

THE PRESS
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Farm and Garden.

RUSSIAN LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE.
Russia is a name used rarely to excite pleasant emotions. Our predominant associations connected with its soil, climate, history, language even, are of an unpleasant character. Let the word be spoken in our hearing and we find a confused mingling of disagreeables rising before the imagination; a strange compound of leaden skies, dreary waste, gloomy forests, filthy peasants, haughty nobles, ignorant priests, and the sledge, the sheepskin, the knout; the dull picture perhaps relieved by a pleasant sense of the value of the familiar articles of Russia leather.

— *Ernest Ingham and Brooks Ingham.*

The Russia of tradition and to-day, however, of the past and the present, are widely separated; with both, the student should be familiar, and his investigations will show that the tremendous forces of barbarism and civilization are still commingled in her nation, and life, working sometimes in harmony, and sometimes in antagonism, and yet steadily elevating and widening her character and influence.

the good feeling which has existed between the citizens of this republic, and that despotism, is very remarkable, resulting it may be from the similarity of the problems which both nations are working out, although in different ways and almost opposite agencies. Both are testing the cohesiveness of widely extended territory; the practicability of fusing into one homogeneous mass diverse nationalities; and their capacity for resisting

From a translation made by Mr. Nort, the Report of Professor von Wadkheim of the Imperial University at Warsaw; we have some account of the "Fifty Years Jubilee of the Imperial Muscovite Agricultural Society."

Hall of the University, with some 5,000 members in attendance; choosing M. Shatloff President and Prince Wassititchik Vice President. The formal opening of this Jubilee, commence! with divine service in the church of the University; followed by a meeting in the Hall of the Assembly of Nobles, which was ornamented with the national colors and a display of flowers and plants, although in mid-winter, with the assistance

ary and portraits of the Czar, the Grand Duke and Prince Galitzin. A rescript from the Czar on the occurrence of the fiftieth year was read, the national anthem played, and an announcement made of promotions and rewards by His Imperial Highness. The festivities of the day closed with a grand banquet.

The society continued in session for ten days, holding twenty-nine meetings, mainly occupied in the discussion and decision of

questions previously submitted to the Executive Commission, who decided which were to be investigated. Out of ninety-seven presented to the Society, only thirty were decided. Singularly enough, these questions came largely from learned bodies and institutions. The University of St. Petersburg proposes two, the Agricultural Society of that city three, Asiatic Moscow ten, New Russia twelve, and the University of Wa-saw several.

think of Harvard or Yale descending from their lofty thrones, to humble themselves in the attitude of inquirers, before a plebeian body of agriculturists! The questions suggested by the University of Warsaw, came from the faculty of physics and mathematics and related to the culture of potatoes; to re-clover; the disease in the sun-flower plantations; the destruction of gramineous plants by insects; the diseases of bees; the cultivation

ing of such trees around the houses of the peasants. The programme of the Society gave place to general agricultural questions: the culture of the soil; the raising of cattle; the production of silk; the rearing of bees; the culture of woods and forests, and of flowers and kitchen gardens; agricultural mechanics; agricultural technology; and the civilization of the agricultural classes. Some of the incidental proceedings of society

reference to the best grasses and the best methods of obtaining good seed; the cultivation of the sun-flower in all places where the soil is black and fertile; and to the effect that the price of wood was at first increased by railroads, but afterward diminished; that mowing and reaping machines might be adapted to large agricultural establishments; but that many of the different kinds were too delicate and complicated.

The positive decisions and recommendations of this meeting were in favor of organizing local district agricultural meetings; drawing schools; saving banks; warehouses for the products of rural industry; an investigating commission; credit brotherhoods for the promotion of small personal enterprises; the better collection of statistics; the ministry of trade and commerce; organization of a meeting of cattle owners; model cheese-

Professor von Waldheim in offering his congratulatory remarks as delegate from the University of Warsaw, said, "The University

What a magnificent platform for our Agricultural Colleges, Societies and Bards of Agriculture; and of how many of them can it be said even in New England that they

have successfully approached those results thus accomplished in hyperborean Russia!

INTRODUCTION OF ALSIKE CLOVER.

We claim for our own state, all the credit which is connected with the introduction of this valuable variety of clover into the United States. Those of our citizens who some years ago made trial of the seed, were probably indebted to the agency of some member

of the Board of Agriculture, for its distribution. The first importation of seed into Maine was made in 1857, by Hon. S. I. Goodale, then Secretary of the Board, who imported a quantity from Scotland at his own expense, and divided it among the members. The farmers in our remote county of Aroostook, had tested its merits and obtained successful results, long before the Department at Washington had cultivated any practical

acquaintance with it. We notice that some of our Western exchanges ascribe its introduction to the enterprise of the Commissioner of Agriculture; in making the correction we do not desire to diminish his hard-earned laurels, but merely to take the place of the veracious historian.

DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED CREAM.

There is a custom of scalding cream, previously to its being packed, which is not

thy of introduction into this country. The product is exceedingly rich, thick and palatable; it is a universal dish on the farmer's table, and sold very extensively in the London market, where it is quite celebrated. Colman's European Agriculture refers to "the famous clotted cream which is to be found on the hospitable tables of Devonshire, and is great luxury."

