

Agriculture.

PROF. STOCKBRIDGE ON BARN-YARD MANURE.

It having been stated that Prof Stockbridge in advocating his theory of the use of chemical manures had underestimated the value of yard manure, which he had denominated waste products, and was injuring the farming interest thereby, the Professor replies:

"Barn yard manure in general culture will still be king. For it is and will continue to be an unavoidable waste product, incident to many branches of farming; a waste product of every form of dairying; a waste product of growing and fattening beef, pork and mutton, and a waste product caused by the necessity of keeping teams to work on farms and other general transportation. It would be the acme of ignorance and thriftlessness not to preserve, husband and use this and all the matter of our slaughtering establishments, of all our horns, hoofs, hides, bones and glue establishments, of all our woollen manufactory, of all our fisheries and the sewage of country, town and city. But after all this has been saved and utilized by application to our farms, a vast field will be left for the profitable employment of chemical manures, and the world is asking for the increased products. The fair and legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the experiments with chemicals is that barn-yard manure, valuable as it is, is not the best material, or in the best form in which to obtain the food of plants, if that is to be purchased at its ordinary price.—American Farmer.

Nitrate soda (100 lbs. per acre) will benefit grasses but not clover; for the latter, plaster (100 lbs.) ashes (10 bushels), or acid phosphate (150 lbs.) per acre would be good. Nitrate soda is worth about 4 cents per pound in New York.

Acid phosphate alone does well on cotton, when the soil is supplied with humus. The past year we used nothing else on our cotton crops, and the results were entirely satisfactory. It was simply scattered in the drills, like any other fertilizer, and bedded on.

As a general thing would prefer ashes to plaster on clover—though the latter sometimes produces marvellous results. Ten to twenty bushels ashes per acre is a good dressing—unnecessary to use anything with them.

Green manure act similarly to guano, but will not produce as large crops in the beginning, and will not, therefore, exhaust land so rapidly. Barnyard manure and composts, supply all the substances needed by plants—hence their continued application does not exhaust soils.

A combination of acid phosphate and some form of potash is better for peas than phosphate alone. We have tried phosphate and kainit—equal parts by weight—with most excellent results. On clay lands the phosphate alone would doubtless do well.

Collards are equal to Rutabaga turnips in nutritive value, and, considering the greater ease with which they may be grown, are superior as stock feed. For that purpose they should be largely cultivated.

Sowing Seeds.

We give the following suggestions as to sowing some of the garden crops:

Cabbage requires a deep, fresh, loamy soil, should be liberally manured with barnyard manure, wood ashes are very useful, should be planted in rows 15 inches apart and ten or 12 inches distant in the row.

Carrots prefer a deep, rich, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills half inch deep and twelve inches apart, thin out to five or six inches apart in the row. For field culture the ground should be subsoiled, and the drills twenty inches apart. Since the soil becomes baked before the plants appear, loosen it by a gentle raking.

Celery.—Sow in moist, rich ground, in drills eight or nine inches wide and half inch deep. After sowing, roll the bed, or with a board press the soil firmly to the seeds.

Cucumber.—Cucumber requires a very rich, warm, moist soil to grow them well. Each hill should have one or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure and well mixed with the soil. The hills should be about three feet apart and three or four inches above the surface. Should a cold snap be apprehended they must be protected.

Beets.—For an early crop the turnip-rooted varieties are the best. Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart, half an inch deep and about 2 inches apart in the row, then cover with a rake and press down by laying a board over the drill and walking on it to press the earth to the seeds.

Early Lettuce.—Take up the plants, which have been sown in the open ground in autumn, and set them in a hot bed as soon as it is made and they will be fit for the table two weeks earlier than those from seed sown in the bed.

THORNTON CURE.—The London Horse Book says: The horse is often prevented from throwing his weight in to the collar by a tight check-rein—a useless and painful incumbrance, introduced by vanity, and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty. Fow of the London cab drivers use check-reins, knowing them to be inconsistent with proper work; and when one is observed, it will invariably be found to be on some poor animal whose wearied and haggard appearance is attempted to be disguised by the instrument of torture. The check-rein is in nearly every case painful to the animal and useless to the driver, because it fastens the head in an unnatural position, and, as the horse's shoulders and head fall together, cannot be of any real support in case of stumbling.

Dr. Kitchen, an eminent English writer, says: The check-rein inflicts unnecessary torture upon the animal. By holding the head upward, it puts the muscles of the neck on a constant strain. They become painfully weary and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one torture for another. To sum up in a

word: the check-rein lessens the horse's strength, brings on diseases, keeps him in pain, frets and injures his mouth, and spoils his temper.

FARM NOTES.

If your potatoes are watery, put a piece of lime about as large as a hen's egg in the pot and boil with them, and they will come out as mealy as you please.

If you want to keep your hogs, horses, cattle and sheep healthy, give them salt regularly. There is no better vermifuge than salt. Much of the so called hog cholera is due to intestinal worms. Plenty of salt would prevent the accumulation of these worms. All animals desire salt, showing that it is a want of their nature, and undoubtedly for a wise purpose.

To destroy bugs on squash or cucumber vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of arsenic in a pailful of water, put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more salt-petre if you can afford it—is good for vegetables but death to animal life. The bug burrows in the earth at night and fails to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the "grub" in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetables with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully.

When using a fine boar of an improved breed upon the coarser sows of our common stock, we invariably get combined all the excellent qualities of the former, with the good nursing, digestion and prolific qualities of the latter, and obtain the most rapid growing and profitable pig that can be desired.

To brighten rusted steel implements, the London Journal of Horticulture advises covering with sweet oil, well rubbed in, and forty-eight hours after polish with finely pulverized unslacked lime.

To drive out lice from the hen-house, keep tobacco leaves crumpled up in the nest among the litter where the hens lay and sit. Also wash the roost poles with a solution made by boiling the leaf stems of tobacco in soft or rain water. If this is done there will be no trouble with the fowls in this respect.

Bleeding at the nose.—For bleeding at the nose, the best remedy, as given by Dr. Gleason, in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases.

Sweet potatoes might be bedded now. About as successful a plan to raise alspias as follows: Select a dry spot, exposed to the sun; remove the top soil, fill up the space with cotton seed, wet them, then cover them with good top soil and from the goods, put down your potatoes, and cover some four inches with the same soil; water the bed every five or six days with warm soap-suds.

The Old Paths.

"Lemme lone! lemme lone, dad! now you lemme lone, I tell you!"

"I won't let you lone, you tar-nal lazy rascal! I won't let you lone!"

And zip, zip, fell the blows as the reporter hurried in the direction and found an old gentleman in his shirt sleeves, his hands, a gawky lad of 18, gathered in one hand, and a hickory withe coming down like a lightning bolt in the other. An old gray horse stood in the field switching his tail at the plow.

"My dear sir, what is the matter?" inquired the reporter. The old man paused and turned to see who was speaking.

"Stranger, are you from Danville?"

We told him no, and spoke quick for he had the withe raised.

"Well, it's good you ain't from I thought you might be here projecting round this boy. I've just hit him an even hundred. He's turned fool and wants to quit that plow an' go to Danville to wear a paper collar and clerk for his crackers and be chieftain in a herring store. They've been brinin' to him if he could 'draw 'em and trade,' an' it's set him plum crazy. I'd 'draw 'em if I had these plow lines round their necks. Here's me and my old woman doin our best, and we'd do frustate if we could just get that land worked, but that horse has stood there idle while he's been runnin' off talkin' with the fellows of his gittin a place at Danville. Ill Danville him. Hurry up that and move on with that plow!"

As we left, the young man was plowing a furrow and the old man walking behind with a stick.

"Ah, sir," said an old neighbor who sat on the fence and had witnessed it all, "that is just what is the matter with Susan Jane's left eye; the country has 'quit working the ground and gone to flying around the barber shops and barrooms, and they call it 'going into business.' The old man was a little groggy himself, but he spoke the truth—Beidsville (N. C.) Times.

CHELERY.—Celery is the greatest food in the world for nerves. Persons doing much brain-work find it invaluable. In cities, where the brain and nerves are called to serve exercises, people hunger for it, and the demand for it grows so that ignorant people cannot understand why it should be so. It seems as though nature, in her quiet way, finds and materializes out of herself food or recuperation for all parts of the system that are exhausted in the demand for progress. Where people work their muscles more than their brains, beans, corn, meat, and such food is most in demand, and celery is not much in demand. But in cities where brains and nerves are overworked, appetite clamors for something that will repair the waste and do the weary parts the most and quickest good.

Domestic Recipes.

TO FRY BACON.

Cut in very thin slices, fry in its own fat till crisp and light brown. It is very nice served with calf's liver or very tender beef liver.

POK CHOP.—BREADED.

Trim off the fat well, dip first in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs; and fry in nice drippings, having first seasoned well with salt and pepper.

HAM FOR BREAKFAST.

Chop coarsely some cold boiled ham, put in a fry pan with a little butter, and pepper. When hot, stir in several eggs. When well set, pour on nice squares of buttered toast, and serve.

POK CHOPS.

Pork steaks may be fried in their own fat, for fifteen or twenty minutes, slowly. Then lay them on a hot platter, dredge a little flour in the frying-pan, season well, cook five minutes and pour over the meat.

HAM AND EGGS.

Put the ham in thin slices, broil very quickly on a very hot gridiron. Have ready some fried eggs and lay upon the ham, an egg upon each slice, lay on the serving dish in regular order and garnish with parsley.

TO COOK PORK TENDERLOIN.

If to roast, lay them in a dripping pan in their own fat, roast slowly, and baste often. Season when nearly done, and serve with their own gravy—thickened with browned flour.

If to fry, cut each tenderloin across, into three pieces; split lengthwise, nearly through; lay open flat, and cook on one side nicely, then turn. Serve with butter, pepper and salt, to season.

Useful Hints for Measuring Land.

Almost every farmer has some way of measuring land, and the most common is to step off five paces for a rod, and call sixty by sixty-five paces an acre. For ordinary purposes this mode will answer, but when the exact measurement of a piece of land is desired it cannot be relied on as accurate. A light pole, just 16 feet long, is a cheap and convenient measure, but a four-rod tape line is much better. An exact acre can be found by the following table:

A plot of ground 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 80 yards wide by 60 1/2 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 160 yards wide by 30 1/4 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 320 yards wide by 15 1/2 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 640 yards wide by 7 3/4 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 1280 yards wide by 3 7/8 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 2560 yards wide by 1 7/8 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 5120 yards wide by 9/16 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 10240 yards wide by 3/16 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 20480 yards wide by 3/32 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 40960 yards wide by 3/64 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 81920 yards wide by 3/128 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 163840 yards wide by 3/256 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 327680 yards wide by 3/512 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 655360 yards wide by 3/1024 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 1310720 yards wide by 3/2048 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 2621440 yards wide by 3/4096 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 5242880 yards wide by 3/8192 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 10485760 yards wide by 3/16384 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 20971520 yards wide by 3/32768 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 41943040 yards wide by 3/65536 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 83886080 yards wide by 3/131072 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 167772160 yards wide by 3/262144 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 335544320 yards wide by 3/524288 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 671088640 yards wide by 3/1048576 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 1342177280 yards wide by 3/2097152 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 2684354560 yards wide by 3/4194304 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 5368709120 yards wide by 3/8388608 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 10737418240 yards wide by 3/16777216 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 21474836480 yards wide by 3/33554432 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 42949672960 yards wide by 3/67108864 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 85899345920 yards wide by 3/134217728 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 171798691840 yards wide by 3/268435456 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 343597383680 yards wide by 3/536870912 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 687194767360 yards wide by 3/1073741824 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 1374389534720 yards wide by 3/2147483648 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 2748779069440 yards wide by 3/4294967296 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 5497558138880 yards wide by 3/8589934592 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 10995116277760 yards wide by 3/17179869184 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 21990232555520 yards wide by 3/34359738368 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 43980465111040 yards wide by 3/68719476736 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 87960930222080 yards wide by 3/137438953472 yards long contains one acre.

A plot of ground 175921860444160 yards wide by 3/274877906944 yards long contains one acre.

Facts and Fun.

A Kentucky man married four sisters. He was very sisteristic.

A Welsh editor says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a hat and say nothing about it."

An Irish newspaper, in detailing an Orange demonstration, stated: "The procession was very fine being nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Perry."

To call a man an ass is a reproach, but in Arabia in bewailing a lost friend, they frequently exclaim, "Alas, my beloved jacksass!"

A purchaser of a river-side property asked the real estate agent if the river didn't sometimes overflow its banks. "Well," responded he, "it isn't one of those tickle streams that are always confined to beds."

"Would you like to have some candy, grandma?" "Yes, my boy, when is it?" "Why, if you will buy me ten cents' worth, I will give you half."

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, recently—"Sam, does your school-master ever give you any rewards of merit?" "I s'pose he does," was the reply; "he gives me a lickin' regular every day, and says I merit two."

Said Dr. Hufeland, "He who eats without labor will never thrive. No idler ever thrived. No idler ever attained to a great age. Those who have been distinguished for their longevity were all men whose lives had been extremely active and laborious."

Moody is particularly strenuous in his advice to young converts not to marry unbelievers. He thinks the time will soon come when ministers will refuse to perform the ceremonies in such cases. He also censured Connecticut valley deacons who raise tobacco, saying it was not done for the glory of God.

Obsequiousness is most conducive to health and happiness. Luther said that "the devil hates a good laugh."

A Texas man got mad because a waiter handed him a napkin the other day. He said he "reckoned he know'd when to use a han'kerchief without havin' no hints thrown out."

An old, rough clergyman once took for his text that passage of the psalm, "I said in my haste, all men are liars." Looking, apparently, as if he saw the Psalmist standing before him, he said: "You said it in haste, David. If you had been here, you might have said it after mature deliberation."

You can't have everything you want in this world. Life is like a blanket that is too short; if you pull it up over your shoulders you uncover your feet, and if you cover your feet your shoulders must be bare. However, some cheerful people manage to draw their feet up a little and so pass a pleasant night.

A recent convert to Moody and Sankey in one of the hill towns, said to his employer, with whom he had a difficulty, "It's fortunate for you this affair didn't happen before I got religion, for I should now give you the biggest damning that ever fell from mortal lips."—Springfield Republican.

"Will you please insert this obituary notice in the old Gentleman of a country editor. I must hold to ask it because I knew the deceased had a great many friends about here, who'd be glad to hear of his death."

A firm in Fulton, Texas, killed fifteen thousand beavers in the past season, and canned two million of two-pound cans of beef, beside thousands of cans of turtle, tongues, soups, &c.

Michael Reese was once taking a fifteen cent dinner at the Miners' restaurant, which he called loudly to the waiter: "Do you consider this good beef?" "Certainly; cattle came all the way from Texas, where they had the best good beef they couldn't have stood the trip."

It is noticeable that the shoulders of ladies who hold up one side of their dresses are becoming very uneven.

The story comes from Deadwood that a number of certain church congregations were broken up by a sole vote decision for putting a counterfeit quarter in the contribution box, and the excited pastor, without leaving his pulpit, shot the good deacon for creating a disturbance during divine services.

THE EGG TRADE.—On Saturday last, one hundred and fifty dozen eggs were bought by two firms in our town, and it is believed that not less than two hundred dozen changed hands during the day, all brought in by the people of the Northern and Western country. It is a good omen; as it shows that farmers are beginning to look after small things, and are learning to know that it will not do to stake everything on cotton. Eggs bring 10 cent per dozen, equal to a pound of good middling cotton, and we venture the assertion that the cost of the eggs to the farmer is not half that of the cotton. Farmers should diversify the products of their farms as to be able to have something for sale at all seasons of the year.—Rock Hill (S. C.) Herald.

ACTIVITY ESSENTIAL TO LONGEVITY.—Luz persons, it is said, die young. It is the active in body and brain who live to extreme old age, as a rule. It is abundantly proven that exercise of the mind invigorates its bodily receptacle, even when the body is carried to a comparatively extreme point. The brain, the reservoir of energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigor by use, just as the arm of the blacksmith or the leg of the pedestrian gains in muscular development. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain power, and greater vitality and longevity are the results. Work by method and on any system, even when severe, is actually conducive to it, while the torpor of idleness or the excitement of fruit efforts are the same precursors of mental and physical degeneration. This is a useful doctrine to preach, and still more useful to practice.

Facts about the Human Body.

The average man measures five feet, three and one half inches.

The weight of the average male adult is about 140 lbs.

The human skeleton consists of more than two hundred distinct bones.

There are more than five hundred separate muscles in the body, with an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

The skin contains more than two million openings, which are the outlets of an equal number of sweat glands.

Each respiratory duct is one fourth of an inch in length, which will make the aggregate length of the whole about nine miles.

Every adult man has fourteen hundred square feet of lungs; or, rather the mucous membrane lining the air cells of his lungs, if spread upon a smooth, plane surface, would cover an extent of fourteen hundred square feet.

About two thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

The full capacity of the lung is about three hundred and twenty cubic inches.

A man breathes eighteen times a minute, and uses three thousand cubic feet, or about three hundred and seventy five hogheads, of air per hour.

The weight of the heart is from eight to twelve ounces. It beats one hundred thousand times in twenty four hours.

An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity in the body passes through the heart once every minute.

The stomach daily produces nine pounds of gastric juice for the digestion of food; its capacity is about five pints.

The average man takes five and one-half pounds of food and drink each day, which amounts to one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—A man who had struggled with a malignant disease, approached that crisis in its stage on which his next waking moment, sleep, uninterupted sleep, might insure his recovery. His anxious wife, scarcely daring to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants, exhausted by constant watching, had all left her. It was past midnight; a door was left open for air; she heard, in the stillness of the night, a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more and a man with his face disguised entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's eyes, and participating in the design of the unrelenting intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger up on her lips to implore silence, held out to the robber her purse, and her keys. To her great surprise, he took neither. Whether he was terrified or charmed by the courage of the affection cannot be known. He left the room, and, without robbing a house sanctified by such strength of affection, he departed.

A GOOD EDUCATION.—The late Edward Everett condensed into a single brief paragraph his estimation of what constituted a good education. Here it is: "To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose at once, with accuracy, of every question of figures which comes up in practice. I call this a good education. If you add the ability to write perspicuously in English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, not with flashy attainments, a little geography, and all other objects, and sophisms, are ostentatious rubbish."

Sweet Potatoes.

JUST received a large lot of fine SWEET POTATOES, from Eastern North Carolina, for Planting and Table use. Eggs of the Light Brahma Fowl for sale. A fine lot of Honey in the comb. mch28 1y S. M. HOWELL.

NEW GROCERIES.

A. R. NISBET & BRO.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of Groceries and Family Supplies, to which they invite the attention of retail and wholesale buyers.

Sugar and Coffee, Cheese, Molasses, Rice, Soaps, Mackerel, Buckets, Wooden Ware, Spices, Canned Goods, Cocoanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Crackers, Sardines, Currants, Raisins, &c.

A large assortment of goods—Toys, candies, &c.—should buy one Horse A Very cast Plow, with extra point. I have a large stock, and intend to sell at bottom prices. A large stock of Clover, Millet, Orchard, Herds, Kentucky Blue Grass, crop of '77, at lower figures than ever sold before.

JAMES F. JOHNSTON, Opposite R. M. Miller & Sons.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR cash sales for February and March have been more than doubled as compared with our sales for March, for 1877, and as we are selling goods for almost one-half what they were sold for then, this is an evidence of the large quantity of goods we are handling.

Our large trade is an evidence to us and the public that we are selling hardware, and other goods in our line, for cash, lower than any house in the city or State. Our motto is: Buy for cash and buy low. Sell for cash and sell low. Call and see us before buying and we will give you the worth of your money.

Surviving partners of Brown, Brown & Co. mch28 1y

OUR STOCK

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoe, Hats, and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

is well assorted as ever, and we are able to fit suits, and please everybody, in

PRICE AND QUALITY.

We are determined to make room for SPRING STOCK; we will, therefore, sell goods CHEAPER than ever.

WE NAME NO PRICES, we only solicit an inspection from the public. W. KAUFMAN & CO., Corner of