



DRILLING VS. MILLING.

The comparative merit of these two systems has long been discussed, but without eliciting any reliable data to show the superiority of either. Circumstances may sometimes favor the one and sometimes the other, as much frequently depends upon slight contingencies arising from sudden alternations of heat and cold, wet and dry seasons. After having perused an able discussion between two "Practical Farmers," on the characteristic excellencies of the two systems, I determined to give the two a fair trial. To do this impartially, I selected a piece of light, sandy soil, which had not been cropped for several years, and which, after having been manured with old stable dung at the rate of twenty five one-horse loads to the acre, was carefully plowed, and after receiving a thorough working, planted on the 1st of May. The piece contained exactly one acre, and was divided into sixths. On the first sixth corn was planted in drills, three and a half feet apart—the drills being one foot asunder and each hill containing three grains of corn. In these drills, one gill of poudrette, mixed with the same quantity of wood ashes, the whole being saturated with urine, was dropped before depositing the corn, and covered with one inch of soil. The second division was furrowed and planted in corn—the same seed being used as on the first division; the rows being the same distance between them as that between the rows, viz: three feet and a half in the clear. Seven kernels of corn, and the same kind of manure in equal quantity, was allowed to the hill; the details of dropping, covering, etc., were also the same. On the third sixth, beans were planted in drills two feet apart, the seed being deposited by a corn planter in such a way that one stock would stand on every four inches. On the fourth division the hill system was adopted—the rows being two feet apart, and the hills in the rows eighteen inches—eight beans being allowed to the hill. One gill of poudrette was allowed to each hill, and somewhat less than a common teaspoonful to each stalk of beans in the drills, which was a fair apportionment, doubtless, taking into consideration all the circumstances. The fifth allotment was furrowed three feet apart, and planted in potatoes—the hills three feet apart—one good sized potato cut into quarters being allowed to each hill, but no manure. The sixth division was furrowed, and the potatoes similarly cut, placed eight inches apart in the drills, and both lightly covered. One piece in a hill was probably light under the circumstances, but two pieces to the hill, or a nearer approximation or arrangement of the hills in the rows would have been equally objectionable, as it would have been liable to the complaint of over-seeding. After the several crops were fairly up, gypsum was applied to the potatoes, but no farther manuring applied to corn or beans—the quantity used on the potatoes being half a bushel to each of the divisions. On harvesting the crops, the product of the several plots was ascertained, by measurement, to be as follows:

Corn drilled on No. 1	10 bushels, 7 quarts.
" planted in hills, No. 2	8 " 1 peck.
Beans, drilled, No. 3	3 " 6 quarts.
" in hills, No. 4	2 " 1 pk., 2 1-2 qts.
Potatoes, drilled, No. 5	2 1-2 "
" in hills, No. 6	18 1-4 "

It will thus be seen that the superiority of product was, in every case in favor of drilling. The weight of fodder, been baulm and potato vines was also superior on the drilled divisions; but as no means of ascertaining the discrepancies in the several parcels were adopted, they cannot be exhibited with the same accuracy observed in our report of the more important portions of several crops.

In mentioning this result to a friend, he assured me that in the course of several years he had made repeated experiments, all of which had resulted in demonstrating the superiority of the new system over the old. He had tried it, he assured me, in the cultivation of all hoed and weeded crops usually grown in this section, and also in several of the cereals—all of which were successful, though in different degrees.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

BONE DUST.

Several years since an individual distinguished for his liberal and zealous efforts to promote the cause of agriculture, but who was somewhat skeptical as to the value of bone dust as a manure, resolved to avail himself of a favorable opportunity, and give it an impartial trial. He selected for the experiment, a soil consisting of a light, sabulous texture, reposing on a sub-soil of coarse gravel, and so porous as to admit of ready descent. On this land, in seasons of ordinary drought, no little inconvenience was experienced from the failure of moisture, as all the water which fell, was almost immediately passed into the sub-soil, as through a filter, and without producing any apparently beneficial effects upon the growing crop. On this soil, or rather sand bed, he planted ten quarts of beans—manuring every other row with bone dust—the intervening rows being undressed with the exception of a spoonful of gypsum in each hill. The favorable effects of the dust were so ap-

parent, that the difference between the dusted and plastered rows was readily distinguishable almost as far as the crop could be discerned, and at harvest the former yielded double the crop afforded by those upon which plaster had been applied. The high estimation in which ground and crushed bones are held by the agriculturists of Great Britain, proves their value, although from the superior humidity of the soil and atmosphere of that country, both ground and crushed bones produce greater results than they ordinarily do with us. On turnips, beans, wheat, and, indeed, on almost every variety and species of vegetation their effects are markedly apparent, communicating a healthy and vigorous luxuriance. The lime contained in bones, renders it a valuable manure for the wheat plant, the grain of which, according to the most correct analysis contains, in one hundred parts, 33 per cent. of ashes, of which 12 per cent. are lime salts, and 15 of silica, or sand. Any manure, to be of immediate service, must contain the principles required by the plants to which it is applied. Plants possess not the power of generating a single constituent of which they are composed, whether mineral or vegetable; these are all primarily derived from the soil, or from the articles applied to it as manure.

KEEPING HOGS.

A gentleman in New Jersey, some years ago, who had a family of five children, three servants, and coachman, cultivated a garden of less than half an acre, newly made. He occasionally hired a man, called a gardener, whose intelligence extended to the knowledge of the difference between a cabbage and a head of salad. The weeding and watering were usually done by the family. In one corner of the garden a pen was made, in which were placed a sow and seven pigs, costing \$7, the sow being taken away as soon as the pigs were large enough. They were fed on the slop of the kitchen and the weeds and extra leaves of cabbage, as they grew large. They had nothing else, and were fattened with pumpkins and corn raised in the garden. They weighed when killed, early in the winter, 125 pounds each, worth 7 or 8 cents per pound.

Now this shows what may be done by every farmer in the country, and would be a real advantage to those who have not sufficient range for hogs. It is to be regretted, however, that farmers generally pay little attention to gardens, and they have yet to learn that, with very little labor, which they might easily give, it may be made the most profitable half acre in the plantation, in addition to its health, comfort and luxury.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.

To one gallon of water,
Take 1 1-2 lbs. of salt,
1-2 lb. of sugar,
1-2 oz. of saltpetre,
1-2 oz. of potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing of the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned.

VARIETIES.

—The body of Lord Lyndhurst was buried at Highgate Cemetery on the 17th of October. The arrangements were of a strictly private character, but an immense concourse attended the funeral. Each of the pall-bearers, of whom the Earl of Ellenborough and Mr. Walpole were two, bore in his hand a laurel wreath, which he laid on the coffin when it was laid on the vault.

—The Albany Argus states that there is a man who regularly visits one of the river towns and buys up all the cats that he can find, taking them to New York. The country people are in doubt whether they are bought for the furriers or the sausage makers.

—The statue of Prince Albert, erected at Balmoral by order of Queen Victoria, was uncovered on the 17th of October. The statue is of marble, and represents the Prince in the Highland dress, with a rifle in the left hand, the right resting on the head of a favorite dog. We do not quote the inscription on the pedestal, because, though admirable in itself, it is singularly inappropriate. It lauds the deceased Prince's perfect submission to the will of God. This is very well in its way, but has little to do with the Prince being a first-rate shot and addicted to deer-stalking.

—The Quebec Chronicle says: "A Tobacco stalk was grown this year on the farm of Mr. Drummond, in the Eastern Townships, weighing, without the seeds, four pounds and a half. Five of its leaves were of the following dimensions: 29 1-2 by 14, 24 1-2 by 13, 27 1-2 by 14 1-4, 26 1-2 by 13 1-2, and 27 by 14.

—A contemporary makes the announcement that "Lamartine is again sending round his hat."

—Punch announces that "in consequence of his recent triumphs on the Parisian stage, Mr. Charles Matthews is to receive the title of Master of the French Rolls."

—A tree was recently cut down in California, the circumference of which was 90 feet, and its height 325 feet. The bark was, in some places, 4 feet thick. The tree contained 250,000 feet of timber. Its age is estimated at about 3,100 years. The wood was sound and solid.

—The Prince of Wales has become the President of the Society of Arts.

—An old writer says that, to make an entirely beautiful woman, in would be necessary to take the head from Greece, the bust from Austria, the feet from Hindostan, the shoulders from Italy, the walk from Spain, and the complexion from England.

—A lawyer was once pleading a case in court before a full bench. The chief justice whispered in his neighbors ear, but loud enough to be heard by others, "I'll wager he lies." The lawyer, not in the least disconcerted, drew his purse from his pocket, and laying it on the bar exclaimed, "Put down your money—I take your bet!"

—Thalberg has been giving concerts in England.

—A solution of caustic soda and sulphur poured into a lead pipe, and left for fifteen minutes, converts the interior surface of the pipe into an insoluble sulphide, rendering the contamination of water by the lead impossible.

—The streets of New York are getting to be somewhat dangerous by night, because of ruffians in pursuit of plunder.

—Coleridge, the poet, once arriving at an inn, called out, "Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually?"—"Sir," replied the knight of the napkin, "we dine at six."

—On Desolation Island, southeast of the Cape of Good Hope, fossil shell fish and whales have been discovered on a mountain 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

—It is stated from Madrid that M. de Salamanca, the well-known Spanish banker and railway concessionaire, has been created Marquis de Salamanca.

—A new edition of Godfrey Higgins's "Celtic Druids" is announced for publication, in London. This book aims "to show that the Druids were the Priests of Oriental Colonies, who emigrated from India, and were the Introducers of the first, or Cadmean System of Letters, and the Builders of Stonehenge, of Cornc, and other Cyclopean works in Asia and Europe."

—Florence, the actor, recently found, in a Liverpool pawnbroker's shop, a magnificent watch, set with pearls and diamonds, which was presented to his wife by the people of St. Louis, in 1854, and stolen from her in Cincinnati, in 1858.

—Mrs. Partington is delighted that Prince Alfred would have nothing to do with Foreign Greece. She says she always thought he had much better stick to his native Ile.

—The Prince of Wales has formally renounced, for himself and his heirs, the succession to the throne of the duchies of Coburg and Gotha.

—It is stated that novel playing cards are to be issued. The pictures on the face cards are to represent persons who have distinguished themselves in the present war! It should be added that various shoddy-contractors are engaged to sit for the Knaves.

A submarine volcano has broken forth in the Mediterranean Sea, about twenty-five miles from Sicily, and formed a small island, eighty or ninety yards long.

—The number of naturalized citizens residing in the United States at the present time, is stated at 4,136,000.

—Statues of Sir James Outram, Sir Charles Barry, Father Matthew, and General Bruce, are being finished by Mr. Foley, R.A., to whom commissions have been given for two statues of the late Prince Consort; one for Birmingham, the other for Cambridge.

—A new comet was discovered on the 14th ult. at Marseilles.

—The Empress of the French has been welcomed with brilliant fetes, at Madrid.

—Lord Palmerston has recently applied for a new lease of his town residence, Cambridge House, the yearly rent of which is £2,500.

—A clergyman, traveling in California, encountered a panther, of which he subsequently wrote as follows: "I looked at him long enough to note his brown and glossy coat, his big glaring eyes, his broad and well-developed muzzle, and his capacious jaws, when both of us left the spot, and I am pleased to add, in opposite directions."

Mr. C. H. James, a son of the well-known novelist, G. P. R. James, is said to be a member of the 2d Ohio Cavalry, U. S. A.

—A Philadelphia paper has the following amusing remark on a young actress, Miss Avonia Jones, now performing there: "The manner in which love, exultation, and revenge gather themselves up and look forth from her eyes is remarkable. Philadelphia will endorse this opinion."

—The results of Miss Cushman's performances in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission have been published. The commission have realized \$8,267.29.

—A man's posthumous works, said an Irish schoolmaster, are the books he writes after he's dead.

—The novelist Cooper once severely reflected upon a State Governor, by attributing the disease of potatoes to the mortification they felt at seeing so small a member of their family in the gubernatorial chair.

—Punch says some kind little milliners have out of their scant earning, subscribed, in aid of the victims of Warsaw. This is, indeed, a pretty illustration of the needle being true to the Pole.

—The three rules given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children were, "plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel."

—A Boston paper, speaking of new streets, says, "The streets are not accepted, and the city is not bound to make or repair them; but let the householders at least use on them their own ashes." This would be hard on the undertakers.

—A Judge in India threatened to fine a lawyer for contempt of court. "I have expressed no contempt for the court," said the lawyer, "on the contrary, I have carefully concealed my feelings."

Goddard's Chemical WRITING FLUID,

(Forms no sediment, and very adhesive to paper)

CONSEQUENTLY good for Recording purposes. Its fluidity is much appreciated by clerks who take a pride in keeping their accounts clear and distinct. Its freedom from thickness or sediment is a strong recommendation for its use in schools.

SOLD IN BOTTLES 6cts and \$1 EACH.

or by the Gallon, Quart or Pint. Merchants, Book keepers, School Teachers and Peddlers in general are invited to patronize it.

To be had at W. S. Goddard's Drug Store, Walker Brothers, Merchants; Boddenburgh & Kahn, Merchants; Hooper & Eldredge, Merchants; Wm. Haddington's Saloon, or at the Manufacturers.

GEORGE GODDARD.

One Block east of the Assembly Rooms, 13th Ward.

N. B. The 60c Bottles contain 6 times as much as the ordinary 25c Bottles, and the \$1 bottles double that amount.

19-4

LOST,

A DUE BILL, A No. 671, on William Jennings, favor of Charles Fox or bearer, calling for Fourteen Sacks of Flour and Four Hundred Pounds of Butter. Any person finding the above bill is hereby requested to leave it at the office of W. Jennings, Main Street, G.S.L. City. Payment of the above bill is stopped by CHARLES FOX. 19-4

GOOD NEWS! TIME IS MONEY



O. URSENBACH, 17 tf MAIN STREET.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

WE have started our CARDING and SPINNING MACHINERY, in the building formerly Young & Little's mill on Big Canyon Creek, three-fourths of a mile east of the Penitentiary.

If those who wish wool carded and spun on shares will bring it well washed, picked and greased, we will retain two parts and keep one of the yarn it makes.

B. YOUNG & Co.

COTTON FACTORY.

WE will CARD and SPIN, in the above named building, good, clean cotton for one-half the yarn it makes; or we will pay in merchandise forty cents a pound for merchantable cotton delivered at our Factory. 9-tf B. YOUNG & H. S. ELDRIDGE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen from Howard Spencer's Pasture, about five weeks ago, 2 roan mare PONIES. One will be 3 years old and the other 4 years old the coming spring. One is a dark grey roan; the other a light brown roan. One is branded W on left hip and has some fine wool yarn plaited in her mane. The other is branded F on her left side, with an unknown brand on left shoulder. Both have black manes and tails.

I will pay the above reward for their recovery. W. W. FOSTER, 20-tf Soap Maker, East Temple Street.

LOST

ON the 21st of November, opposite the 2d Ward School House, 4 BLANKETS.

Also lost from a wagon in going from the 9th Ward to the President's Mill, on the 24th of Nov., 1 SACK of WHEAT.

Also lost from the 7th Ward Pasture, a black COW, 10 years old, branded H. F. SHEETS on the left horn, and A. S. on the right hip.

Any information respecting the blankets, or wheat, or cow will be thankfully received by EDWIN SPENCER, 9th Ward. 20-9