

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From Dr. N. F. Tyrode.

The Science of Agriculture.
There is no more encouraging sign of the times than the universal tendency now manifested toward improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the human race. The six of science, culture, and religion, which took root in the Executive quakeries in Finance of 1823—have paged away, leaving but the wrecks of sanguine hopes, blighted fortunes, and dashed enterprises, to show that it has existed. Men have abandoned, perhaps with a sigh for brighter prospects, those airy and substantial regions, and come back to *terra firma*. The real important movements of our day are those connected with the organization of Indiana, the great emigration of labor, the improvement of machinery, implements and industrial products; the application of the truths and demonstrations of Science, to the advancement of the "useful Arts"; but above all, the transformation of Agriculture from its rearing condition of mere repetition of few rude, unskillful processes, resting on a low instinct or blind tradition, to that point at which it is destined to go long to come to be recognized and dignified as a Profession, as intellectual and as noble as Physic or Law—no longer a monotonous and cramping drudgery, but a lively and interesting Art, resting upon and profiting by all the forces of Nature, and the discoveries of science.

The positive evolution of Agriculture is very far behind that of Mechanical and Manufacturing processes. It is saying little to affirm that, no Merchant, or Manufacturer could prosecute his business a single year as a venerable, disdained and unskillful, as the majority of Farmers conduct theirs, without incurring certain bankruptcy. The unflinching energy evinced in the cultivation of our half-spared, unmanured, half-ploughed, late planted, poorly filled, squalid farms, with no regular rotation of crops or system of culture, would ruin any business to which ruin is possible.

Agriculture has as yet attained the rank of a Science only in England, and among a precious few in t'worn and other countries. The annual Agricultural product of Great Britain has been greatly increased during the last twenty years by improved and more scientific methods of culture. Their

sands of acres of utterly barren heath and other waste lands, which were such less than five years ago, are now producing twice five and thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and paying every three years the entire cost of rearing them. Improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, &c. have added vastly to the productiveness of the farm; while draining, embanking, irrigation, root-culture, rotation, and other improvements hardly known to the last generation, are swelling immensely the revenue of the farmer, and increasing his influence and processes are lightening and diversifying his labors. Agriculture at the close of this century, it requires no prophet to foretell, will bear the same relation to that of 1800 as the steamship of our day bears to the stone-excavated canoe of the savage.

The advancement of the science among us, is rapid; but unhappily not universal—hardly general. Whole townships, nay, counties, professedly devoted to Agriculture, do not produce their own provisions, while producing little else. The miseries of semi-dependence are the curse of Illinois. Who can compare the number of families devoted to the production of Cotton, with those engaged in raising a small quantity, which, with the same labor and a little more care, produce half as much fine wool, worth thirty to forty cents a pound, or other staples of perhaps still greater value. With every facility of climate, soil, position, labor and ingenuity for the production of Silk, we send abroad for Ten or Fifteen Millions worth annually, whereby the price of every bushel of Grain raised in the Country is depressed. Errors similar to this have much to do with the general depression of our industry.

But Agriculture is rapidly improving among us, and the credit is due, more than any other cause, to our Agricultural Periodicals. These are numerous, and most of them are well edited; and they have done much to diffuse that great knowledge of the principles connected with Practical Science which has within this past year become remarkable.

Prominent among these periodicals is the *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, issued monthly, in this city, of barely \$1 per annum, by Messrs. A. R. & L. Allen, Agricultural and scientific men; men who have traveled, studied, farmed, and in every way fitted themselves for their vocation. We intended, when we commenced this article, to give some account of the contents of their First Volume, now lying before us, which closed with the March Number, but we have been led away by a suggested train of thought, until our article is exhausted. Suffice it that the practical Farmer, who is not afraid, of knowing any thing about his business, will find in these periodicals a storehouse of information, clear, simple and easily comprehended, with regard to cereals and brocades, the Silk Culture, Misting Fruit Gardening, and every thing connected with his calling, which it would be difficult to equal in the same compass elsewhere, and which no farmer or gardener can so profondly assimilate as to read without interest and valuable instruction.

The bound volume may be obtained for ten shillings or the current one for a dollar, at Stetson & Miles's 105 Broadway. We shall call some facts of general interest from that before us as soon as we have received them. Your appearance indicates that you are frugal and will be a safe customer.

—Prudence and Economy.—What if you have a patch on your knee?—I am writing to you, of 111 Franklin Street, New York, before which, we have been led away by a suggested train of thought, until our article is exhausted. Suffice it that the practical Farmer, who is not afraid, of knowing any thing about his business, will find in these periodicals a storehouse of information, clear, simple and easily comprehended, with regard to cereals and brocades, the Silk Culture, Misting Fruit Gardening, and every thing connected with his calling, which it would be difficult to equal in the same compass elsewhere, and which no farmer or gardener can so profondly assimilate as to read without interest and valuable instruction.

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Women are the Coriolan pillars which adorn and support society; the institutions that protect women, also throw a shield around children, and where women and children are provided for, there must be care in his rights.

Never be ashamed of the truth, never be afraid of doing right.

Power of the Voice over Children.
It is usual to aspergit the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government—the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to entirely counteract its intended effect. In this power lies the secret of the correction of the child, not to mention in it, but yet spoken in a tone which more than depicts its infenseness. Let any one remember to recall the image of a fool, mother long since in Heaven. Her avert' smile, and ever clear countenance ore I thought vividly to recollect. So also is her voice, and blessed is that parent who endows it with a pleasing utterance. What is it that Julie the infant repeat; it is array of words. There is no charm in the language in letters, syllables and sentences, that is in the sound which strikes the little ear, that sooths and comforts it to sleep. Let us, therefore, in a soft tone, find out a possessive magic influence. Think ye that this infenseness is confined to the cradle? No, it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof.

Is the boy growing ride in manner, and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tone of the mother. She who speaks to her son, hardly does not give, to his conduct the seal of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pre-sum of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hasty to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in a hasty and railing tone. Instead of rebuking, destruction is the punishment of a child.

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Father Mathew's advice to Members of the Total Abstinence Society.

Kop away from the Public House.—You will derive no advantage from its company. There the drunkard holds his rascality—the gambler on lies to the waste of property,

the blasphemous utters his horrible im-

precations—there those rags for destruction

lament others to imitate their crimes and lead the way to their ruin.

Keep away from the Public House.—You will derive no advantage from its company. There the drunkard holds his rascality—the gambler on lies to the waste of property,

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