



THE FARMER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF OATS.

To my SON—According to the order of nature, oats follow corn. They are generally cultivated next after corn, and it is believed they are next in regard to their intrinsic value. As therefore corn was the subject of my preceding letter, the culture of oats may, with perfect propriety, be the subject of this.

It has been seen that oats can be used with tolerable advantage as fallow crops, preparatory to the culture of wheat, but, independently of their use for such purposes, they are unquestionably, next to wheat and corn, the most valuable species of grain that is cultivated in this country. Oats need only to be hulled, and otherwise properly manufactured, to become a useful article of bread stuff for the support of human life. But the principle and almost only use that has been made of them in this country, has been to give them, in different states of preparation, to stock. Every part of the oat crop is valuable—the straw for fodder, and the grain itself for the other uses of provender. To all sorts of stock, from the hog to the horse, oats are capable of supplying an article of nutritious and palatable food. That, as provender for horses, they stand at the head of the grain family, is, I believe, universally admitted.

Little danger need be apprehended, that the oat market in this country will be overstocked. To supply horse teams, employed on stage lines, canals, railways and the like, the call for oats is already very great, and will be annually increasing. Oats then may be cultivated to any extent, with a good degree of certainty that they will be saleable in the markets at fair prices. It is scarcely possible that the produce, in any year, can exceed the consumption.

To cultivate oats successfully, good tillage and skilful husbandry are no less necessary than in the culture of other crops. It is, I believe, universally admitted, that oats, the better to ensure a plentiful crop, should be sowed as early in the spring as the weather and state of the ground will permit. There is no danger, if the ground be in proper order, of sowing them too early. If oats are sown after corn, as is, so far as I know, the general practice, the ground should be ploughed and harrowed before the seed is put on, and afterwards harrowed again to cover the seed.

As nothing has yet been said, in these letters, relative to the proper depth of covering or planting seeds, and as the subject is important, I will now advert to it, although it may require a small digression from the main subject of this letter. It is not a matter of indifference at what depth below the surface of the ground seeds are placed, whether they be oats, or wheat, or any other species of grain or of plants. Three agents are necessarily employed in causing seeds to vegetate and plants to grow. These are air, heat, and water. If seeds are buried too deep under the surface of the ground, they are in a measure, excluded from the agencies of air and heat, and of course they either do not vegetate at all, or if they do vegetate, the plants are sickly and feeble. If seeds are buried too superficially, they sometimes in case of dry weather, lack moisture, and for that reason they either perish, or the plants at first maintain only a sickly and feeble existence. These remarks seem to suggest a general rule, applicable alike to all cases of seeding. The rule is, to cover the seed at such a depth below the surface of the ground, as will secure in its behalf, and in the best manner, the combined agency of air, heat and water. This is always near the surface. To cover seeds deeper than is necessary to secure about them a sufficient degree of moisture to make them vegetate and take root, is covering too deep for the benefit of the crop. To cover oats, or wheat, or any other grain, with a plough, turning over a furrow of common depth, places the seed too far beneath the surface of the ground. In general, it is better, in such cases, to cover with a harrow, or, if a plough be used for that purpose, it should operate only superficially. In planting corn, care should be taken neither to make the holes too deep, nor cover too deep. It is, however, absolutely necessary to make the holes deep enough to secure for the seed a moist bed of earth, and when this is done, the covering should be only quite superficial. I consider

these remarks as important, and having made them, I will now revert to the main subject of my letter, the culture of oats.

It is believed, the soil of your farm, as well as that of most other farms in your vicinity, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of oats. If such be the fact, it is the more important that you and your fellow citizens, understand the various methods, and especially the best methods of cultivating the oat crop. Not unfrequently, as we are informed, oats are cultivated to advantage on green sward. This I have not witnessed, but I have no doubt of its practicability. Oats too may be cultivated on wheat or rye stubble, and for aught I know, on buckwheat stubble. But whatever method be adopted, or whatever may be the state and condition of the ground on which oats are to be sown, I maintain that the tillage and preparation for this crop, no less than for any other, should be performed with care and precision. Many farmers seem to act under the impression, that oats, being a hardy crop, will grow well enough without having much done to prepare the ground for their reception. The consequence is, that they obtain only small and unprofitable crops, when with a trifle more of expense, they might obtain crops of a superior order. If oats are to be cultivated on stiff grass ground, the sward should be turned over and otherwise managed, in all respects, precisely as if corn were to be planted upon it.

It is generally agreed, that about two bushels of oat seed is a sufficient quantity for one acre of ground. It certainly is so, if the sowing is performed at the right season, and the ground be in good heart, and properly prepared. I am not sure that a smaller quantity would not, in some cases, be better. But if the sowing is deferred till late in the spring, or if the ground is not rich, or is not well cultivated, it may be better to increase the quantity, and sow more than two bushels on an acre. The oat crop sometimes yields at the rate of sixty, seventy, and perhaps eighty bushels per acre. But these are rare crops. It is believed the average produce should not be rated higher than thirty-five bushels per acre.

Of the oat family, as well as those of the other grains, there are many varieties. It is not to be supposed that they are all equally meritorious, or equally adapted to any particular soil or location. It is worthy of much greater care than is generally taken by farmers, to procure the best varieties of all the cultivated grains. Recently there has been introduced to this country a new variety of oats; and at this time there prevails a highly excited expectation that they will prove to be a valuable acquisition to the husbandry of the country. They are called Skinless Oats, because they have no hull, nor any thing like that husky integument which envelops the oat kernel. The grain is said nearly to resemble the naked oat kernel itself, when divested of its husky integument. These oats are said to be natives of some of the high northern latitudes of Asia. Their excellence is supposed to consist both in their abundant produce, and superior quality, the former frequently, as it is said, amounting to eighty bushels, and sometimes more, from an acre. They are said to be much heavier, and of course to contain more nutriment than other oats. They are no less palatable and nutritious to stock than the oats now in use. And as they have no hulls, and are already as nature leaves them, in a state of perfect preparation for the flouring mill, if indeed they need flouring to fit them for use as an article of bread stuff, it would seem they may become doubly useful, supplying food to man as well as to beast. I intend to procure from Albany this winter, a small quantity of these oats for my own use, and if possible I will send some of them to you.

In regard to the manner of harvesting oats, farmers are, in general, obstinately attached to the old usages and customs. The sentiment prevails extensively among them, that they must be harvested in a way that will admit of binding them into bundles. It is supposed of course that they must be reaped or cradled. When the crop stands up well, not having been beaten down by the winds and rain, this is unquestionably the best way of harvesting them. But when oats are badly lodged and tangled, as they are more frequently than other crops, to reap or cradle them often becomes a difficult operation, to be performed only with much hard labor and expense. In such cases there is unquestionably a better and more economical way of harvesting the crop, and yet it is with difficulty that farmers can be persuaded to adopt it. However badly oats may be lodged and tangled, they can generally be cut

quite expeditiously with a naked scythe. They can subsequently be raked into bunches, and when dry enough, gathered to the barn, with no other difficulty than when hay, or any other unbound crop, is to be gathered. In this way the crop can be harvested as neatly as in any other, and with no greater waste of grain. The threshing will scarcely be more expensive, especially if the grain is to be trodden out with horses—the straw will be equally valuable, and the saving of labor very great. In this way I have practised, during a series of many years, when my oats were badly lodged and tangled, and the results have been entirely satisfactory.

A FATHER.

New York State, Jan. 1836.

Saddle and Harness FACTORY.

NELSON EASTMAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the house formerly occupied by Decoursey and Richardson, next door to his father's shop where he will manufacture and keep on hand, or make to order, Saddles, Bridles, Martin-gales, Harness, Whips, Trunks, and all other articles in his line of business. He has purchased the patent right for making Spring Saddles, a late invention, and a very great improvement both for horse and rider.

Orders for any articles in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in a manner which he flatters himself will give entire satisfaction.

He returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes by close attention to business and a determination to do good work, to receive a continuance of the same.

Rising Sun, March 19, 1836—3m

SPRING GOODS.

CARLISLE & WHITE,

No. 17, Pearl street, Cincinnati,

HAVE received, and are now opening, 250 packages Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, being a part of their Stock for Spring trade; among which are Super and Medium, Blue, Black, Adelaide, Mulberry, Brown, and Green BROAD CLOTHS—Striped, Adams' mixture, Blue, and Steel mixt SATINETTS—60 cases Fancy and Blue Prints; Gingham; Chambrays; Printed Jackonets; Strip'd and Checked Cambricks; Irish Linnen; Long Lawn; brown and yellow French Linnen; Mexican Mixtures; Canton Cord; Constitution Twill; Cottonade; blue Drills; Beaver-teen; Striped Stormants; Vesting; Hosiery; Flag, Bandanna, Saracenit, Pongee and Britannia Handkerchiefs; Plain and Figured Bobbinet; Bobbinet Lace; Bishop Lawn; Plain and Figured Book, Cambrick, Jackonet, and Mull Muslins; Italian Sewings; Twist; Canvass; Buckram; Padding; brown and bleach'd Shirting and Sheetting; Ticking; Checks; Plaids and Diaper; with a great variety of other articles, making their stock very complete. All of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, or approved paper.

Merchants visiting the city with a view to purchase, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27, 1836.

Notice.

THE proprietor of the Rising Sun Coffee House, wishes to inform the public, that together with a good supply of LIQUORS, at wholesale and retail, he has added to his establishment a BAKERY, and has engaged a workman who understands the business in all its various branches. He can therefore supply his customers with

Good Bread, Crackers, Ginger Cakes, Biscuit,

and such other articles in that line, as may be called for, on as good terms as can be purchased elsewhere. Country merchants, Grocers, and tavern keepers, can be supplied with Crackers by the barrel or half barrel, at the Cincinnati prices.

Customers SHOES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Also, BARBERING at the same place, in the best style.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Rising Sun, March 5, 1836.

Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY 16 or 17 years of age, is wanted immediately as an apprentice to the Stone Mason, Bricklaying and Plastering business. No one need make application unless well recommended for sober and industrious habits.

CLARK & CROSLY.

Rising Sun, Feb. 20, 1836.

Tobacco.

100 KEGS Tobacco, No. 1, just received and for sale by

HAINES & LANIUS.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

GEO. B. HALL respectfully informs his old friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Craft & Son's store, where he intends to keep on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Manufactured from the best materials, and by good workmen, which will enable him to warrant his work of the best quality. He invites his friends and all others who may want articles in his line, to give him a call. Ladies Prunella Shoes always hand.

Messrs. Geering and Bassett, having declined carrying on a shop, they will hereafter work for G. B. H.

Rising Sun, Jan. 30, 1836.—16tf

New & Cheap Goods.

PEPPER & FRENCH,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Pepper and James, corner of Main and Front streets, a very general and well selected assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets of various colors; Kentucky and Domestic Jeans; Sattinets, Ciacassins, Gingham, Silks, Vestings, Gloves, Shawls & Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Hosiery, Irish Linnen, a great variety of Calicoes, Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels, together with all other articles in the Dry Goods line.

GROCERIES.

They have just received a supply of Fresh Groceries, and intend keeping a good assortment and of the best quality the markets afford.

They also have on hand and will constantly keep a good assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, Glass and Tinware, Cotton Yarn, Castings, Saddlery, Cordage, Window Glass, Boots and Shoes, Caps, Iron, Steel, Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell as low, and on as good terms as can be purchased elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment.

Rising Sun, Feb. 27, 1836.

P. & H. James,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of new and fashionable Goods, comprising in part a splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes, especially selected for the Fall season, which, in addition to their former stock, comprises almost every article used in our country, either by the Farmer or Mechanic, which they will sell low for cash, or approved produce.

COTTON YARN, BATTING, AND CANDLE WICK,

Will always be found in their establishment, for sale either by wholesale or retail.

They have also a large lot of

Kanawha Salt,

of the first quality, which they will sell at 37 1-2 cents per bushel.

Rising Sun, Sept. 26, 1835.

RISING SUN

Chair Factory.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Rising Sun, the surrounding country, and the public generally, that they are now carrying on, in the shop formerly occupied by Robert Best, on Main st. next to Messrs Rodgers' brick house, the Chairmaking business, and will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of WINDSOR, CANE, and RUSH BOTTOM Chairs, Settees, and all other kinds of work in their line. From their experience in this business, and a determination to do good work, they flatter themselves that they will receive a liberal custom. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Old Chairs, Settees, &c. will be repaired on liberal terms, and at a short notice.

Country Produce, such as may be agreed upon, will be taken in payment.

MAPES & ARMSTRONG.

Rising Sun, Dec. 26, 1835.

Craft & Son,

HAVE just replenished their store of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and CUTLERY, making their assortment complete, and they are now selling at unusual low prices for Cash.

Rising Sun, Nov. 7, 1835.—4

Sugar.

2 HHDS. N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale by

HAINES & LANIUS.

NEW GOODS.

S. HATHAWAY,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive variety of NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser—consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

DRY GOODS.

Super black, blue, mulberry, green, olive and mixed broad Cloths, Blue, black, drab, light and dark striped Cassimeres; A complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gloves & hosiery; A large ass't of plain and figured silk, Marseilles, Valencia and cotton Vestings; Stocks; Plain, pink, buff, striped, and checked Scotch and French Gingham; French printed Muslins and Gingham, rich patterns; Bleached and unbleached Sheetting and Shirting; Plain, corded and crossbarred White Cambrics; colored do. Cambric Muslins; jaconet, Swiss, mull plain and figured Book do. Green Barrage; Italian imitation do. Gro de Nap, Gro de Swiss, Florence, and sarsanet Silks, Bombazines and crape Deloria; Irish Linens; brown and bleach'd Russia Linens; Linnen Cambric; Bobinet laces, Edgings, black silk Velvet, Russia diaper; Bed ticking; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Flannels, twisted Silpk; crape, gauz, and fancy dress Hdkfs; Flag, bandanna, Italian and pongee silk pocket Hdkfs. Also, about 200 pieces Calicoes, comprising almost every style; British Sewing Twist on spools; Summer stuffs, Drilling, Ermenet, Summer Cloths, &c. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, latest fashions; Palm Hats, Fur do. Boots, Shoes and Brogans. Also, a fine assortment of HARDWARE, Crockery, Glass, China and Hollow-ware, Groceries, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, SHOT GUNS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Strap Hinges, &c. &c.

Rising Sun, April 25, 1835.—y

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, in addition to our former stock, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Super blue, black, green, olive, brown, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Brown and drab Petersham do.; Blue, black, brown, olive, steel mixed, striped and plaid Casimeres and Sattinets; Lexington Jeans; Rose and Point Blankets; Red, scarlet, green and twilled Flannels Do do do Canton do Blue and brown Camblet; Bombazetts and Circassians, assorted colors; Merino cloth; Black, Italian, Lutestring, and Gro de Nap. Silks; Fig'd and plain Florence, ass'd colors; Merino, Valentia and Cotton Shawls; Dress Handkerchiefs, assorted; Linnen and Cotton Diaper; Irish Linnen; Bleached & brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Plain and figured Bobinet; Cross barred and striped Jackonet; Swiss, mull, plain and fig'd Cambrics; Thread and bobinet Laces & Edgings;

A general assortment of Vestings, Calicoes, Gingham, &c. Hats and Caps; Combs, assorted; Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery; Plain and gilt Looking Glasses; Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and Queensware.

A general assortment of COOPER'S TOOLS.

GROCERIES.

Also, Iron, Nails, Castings, Window Glass, Cordage, &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of on our usual accommodating terms.

HAINES & LANIUS.

Rising Sun, Sept. 26, 1836.

John M'Pike,

HAVING resigned his office as Judge of the Court, will practice LAW. Office on Walnut street, opposite the Methodist church.

Lawrenceburgh, May, 1835. 9tf

Molasses.

35 BBLs. Molasses, just received and for sale by

mar19 HAINES & LANIUS.

Yest! Yest!

GOOD YEST can be obtained at all times, at the Rising Sun Coffee House.

March 19.

T. DAVIS.