# Agricultural.

## Work to be done in March.

This should be a busy month to the farmer.—Manures if not already carted out where likely to be wanted, should be attended to. Place your manure in convenient sized heaps, at proper distances apart, and cover the tops of the heaps slightly with charcoal dust, pulverulent muck or peat, or a slight coating of plaster of paris. Either of these will arrest, in part at least, the ammonia escaping with the first warm day. Prepare ground as early as possible, and spread no more manure at the time than can be plowed within a few hours. If you cannot obtain any of the above-named articles to cover the manure heaps until required for use, throw a few shovels full of soil over each heap.

General Farm Work.—If fences are not in good order, see them attended to. Cut, pile and prepare fuel for summer: repair buildings; white-wash stables; clean out old litter and sprinkle with plaster, having ever thing removed to the compost heap that can make foul air during warm spring days; ane thus preserve the health of both men and animals; clean and whitewash poultry houses, clean hog pens, &c., &c. Look to your tools of all kinds if not already done, and see that they are in good order. Repair harness, &c. Look well to your stock. If they are not properly cared for at this season of the year, they cannot be expected to do the heavy spring work. If you have pursued the barbarous custom of leaving manures exposed all winter in cow yards, without protection from the atmosphere, cart it out immediately, as directed in the beginning of this article, and thus stop the greater wastes arising from warmer weather. If you have any manure more than will be wanted for spring use, make it into compost with muck, peat, pond mud, or even headlands, rather than lose the more valuable parts of its constituents by leaving it unprotected. If you can put it under cover: and if you have no manure sheds, cover the heaps with any of the absorbents of ammonia before named.—An occasional sprinkling on its surface of water, in which one one-thousandth of its weight of sulphuric acid has been mixed, will be serviceable by changing the carbonate of ammonia to the sulphate, and thus preventing its evaporation, and consequent loss.

All that we have noted above should have been done in February and early March; but as we know that they are often neglected, we name them this late.

*Meadows and old Fields*.—If you have any meadows or old fields that are sward bound, or which bore but indifferent crops of hay last season, give them a thorough harrowing as soon as the frost is out of the surface, while the ground is soft, then sow to each acre four quarts of timothy seed, ten pounds of clover seed, one bushel of plaster of paris five bushels of wood ashes, and five bushels of newly slaked lime, all well mixed, and finish off by rolling."—*American Agriculturist*.

If after the above, you will sprinkle the surface with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, (cubic nitre) in solution, much benefit will ensue.

Fields occupied by winter grain, if partially winter killed, should be harrowed, the bare spots sowed with spring grain or clover, and suitable top dressings, and then the whole rolled. Any roots disturbed by the harrow will be partially restored by the roller to the soil, and the abrasion will cause such roots to tiller (throw out new shoots from first joint,) and thus give full crops.—*Working Farmer*.

Preserving Cabbage.—In the last number of the "Newspaper," I noticed an inquiry by "W. P." of Virginia, as to the best mode of setting away cabbages, as well as the best time to do so; to prevent them from rotting. I have been in the habit of burying cabbages about the last of October, for several years past, and never knew a head of the number to rot. The following is my method:—Dig a trench about two feet wide and eight or ten inches deep, place the cabbage in this trench with the heads down and roots up; then throw the scattering leaves on and cover it up with dirt, covering all but the points of the roots. Put no boards or straw about them. If these directions are followed, your cabbage will never rot.

Moss upon Apple Trees.—We suppose it is a fact that no apple tree that is covered with mosses can be considered a healthy tree. It is however a matter of doubt with us whether these mosses fasten upon the tree while it is vigorous and healthy, and reduce it to a diseased state, or whether it is necessary that there should be some diseased condition of the bark before it will afford suitable ground for them to flourish in. These mosses or lichens are to the trees on which they flourish what lice are upon animals. Their effects upon the vegetable system are analagous to the vermin above named upon the animal system. It is therefore necessary, in order to insure a perfectly healthy circulation to the tree, that they should be removed and destroyed.

Excellent Cold Slaw.—Take a nice fresh white cabbage, wash, and drain it, and cut off the stalk. Shave down the head evenly and nicely into very small shreds, with a cabbage cutter, or a sharp knife. Put it into a deep china dish, and prepare for it the following dressing. Take a gill or a half-tumblerful of the best cider vinegar, and mix with it a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, divided into four bits, and rolled in flour; a small salt spoon of salt, and the same quantity of cayenne. Stir all this well together; and boil it in a small saucepan. Have ready the yolks of three eggs well beaten. As soon as the mixture has come to a hard boil, take it off the fire, and stir in the beaten egg. Then pour it boiling hot over the shred cabbage, and mix it well, all through, with a spoon. Set it to cool, on ice or snow, or in the open air. It must be cold before it goes to table.

Preserving Buds and Grafts.—Preserving the scions of fruit-trees in moist sawdust, has proved superior to any other. It is better than damp moss in the facility with which the scions may be perfectly imbedded in it, leaving no interstices, and it excels moist sand in being lighter, more spongy, and entirely free from grit. We have preserved scions, which were cut in summer, for budding, till the following spring, and grafted with entire success; and we have kept winter-cut grafts till midsummer, perfectly fresh, and employed them successfully in budding. A bushel of sawdust will retain its moisture for many weeks nearly unaltered; but water must not be applied too copiously, or water-soaking and decay will be the result. The north side of a building or a cellar is the best place to keep grafts—it being less liable to frequent changes of temperature.


## Medical.

# SCROFULA

*If thousands of Cures of Scrofula, Cancers, Syphilis, and other impure diseases of the Blood—and if the very SMALL QUANTITY which was used of the Medicine to effect Cures of such Diseases, be any proof of the purifying medical power in the Medicine which has subdued and removed such Diseases—then there is unquestionable evidence that—*

## BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

*is such a Medicine* in every respect—and there is abundant proof, in *great cures* effected, that ONE BOTTLE of it contains *more* purifying, healing virtue, and *medical power*, than there is contained in *Four Bottles* of any *sarsaparilla*, or *any other medicine* that has ever been offered for sale. There is undoubted proof in our pamphlets that by the use of this great *Indian Purifier*, they that were DYING yet LIVE—they that were LAME and CRIPPLED can now WALK—they that were SICK, SCROFULOUS, and otherwise diseased, have been HEALED and CURED.

### Hundreds—Thousands—

who have used Brant's Purifier, after having used and tested all the *sarsaparillas* and other medicines recommended to cure blood diseases, have *decided* that—

### Brant's is the Cheapest,

because *One Bottle* of it has *more* medical, curative matter in it, and, in consequence, cures *more disease* in much *less time*, than *our bottle* of any other medicine.

If, then, *ONE Bottle* of Brant's Purifier will cure *FOUR TIMES* more disease than *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*, "Brant's Purifier" would be as *cheap* at *four dollars* a bottle, as *sarsaparilla* at *one dollar*. But Brant's Purifier is sold for only ONE DOLLAR a bottle; and as a bottle of it *has* cured, and is *capable* of curing *Four Times* as much disease as *one bottle* of *sarsaparilla*, therefore sarsaparilla, in consequence of its *less power* and *less* medical efficacy, should be sold at *no more* than *Twenty-Five Cents* per bottle, to be as *cheap* as the Purifier at *One Dollar*.

### One Dollar's Worth!

How much Cancer—how much Syphilis—how much Scrofula—will *One Dollar's worth* of *Brant's PURIFIER* cure? Read the following statement, which is a specimen of its power

### CANCEROUS SCROFULA!

This is the case of a *Dying man* who *yet lives*. He *was cured* of a worse case of Scrofula, by only *Twelve Bottles* of Brant's Purifier, than ever was cured by the use of *Twelve Gallons* of the *best sarsaparilla* that was ever made. Sarsaparilla has not *sufficient medical power* to effect the cure of such a *incredibly hopeless* case.

Mr. J. R. Hasens, of *Rome Oneida Co., N. Y.*, had *Scrofula four years*—was confined to his bed the *last year*—he was so much diseased and debilitated as to be unable to raise his hand to his head. He had the *best* medical advice—had used *all* of the best *sarsaparillas* to no good effect—got *worse* and *worse*, and was considered to be in a *Dying State*, and could not live *twenty four hours* longer, when he commenced using BRANT'S PURIFIER. His *neck was eaten nearly off*, from *ear to ear*—a *hole* was eaten through his *windpipe*, under his chin, so that he breathed through the hole—his *ear* was so eaten around that it could be *lifted up* out of its place, it only holding by a *small* piece—the use of one *bottle was discovered* by two Ulcers—an *Ulcer* under the neck as large as a man's *hand*, and nearly *eaten* through his *side into his body*. Thus he was afflicted with *twenty* such *putrid acrid, offensive Ulcers*, on various parts of his person. For further and full particulars, see our *Pamphlets*.

Doct. Thomas Williams, one of the most skillful physicians of Rome, was called to see Haskin the *day before* he commenced using *Brant's Purifier*. Doct. W. examined him and then told him that "the *medicines* in the world could not cure him—that his case was

### Worse than Hopeless!

New hear Mr. HASKIN'S statement of cure. He said Mr. promised me a bottle of *BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT*—that he THEN told him to *get off my bed*—the SECOND *enabled me to get out of the house*—the THIRD enabled me to *walk two miles* and when I had finished using *Nine Bottles* each of which cost *Twenty Five* cents, had *healed up*, and *three bottles more* effected a PERFECT CURE, and restored me to *good health*."

### FORTEEN WITNESSES!

The above *facts* are certified by DOCTOR T. WILLIAMS, Mr. G. H. BROWN of *Rome Post Office*, Mr. [illegible] McDONALD, Druggists, and FIFTEEN other *respectable witnesses at Rome*.

### CANCERS CURED.

Mr. [illegible] Kinsman, merchant, *Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.*, [illegible] BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT. A *very severe case of Cancer* [illegible] A *very eminent doctor in Clinton Co., N. Y.* [illegible] which was declared incurable [illegible] Brant's Purifier. [illegible] Brant's Purifier. [illegible] Brant's Purifier.