a large proportion of premiums; Rush county, at Rushville, Sept. 14-17; Jennings county, at Vernon, Sept. 15-16; Washington county, at Salem, Sept. 20-23; Marion county, at Indianapolis, Sept. 22-24; Clark county, at Charlestown, Sept. 22-24; Henry county, at New Castle, Sept. 22-24; Shelby county, at Shelbyville, Sept. 7-10; Wayne county, Richmond, Sept. 28-Oct. 1; Delaware county, at Muncie, Sept. 29-Oct. 1; Ohio
Secretary's Report on the

county, at Enterprise, Sept. 28–30; Greene county, fourth annual exhibition, at Bloomfield, in October.

IOWA.

The State exhibition was held at Oskaloosa Oct. 4–9. There was a good show of cattle, Durhams especially; some fine trotting horses; good sheep and swine; a fair collection of apples, and as good a display of implements and machinery as could be expected at a locality so far distant from railroads. The ploughs were noticeable, and there was every variety, from the prairie breaking-up plough and the Michigan double-plough, down to the small corn ploughs, yet all had the steel mould boards. We regret that we have not received fuller reports of this exhibition, especially those two for which premiums were awarded.

Local Exhibitions.—Scott county, at Davenport, Sept. 15–17, a practical address by Charles Stearns; Johnson county, at Iowa city, Sept. 15–16; Polk county, at Des Moines, Sept. 14–16; Lee county, at West Point, September 15–17; Poweshiek county, at Montezuma, Sept. 23–24; Decatur county, at Leon, Sept. 29–30; Jefferson county, at Fairfield, Sept. 29–30; Hamilton, at Webster city, Sept. 29–30; Cedar Valley, at Cedar Falls. Sept. 28–30; Sac county, at Sac city, Oct. 4; Butler county, at Clarkeville, Oct. 5; Webster county, at Fort Dodge, Oct. 6–7; Washington county, at Washington, Oct. 6–8; Henry county, at Mount Pleasant, Oct. 5–6; Louisa county, at Waupello, Oct. 6; Black Hawk county, at Waterloo, Oct. 6–7; Madison county, at Winterset, Oct. 8–9; Van Buren county, at Keosauqua, Oct. 14–15; Patawatame county, at Council Bluffs, Oct. 14–15; Marion county, at Knoxville, Oct. 21–22; Wapello county, at Ottumwa, Oct. 22–24.

KENTUCKY.

The third annual exhibition of the State society was held near Louisville, Sept. 28–Oct. 2, on the grounds of the Southwestern Agricultural Association, which were used for the National Exhibition of 1857. The receipts were stated at about $9,000, and there was that display of private hospitality at “dinner hour” on the grounds, which the members of the United States so well remember. Hon. Gibson Mallory was of course pre-eminent in his attentions to friends and to strangers. The display of cattle was of course magnificent. Robert A. Alexander, of Woodford, and Brutus J. Clay, (President of the State society,) taking herd premiums. The long-wooled sheep excited universal commendation, and the display of good hogs was large, but only five or six coops of poultry were exhibited. The horses were numerous and excellent; R. A. Alexander’s “Scythian,” A. M. Hardin’s “Jordan, jr.,” F. M. Blackburn’s “Lannes,” Capt. A. Buford’s “Charles Harris,” Samuel Brengman’s “Tiberius,” John Lewis’s “Japhet,” Dr. Nesbitt’s “Bourbon,” J. C. Montague’s “Woodhouse” and “Bellamira,” G. Mallory’s “Wallace” and “Eliza,” Joseph Hall’s “Maria Hampton,” George Hugby’s “Hortense,” and other blooded horses took premiums; nor were the saddle and harness-horses less remarkable—
of geldings over four years old alone there were eighteen entries. There was a large display of implements and machines; and, although the weather had been disastrous, there were fine samples of fruit and grapes. Vice President Breckinridge, Gov. Willard, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

In addition to the fast horses, there was an abundance of "amusement" provided by private exhibitors. A correspondent speaks of the fat Brobdignian woman and the doll-like Lilliputian woman; one or two of the Chinese jugglers, the remnant of the company brought from San Francisco by Dr. Gihon, who did the feats of impalement and fire-eating; a gang of English gipsies, ballad-singers, flying horses; Young's Museum; the man that peddles gilt watches, and blind and mute beggars, all huddled together—while there was the most perfect order everywhere preserved. If one wishes to see fine, healthy-looking people enjoying themselves, let him visit a Kentucky exhibition.

Local Exhibitions.—The first cattle-show west of the Alleghany mountains was held at Lexington in 1816, under the direction of Col. Lewis Sanders, and the exhibition there in 1858 fully sustained the reputation of "the blue-grass region," which now boasts of Mr. Alexander's fine horses and cattle. The exhibitions at Bourbon county, Kenton county, Hancock county, Henderson county, and other localities, are highly spoken of. At the Christian county exhibition, there was a noticeable feature. "Ten brothers, named Brown, all fine-looking fellows, with a very strongly marked family likeness, with long, flowing beards, dressed in similar apparel, and mounted on ten superb grey chargers, with which they rode in fine style, entered the amphitheatre, and dashed around the arena as fearlessly as a cavalcade of brave Bedouins chancing a retreating enemy over a desert. They twined and intertwined in every variety of graceful evolutions. Now in lengthened line, now whirling in intersecting circles, now thundering all abreast in one unbroken line, whose front seemed as impregnable as a Macedonian phalanx, and whose advance was as steady and imposing as an approaching billow of the ocean. The excitement was intense, unbounded, and universal, and the spectators cheered long and loudly, while showers of bouquets rained from the hands of beauty on the gallant horsemen. At the call of the marshal, they reined up in presence of their venerable mother, who was looking with tears of joy and pride on her array of gallant sons, and on behalf of the association, Major N. E. Gray presented her with a silver goblet, accompanied by some very beautiful, touching, fine, and appropriate remarks. The eldest Brown is aged 40, and the youngest 20 years. All but three live in the county, and all but one in Kentucky. They are all farmers and traders, and steady, thrifty, respectable men. That day was the first time for fifteen years since they had all met, and an affecting meeting it was, both to them and all who beheld it."

MARYLAND.

The eleventh exhibition of the Maryland State society was held at their fair grounds, at Baltimore, Oct. 19-22, the time having been
generously changed from the following week, that the exhibition might not conflict with that of the United States Society at Richmond. Although the State legislature had denied the prayer of the society, that it might be placed upon an equality with the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, and receive from the State the same annual appropriation awarded to that meritorious organization, with the payment to it also of the amount received by the Maryland Institute since 1849, and it had consequently been "a matter of speculation with many, whether there would or would not be an eleventh annual exhibition," there was a most creditable display. This was attributable to the exertions of John Merryman, Esq., president of the society, and he must have felt proud at being able to say, in his opening address, that he found the farmers of Maryland determined to continue the association, without regard to drawbacks.

There was a good display of Durhams, Ayrshires, Natives, and Grade cattle, some superior Devons, fine Alderney, and a fine specimen of Holsteins, an excellent show of sheep, some good hogs, a fine lot of poultry, and large assortments of machines, implements, farm products, vegetables, household manufactures, and fruits. "Trials of speed" enlivened each day's exercises, and in the evening there were meetings of the society at Carroll Hall, for business and discussion. Many able agriculturalists from different sections of the Union were present at the exhibition. The receipts more than paid the expenses, and it was considered that the occasion, "on the whole, will contribute quite as much as any preceding exhibition to the marked progress which is apparent everywhere in agricultural improvement."

Local Exhibitions.—Montgomery county, at Rockville, Sept. 9–10, addresses by Z. Collins Lee, Robert Ould, and Charles B. Calvert, President of the State Agricultural College; Washington county, at Hagerstown, Oct. 12–13, addresses by C. J. Faulkner, M. C., and Charles B. Calvert; Frederick county, at Frederick city, Oct. 12–15, addresses by Col. Geo. W. Hughes and Charles B. Calvert. "The spot selected was admirably chosen, being that used during the war of the revolution as a military post, and where the Hessians and other prisoners were detained, commanding a beautiful view of the highly cultivated farms that cover the valley in which Frederick is situated, and the lofty mountains that encompass it. The flag floating from the staff in the centre of the ancient parade, the military band, and the venerable stone barracks, recalled vividly the warlike memories of the past; whilst the peaceful purposes and harmless uses to which the present had applied them, showed how truly the sword had been beaten into the plough-share."

Maine.

The State exhibition was held at Augusta, Sept. 21–24, on grounds which had been put in complete order for the occasion. The manufactured articles were on exhibition at the State House, and the entire exhibition is described as in the highest degree creditable to all who were concerned in it. There was a fine show of Durham,
Devon, and Ayrshire cattle; noble working oxen, and many implements, with a goodly display of farm products and articles of industrial skill. Upwards of two hundred horses were exhibited, principally of the Messenger and Eaton breeds.

On Thursday, four purses of $40, 30, 20, and 10 were offered to the most accomplished female equestrians; and on Friday, three purses of $200, 100, and 50 to the fastest Maine foaled trotting-horses. In the evening there was a promenade concert.

Local Exhibitions.—Somerset county, at Skowhegan, Sept. 28-30; Androscoggin county, at Lewiston, Oct. 5-7, very successful, especially in the show of Durhams and Devons; Oxford county, at South Paris, address by T. F. Chapman, a volunteer militia encampment in the next field; East Somerset county, at Hartford, Oct. 6-7; Aroostook county, at Presqu’Isle, Oct. 6-7. This is the most northern society in the United States, and the show testified to the fertility of the region, especially for raising wheat; West Somerset county, at Anson, Oct. 6-7; York county, at Saco, Oct. 12-13; Hancock county, at Elsworth, Oct. 12-13; Kennebec county, at Readfield, Oct. 12-14; Lincoln county, at Jefferson, Oct. 12-14; North Penobscot county, at Lee, Oct. 13-14; North Somerset county, at Solon, Oct. 13-14; Cumberland county, at Standish, Oct. 13-15, address by Rev. Cyril Pearl, the published report a very valuable one.

Massachusetts.

There was no exhibition either by the State Board of Agriculture or the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture. The “National Horse Show,” held at Springfield, Sept. 14-17, attracted many distinguished agriculturalists from all parts of the Union. It was held in a park of sixty acres, which belongs to the Hampden County Agricultural Society, and which has cost nearly $30,000; the premium list amounted to $3,195, and the entries embraced a large number of the most celebrated horses in the country, the whole numbering about five hundred. The general cavalcade of horses entered for the exhibition made the circuit of the grounds in the morning, several times, representing one of the most magnificent equestrian spectacles ever witnessed. A storm interrupted the show on Thursday, but the last day was very successful. It was estimated that no less than twenty thousand persons entered the enclosure, and seven thousand dollars were taken at the gates. Four or five hundred animals passed around the ring, beside innumerable vehicles, some of which were driven by ladies, and at the close of this part of the exhibition the various classes of horses were brought up to the judges’ stand for award of premiums. Mr. Rarey, brother of the horse-tamer, who gained so much notoriety in England, performed some remarkable feats during the course of the day, and displayed a talent in subjugating horses approaching that which his brother is reported as possession. Speeches were made during the show by Gov. Banks, Edward Everett, Richard Yeaton of South Carolina, W. H. Ladd of Ohio, Solon Robinson of New York, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Local Exhibitions.—Gov. Banks, in his message, said that in 1858,
nearly $12,000 was paid from the treasury of Massachusetts, to twenty-one local societies. "But," (said he,) "of twenty-one exhibitions, the principal part were in the same week; two agricultural exhibitions within seven miles of each other, on the same day, in a county with a population of 32,000, and an estate valuation of less than $12,000,000—that sufficiently illustrates our system. We spend no small amount of time in discussions in which caprice overthrows opinion, and an emotion is mistaken for principle, and thus lose the opportunity of presenting in substantial aggregates the accumulations of industry and intelligence, which never failed, and never can fail, to impress the world with a sense of power, whenever presented. The State is the unit of our industrial system, and nothing should be disregarded which enlarges its resources, develops its wealth, or concentrates and controls its trade, in which lie the secrets of its power and prosperity." This argument is worthy of consideration in other States.

The exhibitions were: Middlesex county north, at Lowell, Sept. 15-17; Middlesex county south, at Framingham, Sept. 21-22; Housatonic county, at Great Barrington, Sept. 22-24; Bristol county, at Taunton, Sept. 22-23; Worcester county north, at Fitchburg, Sept. 24; Hampden county, at Springfield, Sept. 28-30; Essex county, (which has never been subdivided,) at Danvers, Sept. 29-30, address by Dr. Geo. B. Loring; Middlesex county, at Concord, Sept. 29, sixty-fifth anniversary, address by Ralph Waldo Emerson; Norfolk county, at Dedham, Sept. 28-29; Plymouth county, at Bridgewater, Sept. 29-30; Worcester county south, at Sturbridge, Sept. 30; Worcester county west, at Barre, Sept. 30; Hampden county east, at Palmer, Oct. 5-6; Franklin county, at Greenfield, Oct. 6-7; Berkshire county, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6-8, an address by Charles L. Flint, Esq., the erudite and efficient Secretary of the State Board; Barnstable county, at Barnstable, Oct. 6-7, an address by Judge Emory Washburn, a speech by Gov. Banks, military escort by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and a display of female equestrianism; Worcester county, at Worcester, Oct. 6-7; 1,069 entries, contrasting strongly with the 135 entries at the first show of the society, in 1819; Franklin and Hampden counties, at Northampton, Oct. 13-14, address by Dr. Geo. B. Loring; Nantucket, Oct. 13-14. There were town-shows at Amsbury, Middlefield, and other places, and an exhibition of trotting stallions for a $1,000 prize at Boston, Oct. 15, where Ethan Allen, Columbus, jr., and Hiram Drew were the contestants. The conditions of the "trial of speed" were mile heats, best three in five, to harness, and Ethan Allen won in three straight heats. Time: 2:37, 2:35, 2:35. Ethan received $700, Columbus, jr., $200, and Hiram Drew $100. Over ten thousand people were present.

MICHIGAN.

The tenth annual exhibition of the State society was held at Detroit, Sept. 28-Oct. 1. The attendance was larger, and the display of horses and cattle were greater than at any previous fair. The machines and implements were especially interesting and numer-
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

The receipts were $4,354.80, which was $1,300 more than were the receipts of 1858.

Local Exhibitions.—Hillsdale county, at Hillsdale, Oct. 7, an address by D. L. Pratt; Ingham county, an address by Professor L. R. Fisk; Montcalm county, at Greenville, Oct. 6–7.

MISSOURI.

The third annual exhibition of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held at its fair grounds, in the vicinity of that city, which are the finest in America. They are forty acres in extent, and have been fitted up and kept in repair at an expense of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The main feature is an amphitheatre, capable of accommodating twelve thousand persons seated, and twenty-four thousand more standing in the promenades, while in the centre is an unequalled area for the exhibition of horses and of stock. There are spacious Floral, Mechanical, and Fine Art Halls, a Gallinariurn for the exhibition of poultry, a Machine Hall two hundred feet long, with shafting the full length, and a Cottage for the convenience of lady visitors. The grounds are shaded with a beautiful grove of forest trees, and covered with a luxurious growth of blue grass. The avenues are gravelled, and an aqueduct from the city reservoir keeps seven ornamental fountains constantly in play, besides furnishing an ample supply of water to every part of the ground. Around the whole are large and commodious stalls for the accommodation of stock, within which is a track thirty-five feet wide. These magnificent grounds belong to a joint-stock company, who have expended since their organization $192,178.43, of which $32,779.05 has been paid in premiums. In the same time, the gate-fees have been $56,639.53; the booth account, $16,181.38; the entry fees, $8,693.71; and the fees for stalls, $1,091. The successful management of Hon. Mr. Barret, the President of the Association, is so justly appreciated, that after the last annual meeting, he was presented with a costly testimonial by the stock-holders.

The exhibition of 1859 was inaugurated by a military parade and review in the arena of the amphitheatre, followed by a procession of thorough-bred Morgan, Black Hawk, and other breeds of horses, of which there was a magnificent display. The show of cattle was good, the premiums being divided among those from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio. Comparatively few sheep or swine were exhibited, but the display of implements, machines, and specimens of domestic manufactures was very superior. A full account of the entries as well as the awards, has been published in a report, fully illustrated. Mr. Rarey (already mentioned) gave exhibitions of his horse-taming powers. A large number of eminent gentlemen were present, including Judge Douglas and Gov. Jones of Tennessee. The weather was fine until Thursday afternoon, when it began to rain fast, and put the thousands who were eager to return to the city to great inconvenience.

Local Exhibitions.—Gasconade county, at Hermann, Sept. 2–3; and others in Dade, Lawrence, Newton, Jasper, and Polk counties, but our correspondent has not sent the dates.
The second State exhibition was held at the fair grounds near the city of Jackson, Nov. 9-12, and was very successful, although the weather was unpleasant on the first day. There were Durham, Devon, Ayrshire, and Grade cattle; fine displays of horses; good mules and swine; excellent implements and machines, especially for the cultivation and packing of cotton; and an abundance of household productions. An opening address was delivered by Hon. Thomas H. Hudson, President of the Mississippi Agricultural Bureau, which has since taken the place of the State Agricultural Society, and promises to be a most useful institution. The annual address was delivered by Hon. William Harris, of Loundes county, and the Legislature, which was in session, ordered six thousand copies of it to be printed as a "public document." The Hon. A. M. Clayton addressed the bureau on the evening preceding the exhibition, on the advancement of the agricultural interests of the South, especially the culture of cotton.

In addition to the hippodromic displays, there was a tournament, in which nine gentlemen contended for the honors. Seven rounds were made and sixty-six tilts, out of which only seven rings were taken. Some disappointment was expressed that no "Queen of Love and Beauty" was crowned.

Local Exhibitions.—The Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Society of Jefferson College, held a horticultural exhibition in August, and a cattle show later in the fall; Monroe county, at Aberdeen, Oct. 19-23; Jefferson county, at Rodney, Nov. 3-5, address by the President, James S. Johnson; a rifle company marched into the grounds, and encamped there; Marshall county, at Holly Springs; Division Fair, at Jackson, Oct. 19-23, concluding with a masquerade, with premiums for the most amusing characters; Hinds county, at Allen's Springs, Nov. 17; Okalona, Grenada, and Bankston were also the localities of successful agricultural fairs.

NEBRASKA.

The first fair held in this Territory was at Omaha, in Douglas county, Oct. 1. Four or five years ago this county was in the possession of the Omaha tribe of Indians, whom government have since removed to their new reservation on the Missouri, some one hundred miles north of this point. Within these five years the farmers have been busy turning over the tough prairie sod and taming the wild soil, which now produces corn, sorghum, oats, and superior garden vegetables.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The ninth annual exhibition of the State society was held on the "Granite State trotting-park," near Dover, an enclosed plain of forty-five acres, with a mile track, a pond of water, and other conveniences. The shows of trotting-horses and of stock were unusually good, especially of "town teams" of working oxen. One from Rollinsford consisted of twenty yoke of oxen; a car, loaded with bundles of pressed hay, was attached, quite tastily adorned with
festoons of corn, pumpkins, and a variety of other vegetables; the
team from Durham consisted of thirty-eight yoke of oxen drawing
a long cart, covered with a handsome bower of evergreen, and filled
with buxom girls. The fruit was excellent, one exhibitor showing
forty-two varieties of apples. The displays of implements, domestic
production, fancy articles, &c., were large, and the exhibition was
pecuniarily successful, which may be attributed in no small degree
to the labors of Frederick Smyth, Esq., of Manchester, the treasurer.
Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, delivered an address, and
there was a levee in the evening at the city hall in Dover, given by
the citizens in honor of the strangers.

There was some fine trotting, one race for a purse of $100, a
steam fire-engine was on the ground, also a fire company in uniform
from Manchester; on the last day there was a balloon ascension.

Local Exhibitions.—Cheshire county, at Keene, Sept. 28–29, in
fine new fair grounds, with a large exhibition hall, the address was
delivered by Judge H. F. French; Belknap county, Sept. 29–30;
Sullivan county, at Charlestown, Sept. 15–16; Connecticut Valley
Association, at the same place, Sept. 21–23, there were 164 entries
of horses, the Woodbury Morgans being the most numerous. Hon.
Caleb Cushing was prevented by indisposition from delivering the
address.

NEW JERSEY.

The fourth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society
was held on commodiously arranged grounds, sixty acres in extent,
about one mile from Trenton. A mile track, graded around the
entire grounds, gave visitors in carriages an opportunity to view
the stock without alighting, while a half mile track was used for
the exhibition of animals. In the centre of the grounds were tents
and buildings for the display of farm products, machinery, imple-
ments, domestic manufactures, &c. The total number of entries
was 1,079, viz.: Class 1, cattle, 41; class 2, horses, mules, and jacks,
234; class 3, sheep, swine, and poultry, 74; class 4, dairy, grain,
seeds, vegetables, flowers, and fruits, 194; class 5, home-made linen,
woolen, and cotton goods, ladies' fancy work, &c., 47; class 6,
ploughing implements, machinery, and articles for dairy and house-
hold use, 207; class 7, marble work, silver ware, cutlery, paintings,
musical instruments, &c., 272. Of five thorough-bred stallions
present, the Arabian horse Caliph attracted the greatest share of
attention; he was from the stable of the late Abbas Pasha, Vicerey
of Egypt, and was imported to this country by Ex-Consul Judge
Jones, of Philadelphia, and is silver-gray, 15 hands high, and 7
years of age. The collection of farm implements and machinery
is said to have been larger than usual—that of fruits and vegetables
less than might have been anticipated in a region so well cultivated
and largely devoted to the production of these articles. The pre-
mium list was admirably gotten up by its able Secretary, W. M.
Force, Esq.

The machinery was driven by an antiquated locomotive of Eng-
lish make, the first ever used in the State, on the Camden and
Amboy railroad. There was no lack of trotting; a ploughing match on the grounds; and a visit from the Trenton firemen and their guests.

Local Exhibitions.—Salem county, at Salem, Sept. 30; Burlington county, at Mount Holly, Oct. 5-6; Sussex county, at Newton, Oct. 5-9, the number of entries was upwards of twelve hundred, of which four hundred were horses, mares, colts, mules, and jacks; three hundred head of cattle of all grades, and some fine flocks of sheep; swine were also well represented; the manufacturers' tents were well filled by exhibitors in and out of the State.

NEW YORK.

The exhibition of the State society at the fair grounds near Syracuse, (occupied by the United States Society at its trial of reapers in 1857,) enlarged to an area of thirty-one acres, was a decided success and an improvement in most departments on previous exhibitions. A storm on Wednesday diminished the receipts, but they amounted to $10,815.81. The able editor of the Country Gentleman thus briefly chronicled the display: "In Cattle, which stands first upon the premium list, the exhibition as a whole was probably never excelled in this country. The only breed wholly or entirely wanting to complete the list was the Alderney, which had we think not a representative on the grounds; but in Short-horns, Devons, Herefords and Ayrshires, the first two especially, the turn-out was good and large. And no one could have passed the stalls devoted to the Grades, without renewed conviction of the benefit which the importation of improved breeds has been to the country. The different classes of working Oxen, so far as the writer could ascertain, were remarkably well filled. Some of the fat cattle were of immense frame, and perfectly loaded with flesh. In Horses the different classes were generally full—if we except Thorough-breds, which were almost or entirely wanting. The show of stallions of all work, and of Morgans or Black Hawks, is spoken of as very good, and there were some excellent matched horses, geldings, and mares. Mules and Jacks were rather deficient. In Sheep, the show was very good and extensive, and this was also the case in Swine. In Poultry, the superintendent assured us he had never seen a better display, including a wide collection of different varieties, and good competition in nearly all." The farm implements were numerous and excellent. There were literally acres of them, including reaping and mowing machines, horse-powers, and thrashers, plows, cultivators, harrows, grain fans and separators, broadcast and drill seed sowers, rollers, corn huskers, corn shellers, and a multitude of others, new and old, some possessing high merit and some no merit at all, but all going to make up a better collection than has ever been previously exhibited. Seven years ago two mowing machines were brought out, now there are dozens of them, all claiming superiority, some as mowers alone, and some as reapers and mowers combined. There has been an almost entire revolution in the manufacture and use of the implements of agriculture. Farm labor, like other labor, is now done to a great
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

extent by machinery; and the farm which, a few years ago, a few hundred dollars sufficed to stock with tools and machinery, now requires a far greater outlay of capital for that purpose.

The address was delivered by Mr. Williams, President of the Michigan Agricultural College; it was devoted to agricultural education, its necessity, its requirement, &c., and was an effort showing great research and deep thought upon the subject involved, fortifying its arguments by statistics and by incontrovertible facts.

There were meetings every evening for agricultural discussions, the reports of which are interesting and valuable. The splendid banner awarded to the State of New York, at the Springfield Horse Show, was formally presented by Solon Robinson, Esq. Among the many distinguished visitors was Ex-President Martin Van Buren. The veteran Secretary, B. P. Johnson, Esq., was of course the directing spirit of the occasion, and he was ably seconded by Major Patrick, the "model" General Superintendent. The New York State Society has never given way to the popular demand for "amusements" at its exhibitions, yet they are not surpassed by any in the country.

There was a display of fruits at the seventh biennial session of the American Pomological Society, held at New York, September 14-17, and a large portion of the apples and pears were afterwards on exhibition at the fair of the American Institute, at the crystal palace, where they were destroyed when the building was burned.

Local Exhibitions.—Saratoga county, at Mechanicsville, Sept. 7-8; Madison county, at Morrisville, Sept. 8-10; New Haven, Sept. 9; Brookfield; Clinton county, at Plattsburgh, Sept. 9-11; Belleville, Sept. 10; Monroe county, at Rochester, Sept. 14-17; Adams, Sept. 15-16; Lodi, Sept. 15-17; St. Lawrence county, at Canton, Sept. 15-17; Chautauqua county, at Fredonia, Sept. 21-23, address by A. B. Dickinson, 1,400 entries, receipts $1,800, premiums $1,000; Dutchess county, at Washington Hollow, Sept. 21-23; Delaware county, at Franklin, Sept. 22-23; Albany county, at Albany, Sept. 21-24; Queens county, seventeenth annual show, at Flushing, address by Dr. D. R. Floyd Jones; Jefferson county, at Watertown, Sept. 22-23; Livingston county, at Genesee, Sept. 22-24, very successful; Cortland county, at grounds near Homer, Sept. 22-24; Oswego county, at Fulton, Sept. 22-24; Yates county, at Pen Yan, Sept. 23-24; Steuben county, at Bath, Sept. 23-24; Bergen, Sept. 23-24; Washington county, at Salem, Sept. 23-24; Attica, Sept. 23-24; Chenango county, at Norwich, Sept. 23-25, address by Solon Robinson; Yates, Sept. 24-25; Johnson's creek, Sept. 24-25; Rushville, Sept. 27-28; Clarksville, Sept. 27-28; Skaneateles, Sept. 28, a fine show of cattle; Niagara county, at Lockport, Sept. 28-29; Westchester county, at Purdy's Station, Sept. 28-30; Wyoming county, at Warsaw, Sept. 28-30; Schuyler county, at Watkins, Sept. 28-30; Oneida county, at Rome, Sept. 28-30; Putnam county, at Carmel, Sept. 28-30; Erie county, at Buffalo, Sept. 28-30; Tioga county, at Owego, Sept. 28-30; Broome county, at Lisle, very successful, paying $1,000 in premiums and expenses; Cazenovia, Sept.
29–30, closed by athletic games and foot-races; Orange county, at Montgomery, Sept. 29–30; St. Lawrence International Fair, Sept. 29–Oct. 2; Greene county, at Cairo, Sept. 29–30; Unadilla, Sept. 29–30; Dansville, Sept. 29–30; Orleans county, at Albion, Sept. 29–30; Ontario county, at Canandaigua, Sept. 29–Oct. 1, was as usual successful, although visited by a severe storm on the last day, which showed the advantage of its fine amphitheatre, in which thousands found shelter, Major Dickinson delivered the address; Dryden, Sept. 30–Oct. 1; Rensselaer county, two first days well attended, but closed in a storm; Cayuga county, at Auburn, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Peterboro’, Sept. 29–Oct. 1, address by Edwin Morton; Elmira, (Horse Show,) Oct. 1; Livonia, Oct. 6; Afton, Oct. 8–9, address by Riley McMaster; Seneca county, at Farmersville, Oct. 13–15; Long Island, (Horse Show,) Oct. 26–28; Montgomery county, at Fonda, Oct. 26. The full exhibition of fat cattle, under the auspices of the American Institute, New York, was slantly attended. For fat cattle, calves, and goats, there were thirty-three prizes, in value $1,068, offered, but there were on exhibition only twenty-seven head of cattle and one goat. A gentleman from the upper part of New York State, showed a magnificent Durham ox, six years old, weighing 2,700 pounds. There were also from Duchess county some three and four year old Durham steers, two of them weighing 4,730, and two others 4,200 pounds.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

The sixth annual exhibition of the State society was held at Raleigh Oct. 10–22. The weather was fine during the whole week, and the average number of people in attendance was larger than at any previous exhibition; last year the number of members’ badges sold was 566 and this year the number was increased to 680; and the receipts at the gate were $3,000, $300 more than last year.

The entries showed an increase of about sixty per cent. over the entries of 1857, and were: Live stock, 229; Planters’ hall, 200; Mechanics’ hall, 321; and Floral hall, 513—total, 1,363. The exhibitions of stock and of plantation products generally, were below public expectation; but the partial failure in these departments was doubtless, in a measure, to be attributed to the drought through the growing season, to the prevalence of the black-tongue disease among the cattle, and to the unavoidable absence, in consequence of domestic affliction, of some of the prominent agriculturalists of the State. The display of fruit has been spoken of as astonishing, and giving promise that North Carolina will yet be the orchard of the Atlantic States; and the mineral productions were ably reported upon by Professor Emmons, the State Geologist, who recommended that the marls exhibited from Craven county, and relied upon near the seaboard as a fertilizer for producing corn and cotton, be tested upon the red lands of the midland counties, provided the railroad freight be not too excessive. An address was delivered by Senator T. L. Clingman, in which he mentioned—in connection with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty on the Atlantic slope of the United States of preventing its acetous fermentation—a remarkable
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1859.

fact concerning a locality of the western part of North Carolina. In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned and its equability of temperature are most remarkable.

Local Exhibitions.—Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, Nov. 3–5, the most successful exhibition held. There were Durham and Devon cattle, Morgan and thorough-bred horses, Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and a great variety of grade animals; a fine display of domestic manufactures, and good fruit. A militia regiment of six uniformed companies paraded one day on the fair grounds. The Granville county fair is highly spoken of by a correspondent, but no date or details are given.

The Southern Pomological Society met at Charlotte, Nov. 4th, and had an interesting session. A committee was appointed to make arrangements and to procure an orator for their next annual meeting of the society, which is to be held at Charlotte in August, 1859.

Ohio.

The ninth annual exhibition by the State society was held near Sandusky, and was considered the most successful fair ever held in Ohio, although there were rain-storms on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. There were, on the first day, 1,054 entries of live stock, comprising some excellent horses, both for speed and draft; fine Durham, Devon, and Hereford cattle, the former largely predominating, and a few good Ayrshires; choice specimens of fine, middle-wooled, and especially excellent long-wooled sheep; good Suffolk and other swine. The display of farm implements and machinery was good, (there were sixty patterns of ploughs,) but there were comparatively few vegetables or farm products. What fruit was exhibited was excellent, and showed that the "lake region" is the most reliable fruit region in the State.

The vast concourse of spectators, estimated on one day at 25,000, did not lack for amusement. There were frequent displays of trotting; a regatta on lake Erie; a review of military companies by Governor Chase; a parade of "Falstaff Guards;" an exhibition of horse-taming by Mr. Bain; and a ladies' equestrian display, in which there were fifteen competitors for the prizes: The first, a saddle and bridle valued at $75, was awarded to Miss Kirby Videville, Lorain county; the second, a gold watch and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss Wightsham; and the third, a silver cup, to Miss Bennett of Woodstock, Champaign county. At the annual meeting of the society, held afterwards, at Columbus, two resolutions were then offered by Mr. Ladd of Jefferson, denouncing the payment of premiums for the speed of horses, simply as such was a perversion of the original design of agricultural societies; that the exhibitions of speed were demoralizing in their tendency; expressing the determination of the society to offer no premiums in future for such trials, and to discourage their repetition at county
and district fairs. These resolutions, after considerable discussion, were adopted.

Local Exhibitions.—It is certain that there were seventy-six county exhibitions, fifteen district exhibitions, and a score or two of town fairs in Ohio during the year 1858. We will only undertake to enumerate the county exhibitions, which appear to have been, generally speaking, of a high order, and well attended, showing the beneficial action of the State agricultural organization. Ashtabula, at Jefferson, Sept. 7–9; Fayette, at Washington, Sept. 7–9; Brown, at Georgetown, Sept. 7–9; Hamilton, at Carthage, Sept. 7–10; Franklin, at Columbus, Sept. 8–10, a great success, the Bell-founder horses took nearly all the horse premiums; Clermont, at Bantam, Sept. 14–17; Portage, at Ravenna, Sept. 20–22; Columbiana, at New Lisbon, Sept. 20–22; Medina, at Medina, Sept. 21–23; Clermont, at Olive Branch, Sept. 21–24; Preble, at Eaton, Sept. 21–24; Brown, (ind.,) at Ripley, Sept. 21–24; Darke, at Greenville, Sept. 22–24; Clinton, at Wilmington, Sept. 22–24; Delaware, Sept. 22–24; Geauga, at Burton, Sept. 22–24; Lawrence, at Iron- ton, Sept. 22–24; Madison, at London, Sept. 22–24, excellent display of cattle; Guernsey, at Cambridge, Sept. 23–24; Guernsey, (indep.) at Washington, Sept. 23–23; Noble, at Sarahsville, Sept. 23–24; Ashland, at Ashland, Sept. 24–26; Adams, at West Union, Sept. 28–30; Belmont, at St. Clairsville, Sept. 28–Oct. 1; Campaign, at Urbana, Sept. 28–30; Huron, at North Fairfield, Sept. 28–30; Geauga, (free,) at Claridon, Sept. 28–30; Greene, at Xenia, Sept. 28–30; Knox, at Mt. Vernon, Sept. 28–30; Warren, at Lebanon, Sept. 28–30; Hardin, at Kenton, Sept. 29–30; Hocking, at Logan, Sept. 29–30; Lucas, at Toledo, Sept. 29–30; Muskingum, at Zanesville, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Highland, at Hillsboro, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Crawford, at Bucyrus, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Richland, at Mansfield, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Tuscarawas, at New Philadelphia, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Ross, at Chillicothe, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Wayne, at Wooster, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Miami, at Troy, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Montgomery, at Dayton, Sept. 29–Oct. 1; Mahoning, at Canfield, Oct. 5–7; Van Wert, at Van Wert, Oct. 5–6; Ottawa, at Port Clinton, Oct. 5–6; Cuyahoga, at Cleveland, Oct. 5–7; Lorain, at Elyria, Oct. 5–7; Vinton, at McArthur, Oct. 5–8; Seneca, at Tiffin, Oct. 6–8; Logan, at Bellefontaine, Oct. 6–8; Stark, at Massillon, Oct. 5–7; Licking, at Newark, Oct. 6–7; Fulton, at Ottokiee, Oct. 6–7; Butler, at Hamilton, Oct. 6–8; Clark, at Springfield, Oct. 6–8; Defiance, at Defiance, Oct. 6–8; Erie, at Huron, Oct. 5–7; Harrison, at Cadiz, Oct. 6–8; Sandusky, at Fremont, Oct. 6–8; Summit, at Akron, Oct. 6–8; Washington, at Marietta, Oct. 6–8; Williams, at Bryan, Oct. 6–8; Morgan, at McConnelsville, Oct. 6–8; Coshocton, at Coshocton, Oct. 6–8; Union, at Marysville, Oct. 6–8; Wood, at Bowling Green, Oct. 6–8; Putnam, at Kalida, Oct. 7–8; Hancock, at Findlay, Oct. 7–9; Holmes, at Millersburg, Oct. 12–14; Morrow, at Mt. Gilead, Oct. 13–15; Trumbull, at Warren, Oct. 13–15; Athens, at Athens, Oct. 14–15; Monroe, at Woodsfield, Oct. 14–15; Carroll, at Carrollton, Oct. 14–16; Lake, at Painesville, Oct. 14–16; Fairfield, at Lancaster, Oct. 14–16.
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The eighth annual exhibition was held at Pittsburg, Sept. 28- Oct. 1, and was highly successful, crowning the meritorious exertions of President Taggart, under whose administration the State society has been relieved from its pecuniary embarrassments, caused by losses at preceding exhibitions. The grounds were spacious and well arranged, and as the field of competition was co-extensive with the United States, there was a fine display of stock, some of the finest of the Ohio herds adding to the interest of the exhibition. The horses were of good stock, and excellent quality; the sheep fair, and the swine very superior. As might have been expected at the "Iron City," the display of implements and machinery was large and of a superior order. The show of apples, pears, and peaches, (as was generally the case in 1858,) was meagre; but grapes, both native and exotic, were abundant and unusually fine.

In Domestic hall, the wives and daughters of the sturdy yeomanry of Pennsylvania and Ohio hung up in great profusion the labor of their hands, in the shape of needle work, embroidery, and household manufactures, well adorned with rows of jars containing preserves, jellies, and confections, accompanied by delicious bread and butter. An address was delivered on the last day of the exhibition by William A. Stokes, Esq., of Westmoreland. There was a ploughing match, and displays of trotting-horses.

Local Exhibitions.—Dauphin county, at Harrisburg, addresses by Horace Greeley, of New York, and R. J. Haldeman, receipts $3,162.54; Chester county, at West Chester, Oct. 1-2, surpassing the former efforts of the society in the variety and extent of its display, while the number of visitors far exceeded the attendance upon any exhibitions; address by George W. Roberts, Esq.; a husking match between five competitors excited much amusement, and the winner in this "trial of speed" husked 108 ears, clear and clean, in eight minutes; Bucks county, at Newtown; Schuylkill county, at Schuylkill Haven, Oct. 5-7; Montgomery county, at Springtown, Oct. 5-7; Lucerne county, at Wyoming, two days; Kendall county, at Bristol, Oct. 12-14; Butler county, at Butler, Oct. 14-15, address by L. Z. Mitchel, Esq.; Columbian county, at Bloomsburg, Oct. 14-16, display of trotting and of female equestrianism; Westmorland county, time not given; York county, at York, a most successful and creditable exhibition, held on the "model grounds" of the society, which cost $15,000.

The Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, offered ten silver medals for the best fields of wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, ruta-bagas, flat or field turnips, carrots, and turnips; for the second best of each of these crops, the society's diploma. The nature of the soil, the rotation of crops, the tillage, and other expenses of cultivation, as well as the largest yield, was jointly considered by the judges in making the awards of both the first and second premiums of the society.

RHODE ISLAND.

The "Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic
Industry," (which was incorporated in 1820, and has some $18,000 permanent fund,) held a "cattle show and industrial exhibition" at Providence, September 14-18. The premium list included $784 for stock, $200 for fruits, $200 for flowers, $100 for vegetables, $150 for gr fatuities, $750 for the mechanic arts, $300 for the fine arts, and $100 for miscellaneous objects—all judiciously subdivided. The premium list and expenses of the cattle show and exhibition, (not including printing, office rent, and the expenses of the society,) were $3,709.98; the sale of tickets and rent of refreshment room at cattle show was $3,833.15. The cattle show was not large, but there were some excellent cows and swine, with more horses than had been exhibited in previous years. The industrial and horticultural exhibitions were held in the spacious rooms over the railroad depot. There were fine specimens of the manufactures of cotton, woolen, and india rubber goods; a fire-engine made for Columbia, S. C.; and a remarkable display of peaches, exotic grapes, Zante currants, figs, strawberries, and other rare products of the greenhouse.

A Local Exhibition was held by the Aquidneck Society, at Portsmouth, (where it owns grounds and buildings,) Sept. 21. The Bristol County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was incorporated in May of 1858.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The third annual exhibition of the State society was held near Columbia, Nov. 9-11, and the excellent programme was successfully carried out by Col. R. J. Gage, the efficient secretary. There was a fine display of horses, including some good Morgan stock. The Durham, Devon, Brahmin, Grade, and Native breeds of cattle were well represented. There were Merino, Leicester, Cotswold, and African or Broad-tailed sheep; Cashmere goats; Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire, Frazier, Chester, Yorkshire, and Native swine; fancy fowl; the varied farm and garden products of the State; a large pomological display; farm implements and domestic manufactures in abundance, and a tempting household department, surpassing those of all other State exhibitions in the number and the variety of the good things exhibited. Gov. Alston was present.

Each evening there was meeting of the society for profitable discussions of topics relating to the agriculture of the State. The first one was opened by an eloquent address from Col. Andrew P. Calhoun, the president of the society, who successfully cultivates the estate of his revered father, near Pendleton. A resolution was passed, authorizing the executive committee to have published in pamphlet form, under the direction of the secretary, one thousand copies of the act of incorporation, of the constitution and by-laws of the society, a tabular statement of its annual income since its organization, and an appended list of the officers and life members, with the district in which they reside, and the post offices of their address.

Local Exhibitions.—Pendleton Farmers' Society, an old and useful association, at Pendleton, Oct. 7-8; the Walhalla fair, second week in October; Lexington district, at Lexington court-house,
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

Oct. 21-22, so successful that a sufficient sum of money was subscribed to warrant the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings for the next fair; the address was delivered by Rev. Adam Eiird.

TENNESSEE.

The State exhibition was held at Nashville, and well sustained the agricultural reputation of Tennessee. No detailed report has been received, but the address of Hon. A. V. Brown, delivered on the occasion, was a beautiful and appropriate effort, abounding in happy illustrations of themes suggested by the occasion.

Local Exhibitions.—The Eastern Division fair was held at Knoxville, in connection with the Knox county Society's fair, Oct. 20-22; the Shelby county fair was held at Memphis, Oct. 12-17; Mr. S. Richards was thrown from his horse in a tournament and seriously injured.

UTAH.

An agricultural exhibition was held at Salt Lake city the first week in October, at which fine specimens of fruit and vegetables were exhibited.

VERMONT.

The eighth annual exhibition was held by the State society, Sept. 14-17, at the grounds near Burlington, which were occupied in 1856. They are twenty-five acres in extent, with a half mile track, commodious buildings, and other conveniences for the farmers' festival. The display and the attendance is said to have been creditable, the horses predominating among the stock exhibited. At a "trial of speed," on the last day, prizes of $300, $200, and $100 were offered, and some fine horses competed for them. Hon. Jacob Collamer, U. S. Senator from Vermont, delivered the address.

Local Exhibitions.—Third annual fair of the Poultney society, at West Poultney, Oct. 14, address by Hon. Jacob Collamer; Addison county society; Franklin county, at St. Albans, Sept. 30; Wilmington, Sept. 23.

VIRGINIA.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Virginia State Society was held at Petersburg Nov. 2-5, the citizens of the "Cockade," with the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, having offered the free use of grounds, and $4,000, with such additional sum as might be necessary to meet any deficiency at the close of the exhibition. The better portion of the stock and implements exhibited at the exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society at Richmond, the previous week, graced the grounds, and many of the exhibitors at Richmond also took premiums at Petersburg. The display of horses, cattle, and sheep was remarkably good, and the "trials of speed" showed that good time was made by some of the trotters. A severe storm interfered with the success of the exhibition. In the evenings there were meetings for discussion, and on Thursday evening Professor Holcomb delivered the annual address, taking as a subject: "The right of the State to establish Sla-
very, considered as a question of Natural Law, with special reference to African Slavery as it exists in the United States." The valedictory address was delivered by Ex-President Tyler.

Local Exhibitions.—The Virginia Northwestern Agricultural Society held its first fair on fine grounds on an island near Wheeling, Sept. 14–17. London county fair, at Leesburg, Oct. 14–15. Lynchburg fair, a fine display, Oct. 15–18, receipts $11,714, and net profits over $2,000—an address by Hon. W. L. Goggin. Seaboard Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, at Norfolk, Nov. 9–12, an attractive exhibition, with a good show of cattle, and a superior display of implements; at an evening's meeting, Ex-President Tyler and Edmund Ruffin, sr., were among the speakers; a storm interfered with the success of a tournament on the second day, but sunshine lit up the closing scenes, among which a mule race was prominent, the slowest mule winning, and no servant riding his master's mule, so of course each rider belabors his beast, that his master's may be left in the rear. Rappahannock county, at Fredericksburg, Nov. 16–18, a fair show of stock, and a tournament; Valley Society, at Winchester, addresses by Hon. Henry Bedinger (since deceased) and Hon. C. J. Faulkner; Tobacco Growers' show at Floyd county court-house, Dec. 10, numerous samples were exhibited, the fine yellow wrappers meriting particular notice; three premiums were awarded.

WISCONSIN.

The eighth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society was held at Madison, about a mile from the capitol, Oct. 4–8. The grounds were fifty-three acres in extent, with a fine level for a track on one side, and shaded highlands on the other, where the buildings and tents were erected, a Hall of Fine Arts, (some sixty feet in diameter,) crowning an eminence which commands a view of the fair grounds, and many of the public and private buildings of the city. There was an abundance of good water, and an adjoining timothy and clover grass field had been secured for the free use of stock exhibitors—a great benefit for those who had animals taken from pastures, as the change to dry feed would not only make them look quant, but would be very apt to affect their health. Mankind was also provided for by the erection of sleeping and eating accommodations for a thousand men, on the grounds, and even the editorial fraternity, (usually forgotten, unless "the press" is lugged in among the last toasts at a dinner,) had an "Editorial Hall and Reading Room" fitted up for their accommodation. Over one hundred editors and correspondents availed themselves of this wise provision for their comfort. Of course, where such excellent arrangements had been made, the exhibition was a success, for which President Willard and Secretary Powers were duly complimented, as they well deserved to be.

The Durhams, Devons, and Grades made a fine display of cattle, and those residing at a distance will be pleased to learn that portraits of the best animals will appear in the next volume of the State society's transactions. Blooded, Black Hawk, and Morgan
Agricultural Exhibitions of 1858.

stock was well represented, with a fine lot of horses for general utility. The sheep and swine were good, as was the poultry. The show of agricultural machinery and implements was large, and many improvements were exhibited, very valuable in a new country, where labor-saving contrivances are prized. The Fruit and Floral Hall was creditably filled, (one exhibitor presenting seventy-five varieties of Wisconsin apples,) and decorated with flowers, and the display of farm products was greatly admired. Vegetables were fine; potatoes and sweet potatoes especially so. In the exhibition of bread, butter, cakes, jellies, preserves, and pickles, there was brisk competition. The department of domestic manufactures not very extensive. Fancy work abundant. One "entry" of "one pair darned old stockings," created much amusement till the truth of the exhibition was proved to correspond with the entry, and the old stockings darned bore off the prize. The St. Croix County Society pitched their tent within the enclosure, and exhibited the varied products of their locality, a new yet excellent idea. There was also a "sugar camp," where sorgho syrup was grained into pretty good brown sugar. The address was delivered by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

There were trotting-matches, in single and double harness, a ladies equestrian display, for which §75 in five premiums was awarded; Professor Rarey's horse taming exhibition; a firemen's muster; a military parade; and an editorial convention. No wonder that all were pleased.

Local Exhibitions.—Grant county, at Boscobel, Sept. 22-23, address by Professor J. W. Hoyt; Jefferson county, at Fort Atkinson, Sept. 24-25, address by Hon. L. R. Harvey; Waukesha county, address by Thomas P. Turner, Esq., the president of the society; Winnebago county, at Oskosh, Sept. 25-26; Racine county, at Union Grove, Sept. 28-29, address by C. W. Bennet, of Burlington; Walworth county, at Elkhorn, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, address by Professor J. W. Hoyt; Richland county, at Richland Centre, Oct. 12-13; Crawford county, at Seneca, Oct. 12-13.

COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.

(From an Address delivered at the Tennessee State Exhibition, 1858.)

By the late Postmaster General Brown.

In this country the farmer generally holds an indefeasible title to the broad acres he cultivates. He moves proudly over his fields, and surveys with satisfaction the crops which are growing upon them. But he will not stop in his money making career to build his neat cottage, or his more costly mansion, according to his circumstances. He will not adorn his grounds, nor plant his orchards of delicious fruits. He will waste no time on shrubbery and flowers. He will prepare no healthful cistern, nor lead the gushing fountain to his door. All is left rude, inconvenient and uncomfortable around him, with nothing to lure either himself or his family away
from the blandishments of some neighboring town or city. Every farmer and planter should make his home to himself or his household the dearest and loveliest spot on earth. Though he may have no marble palace, no rich and costly furniture, no liveried servants, still, there is his homestead beautified and adorned with every embellishment of taste and fancy. Who would be willing to leave such a home, with its Arcadian bowers and its pure and sparkling waters, for the dust and smoke of the crowded city?

And how strange is this passion for city over country life which we so often encounter! It cannot spring from any inordinate desire to grow rich, for agriculture rewards her followers more bountifully than any other pursuit. It is a passion for pleasure and display more than for riches. Some men desire to live in palaces built in the city, that they may be seen and admired. They desire costly equipages, but they must glitter in the city, attracting the admiration of thousands who would never behold them in the solitude of the country. The theatre, the ball, and the masquerade present their nightly attractions, whilst they are seldom heard of in rural life. The devotee of more questionable pleasures finds in the city ready facilities of indulgence, which are entirely removed in the plain and virtuous organization of country society. Whatever the motive, this preference given by so many to city life, is productive of some of the greatest evils of the present age. In the fondness of hope that something may chance to turn up in their favor, hundreds and thousands precipitate themselves into towns and cities without preconcerted arrangements for regular and permanent employment. It is the great law of our being, that if we would be either happy or prosperous, we must have employment, physical or intellectual. This is emphatically true of city life. But this disproportionate rush to the city renders such employment impossible; no demands of commerce, manufactures, or the mechanic arts can furnish it to the redundant crowds that pour themselves into our cities. Hence, that mass of poverty and suffering—for shelter, for fuel, for raiment, for bread—which no city ordinances can relieve. Hence, also, those great mobs and processions through the streets in times of scarcity, demanding employment and subsistence, which oftentimes nothing but martial law can subdue; and hence, too, that foul and festering mass of corruption and vice, which too often afflict and disgrace our over-crowded cities.

How delightful it is to turn from the contemplation of these scenes to the calm, contented, and virtuous life of the country, with its comfortable, and sometimes its magnificent mansions; with its outstretched lawns and landscapes, its churches and school-houses. its abundant supply of raiment, and almost boundless store of subsistence for man and all the animals that minister to either his necessities or pleasures!

Still, I must remind you that the great law of employment and labor applies equally to country and city life. It is by labor that man must work out the great problem of his existence—labor of the head, labor of the heart, and labor of the hand.
Wherever man has failed to labor he has remained a savage; where he has labored most he has risen highest in the scale of his physical, moral, and intellectual being. If one Angel with his flaming sword drove Adam from his Eden, another Angel, though disguised in the humble form of Labor, will gently lead his descendants back to their native paradise. Look at the progress they have already made in that celestial and glorious direction. Look backward to the dark ages of man's existence, when he was a mere barbarian. Look at him now, how noble and majestic he stands, with all his temples dedicated to learning and piety, and good government around him. Once a savage, now almost a God.

Be not startled at the boldness of these words. The grandeur of what man has already done and is now achieving, must plead apologetic for the apparent impiety. He has scanned the Heavens, and almost numbered the stars; he has gently stolen away its lightnings, and sent them over the land and through the deep waters, to convey his thoughts and wishes around the world; he has laid hold on another of the elements, and dispatched his huge ships in few days over the widest oceans; he has levelled the mountains of the earth that impeded his pathway, and brought forth from their deep and hidden recesses the rich treasures they contained.

In the majesty of man's civilization and progress, the earth, the seas, and the winds, all stand subdued and conquered by his presence and power; and how animating is the reflection, my countrymen, that in all this improvement and progress, America, our young and vigorous America, holds so proud a pre-eminence. Her glorious form of government, stretching like the rainbow of hope and promise from ocean to ocean, gives shelter and protection to nearly thirty millions of the sons and daughters of freedom. Her luxuriant valleys, reposing in every climate, yield in superabundance every fruit and grain suited to the subsistence of man. Her mountains, teeming with ores and the precious metals, give employment to millions of artisans, and can furnish the long desired currency of gold and silver, the most stable and unerring standard of values and exchanges ever devised by the wit of man.

These great advantages of good government—of climate and soil—of mineral production—have stimulated the zeal and quickened the capacities of the American people, until they stand unsurpassed in agriculture, in manufactures, in the mechanic arts, in scientific pursuits, in the learned professions, and, indeed, unsurpassed in all the elements of national greatness.

But what avails our national greatness if we have not national and individual virtue to inspire us with obedience to law and a reverence for the glorious Constitution and Union under which we live! These are the sources of our unexampled growth and prosperity, and with his last breath every true patriot should fervently pray that they might last and endure forever:

"Our union of lakes and union of lands,
Our union of States, none shall sever,
Our union of hearts and union of hands,
And the Flag of our Union forever."
The Secretary's Table.

Rooms of the United States Agricultural Society,
356 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., April, 1859.

TO THE READERS OF THE "JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE."

The first number of the "Journal" was published within two months after the organization of the United States Agricultural Society in 1852, by Daniel Lee, Esq., then Corresponding Secretary. It was originally a quarterly publication, but as the gentlemen who in turn acted as Secretaries could not devote to it the time requisite to edit and publish a periodical, it was—after 1854—issued annually. During the year 1858, a "Monthly Bulletin" was also issued, and was favorably received; but as the two publications necessarily conflicted, it was determined by the Executive Committee chosen at the annual meeting of 1859, to issue a "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," combining the features of the Journal and of the Bulletin. The editorial supervision, hitherto exercised by the Executive Committee, has been vested in the Secretary of the Society, and he desires, in assuming an individual responsibility, to state briefly what he considers to be the object of the publication, and the plan upon which he proposes to conduct it, in accordance with what he believes to be the desire of the Society under whose auspices it appears.

The "Journal of Agriculture," published by the United States Agricultural Society, will give an accurate record of the proceedings of that body, and of the action of its Executive and other committees, that every officer and member may know what is being done. Meetings, Trials, and Exhibitions will be announced and chronicled; the operations of the office at Washington will be detailed; correspondence will be acknowledged, and such portions of it published as may be deemed worthy; donations to the library and to the cabinet will be mentioned with thanks; the receipt and the distribution of seeds will be stated; the names of new annual and life members will be enrolled; in short, the officers, the members, and the public will have full information of what is done each quarter, for the acquisition and diffusion of agricultural knowledge by the United States Agricultural Society.

The "Journal of Agriculture" will seek to make known the progress of the agriculture of the United States to the people of other lands, and to show them how a country, where Heaven has showered down its richest natural gifts, is cultivated. In return, it is hoped that much valuable information will be obtained, and at once disseminated among the members of the United States and other home Agricultural Societies. The publication not being dependent upon official action, no time will be lost in communicating what may be received of value and of interest.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Press of the United States will find in the "Journal of Agriculture" an ally—not a rival. It will not interfere with their various spheres of action, but will seek in every way to promote their interests, and to make each one known throughout the country. The action of Congress upon Agricultural matters, and every step taken by Government officials, which is of direct and practical utility, will be
published without delay—neither will the Editor be at all backward in speaking plainly of the manner in which appropriations from the Public Treasury for the advancement of agriculture may be expended.

Appropriate statistics will be sought for and published in the "Journal of Agriculture." The first number of the "Journal" published in August, 1852, contained an advance copy of the official returns of the Seventh Census, so far as they related to the agricultural industry of the Republic. Full and complete, (although in a condensed form,) it was a highly interesting and instructive document; and it has been extensively copied. As agriculture is confessedly the basis of all trades, all commerce, and all manufactures, facts and figures which show the agricultural resources, improvements and wealth of the United States, are in fact the land-marks of our country's progress.

The "Journal of Agriculture" will earnestly and cordially seek to unite and to promote the interests of all auxiliary societies in the United States, and it asks the co-operation of all, with a view to the general advancement of the great cause. "Experience has proved that no one institution, however distinguished, of any one State, can bring to its aid the combined efforts and support of the whole Union—neither can it be expected that volunteer associations will cordially and unanimously rally around a minor office of the Federal Government. The United States Agricultural Society was established by the State Societies—delegates from those Societies, with citizens of the different States, unite annually in electing its officers and in prescribing its course of action—and it takes a position above all political or sectional differences of opinion. Yet while a central institution, it does not assume a superior position over the Society of any State or even county; it does not pretend to direct veteran laborers in the field, who have in so many instances not confined their usefulness within the geographical bounds of their respective institutions, as the cultivators of the entire Republic will bear grateful testimony; but it asks their countenance, their aid, and their co-operation. It invites them to come forward, and to make the "Journal of Agriculture" a chronicle of their good works—a common focus to which the now scattered lights of American agriculture can be conveyed, and from which they can be without loss of time radiated throughout the Union. Labor may toil, and science may experiment, and art may invent, but practical results, and profitable conceptions, and useful invention may remain unknown for years, if there is not a general medium through which they can be made public. Neither will agriculture take its proper position, until by union and a concentration of interests, those who cultivate this continent make themselves known to their fellow-citizens.

The subscriber is well aware that he is not qualified to properly occupy the position in the United States Agricultural Society to which his brother farmers have (against his earnestly expressed wishes) this year re-elected him—a position as laborious as it is unremunerative. Nor would he undertake the new responsibility of conducting this periodical, had not practical and scientific agriculturalists of acknowledged position, in different sections of the country, promised to become contributers. With their aid—

with the countenance of the agricultural press—and with the co-operation of the officers of the Boards and Societies organized in the various States, the "Journal of Agriculture" can be made a useful reservoir for the immediate reception and for the speedy diffusion of valuable information—the depository and the exemplar of those truths and discoveries upon which the agricultural progress of our country depends. Its value, either as an auxiliary to the United States Society, or as an expounder and advocate of the agricultural interest of the country, will be in proportion to the exertions of those who have the ability to contribute to its columns, and those who should extend its influence by increasing the list of its recipients.

Ben: Perley Poore,
Sec. U. S. Ag. Society.
From the Secretary's Table,

A VALUABLE WORK.

Mr. Townend Glover, of Washington, who is well known to the Agriculturalists and Horticulturists of the country, and whose labors have been commended by the United States Agricultural Society in resolutions passed at two of its annual meetings, is now engaged in perfecting a most valuable work, which he proposes to publish next winter. It will be a Dictionary of the names of Agricultural, Horticultural, Pomological and Sylvan products of the United States, with the insects which injure and destroy them, copiously illustrated from nature, by etchings on copper.

Mr. Glover commenced his investigations on these important subjects in 1854, and has since visited nearly every section of the Republic, in the pursuance of his investigations. The proposed work will embody the results of his observations on the Southern as well as the Northern insects, and in its preparation he will be untrammelled, and at liberty to follow his own inclinations.

We cannot better give an idea of this valuable contribution to the original agricultural literature of the country, than by opening Mr. Glover's manuscript field-book of notes, from which the volume is to be prepared, and making an extract. At the head of the page which we accidentally have selected, is the letter P, and we find:

PLUM. Fruit. Injured by the Plum Weevil, or Curculio, or Cherry Worm. Conotrachelus Neumphar, see page —

Turning to page —, we find:

PLUM WEEVIL, CURCULIO, OR CHERRY WORM. Conotrachelus Neumphar.


Eggs. Deposited singly in a crescent-shaped cut or incision, made by the proboscis of the insect.

Larva. Burrows obliquely into the fruit, penetrating to the stone, causing the fruit to fall.

Pupa. Formed under the earth.

Insect. Appears about three weeks after the larva enters the ground. The late broods hibernate as larves under the ground. It feeds when disturbed.

Note. Dr. Fitch states that late broods deposit their eggs in the tender bark. The worms from which hibernate in, not under the bark during the winter, and produce the spring brood of weevils, which lay their eggs in the fruit.

General description.—Color, dark brown, with a whitish band on the posterior part of elytra. Head, furnished with a trunk, having jaws at its end, with which it cuts the incisions wherein to deposit egg, etc.


Patent Office Report for 1858.—On the 24 of March, the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, passed the following resolution, by a vote of 124 yeas—55 nays:

Resolved, That there be printed, in addition to the usual number, two hundred and ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents on agriculture for the year 1858; ten thousand copies of which shall be for distribution by the Interior Department, provided that the aggregate number of pages in said report shall not exceed 508, including ten pages of illustrated matter; and provided further that the entire amount of copies, including the drawings on paper, be placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing on or before the first day of June next.

Serious Loss.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate says: "Dr. John R. woods has, we regret to learn, experienced a heavy loss by the death of his splendid Cleveland bay stallion, "Napier," which died a few weeks since, at sea, just two days out from Liverpool. This was the second Cleveland horse that Dr. Wood had purchased in England within the last eighteen months; and is said to have been the finest horse in the British kingdom. The loss is between $3000 and $4000.

Florida Grass.—Mr. S. S. Mills, of Charleston, S. C., has invented and patented a machine which prepares the grass of the Florida Keys for rope-making.
United States Agricultural Society.

The Tobacco Interest.

Instructions have been sent by the State Department to the ministers of the United States in Europe, informing them that Congress has, by resolution, protested against the restrictions and limitations with which our tobacco trade is clogged, and demanded the immediate commencement of diplomatic negotiations, "with the view of obtaining a modification of the existing systems of revenue and taxation of those nations in respect to American tobacco."

A committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society recommends a convention of the producers and buyers of tobacco, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 25th of May next, which is the day fixed for awarding premiums to the growers of the best tobacco, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The design is to bring the producers and purchasers together, in order to interchange opinions. The agriculturists may learn what grades are best suited to the market, and will meet the most ready sale. The Louisville Journal, speaking of the great commercial importance of this staple, says that the value of the raw tobacco exported from the United States to Great Britain, was over three and a half million of dollars in 1855, and during the first half of the present century that country collected import duties on it to the enormous aggregate of over $750,000,000. The total value of our exports of tobacco in 1857 was $20,662,772, and in 1858 amounted to $19,409,882. During the first nine months of 1857 the import revenue derived by France from it was over $25,000,000, four-fifths of which were exported from this country. The Cyclopaedia of Commerce says tobacco, next to salt, is probably the article most consumed by men. In one form or another, but most generally in the form of fume or smoke, there is no climate in which it is not consumed, and no nationality that has not adopted it. To put down its use has equally baffled legislators and moralists, and in the words of Pope, on a higher subject, it may be said to be partaken of "by saint, by savage, and by sage." The average consumption per head of male population over eighteen years of age, in some countries, seems almost fabulous. In the German States, included in the operations of the Zollverein and the Steuerverein, it reaches from 9 to 12 pounds; in Holland and Belgium and Denmark to 8 or 9 pounds. The advance cost of tobacco is shown from the fact that in 1842 we exported 156,710 hhdts. at an average value of $60.11, and in 1857 only 156,848, at the average value per hhd. of $132.40.

Tobacco is now a staple product in Connecticut and central Massachusetts, and according to the Springfield Republican, it is the most remunerative crop grown, taking its average product and price for the past twenty years. Fifteen hundred pounds to the acre is the average yield in Connecticut, and ten to twelve cents a pound the average price. The Northern tobacco is used generally for cigars. For cigar-wrappers a large handsome leaf is the desirable thing, and strength of flavor less important. The most highly flavored tobacco, used for filling the best cigars, comes from Cuba. The Virginian is next best in esteem for this purpose.

Greece.—It was stated in a report on Modern Greece, recently presented to the Corporation of Harvard College, that an agricultural paper ably edited has been established at Athens. "The first number has a description of McCormick's reaping machine, with illustrations, and it is hoped that ere long some subsequent number will contain an account of the successful operation of this American patent reaper on that parcel of ground near Eleusis, called the Kharium, where Ceres, the goddess of corn and harvests, taught Triptolemus to plough, to sow and to reap."

A "Longwood" Willow graces the capitol grounds at Columbia, S. C. It has grown from a slip, brought from St. Helena, by a ship captain, about forty years ago.
From the Secretary's Table,

PUBLICATIONS AND DIPLOMAS.

Life Members are entitled to all the publications of the Society, from the date of their membership, but were the volumes to be sent post-paid a heavy expense would thereby be incurred. Every exertion has been used to have the volumes containing the Transactions of the Society in 1857 and 1858 sent to life-members under congressional franks or by private hands. If any members have not received them, duplicate copies will be sent on receipt of the postage stamps which have to be placed on them, viz.: seventeen cents for the transactions of 1857 and thirteen cents for the Transactions of 1858.

Diplomas of membership are delivered at the office of the Society. They will be sent by mail, on wooden rollers, on receipt of seventy-five cents in postage stamps.

The fee for life-membership is so small that it will not generally defray the cost of the publications and Diploma furnished, and if the postages were paid from the Society's treasury, the membership fund would soon be exhausted. The amount of postage is a small matter for each individual, but would amount to a large sum if paid by the Society.

A Superintendent will have the management of the next Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, in accordance with the recommendation of President Tilghman, in his annual address, which was adopted. It will not be an easy task to find a gentleman possessing all the qualifications for this arduous task. The preliminary arrangements will require experience and habits of organization—he must be patient and forbearing—and during the exhibition he must exercise no small degree of authority to insure a punctual performance of the programme. The "right man for the right place" will however be found, and the appointment will add greatly to the success of the Exhibition.

Medals and Diplomas awarded at the exhibitions of the United States Agricultural Society, are delivered at the next succeeding annual meeting. Several medals and diplomas, awarded at the Louisville and the Richmond exhibitions are as yet unclaimed, and the owners of them are requested to send for them without farther delay. They will be delivered at the office of the Society, or forwarded by express. The Diplomas can be sent by mail, in which case those recipients must forward seventy-five cents in stamps to defray the postal charge.

The Office of the United States Agricultural Society at Washington, is open for the transaction of business every day during the summer months, from ten until twelve o'clock. The Secretary will be absent during the month of May, attending to his farm, but letters addressed to him at Washington, will be attended to.

Contributors are requested to forward articles intended for the July number, before the first of June.

Agricultural Patents.—Of the 3,710 patents issued by the United States office last year, 561 were for implements relating to agricultural implements and processes, of which 152 were for improvements in reaping and mowing machines, and 42 were for improvements in cotton gins and presses and in packing cotton.

From a recent article in the London Quarterly Review, we learn that the first patent for drain pipes was granted in January, 1619, to John Eldrington, for "a certain engine to make and cast all sorts of earthen pipes for conveyance of water in the earth." For upwards of two centuries afterwards, the number of English patents in this department was only 16, while from August, 1830, to August, 1855, the number granted is 104. Up to 1840 only 10 patents had been taken out for manures. From 1840 to 1855 there were issued 128. Nothing can mark more plainly the period of agricultural progress.
THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR 1859.

It will be seen by reference to the twenty-second page of this number of the "Journal," that the Executive Committee were instructed to give the preference—in fixing upon the location of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society—to "some eligible point in the valley of the Mississippi, or of the Great Lakes, and west of the State of Ohio." This narrowed down the choice among the cities and towns from which formal applications have been received, to St. Louis, Missouri; and Peoria and Chicago, Illinois—the propositions from the two last named places having been followed by sufficient guarantees—but the Sub-committee to which the matter was referred have not yet made a selection.

The place, the time, the premium list, and the roll of judges, will be published in the July number of the "Journal of Agriculture."

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1859.

In the "Monthly Bulletin" for March, 1858, the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society solicited from State Boards of Agriculture, State and County Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs, notices of their annual exhibitions. Their responses have been condensed into the report published in the present number of this Journal, with such information as could be obtained from other sources. It is, as the initial of every such undertaking is apt to be, imperfect, and perhaps errors may be detected, but the committee of the Society to whom it was referred ordered its publication, in the hope that it might inspire those secretaries who did not last year respond, to send this year the desired information. See page 48.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—As yet, President Buchanan has not intimated who he intends to appoint "Commissioner of Patents," in place of Mr. Holt, now Postmaster General. Agriculturalists are of course much interested in this appointment, and it is to be hoped that it will be conferred upon some gentleman practically and theoretically acquainted with agriculture.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—It is announced in the London Illustrated News of March 5th, that the sum of £4,200, say $20,000, has already been collected in furtherance of the ensuing annual exhibition, at Warwick.

PRICES OF WHEAT.—A carefully prepared article in a recent number of the London Times states: "From 1827, the price of wheat has moved up four years and down four years, as regular as the seasons. This is proved by the figures on record. The lowest rate in that period was in 1831. The variation is from 38 to 74 per quarter.

CUBA.—A company called the "Sociedad Algodonera" has been formed in London and Havana for the purpose of encouraging the culture of cotton in the island of Cuba. The plant grows wild in districts adjacent to the south slope of the island, where the company has received donations of wild lands, and expects to produce a superior article.

AFRICA.—Dr. David Livingston, in a letter dated at Tete, on the river Zambesi, seventy miles from its mouth, states that in that region, "fine cotton grows wild, after it has once been sown. One kind is long in staple. Another is short and strong, clings to the seed, and feels to the touch more like wool than cotton."

A NEW IDEA for a "track" for the exhibition of horses has been suggested by a gentleman in Hartford, Conn. It is an elongated figure 8—and as the track crosses at the intersection, or middle of the figure, neither horse can get the advantage of the shorter or inside track.
The Cotton Crop of 1856 is estimated at 3,900,000 bales, and there is every reason to believe that the crop of the present year will be larger. Recent advices from the European markets are of a favorable tenor, and present prices will probably be sustained. During the six months ending April 1, the increase of receipts at American ports, compared with 1856, was 347,000 bales. Exports—increase to Great Britain, compared with 1856, 6,000 bales; decrease to France, 14,000; increase to other foreign ports, 47,000. Total increase in exports, 29,000 bales.

The following table shows the imports of raw cotton into the United Kingdom of Great Britain for a series of years, with the amount re-exported, and the stock in the country on the 31st of December of each year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1840...</td>
<td>487,856,504</td>
<td>104,631,506</td>
<td>592,488,010</td>
<td>38,673,229</td>
<td>463,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841...</td>
<td>358,234,904</td>
<td>129,751,391</td>
<td>487,982,255</td>
<td>37,673,586</td>
<td>344,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842...</td>
<td>414,630,729</td>
<td>117,719,307</td>
<td>531,750,036</td>
<td>45,251,248</td>
<td>373,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843...</td>
<td>574,783,520</td>
<td>98,499,596</td>
<td>673,283,116</td>
<td>39,620,000</td>
<td>593,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844...</td>
<td>517,218,622</td>
<td>128,892,682</td>
<td>646,111,304</td>
<td>47,222,560</td>
<td>654,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845...</td>
<td>626,560,412</td>
<td>95,329,541</td>
<td>721,979,953</td>
<td>42,916,384</td>
<td>808,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846...</td>
<td>491,040,303</td>
<td>65,906,881</td>
<td>567,947,184</td>
<td>65,930,704</td>
<td>937,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847...</td>
<td>364,599,291</td>
<td>110,108,324</td>
<td>474,707,615</td>
<td>74,914,320</td>
<td>386,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848...</td>
<td>600,247,488</td>
<td>112,773,673</td>
<td>713,020,161</td>
<td>74,019,732</td>
<td>348,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849...</td>
<td>634,504,050</td>
<td>120,964,962</td>
<td>755,469,012</td>
<td>88,893,536</td>
<td>389,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850...</td>
<td>493,153,112</td>
<td>170,323,749</td>
<td>663,476,861</td>
<td>102,493,696</td>
<td>343,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851...</td>
<td>506,638,962</td>
<td>160,746,787</td>
<td>667,385,749</td>
<td>111,980,400</td>
<td>220,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852...</td>
<td>765,330,544</td>
<td>164,151,904</td>
<td>929,482,448</td>
<td>111,894,303</td>
<td>474,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853...</td>
<td>658,451,796</td>
<td>230,820,953</td>
<td>889,275,749</td>
<td>148,569,680</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854...</td>
<td>722,151,346</td>
<td>165,181,803</td>
<td>887,333,149</td>
<td>123,326,112</td>
<td>367,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855...</td>
<td>681,629,424</td>
<td>210,122,528</td>
<td>891,751,952</td>
<td>124,368,100</td>
<td>293,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856...</td>
<td>780,040,016</td>
<td>243,846,288</td>
<td>1,023,886,304</td>
<td>141,060,864</td>
<td>298,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857...</td>
<td>654,758,048</td>
<td>314,560,848</td>
<td>969,318,896</td>
<td>131,928,720</td>
<td>265,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858...</td>
<td>732,403,840</td>
<td>199,443,216</td>
<td>931,847,056</td>
<td>153,035,680</td>
<td>269,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although large amounts of English capital have been expended by the British Cotton Supply Association," in encouraging the culture of the great staple in India, it is now admitted that the experiment is unsuccessful. The London Athenæum, in reviewing a recent publication called "A Hand Book of the Cotton Trade," takes this ground, and disposes summarily of the desires of the friends of the movement to attribute such failure to temporary or removable causes. The real cause, it contends, is the unfitness of the climate, which is subject to great extremes of heat, dryness, and moisture. In support of this conclusion, it cites the high authority of Dr. Royle and Mr. Ellison, and further argues that any artificial means—such as irrigation, for instance—by which some of the difficulties referred to might be partially obviated, are too costly for practical application. It is disposed therefore to regard the association—in its direction towards India at all events—as likely to waste a good deal of money, without any other result than that of illustrating the folly of meddling with the laws of supply. The "East India Cotton Company," organized in London, in January last, petitioned the court of Bankruptcy, on the 23d of February, to have its affairs closed, as the Directors could not agree as to how it should be managed.

The "Cotton Supply Association" do not, however, confine their exertions in increasing the fields of cotton culture to India. They have also sent thousands of bushels of seed to the chief towns of the various countries bordering upon the Mediterranean and the Black sea, and to different sections of South Africa. They regard the American seed as the best, and have prepared an "essay upon the most improved system of cultivation of cotton, as practiced in the United States." The essay, with suitable drawings of the tools and the implements necessary for the cultivator, has been printed and extensively circulated over the world.
United States Agricultural Society.

The Wheat Crop of 1859.—Letters from different sections of the United States, generally represent the prospects of the growing wheat crop as very flattering, and confirm the opinion of Hon. B. P. Johnson, of New York, (based upon a careful estimate,) that the crop of 1859 will exceed that of 1858 some eight millions of bushels. The best accounts come from Texas—the worst from Georgia.

The London Mark Lane Express has an article speculating upon the quantity of bread-stuffs England will need the present year, and from whom she expects to obtain the supply. Here are the figures:

Countries. Quarters.
Northern Russia .............................................. 135,000
Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and other parts of Germany 1,000,000
Spain, say .................................................. 50,000
Italian States and Sicily .................................... 150,000
Turkey proper ............................................... 150,000
Egypt ........................................................ 500,000
Wallachia and Moldavia ................................... 150,000
Southern Russia ............................................. 700,000
United States and Canada ................................ 1,500,000
Other countries ........................................... 250,000

Total Quarters, [a Quarter is eight bushels] ................................................. 4,000,000

Consumption of Sugar.—The following table, showing the consumption of foreign and domestic sugar in the United States for the past nine years, with the average yearly rate of increase, is not without its interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>244,758</td>
<td>143,634</td>
<td>388,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>241,755</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td>380,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>255,292</td>
<td>123,468</td>
<td>378,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>192,604</td>
<td>185,148</td>
<td>377,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>150,854</td>
<td>234,444</td>
<td>385,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>200,610</td>
<td>172,379</td>
<td>372,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>196,558</td>
<td>118,659</td>
<td>315,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>181,047</td>
<td>107,438</td>
<td>288,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>143,045</td>
<td>126,421</td>
<td>269,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average yearly increase for the above nine years, 5½ per cent.

The Guano Trade of Peru.—The government of Peru sold from the Chinchas islands, during the year 1858, guano to the amount of 266,709 tons. This sold at the ports in Europe and America where it was delivered for about fifteen million dollars, and deducting $3,000 for the freight, this leaves $12,000,000 received by the Peruvian government and their agents from the sales. The freight the last year has averaged about $11 a ton. It is now $10 or less. At one time the freight was as high as $30 a ton.

The annexed statement, from the Lima Comercio, gives the amount of guano shipped during the year 1858:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Guano (in quintals)</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Ships</th>
<th>Guano (in quintals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Continent</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>151,232</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27,160</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>25,545</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,667</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>266,709</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the British House of Commons, on the 21st of March, Major Edwards begged to ask the under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the announcement he made last session, that the Peruvian government had arranged that the price of guano should be uniform here and in the United States, had been justified by the result; and if not, what steps her Majesty's government proposed to take? In reply, Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that if such a difference in the price of guano as was stated to exist in England and America were perpetuated, it would be the duty of the government to bring the matter seriously under the consideration of the Peruvian government.
ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

[Quarter ending March 31, 1859.]

ALABAMA.—The fifth fair of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Montgomery, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th days of November. A liberal and excellent arranged premium list has been published in the Southern Rural Magazine and American Cotton Planter, which is edited by Dr. N. B. Cloud, the efficient Secretary of the Society. Mr. F. S. Lyon, of Marengo county, will deliver the address.

ARKANSAS.—The oldest agricultural society in the State is that in Washington county, adjoining the Cherokee nation. The present officers are: David Walker, President; J. W. Washbourne, Vice President; P. P. Vanhouse, Secretary; and the next exhibition will be at Fayetteville, in the month of October.

CALIFORNIA.—We learn from the message of Gov. Weller that five thousand dollars have been annually appropriated by the Legislature towards defraying the expenses of the State Agricultural Society, and the "money has been usefully expended." Vast quantities of rich and fertile lands are being rapidly reduced to cultivation. In the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine, California already stands foremost among the States. In 1850, it is thought the manufactures of wines and brandies will reach the high figure of a million of gallons. In 1858, wool was exported to the amount of 1,351,107 pounds, valued at $189,634. The Governor thinks the time has come to manufacture coarse woolens at home. The number of sheep now in the State is not less than 650,000, double the number in 1856. The increase of horses during that period was 43,000, and in cattle 120,000. Hides were exported last year to the amount of $516,712. The increase of land put in cultivation since 1856, exclusive of land fenced in for grazing purposes, is put down at 244,771 acres. The wheat crop of 1858 was 3,568,869 bushels, and that of barley 5,832,717, being 218,798 more bushels than the amount of barley raised in the whole Union in 1859, according to the census.

ILLINOIS.—The biennial meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held at Springfield, January 5th, when the following officers were elected: Lewis Elsworth, President; C. B. Denio, Wm. H. Van Epps, John Girard, A. Dunlap, J. W. Singleton, Stephen Dunlap, Wm. Kile, Samuel B. Chandler, H. S. Osborn, Vice Presidents; John Cook, Recording Secretary; S. Francis, Corresponding Secretary; John W. Bunn, Treasurer.

The Governor of the State, in his annual message, said that the fairs of the State society, held within the last two years at Peoria and Centralia, where were exhibited specimens of the agricultural wealth and mechanical genius of Illinois, and which drew together for their examination large numbers of our people, have had a powerful influence in giving an impetus to agricultural industry, which will be felt in all time to come. There are now in this State ninety-two legally organized county agricultural societies, which are doing good service in this work of agricultural improvement.

INDIANA.—The Board of Agriculture met at Indianapolis on the 6th of January, and decided, after a spirited discussion, to hold the next State fair at New Albany, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.

IOWA.—The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, held its annual meeting at Des Moines, and decided to hold the next State fair at Oskaloosa, the place at which it was held last year. The following gentlemen were elected officers for this year: Z. T. Fisher, of Oskaloosa, President; W. W. Hamilton, of Dubuque, Vice President; J. H. Wallace, of Muscatine, Secretary; and E. K. Seeber, of Oskaloosa, Treasurer.

The State Agricultural College Board also met at Des Moines, to receive proposals for the "State Experimental Farm," Dr. Bowen, President, but postponed a decision until the 1st of June. Proposals for this farm will be received until the 1st of May. Wm. Duane Wilson, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Board.

KANSAS.—Gov. Medary, in his annual message, said: "As agriculture must always be the predominating interest in the Territory, I would suggest a law encouraging the organization of County Agricultural Societies."

LOUISIANA.—The rise of the Mississippi has done much damage, and disastrous crevasses are proving very destructive to some of the finest plantations.

MAINe.—The State Board of Agriculture, composed of twenty-five gentlemen of practical ability, with S. L. Goodall, Esq., as their efficient secretary, had a session of ten days in January. It was evident, after a comparison of facts, that the entire agricultural interest of the State is coming up; that neat-stock, horses, sheep, swine, are rapidly improving in grade; that the yield and quality of grain, hay, roots, and fruit are increasing; that fertilizers are procured in greater abundance than ever; that farms are growing in fertility; that information is rapidly being extended; and that, in a word, Maine is fast becoming an agricultural State.
United States Agricultural Society.

MARYLAND.—We have learned, (although not from an official source,) that the next State exhibition will be held at Frederick city. A portion of the buildings of the State Agricultural College, near Bladensburg, will soon be ready for occupation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The published "Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture," during the year 1858, is prefaced by an interesting abstract of the records of the society from the period of its formation, prepared by Mr. Richard S. Fay, the secretary, to show what the society has been doing from that time to the present. The record is a noble one, and shows that no efforts have been spared to improve the modes of agriculture in this Commonwealth.

MICHIGAN.—The next fair of the Macomb County Agricultural Society will be held at Utica, upon grounds now in course of preparation by the citizens of that place.

MINNESOTA.—The farmers of Hennepin county, the banner agricultural county of the State, are determined to hold a county fair in Minneapolis the coming autumn.

MISSOURI.—The stockholders of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, elected the following officers for the present year: J. R. Barret, President; Henry T. Blow, H. Clay Hart, and Benj. O'Fallon, Vice Presidents; Henry S. Turner, Treasurer; G. O'Kalb, General Agent and Recording Secretary; Norman J. Colman, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held at Trenton, Jan. 18th, Gov. Win. A. Newell was elected President; Jeptha Abbot, N. S. Ruc, H. Hillard, and Lowell Mason, Jr., Vice Presidents; Wm. M. Force, Secretary, and C. M. Saxton, Treasurer. The report of the treasurer showed that the old debt of the society, amounting to $1,500, had been entirely paid off, leaving a balance of $829.44.

NEW YORK.—At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected: A. R. Cruger, President; E. G. Faile, G. S. Winwright, Herman Wendell, H. W. Beckwith, B. N. Huntington, S. A. Law, J. O. Sheldon, and T. C. Peters, Vice Presidents; B. P. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; E. Corning, jr., Recording Secretary; and Luther H. Tucker, Treasurer. The next exhibition will be held at Albany.

OHIO.—At the tenth annual meeting of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, a State Board was chosen, which subsequently organized by electing Norton G. Townshend, of Lorain, President; Lucien Buttles, of Franklin, Treasurer; D. E. Gardner, of Lucas, Corresponding Secretary. The next State exhibition will be held at Zanesville, Sept. 20-23.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual meeting of the State society was held at Harrisburg, on the 18th of January. David Taggart, of Northumberland county, was elected President; twenty-five gentlemen from different sections, Vice Presidents; A. Boyd Hamilton, Secretary; Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Geologist and Chemist; and Henry Gillert, Librarian.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, elected at their annual meeting Craig Biddle, President; A. T. Newbold, C. W. Harrison, Vice Presidents; George Blight, Treasurer; S. G. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; A. L. Kennedy, M. D., Recording Secretary; P. R. Freas, Assistant Recording Secretary; John Lardner, Samuel Williams, D. Landreth, A. T. Newbold, John S. Haines, Craig Biddle, Executive Committee.

TEXAS.—The first annual exhibition of the Goliad Stock and Agricultural Association, was held at Goliad, commencing on the first Monday of April. A recent census gives as the total of acres under cultivation 1,948,215, of which 581,808 are in cotton, 15,965 in sugar, 977,547 in corn, and 208,697 in wheat.

WISCONSIN.—At the winter session of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held at Madison in February, it was resolved to hold the next State fair during the week succeeding Sunday, the 25th of September. It was also resolved to hold a trial of reapers and mowers, during the next harvest, the premiums to be gold medals, worth $50 each.

VERMONT.—Gen. E. B. Chase, of Lyndon, has been elected President of the State Agricultural Society, in place of Frederick Holbrook, declined. It was voted to hold the next annual exhibition at Burlington, Sept. 13-16.

VIRGINIA.—The Executive Committee of the State Society have invited propositions from different localities for holding their exhibition for 1859. They resolved "that whilst it is desirable that the fairs should be held at the city of Richmond, the Constitution of the society and imperative obligations of duty in the administration of the funds of the society require that wherever the fair shall be held, it shall be done without loss to the society; and, upon this principle alone, therefore, can the permanent usefulness of the society be secured." The Central Agricultural Society has purchased, and will fit up as exhibition grounds, the "Hermitage" track, on the western suburbs of Richmond.
Honorary and Life Members.

**HONORARY MEMBERS.**

Edmund Ruffin, esq. Marlborough, Virginia.

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

Aycrigg, Thomas G. *Passaic, New Jersey.
Amory, Thomas. Boston.
Aiston, Benjamin. *Georgetown, S. C.
Army, W. F. M. *Hyatt, Kansas.
Affleck, Thos. *Texas.
Beekman, J. S. *Kinderhook, N. Y.
Baldwin, Harvey. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Bolman, A. *West Chester, Pa.
Butman, George F. *Boston, Mass.
Ballou, Maturin M. *Boston.
Bayley, Dudley H. *Boston.
*Becar, Noel J. *New York, N. Y.
Berkemans, Emile C. Plainfield, N. J.
Berkemans, Louis E. Plainfield.
Berkemans, Prosp'r Plainfield.
Burgwyn, H. K. North Carolina.
Bancroft, James. *Charleston, S. C.
Billings, Joseph H. *West Roxbury, Mass.
Blake, George B. *Boston.
Blake, John R. *Boston.
Browne, D. J. *Washington, D. C.
Brown, Lewis B. *New York.
Burgess, Edward P. *Dorchester.
Becker, Barney S. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Bridges, R. R. *Edgescomb, N. C.
Buckeleu, James. *Jamesburg, N. J.
Burnet, J. B. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Bowie, W. W. W. *Governor's Bridge, Md.
Coleman, Thomas M. *Philadelphia.
Calvert, Charles B. *Washington, D. C.
Cook, George Lewis. *Warren, R. I.
Cooke, Joseph J. *Providence, R. I.
Copenhagen, A. W. *Dorchester, Mass.
Crockett, Selden. *Boston.
Chamberlain, Daniel. *Boston.
Corcoran, W. W. *Washington, D. C.
Cornell, Isaac R. *Weston, N. J.
Colman, N. J. *St. Louis, Mo.
Cunningham, C. L. *Boston, Mass.
Curtis, Thomas B. *Boston,
Cushman, Henry W. *Bernardston, Mass.
Cawthar, Benjamin F. *Louisville, Ky.
Colvin, B. F. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Cook, A. P. *Brooklyn, Mich.
Cook, John L. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Cooper, S. *Boston, Mass.
Cobb, Moses G. *Dorchester, Mass.
Cocke, John H. *Bremo Bluff, Va.
Crenshaw, John B. *Richmond.
Davis, James. *Boston.
Denny, Reuben S. *Leicester, Mass.
DeMott, M. *New York.
Dodge, J. H. *Boston.
Dana, J. B. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Darlington, J. L. *West Chester, Pa.
Durfee, Nathan. *Fall River, Mass.
Dyer, Eliza. *Providence, R. I.
Ellison, Thomas. *Newburgh, N. Y.
Ellis, James M. *Syracuse, N. Y.
Emerson, Ralph, Jr. *Illinois.
Evans, David.

Flint, Charles L. *Boston, Mass.
Faulkner, Edward G. *Woodside, N. Y.
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**United States Agricultural Society.**

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<td>Jenks, Wm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, John T.</td>
<td>Ottawa Creek, Kansas</td>
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<td>Kimmel, Anthony</td>
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<td>Kopp, Henry S.</td>
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<td>King, William S.</td>
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<td>Keith, G. T.</td>
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<td>Phillips, J. S.</td>
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<td>Phillips, Ivers</td>
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<td>Putnam, C. Agrt Soc. Garrantions, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Parry, William</td>
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<td>Pierce, Jacob W.</td>
<td>Newburgport, Mass</td>
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<td>Partridge, jr. H.</td>
<td>Northampton</td>
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<td>Paige, James W.</td>
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<td>Pierce, Samuel B.</td>
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<td>Potter, Joseph S.</td>
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<td>Parker, H. D.</td>
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<td>Poore, Ben</td>
<td>West Newbury</td>
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<td>Proctor, Abel</td>
<td>Dimeers</td>
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<td>Peters, Richard</td>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
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<td>Pendergrast, N. W.</td>
<td>Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillips, J. S.</td>
<td>Syracuse</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Some names are truncated or abbreviated.*
Obituary Notice.

Pope, John..............Memphis, Tenn.
Potter, E. R..............Kingston, R. I.
Peter, Arthur............Louisville, Ky.

Ridgely, Charles........Hampden, Md.
Rogers, Richard S........Salem, Mass.
Reynolds, John J..........Wickford, R. I.
Ruggles & Co.............Boston, a

*Rusk, Thomas J........Naacogoches, Texas.
Rice, Lewis..............Boston, "
Randall, L..............Syracuse, N. Y.

Ridgely, John............Hampden, Md.
Simes, Joseph............Boston, Mass.
Sanford, O. S...........Cordaville, "
Salisbury, Stephen........Worcester, "
Sanderson, David.........Somerville, N. J.
Smith, George C.........Boston, Mass.

Stevens, Faran...........Boston, "
Spooner, William H........Boston, "
Slisby, J. H..............Boston, "
*Sprague, Seth...........Duxbury, "
Stockwell, S. N.........Boston, "
Scott, R. W..............Springfield, Ohio.
Sherman, Duncan........

Smyth, Frederick.........Manchester, N. H.
Sedgwick, C. B............Syracuse, N. Y.
Smith, A L................Syracuse, "
Smith, G. P..............Syracuse, N. Y.
Stewart, Wm. D...........Syracuse, N. Y.
Stillwell, E. Miller.....Lancaster, Mass.

Tracey, Charles...........Norwich, Ct.
Thompson, James W.........Wilmington, Del.
Tappan, John..............Boston, Mass.
*Thayer, John E.............Boston, "
Thompson, James.........Nantucket, Mass.

[Those marked with a (*) star are deceased.]

OBITUARY.

Col. SAMUEL JAEGER, a life-member of the United States Agricultural Society, died on the 27th of March, 1859, at his residence, "Ten Hills Farm," Somerville, Massachusetts, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Boston Courier says of him: Though born and reared in the United States, Col. Jaques, in his personal appearance and in all his tastes, was a very fine specimen of an English country gentleman; and to those who visited him at his residence, the peculiarly English character of everything at Ten Hills served almost to complete the illusion. His fondness for the out-door occupations and varied scenery of rural life amounted to a passion; and the lovers of good fruit, among their obligations to his horticultural zeal, are indebted to him for the propagation and dissemination of the celebrated peach which bears his name. He was a distinguished agriculturist, also, having probably done more than any other single individual has accomplished for the improvement of the breeds of domestic animals in this section of the country. Whoever remembers him will recall the deep and lively interest which he habitually manifested in all that promised to aid in the amelioration and elevation of those engaged in what he regarded as the noblest of the industrial pursuits.

Thayer, Adin.............Iooisic Falls, N. Y.
Thayer, J. S..............New York City.
Taylor, A. J.............Syracuse, N. Y.
Tilghman, Tench.........Oxford, Md.
Todd, Wm. B..............Washington, D. C.
Treadwell, Alfred M......

Talbot, S................See'y, Tremont, Ill.

Underhill, R. T........Croton P., N. Y.

Vinson, Cornelius M........Jamaica Plains, Mass

Wilson, Henry..........Columbus, Ohio.
*Weston, J. D.............Dallton, Mass.

Whytlaw, Thomas O........West Roxbury, Mass.
Winthrop, Robert G........Boston, "
Wainwright, Peter........Boston, "

Walley, Samuel H........Roxbury "
Waters, Richard P.........Salem, "
Watts, Arthur.............Chilicothe, Ohio.

Webster, Joshua...........Maiden, Mass.
Weld, Aaron D............Roxbury, "

Wellington, Andrew E......Lexington, "
Wheelock, J. R...........Mendon, "

Whitmore, Charles O......Boston, "

Whitman, Paul...........Whittsville, "

Wight, Eben...............Dedham, "
Williams, Aaron D........Roxbury, "

Worthington, Jas. T.......Chilicothe, Ohio.

Wyckoff, N..............Williamsburg, N. Y.

Welch, A. J..............Syracuse, N. Y.

Ware, Col. Josiah W......Jeryville, Va.

Ward, Joshua.............S. C.

White, Hamilton...........Syracuse, N. Y.
Williams, Willo by........Nashville, Tenn.
Wilson, W. Dunan........Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Wood, Walter A...........Iooisic Falls, N. Y.

Woodruff, Jason.........Syracuse, N. Y.

Young, Lawrence..........Louisville, Ky.