

## AGRICULTURAL.

**HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FARM STOCK.**—Use similar means to make your cattle &c., understand you, to those you would employ towards a person who does not understand your language. Speak pleasantly to them at all times; observing always that you use nearly the same words in all similar situations. For instance: your cow enters the barn floor; say to her, go out; these sounds she will retain, if not frightened out of them by a kick or blow. When next she enters a forbidden enclosure, say to her again, go out; she will soon understand the meaning of these sounds, and you will soon notice with pleasure how readily she will obey you, if you say to her, this is no place for you, you must go out.

By a similar course, Back & Bright, if not previously ruined by mismanagement, will soon learn to use their utmost strength, by your simply saying to them, you must pull hard here. We once knew a truckman who used the same language to his horse that he would use to a boat's crew in pursuit of a whale—"pull ahead, pull starboard, pull larboard, astern all," &c.; and he was as readily obeyed by the horse, as he could have been by a boat's crew.

We once had an opportunity to try this system, upon a heavily loaded team of three horses that were set, at the foot of a sand hill. We were within sight, and witnessed, for half an hour or more, the usual whipping and swearing practised by many "great teamers." Although the horses were nearly exhausted, and we had previously been told that the leader was a perfect vixen, and dangerous to approach when excited, we determined to try our system. All know the fix a sandy road will be in, after a team has been set for half an hour, and that it requires a much greater amount of force to start the carriage than before. We spent less than five minutes in wiping the foam off, soothing, and forming an acquaintance with them, before we asked them to start. No whip or spur was used, or loud command given. Each horse did his utmost, the deeply imbedded wheels turned on their axles, nor did they stop again while in sight.

Accustom all your cattle, poultry, &c., to come to you, by a peculiar whistle, for each particular kind. You will soon see the advantage that this is to you, in a saving of both time and labor. If your cattle are going astray, a whistle will bring them back; if astray, whistle, and if within hearing, they will soon find you. Your ducks or geese are upon the lake or river, sound their call, and they will immediately answer and return; so with your fowls. You will soon find this course to save you much vexation, and materially add to the pleasure of life. All, however, cannot be accomplished by simply speaking mildly, treating kindly, or whistling. Each kind of stock should be constantly under the particular care of one person only; or, if left at any one time to another, should be left with one who fully understands the system practiced, and who would not be likely to make any alteration in it.

While your stocks are being trained to this course always when they obey you give them some reward. An apple or two, or a little of anything that they highly relish; together with a few kind words and caresses, that they may understand that they have done right. They will soon form a good opinion of you; acquire a tolerable knowledge of your language; and become much attached to their homes.—[Boston Traveler.

**CRANBERRIES.**—For some years past I have been making experiments in raising cranberries. The plants I have set have all been taken from wet ground. At first I set some in the garden, they lived a few years, but bore no fruit. Next I put some in a cold springy place in a meadow; they did not flourish, but disappeared in a few years. I then tried them in a wet spongy moss, they grew thriftily, and bore fruit abundantly. Lastly, I set some in the top of a hill, on a gravelly knoll, so barren that nothing else would grow there. During the first year the plants barely lived. The next year they grew a little. The third they set out runners and bore a few berries. The fourth year the runners extended themselves in every direction so as nearly to cover the ground. They blossomed fully and bore a medium quantity of fruit. Having lived through the greatest drought that we had ever had, (last year) I consider them well acclimated, and adapted to the place. From these experiments, I have come to the conclusion that the best place for cranberries is a spongy moss, where there is just water enough to keep it moist. The next best place is a bed of sand. Both act on the same principle, that of a sponge, to absorb water from the air, and also from the subsoil. Cranberries receive their nourishment mostly from the air and water. They also want plenty of sunshine. Running water is not good for them—cold water will kill them, and too much water will drown them.—Grass will choke them and run them out.—[Correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

**IRRIGATION—A NEW PUMP.**—Mr. West read a letter from Harvey W. Vail of Islip, L. I., stating that he is using one of Warner's Pumps by wind-power, by which he fills a reservoir that supplies his farmstead with water. The advantage of the pump is its cheapness (\$1 to \$25) and durability, and adaptability to wells of any depth. The plunger is so constructed that it serves as an air chamber. It is also free from any difficulty of freezing. Mr. West also submitted a plan of pump of his own invention. Mr. West recommends these pumps and windmills to irrigate lands. He also recommended a double acting water-ram of his invention that is much more effectual in throwing water, and more simple in its operation. He thinks it will throw 50 per cent more water than the rams now in use. Mr. Brewster says he will make wind-mills suitable to operate Warner's pump for \$50, and raise 200 gallons a minute. Several other gentlemen recommended this pump highly. A gentleman from

Long Island said he had one in a well 42 feet deep, with which he could throw a barrel of water a minute over a two story house, operating it by hand.—[Ex.

**PEACH GRAFTING.**—Have you some young seedling peach trees about your yard or garden? If so, select a pen from some choice peach, two or three buds long; trim it to a wedge form, then cut off one of these young seedlings a little below the surface of the ground; split the stump down 1½ inch; then with the point of your knife, open the split, and carefully insert your wedge-shaped pen with the barks fitting on one side; with your fingers press the earth firmly against the sides of the stump, and then cover the joint and half way up the pen, with loose earth, and you are done. No bandage, no tying, no cutting off tap-root, or any such thing; for they are all stuff and humbug.

Just try a few in this way, and tell me next fall if you have not thrifty, well formed trees, from four to seven feet high; with limbs from the ground, and filled with bloom buds.—[Soil of the South.

**A TRIFLE FOR GARDENERS.**—The perfume of flowers may be gathered, according to the Scientific American, in a very simple manner and without apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stalk as possible, and place them in a jar, three parts full of olive or almond oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them into coarse cloth, and squeeze the oil from them. This process, with fresh flowers, is to be repeated according to the strength of the perfume desired. The oil, being thus thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers, is to be mixed with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits, and shaken every day for a fortnight, when it may be poured off ready for use.—[Ex.

**PRESERVING TOMATOES.**—A gentleman from Western Ohio gives the following recipe for preserving tomatoes in their natural state. The idea is new to us, and we should think a very plausible one: Cut off the tomatoes while green, leaving a portion of the vine attached to them, and bury them in the earth, as you would potatoes or beets. In the spring you will find them perfectly matured and ripe, with a flavor as fresh and delicate as if just picked from the garden.—[City Fact.

**CURE FOR BELLACHE IN HORSES.**—A man of large experience informs us that the application of strong brine on the back of a horse suffering from acute bellyache, is a sure cure in five minutes.

**ANOTHER PLANET.** On the 25th ult., says the N. Y. Herald of May 5, the director of the Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., received from the editor of the Astronomische Nachrichten, at Altona, a circular, announcing the discovery at Paris, on the 31st of March, by M. Goldschmidt, of another, or the 40th, planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, and whose positions were on

A. R. Dec.  
Mch 31, 10h 5m (M.T.P.) 13h 13m 30s. 0 deg 2 min 0 S.  
April 1, (on meridian) 13 12 32.86 0 6 8 N.

In brilliancy it resembles a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude.

To the 39th, which was discovered on the 8th of February, the name of Latitia (joy or gladness) has been assigned, a name rather objectionable on account of its similarity to that of the 21st; moreover, it has not been found in any classical dictionary we have examined. The rule, however, that these small planets should be named after the goddesses of the Roman or Greek mythology, has been, since the discovery of the 19th, several times disregarded; as, the 20th is called Massilia, or Marseilles; the 21st, Latitia, the latin of Paris, and the 25th, Phoece, for an ancient city in Asia Minor.

In the notices of the London Astronomical Society of March 14, we find the following table of planets, drawn up by Mr. Pogson, of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford:—

Name.	First discoverer.	Place and date of discovery.	Period in days.
Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo 1801, Jan. 1	1681
Pallas	Olbers	Bremen 1802, Mar. 28	1683
Juno	Harding	Lilienthal 1804, Sept. 1	1692
Vesta	Olbers	Bremen 1807, Mar. 29	1325
Astrea	Hencke	Driesen 1845, Dec. 8	1510
Hebe	Hencke	Driesen 1847, July 1	1379
Iris	Hind	London 1847, Aug. 13	1347
Flora	Hind	London 1847, Oct. 18	1103
Motis	Graham, near Sligo	1848, Apr. 25	1346
Hygeia	De Gasparis	Naples 1849, Apr. 13	2041
Parthenope	De Gasparis	Naples 1850, May 11	1402
Victoria	Hind	London 1850, Sep. 13	1343
Egeria	De Gasparis	Naples 1850, Nov. 2	1511
Irene	Hind	London 1851, May 19	1518
Eunomia	De Gasparis	Naples 1851, July 29	1570
Psyche	De Gasparis	Naples 1852, Mar. 17	1825
Thetis	Luther	Bilk 1852, Apr. 17	1420
Melpomene	Hind	London 1852, Jun. 24	1270
Fortuna	Hind	London 1852, Aug. 22	1395
Massilia	De Gasparis	Naples 1852, Sep. 19	1366
Latitia	Goldschmidt	Paris 1852, Nov. 15	1387
Calliope	Hind	London 1852, Nov. 16	1809
Thalia	Hind	London 1852, Dec. 15	1554
Themis	De Gasparis	Naples 1853, Apr. 5	2033
Phoece	Chacornac	Paris 1853, Apr. 7	1359
Proserpine	Luther	Bilk 1853, May 5	1580
Enterpe	Hind	London 1853, Nov. 8	1313
Bellona	Luther	Bilk 1854, Mar. 1	1689
Amphitrite	Marth	London 1854, Mar. 1	1491
Urania	Hind	London 1854, July 22	1329
Euphrosyne	Perguson	Washington 1854, Sep. 1	2048
Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris 1854, Oct. 26	1516
Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris 1854, Oct. 28	1772
Circe	Chacornac	Paris 1855, Apr. 6	1591
Leucothea	Luther	Bilk 1855, Apr. 19	1800
Atalanta	Goldschmidt	Paris 1855, Oct. 5	1685
Fides	Luther	Bilk 1855, Oct. 5	1456
Leda	Chacornac	Paris 1856, Jan. 12	1602
Laetitia	Chacornac	Paris 1856, Feb. 8	
	Goldschmidt	Paris 1856, Mar. 31	

**POPULATION OF ROME.**—The General Vicariat of Rome has just published an official census of the population of Rome for the year 1855. In all there are 177,461 inhabitants, among whom there are 36 bishops, 1,227 secular priests, 2,213 monks and other religious, 1,949 nuns, and 647 seminaries. At Rome, therefore, there are in all 5,080 priests, monks, nuns or seminaries. That is to say, one to every thirty-five inhabitants.—[Ex.

## "HOW COUNTRIFIED."

I saw a manly farmer, a champion of the soil,  
With his neat, though homely garments, and look of honest toil,

With wealth of heart, and wealth of hand, brown beauty in his face,  
He stood within your city, and I marked his modest grace,  
And many passed with stately step, in broadcloth and in pride,  
But murmured as they looked on him, "Oh, my, how countrified!"

I saw an aged lady, a Deborah past her prime,  
Who'd measured years of usefulness, content to bide her time,

For a seat within a stage coach I heard her ask one day,  
When one with face like Esau, (no birthright by the way)

From underneath a cloud of smoke, said, "Can't she ride outside?  
I'm sure there is no room within for one so countrified."

In learning's classic temple, with an open brow and high,  
Stood one of nature's gentlemen, bright genius in his eye,  
Yet bore his hands a trace of toll, his frame a store of health,

Of far more sterling worth, my friends, than all his classmate's wealth;

And high up wisdom's mount he stood, it could not be denied,  
Yet in the distance some could see, how very countrified!

I saw a bounteous, well-spread board, in farm-house kept with care;  
And merry was that household band, for city friends were there;

While the generous, soul-felt welcome, each kindly lip expressed,  
Inspired with easy confidence, each cared for happy guest,

And while I listened earnestly to what each might confide,  
I heard their numerous praises, but never "countrified."

Not many months from this I saw the hostess of that farm,  
At threshold of her last year's guest, with satchel on her arm;

Straightway a little daughter, well instructed what to say,  
Appeared to tell that country friend, that "ma had gone away."

As with disappointed countenance, the woman turned aside,  
The lady murmured in her room, "She looked so countrified."

Shake off your cankered fetters, ye slaves to Fashion's king,  
Declare their independence, and truthful offspring bring,

To deck the shrine of Liberty; in virtue put your trust,  
And honor merit everywhere, in damask or in dust,

We're children of one family, it cannot be denied,  
For our father dwelt in Eden—and he was countrified.

## Enameling Iron.

The articles to be enameled are first subjected to full red heat for half an hour in an annealing furnace, and then allowed to cool slowly, after which their surfaces are scoured clean and bright, and freed from all grease, then they are ready for the first coat of enamel.

This is composed of six parts by weight, of flint glass, three of borax, one of red lead, and one of oxyd of tin. These are pounded together in a mortar, and then kept at a strong red heat in a reverberatory furnace for three or four hours, during which period they are frequently stirred, to effectually mix them, and expel all volatile matter. When partially vitrified the whole is withdrawn in a pasty state, dropped into cold water, and is then easily ground to powder, which is called 'frit.' With one part of frit is mixed two of calcined bone dust, which is ground in a mill until perfectly fine and soft, and of the consistency of thick cream, when it should be strained thro' a fine cloth.

The article to be coated is now held over the vessel containing the semi-liquid, and a suitable quantity poured over it; some articles may be dipped in the enamel. When drained, and sufficiently dry as no longer to run they are placed in a japanner's stove, kept at a heat of 180 degrees, until all moisture is expelled; defective places may be filled up with a brush.

When perfectly dry they are placed in the vitrifying furnace at a glowing red heat, and when the coating is partially fused and it adheres firmly to the metal, they are withdrawn and laid on a flat iron bench to cool. When cold they are wetted with a sponge, a second coating given, dried, and fired as before—a different composition being used. This consists of thirty-two parts, by weight, of calcined bone, sixteen of China clay, and eight parts of potash dissolved in water, mixed, baked, and ground in powder.

To five parts of this powder is added sixteen parts of flint glass, five and one-half of calcined flint. In this second firing the articles must be kept in the furnace until the second coat is thoroughly incorporated with the first.

The articles having been twice coated, are again treated with another composition, consisting of four parts, by weight, of felspar in powder, four of white sand, four of carbonate of potash, six of borax, one of oxyd of tin, one of nitre, and one of whiting; these are fritted, ground, and made into a creamy paste, as before described.

In firing the articles for the third time they must be subject to such a heat as thoroughly to vitrify the glass, to spread over and become entirely incorporated with it, so as completely to glaze the surface. A fourth coat may be given, if thought desirable, to give a full and rich enameled covering. By these several processes, and by varying the materials of the

compositions, iron articles may be made to represent the best China, either pure white or ornamented in colors and gold, or merely covering with a pure transparent coating. In the first attempts to enamel iron, arsenic formed an ingredient in the formation of the enamel, but was found highly injurious.—[Scientific American.

**BROWNLOW ON THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.**—Mr. Brownlow, in the Knoxville Whig of the 22nd, thus gives his report of the late Virginia Democratic State Convention in Richmond:

I am styled by Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, "the grand high priest of the Know Nothings of Tennessee," and therefore "authority to the brethren in Virginia." Now I did report, and I now repeat the report, that I called in at the sitting of the Democratic State Convention, in the African church in Richmond, where I remained until a late hour. I report that of the six hundred delegates present, not less than one-third of the number were either drunk, or under the influence of ardent spirits—I report that it was the most ruffian-like and disorderly assembly I ever was in; that the editor of the Lynchburg Democratic paper put in nomination Hunter for the Presidency; and swore by G—d, in a public speech, that he was ready for the contest! Something like one-third of the delegation hissed Hunt,—whereupon he d—d them, and said if they were accustomed to wear broad cloth coats, and clean shirts, and had never been convicted of penitentiary offences and would give him their names, he would settle with them on the coming day, by the rules governing honorable men!

Governor Floyd, who made the only sensible and sober remarks I heard, stated that gentlemen need not make light of the Know-Nothing nominations at Philadelphia—that party had nominated a man both popular and conservative, who thousands would delight to honor, and to beat him even in the Old Dominion, the Old Dominion would have to work like beavers!

I further report that Mr. Ritchie was in that convention, and can testify that I report correctly. I hope he will copy this my last and official report.

W. G. BROWNLOW,  
Grand High Priest, &c.

## Solution of Riddle in No. 10.

The mis-use of the 'glass' will shorten life,  
And when a young man is in search of a wife,  
A virtuous lass he will try to find,  
Or he's an ass—at least that's my mind.

## Answer to Enigma in No. 11.

Le metal prelieux est l'Or  
L'habitant des cieux est un Ange  
Les deux unis Or-ange.  
Or - - - - - Gold,  
Ange - - - - - Angel,  
Or-ANGE - - - Orange.

## Charade.

My first if you do you'll increase,  
My second will keep you from Heaven,  
My whole, such is human caprice  
Is more seldom taken than given?

## Puzzles.

What monosyllable in English becomes shorter by adding a syllable to it?

What monosyllable will become a word of two syllables by taking off the two first letters?

ADDITION.—How can you add to nine so as to make six?

SUBTRACTION.—Take ten away you leave nine, take eleven away you leave ten, add both together make 19.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## !!NOTICE!!

To Emigrants, Mountaineers,  
Citizens.

FROM 50 to 100 Head of Animals  
can be accommodated with Feed and Stabling.

## FEED AND STABLING.

GEORGE GODDARD.

Enquire at Geo. Goddard's Bakery and Saloon.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to those it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the County Court for Great Salt Lake County, at the adjourned session to be held on the 21st instant, for the exclusive privilege of the waters of Dry Creek for irrigating purposes by the citizens of Draperville and vicinity.

19-1

W. DRAPER.

## WHO'S LOST A COW?

A LARGE COW, yellow and white,  
branded on the left hip with something like the letter O; gives milk, and has a calf; has been some time in possession of the Subscriber, at his farm on the five acre plot south of the city, where the owner can obtain her.

19-3

## Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the House of Wm. Jones, in the 15th Ward, G S L City, on the morning of the 9th inst., a light bay MARE, about 4 years old, branded M G on left hip; and a dark bay MULE, branded 4 on right hip, five years old. They were tied together with a lariat, some sixty feet in length.

A liberal reward will be given for them delivered to me at Jordan Mills, or to Mr. W. Jones in the 15th Ward, or any information concerning them kindly received.

19-1

## BLACKSMITHING.

A. H. RUSSELL continues to carry on Blacksmithing in its various branches, at his Old Stand, on Emigration Street, in the 12th Ward, opposite Bishop Taft's residence.

In consideration of the scarcity of provisions, he has concluded to reduce the rates of Horse and Ox Shoeing to Four Dollars, or 120 lbs. of good Wheat, 150 lbs. of good corn, or its equivalent in other produce, PAID DOWN.

Also all kinds of work done in proportion.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Having had a long experience in the manufacture of Trusses and Supporters, A. H. R. tenders his services to those who may require them made or repaired.

19-6