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THE GREAT ARE FALLING FROM US.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The great are falling from us—to the dust,
Our flag droops midway, full of many sighs;
A nation's glory and a people's trust
Lie in the ample pall where Webster lies.

The great are falling from us—one by one,
As fall the patriarchs of the forest trees;
The winds shall seek them vainly, and the sun
Gaze on each vacant space for centuries.

Lo, Carolina mourns her steadfast Pine,
Which, like a main-mast, towered above the realm;
And Ashland hears no more the voice divine,
From out the branches of her stately elm.

And Marshfield's giant oak, whose stormy brow
Oft turned the ocean tempest from the West,
Lies on the shore he guarded long—and now
Our startled eagle knows not where to rest!

BECOMING A MEDIUM.

The fascinating spiritual rapping is without a doubt gaining strength among us, and some very ludicrous incidents often grow out of it at times, as well as more serious and deplorable ones.

A few nights since, within this week, a young male friend of ours, who from a sneering skeptic had become a devout believer, retired to rest, after having his nervous system partially destroyed by the information, through the spirit of his grandfather, that he would very shortly become a powerful medium. He was in his first comfortable snooze when a clicking noise in the direction of the door awoke him. He listened intently; the noise was still going on—very like the raps of the spirits on the table, indeed!

"Who is there?"

There was no answer, and the queer noise stopped.

"Anybody there?"

No answer.

"It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. "I must be a medium. I'll try. (Aloud.) If there is a spirit in the room it will signify the same by saying 'aye'—no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room, will it please to rap three times?"

Three very distinct raps were given in the direction of the bureau.

"Is it the spirit of my sister?"

No answer.

"Is it the spirit of my mother?"

Three taps.

"Are you happy?"

Nine taps.

"Do you want for anything?"

A succession of very loud raps.

"Will you give me a communication if I get up?"

No answer.

"Shall I hear from you to morrow?"

Raps very loud again, this time in the direction of the door.

"Shall I ever see you?"

The raps then came from the outside of the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone; and after thinking on the extraordinary visit, he turned over and fell asleep.

On getting up in the morning, he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, his pants down stairs into the hall, and his great coat off altogether.—*St. Louis Despatch.*

FACTS FOR THE NEXT EDITION OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—There died lately in a lower county of Virginia, a mulatto man who was manumitted by his master, and was under our law permitted to remain in Virginia. His master had with his liberty left him a respectable property, and this man by industry accumulated an estate of $25,000. He had purchased his wife, who was a slave; and his children were therefore his own property, as well as his wife.

Falling into bad health he went to Philadelphia sometime during this last summer for medical advice, but learning from the best physicians that his health was worse than he thought, and that he could not live, he wrote to a relative of his old master to come on for him, which this gentleman did and stayed with him, and brought him back to Virginia at his request. He died shortly after his return, not long since, and by his last will left *all his estate to to this gentleman, as well as his wife and children*, who are thus the slaves of his friend—trusting, of course, that he would care for them and provide for them.

Here was an intelligent, wealthy man, who knew the condition of colored people in the Northern States, that preferred to leave his wife and children and all his property to a white man, to sending them out of the State, to live as free persons with a fine estate.

These are notorious and recorded facts, and can be proved if denied; and there are many such occurrences among our colored people, which might be made public, to put to shame the exaggerated factions of Mrs. Stowe and her adherents, if there was any possibility for substituting in the Northern mind fact for fiction—reason for imagination—and charity in the place of sectional prejudice.—*Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

THE RAPPERS' DELUSIONS.—The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, who recently visited the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, says there are in that institution twenty persons whose insanity is clearly traceable to spirit rappings; and it is stated that there are in the Utica (N. Y.) Lunatic Asylum nine victims of the same delusion.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Jour.

EASTERN SHORE, MARYLAND—TALBOT COUNTY SHOW, &c.—No. 2.

ON BOARD STEAMER CHAMPION,
November 12th, 1852.

In my former letter I alluded to the opening of the Cattle Show and Fair on the 10th. The exhibition of Cattle was not large; but a few thorough bred Durhams and Devons, and some excellent grade stock, gave evidence that attention is being given to the improvement of stock, which is very desirable. There were some twenty or more pairs of Working Oxen on exhibition attached to carts; and the trial of these, as well as the contests between the drivers, was most spirited and exciting, and afforded no little amusement. The teams were taken from the show ground into one of the public streets, where there was ample room for trial, and where the blacks in charge of the teams exhibited to the very best advantage the training and docility of their respective teams. But the trial for the prizes between the drivers was a scene unequalled in its character. The manner in which the drivers displayed their skill—each being required to drive his team *without ropes* attached to the horns of the animal and seated upon his cart—was calculated to call forth, as it did, the most hearty applause, as some favorite appeared upon the course, trotting his team in full speed, halting them at the word of command, and wheeling them rapidly and returning to the starting point, where he was discharged by the Judges, if a further trial was not desired. Several of the drivers exhibited teams admirably trained and under most perfect subjection—equalled to those trained by our best teamsters. Some of the teams, however, owing to the over-zealous efforts of the drivers, made some little disarrangement in the display by their neglect of orders, and occasionally travelled at a speed not easily checked, and did not return in due time to the starting point.—One peculiarity of their oxen is the speed with which they travel. Not being put to excessive drafts they are trained to rapid movements. The carts are much lighter usually than ours; and the driver will mount his cart and start his team at a quick trot, and continue this for miles often at a pace equal to that of a good span of horses. In passing to the house of a gentleman, with whom we tarried one evening, some three or four miles from Easton, a yoke of very fine Oxen of his had been started with the driver from the show grounds, a short time before we left, and although we drove at a very fair speed, we did not overtake them until near his residence. Their oxen generally are smaller than ours; and probably would not answer our purpose as well as they do theirs. Very much labor is performed here by oxen.

The Mule is the principal animal for labor on the farm; and a more useful animal for their purposes, to be under the management of the servants on the farms, cannot be found. They are very hardy, easily kept, remarkably free from disease, and when well trained, are gentle and quick in their movements, performing a vast deal of labor at very little cost. There were on the grounds several pair of very fine Mules, of good size, and evidently very useful animals.

The show of *Horses* was not large, and not equal to former shows. A Black Hawk Horse, "Ticonderoga" I think, was shown from the North. He is a Horse, exhibiting, in great perfection, the peculiarities of the breed. He attracted, as he deserved, much attention; and a subscription was started, before we left, to secure his services for next season, at $20 per mare, for fifty mares, which probably will be successful. This breed of horses will answer well for the Eastern shore. They have speed and bottom equal to any, and their size is sufficient for this section of the country, where the roads are entirely level and the carriages light. For the saddle also, they will answer admirably; and for this purpose a fine Horse is much more used here than at the North. Purser Hambleton, of the Navy, who has a farm near Easton, on one of the necks of land, had on exhibition a fine blooded mare, with a foal by her side, from Col. Carroll's Black Hawk, which he purchased a few years since.—The Colt shows fine points, and will doubtless, in the hands of his owner, be heard of again among the fine stock now receiving attention on the Eastern shore.

The show of *sheep* was superior to any other portion of the exhibition. It consisted entirely of Long wooled and South Downs. The Long Wooled were mainly Cotswolds, some Leicesters and Bakewells and their crosses also exhibited.—Some pens of Cotswolds, from J. N. Goldsborough's flock, which received prizes at the State Show at Baltimore, were exceedingly fine Sheep, and were sold, I understood, to Mr Turner, of Baltimore, the celebrated Butcher as well as politician, at $20 per head. Some very choice sheep were shown by a Mr. Chamberlaine, and selected Sheep from his lot, I think, were finer than any shown, but as a whole not equal to Mr. Goldsborough's. Ex Gov. Stevens had some pens of very fair long wools. Gen. Tilghman had on exhibition a Long Wooled Buck which was a very good animal. Of South Downs, Mr. M. T. Goldsborough was the only exhibitor; and he had some sheep which did him great credit as a breeder. He is paying attention to his flock, and the time is not distant, when the superiority of this breed for mutton will command for it in the Baltimore market that demand which it receives where well known, which will lead to the more extended introduction of the breed. The Sheep here are not fed with grain or roots, but are brought from the pastures in fine condition and sent to market. Those exhibited by Ex-Gov. Stevens are on board the steamer on their way to Baltimore in very good condition. The Ex-Governor is quite an aged gentleman of great activity and energy. He rides on horse-back, not unfrequently from 50 to 60 miles in a day, and doubtless to this active life owes his surprising vigor in old age. We regretted much that we had not time to visit him at his farm, as he earnestly desired us to do.

Swine—The show was quite small; and and in this department improvement is much needed—for let the purpose to which they are devoted be what it may, the breed that will fatten at the least expense and lay on meat in the best manner, is certainly to be preferred to others of a different character. The hams of Maryland, famous every where, are to be found on the Eastern Shore. These are taken from small sized Hogs, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs., and so far as we have had opportunities of judging, are uniformly superior; and until the same attention at the North is given to their preparation and care as is done here, we must be content to eat the *sole leather* preparations saturated with salt, with which our markets are but too well supplied. The method of preparing hams here has been often given so in our agricultural Journals, that it is not necessary to repeat it.

Poultry—Was exceedingly good. The large varieties were in great force. A coop of Cochin China's about six months old I think, exhibited by a Mr Tilghman, were the finest lot of birds of their age which I have seen. They were from a pair of Bennett's importation. Malays, Shanghais; Dominiques, Jersey Blues, Top Knots, &c. were shown. Fine Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, also in abundance—This seems to be the paradise for Turkeys, so far as their breeding is concerned. As we rode up to a gentleman's house at evening the number of Turkeys surprised us. We soon ascertained that he had about 130, and this but a small collection compared with multitudes of others. The number of poultry of every variety here far exceeds any thing we have at the North. Some Capons of very large size were shown. The more frequent practice of caponizing at the North would conduce much to the profit of poultry breeding.

Of *Implements*, there was a considerable show by Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, and some from the manufactory of E. Whitman & Co., of the same city, exhibited by a party at Easton; Hussey's Reaper, which is the one mainly used on the Eastern Shore; Horse Powers, Fan Mills, Plows, Corn Shellers, Corn and Chaff Cutters, &c., were the most prominent; Sinclair's Clod Crusher and Roller, made after the manner of Crosskill's English implement, was shown. It is a very valuable implement for very much of the Eastern Shore land, and its use will save much expense in the preparation for the crop.

Domestic Manufactures.—There was a very creditable exhibition of domestic articles, both plain and ornamental work, some of which was unusually well wrought.

Family Bread is here shown; but owing to its being exhibited with Butter in a closed tent our attention was not directed to it the first day; and its removal from the grounds prevented our examination on the second day, which we very much regretted.

Vegetables and Fruit.—The show of Vegetables was most excellent, both in quality and variety. The size of vegetables here is very large under ordinary culture. Some "Bowie" Seedling Potatoes, partaking of the character of the Mercer variety, from which they were grown, were very large of size. Some on exhibition were the product of one quarter of an acre, yielding 94 bushels, at the rate of 376 bushels per acre. I have one of these which will weigh probably two and a half to three pounds, and the potatoe for cooking purposes is equal to the Mercer.

A very good show of Apples and some fine Grapes. They have an Apple here, represented by the Rambo at the North, which is a much larger and finer Apple than ours. I think it is called here the Hopkins.

There were shown several articles, the work of the slaves, for which premiums were offered. These were, "Corn cap or flag Horse Collars"—(a capital article in very general use on the farms, and a horse or mule with these Collars seldom is injured)—Door Mats, Corn Brooms, Farm Baskets, Straw Hats, Rawhide Traces, do. Plow Lines and Cart Whips. Many of these articles were very excellently made.

I have omitted allusion to one of the most exciting as well as amusing scenes that occurred during the exhibition. The trial of horses took place the first day of the show, on one of the public streets of the town, where there was abundant space for the trial. Here we found collected the colored population, for they were present at the show in very great numbers, well clad, and enjoying the whole scene in a manner not easily described—but the Horse exhibition was particularly rich. The owner of the Black Hawk from the North had a gelding of the same breed, whose performance before the trotting sulky distanced all competition, and in the minds of the darkies, distanced all supposable competition. Their comments upon the different Horses, upon their drivers or riders, were exceedingly rich; and could they be transferred to paper, as heard, would be, no doubt, amusing to your readers. As the Northern horse and another was trying their speed together, the Northern Horse was held in until they came near where the Judges were stationed, when he was let out and distanced at once his competitor; and a group of blacks near by us exclaimed, "the *Wite Horse* goes it"—"the Eastern Shore nowhere."

As this letter is more extended than I designed, I must omit an account of the methods of farming here, and some suggestions that may probably be thought useful in regard to the subject of the agriculture of the Eastern Shore generally.

Yours, B. P. J.

THE RUFFIN PREMIUM.

In the Sept. No. of the American Farmer, for 1851, page 112, will be found the offer by *Edmund Ruffin*, Esq., of Virginia, of a premium of a set of the "Farmer's Register," elegantly bound, for the best set of experiments made in 1851, in harvesting corn, saving fodder, &c. The premium was placed in charge of the Agricultural Clubs of Talbot Co. and by the following report, it will be seen, has been awarded to *Thomas R. Hollyday*, Esq., of Talbot. The experiments will be read with much interest, and no doubt will lead to others. The Societies having referred the paper of Mr. Hollyday, to Mr. *Calvert*, Prest. of the Md. State Agricultural Society, the following communication was received from him.—*Farmer.*

RIVERSDALE, October 18th, 1852.

Gentlemen:—Your communication, enclosing the statement of Thos. R. Hollyday, Esq, relative to certain experiments made by him to ascertain the best mode for securing Corn and Fodder, was not received until yesterday in consequence of my absence from home for the last two weeks. I regret that so important a question has been left to my decision, because I do not profess any great experience in any other method than cutting it up at the ground as soon as the corn will bear it.—Upon a careful examination of the terms and conditions upon which the Premium is offered, I do not hesitate to recommend that it be awarded to Mr. Hollyday, for his industry and public spirit in undertaking an experiment which, as he very truly remarks, required a great amount of time, labor and precision. He should receive not only the Premium, but the thanks of all interested in the decision of this important question, for the intrinsic merits of the essay, as well as the delicacy and modesty with which it is offered; and it is to be hoped that this expriment will be followed by others, until we shall have something upon which the utmost reliance may be placed. The whole of the corn-growing region are greatly indebted to Mr. Ruffin, for his liberality in offering these handsome Premiums.

Having discharged this duty, I trust I shall be excused by yourselves as well as Mr. Hollyday, for some reflections which have occurred to me in the examination of this essay. Passing over No. 1, 2 and 3, I find he states the profit of No. 4, to be $1.62, after deducting the loss in corn, but I confess I am not satisfied with the data upon which this part of the statement is made; because if the fodder was as good on that portion as on the others, it should have yielded as much profit in blades as No, 2, and as much profit in tops as No. 3,—and the account would then stand thus:

Value of blades on No. 4,	$2 67	
Value of tops on do	1 20	
		$3 87
Deducting for seasoning blades, as in No. 2,	47	
Deducting for securing tops as in No. 3,	24	
Deducting the loss in corn,	98	
		$1 69
		$2 18

By the above statement it will be perceived that No. 4, exceeds No. 2, eighteen cents, in place of falling short thirty-eight cents, as per his statement.

Again, I think the greatest injustice has been done No. 6, in that statement, by valuing the whole stalk, blades and tops, at less than one-half of the blades and tops in the previous numbers, for I contend if the corn was cut off as soon as it was sufficiently matured, that the blades and tops should be at least equal in value to those pulled and cut from the stalk. I go even beyond this, and insist that the stalk itself is worth more than the blades and tops together; or in other words, I assert, that an acre of corn, cut off at the ground, properly secured in shocks until the corn is husked off, and then cut up and ground fine, will feed more stock than the tops and blades of two acres, pulled in the usual mode. I think also that it will be found, upon further investigation, that corn cut off at the ground, will mature the grain better than where the blades and tops are cut, because it will have the advantage of all the sap that may be in the stalk at the time; whereas the stalks on that portion where blades and tops are cut, will at once dry up, and afford no further nourishment to the grain: but even allowing No. 6 to lose in corn what he estimates, still I make, according to my theory, the account stand thus:

Value of blades, as in No. 2,	$2 67	
Value of tops, as in No. 3,	1 20	
Value of stalks,	3 87	
		$7 74
Deduct for securing fodder,	50	
do. for loss in corn,	1 37	
		$1 87
		$5 87

There are other portions of the essay that do not entirely meet my approbation, but I have already extended my remarks much beyond what I intended, and therefore conclude by subscribing myself,

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
CHAS. B. CALVERT.

To M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., *Secretary of Board of Trustees of Md. Agricultural Society of Eastern Shore.*
DAVID KERR, Esq., *Secretary of Farmer's Inspecting Association for Talbot County.*

Gentlemen: I give below a statement of experiments made by me, in reference to the loss and gain resulting from the different modes of saving fodder, and hereby inform you that I am a competitor for the "Ruffin Premium."

On the 17th of September, 1851, the corn being in a good state for any of the usual processes of fodder saving, I laid off thirty-six rows of one hundred and thirty hills each,—the hills being 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 or 10 inches—thus giving within a small fraction of one quarter of an acre to each experiment made in the following order, by single rows throughout, so as to preserve the greatest possible uniformity in the growth of corn.

1st row—Fodder untouched, corn left standing.
2d " Blades pulled, do do
3d " Tops cut, do do
4th " Tops cut & blades pl'd, do do
5th " Blades pulled and corn cut off at ground, shocked.
6th row—fodder untouched, cut off at ground and shocked, and so on.

The blades from one quarter acre, well cured in dry weather, and afterwards kept in a locked corn house, weighed, on the 4th of November, 89 lbs.; and the tops from the same quantity of land, on the same day, and under like circumatances, weighed 144 lbs.

On the 6th and 7th of November, the corn was husked by six men, so arranged as to prevent mistakes; and as each parcel was husked, it was carried off to a corn house, in which there was no other corn, and a note made as to the exact place where it was put.

On the 17th of January, 1852, the ears in each parcel were counted and reduced to the same number, so as both to correct mistakes from accident in housing or from missing hills. One half of each was then shelled by hand, measured and weighed; but it having soon occurred to me that the habit contracted in assorting corn might have caused the men employed in handling it, insensibly to take the largest ears for the first half, I thought that shrinkage might not be as accurately tested by leaving the latter half until May, (according to the directions of the societies,) as by keeping in bags a half bushel of each, suspended in a place where there was a free access of air; and, therefore, early in February I shelled, measured, and weighed the remainder, which being added to that first shelled, and multiplied by four, in order to greater convenience in comparing the product of fodder with the loss of corn by the acre, instead of the quarter acre, gave the following results:

No. 1, per acre,	41 bshl's,	1 gal.,	3 qts.,	wt.	2327
No. 2, "	41¾ "		3 "	"	2305
No. 3, "	40¾ "			"	2252
No. 4, "	39¾ "			"	2180
No. 5, "	39 "			"	2172
No. 6, "	38¾ "	1 "	3 "	"	2080

It will thus be seen that while that from which the blades were pulled exceeded that where the fodder was untouched, one half bushel and one gallon per acre, and yet that No. 1 exceeded it 22 lbs. in weight. This difference I cannot account for, except by supposing either some accident in weight and measure, or some slight difference in the growth of the corn, and would not conclude from such a single fact that the actual quantity of corn would in all cases be increased by stripping off the blades, although it will be seen by the above statement that when the corn is to be cut off, there is a palpable advantage in first pulling the blades, if the corn is to be sold during the winter; and this may be accounted for, I think, by the freer circulation of air through the shocks, when the blades have been pulled, which prevents the corn from going through a sweat, as is often the case when the blades are left: the result of which sweat seems to be to expel moisture from the grain. In this case it is proper to state, that the amount of damaged corn in any of the parcels did not exceed more than one ear in two hundred, and the greatest number was where the corn was cut off without first stripping it of the blades; such had been my general observation before, and I was not surprised to find by actual experiment that the corn was diminished in quantity as in quality by this operation.

It will have been seen that the corn in this case yielded about 8 barrels to the acre of about thirty one or two hundred corn hills; and according to the best information I have on the subject, a little over three thousand corn hills is an average day's work in pulling blades, including the time occupied in tying up and carrying out to the turning rows; and the price of blades, in November, is rarely, if ever less than 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Say then, 356 lbs. blades per acre, at 75 cts. per 100, is		$2 67
22 lbs. of corn at 50 cts. per bushel of 56 lbs. is about		0 20
		2 47
Allow for hire of hand the usual price per day for saving fodder, 35 cts. and 12½ cts. board,		0 47
Leaving a profit, per 3,200 corn hills,		$2 00

No. 3 tops cut, yielding 576 lbs, worth	$1 20
Deduct for corn lost, ½ bus. 1 gal. 3 qts,	0 36
	0 84
Deduct also for labor about 24 cents,	0 24
Profit,	$0 60
No. 4 tops cut and blades pulled, worth, clear of cost of saving,	$2 60
Deduct for loss in corn, 1¼ bus, 1 gal, 3qts,	0 98
Still leaving a profit of	$1 62
No. 5, blades pulled and cut off—blades,	$2 00
Tops worth half as much as when separately cut,	0 60
	2 60
Deduct labor of cutting and shocking, say	0 50
	$2 10
Deduct also for corn lost, 2 bus, 1 gal, 3qts,	1 11
Leaving a profit by the two processes of	$0 99

No. 6, cut off, with the tops and blades left.

The fodder I cannot well estimate, as the superior value of the stalk is to be estimated, in addition to the blades and tops, which, with careful handling, after the corn is husked, are far from being lost, but suppose it to be ½ the value of the bladed, $0 89
And ½ the value of the tops, 0 60
$1 49
Deduct for 2¾ bushels corn lost, 1 37
0 12
Deduct labor in cutting off, 0 50
Making as compared with No. 1, a positive loss per acre. of $0 38
And a loss, as compared with No. 5, of 1 37
" as compared with No. 4, of 2 00
" as compared with No. 3, of 0 98
" as compared with No. 2, of 2 39

I now state the loss in weight and measure of the different parcels, one-half bushel of each having been kept in bags, in the same corn house, and *the full measure being made up in each case before weighing*, and then calculated by the weight and not the measure, for it was apparent that some parcels had been more troubled by mice than others.

No. 1 lost 4 lbs. weight & 4 pts. measure per bus.					
No. 2 " 3½	"	and 2½	"	"	
No. 3 " 4	"	and 3	"	"	
No. 4 " 3½	"	and 4	"	"	
No. 5 " 7	"	and 6	"	"	
No. 6 " 2	"	and 3	"	"	

It thus seems that the shrinkage, by measure, does not exactly correspond with the loss by weight. No. 5, for instance, lost 7 lbs., after the 6 pints which it had shrunk were added,—making, on the whole, a loss of about 12 lbs. per bushel. The greatest shrinkage was, however, evidently in this case. The excess of actual loss over No. 1, is about 4½ lbs., allowing 14 oz. as the weight of a pint, which I find to be a loss, per acre, of $1 62 as compared with No. 1, when weighed August 15th. There seems then to be, in this case, shrinkage included, a loss of 63 cents, instead of a gain of 99 cents, as compared with No. 1, by the operation of pulling the blades before cutting the corn.

The comparison of No. 6, upon a minute calculation, makes a loss of near $2.75 per acre, which just reverses the result of the weight and measurement, in January and February, making the loss of $1.37 on the part of No. 5, instead of No. 6.

I might carry out these comparisons to a great extent, but as the conclusions drawn from facts about which there may be some mistake, cannot be certainly true, I have only gone far enough to show the difficulties which attend the conducting of such experiments, and the necessity for further investigation upon the special subject which I have in hand, so as to have a coincidence of facts, coming from different sources, before final conclusions can be drawn.

It is a subject worthy of further investigation, and though the premium generously placed by Mr. Ruffin, in the hands of the Talbot societies, may not have caused more than one experiment to be made, and that one carries on its face, evidences of its own want of accuracy, it may be the means of inducing others to make like experiments, under the offer of another liberal premium by the county societies of Talbot, or by the State society. The trouble of conducting such an experiment, is no trifle; and while there could not have been a premium offered more worthy to be generally competed for, the fact that it may not have been, will only prove the necessity of offering a liberal one, in case any society shall take the subject in hand.

There are modifications of the experiments made by me in this case, which might occur to others upon reading my statement, as in fact some have occurred to me since I have commenced writing it out,—and therefore, far from considering my experiment as settling the question, I consider that the publication of it will only give rise to further and more accurate investigation on the part of others.

Very respectfully, THOS. R. HOLLYDAY.

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., Secretary of the Md. Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, and
DAVID KERR, Esq., Secretary of the Farmer's Inspecting Association of Talbot Co.

NOTE.—I will make further experiments with regard to shrinkage, the average of which, in this case, appears to be (counting from the middle of February to the middle of August,) about six per cent. by measurement, and nine and three-fourths per cent. by weight. It will be remembered that before weighing, each half bushel was supplied with the number of pints it was deficient in measure; and therefore, in order to get at the whole loss in weight, I add the weight of 22 pints, which the whole six bushels were deficient in measure. The aggregate weight of cobs, in, each case, was about equal.

T. R. H.

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