

WEEKLY ERA.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is time the ground was ploughed ready for gardening. Peas should have been sown a week or so ago in order to have them early in market.

Large Yield of Corn.

The Washington Co., Pa., Agricultural Society recently appointed a committee to examine a large field of corn and report the method of culture and the yield. They visited the farm of J. W. Dickey of West Alexander to see the field in question, and report substantially as follows:

The field was in sod eighteen years; was formerly rather poor, but had been pastured with sheep the above mentioned time. It was plowed early as the frost would allow, at an average depth of two and a half to three inches. It was harrowed six times over before planting; marked in rows each way, two feet five inches by three feet one inch, and the average number of stalks per hill was three and a half. The corn was planted about April 20th. When the corn was coming up the field was harrowed over with a common harrow. After this the three-shovel cultivator was used, then the double shovel, and for the last time the single shovel plow; twice in a row each working; in all it was worked five times. At last working, the corn was up to the horse's back. There were by actual count 1,104 shocks of corn, which the committee found to "average two bushels, one peck, one quart and one pint of shelled corn to each shock; in all 2,535 1/2 bushels of corn, or one hundred and sixty-nine bushels of shelled corn per acre!"

Mr. Dickey claims that by shallow plowing of fields that have been long in sod, the corn is brought into immediate contact with the most nutritious parts of the soil and is forced to grow rapidly. He also says the cut worms feed upon the grasses, which are near the surface where the worms can get at them, leaving the corn to grow undisturbed. His neighbors who plowed deep, had to replant much of their corn on account of the ravages of the cut worm. Mr. D. keeps over nine hundred sheep, and to them he ascribes the fertility of his soil. His sheep averaged him last spring over six pounds of wool per head, and the committee reports them as fit for mutton.

Improved Method of Growing Cotton.

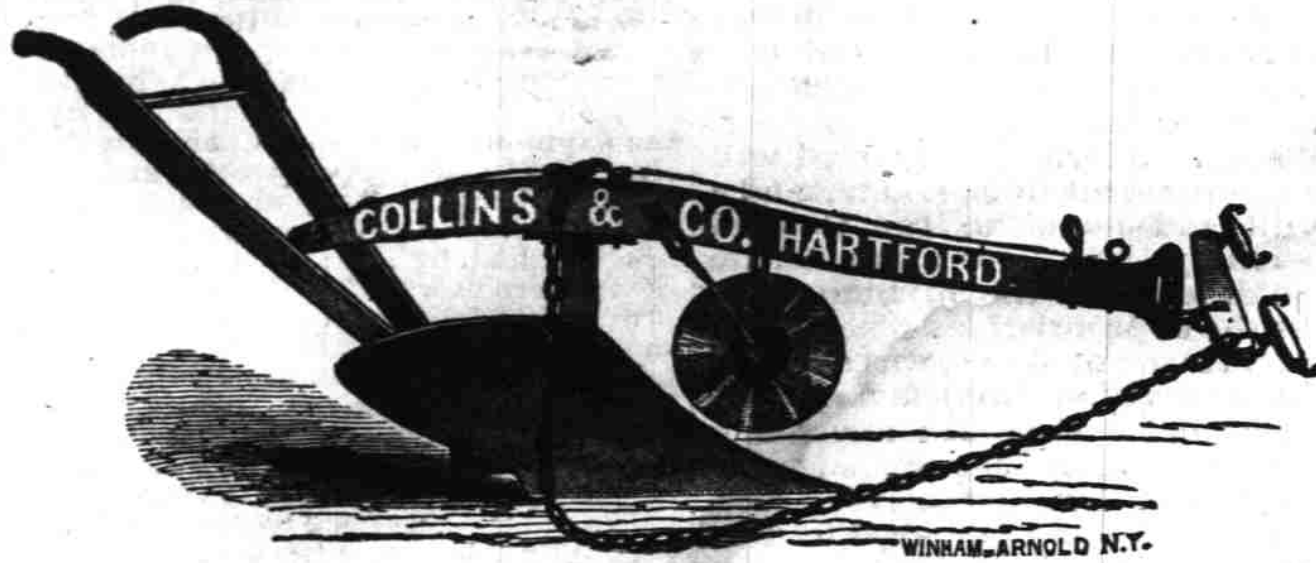
In a very able address delivered at Eufaula, Ala., in October last, Mr. C. C. Langdon declared that "the perplexing labor problem that has so puzzled the Southern brain for the last eight years, finds an easy and satisfactory solution in an improved system of culture;" and this conclusion is elaborated in a forcible manner, and at much length. "We cannot afford (he said) to hire labor to cultivate poor land—land that will yield only one-fourth, or even half a bale of cotton to the acre—we must abandon our present ruinous system, and instead of going over four or five acres for one bale of cotton, we must so enrich and so cultivate the soil, that the same amount may be realized from one acre. Instead of 10 to 15 bushels corn to the acre, we should make 50, 75 or 100 bushels. All this is practicable."

"Five bales cotton and 200 bushels of corn to the acre, (he says) have been made at the South, and these results have been obtained simply by deep ploughing, thorough pulverization of the soil, and heavy manuring, and all guided intelligence—mind and muscle combined." He continues:

"As an illustration of the case with which the productiveness of our soil can be increased, I have a case in point the present season—and quoted the result of Mr. Sandige's experiment, which will be found in this number of the Journal—and he adds:—'Now just think of it! At an extra cost of only seven dollars, an acre of land that otherwise would have produced, at best, but half a bale of cotton, worth, say, fifty dollars, is enabled to raise two bales worth two hundred dollars—being a clear profit of one hundred and fifty dollars on the investment of seven dollars! Now, there is not a planter present, who cannot realize the same results by simply trying it and using the requisite means. There is no mystery about it, no difficulty attending it. It is all plain sailing, plain common sense; the natural effect of a legitimate cause. And what has been done on one acre can be done on two, on fifty, on a hundred acres, at the same ratio of profit.'—State Ag. Journal.

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WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1873. DEAR SIR—We have for several months been using your Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint on our College Building, and are well pleased with it, though it was applied by one having no experience in such work, yet we have a good job. We shall continue to use it, believing that in point of economy, durability and facility of application it is superior to any other pigment offered in the market. Very Respectfully, W. G. SIMMONS.

DARNESTOWN, Montgomery Co. Md., Oct. 6, 1873. Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole Agent for Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint. DEAR SIR—I received your favor of the 3d inst., asking my opinion of the "Bradley Patent Enamel Paint," for which you are Agent. It affords me pleasure to add my testimonial with many others, of its value and thorough adaptation to the Rural Districts especially. Having a practical experience of thirty years in preparing plans and building with all branches of Artisans and Mechanics, and used most of the material for painting, I was induced to try "BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT," owing to its portability, being mixed of all shades and quantities to suit. I applied it for inside and outside work and found it dried thoroughly covered the surface perfect and dried with a beautiful Enamel luster, and covered twenty square yards two coats. I have recommended its use to others in the city of Washington and lower Maryland, with equal satisfaction and good results. Mixing colors by ordinary Mechanics is not often done to the satisfaction of proprietors and this "Paint" being already mixed all desired shades and frequently to suit, renders it more desirable in "Rural Districts." I cheerfully recommend its general use and feel assured that all who use it will be satisfied that it is all that is claimed—"Durable, Beautiful and Economical." Yours respectfully, JOHN L. DUFEIF, Architect and Builder

ASHLYNS, Baltimore Bo. Md., May 27, 187 Mr. C. P. Knight:—At the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to apply your patent "Bradley's" Paint to my house. I have pleasure in stating that it has proved highly satisfactory, covering more surface than you promised, is more economical, and carries better gloss than ordinary paint, and is free from disagreeable odor. Yours respectfully, JOHN WETHERED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10, 1872. Mr. C. P. Knight—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectations in economy, beauty, and I have every reason to believe in durability. More than twelve months since, I painted the roof of my house (Mansion House) with the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint, and I was so well pleased with it, I determined to paint the fronts of the "Hotel," and I am most happy to say that it gives me perfect satisfaction. In conclusion, I will say, if this testimonial will be of any advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it. Yours most respectfully, ISAAC ALBERTSON, Mansion House Hotel, Cor. Fayette and St. Paul Sts. Baltimore.

HILLSBORO, VA., July 14, 1873. Mr. C. P. Knight, Sole General Agent, 93 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. SIR—We the undersigned having used Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, for which J. Early Thompson is agent, cheerfully certify that for beauty of finish, durability and economy it is in our opinion without an equal. Yours very respectfully, THOMAS E. CAMP, MANLEY HAMMERSLEY, RODNEY MATTHEWS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30, 1872. C. P. Knight, Esq. DEAR SIR—I have had the Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, which I purchased from you, used inside and outside, both at my dwelling and store, for two seasons. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say, that it comes fully up to your recommendations in facility of use, economy, durability and beauty. Yours truly, THOMAS J. IRVING, 108 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, October 24, 1872. C. P. Knight, Esq., Baltimore—DEAR SIR—Having given your paint a test of six months, I take pleasure in saying that it comes fully up to your representation, and I think looks as well now as when first applied. It maintains its gloss and color perfectly, and I think will outlast any other paint I have ever seen. Very respectfully, MURRAY ADDISON.

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executed in the most faultless and artistic style, and portraying accurately and fully all leading events within twenty-four hours after their occurrence. Those who have made journalism a study, and fully appreciate the great enterprise manifested in the collection and publication of news by the aid of the telegraph, steam presses, and the development of journalistic talent, have been fond of advancing the theory that the next advance in that field would result in a newspaper furnishing in its regular issues pictures of all current prominent events. That theory is a theory no longer; the newspaper of the future is the newspaper of to-day, and that paper is the DAILY GRAPHIC. The processes which render this marvellous achievement an existing fact are the result of the most careful study and an endless variety of experiments, gradually perfected during the past twelve years. They depend upon improvements in lithography and the application of the photographic camera. By their aid a picture is engraved and made ready to print in from twenty minutes to two hours. Costly and elaborate plates, works of arts, scenes of interest, are reproduced and pictured forth with equal facility and the most scrupulous fidelity. Illustrations of leading events are engraved and prepared for the press even before the accompanying written narrative or description leaves the hands of the compositor. For the proper practical working of so great an enterprise, THE GRAPHIC COMPANY was formed, with

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J. McC. PERKINS, Counselor at Law and Solicitor for Patents,

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