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|  | biridultural. |
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nder the head of "A word to Farmrs," we find in the Tritume of the sitains some good suggestions, and we ranseribe it entire:
We are evidently on the verge of a hard winter for the poor. Food and fuel re dear; and likely to remain so, while nost Railroads are either furnished or
topped, and fow public works will be topped, and fow public works win be abries, wares and metals cuntinue to pour in upon us at the rute (for the
whole country) of over three millions of Whole country) of over three millions of
dollars worth per week, thungh it is Jollars worth per week, thuyg it is
nanifest that our exports, except of spenanifest that our exports, excert of she-
sie and promises, cean not nearly bnance that sum. It is hardly possible therefore, that suik. Sing shonld not fill off, and all euteryrises which depend on Bank fa-
cilities or loans of any kind sluuld not enterpirises
cilities or lons of any kind shudld not
be: reduced to their lowest dimersims be reduced to their lowest dimerniens
bringring waun and distress to the heirts of too many of the laboring peor.
We appeal, theretore, to the farmers,
in the main the must thrifty aud in-
 come to the rescene of the uufirtunate.
Man farmers have secured good harvests; Many farmers have secured goud harvests;
nearly all have obtained or can reulize satisfactory prices. Unlike almost every
body else, a ninajurity of farruers can show abilance on the richt side of the ledrer is tr the net results of the dodings of 180 tit. to two or three thoussand dollars surplus yver the year's outlay, to be carried to
the account of clear profit or realized the account of clear profit or realized We entreat these to consider whether
duty and interest do or do not combine to suggest the investment of this surplus in substantial improvements, giving em-
ploymentrato labor. Nany have old fences ploymentro tabor. Many have old fences
that need renovating, (where they canthat need renovating, (where they can-
not be dispensed with;) and have lands that need thorough plowing and subsoiling; and every farmer should do something at draining. We know how gen-
eral is the belief that none but lands usually too wet need to be drained; and that only lands that bear high prices will justify the expence; but those are
both mistakes, as simple experience atboth mistakes, as simple experience at-
tests. There are two thousand acres of swampy, boggy lands in Winchester county alone that could be thoroughly drained at a cost of less than $\$ 1.00$ per
acre, and would be richly worth $\$ 200$ to acre, and would be richly worth $\$ 20$ to
300 per acre, whereas they are not now
morth the taxes-not worth the cost of worth the taxes-not worth the cost of
fencing them. Almost every firmer has some such land, which now only yields only frogs, bulrushes, alders, ague, mudturtles and musketoes, but which properly drained and cultivated, would yicld eighty bushels of Indian Corn, or some three tons of hay per acre. How much
longer shall these; our richest and must durable soils, be permitted to lie worse than useless, when corn is worth a dollar per bushel and labor is vainly seeking em ployment and bread.
But there is little land in the old States worth plowing which will not-pay for
draining and sub-soiling. Dry soils need draining and sub-soiling. Dry soils need
these meliorations quite as much as we and will richly reward them. There is no tolerably good land in this State so dry that it might not, by under-draining and deep plowing, have been made to stand the drouth of the past summer
without rolling a sincre blade of corn without rolling a single blade of corn ry as much as it dries it when too wet These facts are well known to the decent ly instructed farmer, and we need not well on them.
What we aspire. to is not to tell the farmers what to do, but to urge them to
do something. If each one who has the means will resolve to keep one, two the more laborers at work through the winter, he will be doing a truer charity than by supporting so many families in idele-
ness by alms-giving. To find work fur ness by alms-giving. To find work fur
the industrious, deserving poor, is to the industrious, deserving poor, is to
aave them not only from want but fron
decrradation; to preserve not only their degradation; to preserve not only their lives, but their self-respect and courage.
Let every farmer who can, therefore, resolve to keep some laborers at work through the winter, and not turn all
of when the harvest is gathered to off when the harvest is gathered to
wear out the inclement season as they may.
There is no longer any lack of laborer ishing to bo employed. Sou can find
hem in aluost any towninp; or if no

## there will henceforth be thousands of men vainly seeking work in our City Any ncighborhood by sending an agen here may hire as many as may be wan here may hire as many as may be wan ted on reasonable terms forthwith.Farners! give the poor a chance th

## Hints for the Farme

Sink: Wesh.- Arrauge so that all the Water from the sink and wash room may
be conveyed to the compost heap. the urine made on the promises, and the rich liguid from the privy. From twen
to twenty-five loads of excellent manu may be made in this way annually.
Belding Horses.- Sce that your horses
re supplied with clean, fresh bedding every nuphight. After labarizing hard, all day, on the roud, or in the ficll, this will be Give hifu a hard floor to stand on. Sondyour St'al's.-Let fresh clean sand
be sprinkled every day over the floors of tie-ups. This will keep the animals clean nd prevent their being attacked by ver-
min. Fivery morning remove all min. Fiery morning, remove all excre
ment to the manure shed, and throw ver it a few handfulls of gypsuiu or pulerised chareoal.
Charcoal fin Mays.-Provide a trough or other suitable reeeptacle, fill it with chareoal, and place it in your hog pen.
Few articles that can be administered to rew articles that can be administered on this.
Nett

Selt for Ihrses.-Deposit a lump of him to have free access to it.
Fonce Posts. - har your fenee posts down You will find these to be excellent preventions agamst rot. Posts, thus
treated, will last much louger than if set in the ordinary way.
Gutss are far more economical in the ong run, than bars. At every entrance set a grod stone pust firmly in the soil
and append thither a light but strong gate and hang it. It should also be protected from the weather by a coat of paint.
Profitame Farming.-Tohn W. Boyd, Esq. has thirty acres of corn ad
joining this place, which is pronounced by competent judgres to be the best field of corn in the county. The product of made little over two hundred and twenty-
five bushels, or about seventy.five bushels per acre. This at $\$ 1$ per- bushel-
the ruling price for corn in this market the ruling price for corn in this narket

- makes quite a paying business. Upon pounds of brom-brush; worth $\$ 8.75$, and 13 bushels of seed therefrom, worth $\$ 5$, also, 8 bûshels of turnips, sold for $\$ 1$ per bushel. Add--to these the value of at 15 ets the price for which it was sold and we have a total of 8294.75 as the product of the three acres; or $\$ 88.25$ per acre. The corn was phanted three feet
each way, three stalks. to the hill, and each way, three stalks. to the hinl, and
the turnips were sown in the corn at the last plowing. This land was purchased by Mr. Boyd five years, ago, nt $\$ 55$ por
acre, and has borne seven erons of corn in as many years. But for the extrem would to the yiager this year, as prices, would not have
Chronicle
Fall Plowing.-A writer in the fall plowing. In such dry seasons as we have had for two years past, his crops
endure the drought much better-the corn leaves rolled ten days sooner on The sod rots earlier, and rives the crop a vigorousstart, and this enables him to keep the weeds in subjection. Last
cur he had a field of corn, eight acres a little more than half was plowed in the fall, the rest in the spring. When har vested, the fill-plowed pround yielded
uearly one-third more than the other a great deal heavier urowth of stalks and longer ears. We are greatly in favor of the practice when dune as, and in the time it should be.
Killing Fowls.-Only turkeys and gecse should be bled to death-the fleal of the chicken becomes dry and insipic
from loss of blood. The best plan, says the loultry Chronicle, is to take a blunt stick, such as a child's bat or a boys wood-
cu sword and strike the bird a smallblow on the back of the neek, whout the third
joint from the head; death follows in a
Tue Nardotics And Porson we In-DULGEIN.-The "Chemestry of Common
Life," which is now yoing throurh the Life," which is now going through the
press, states that tolbaco is produced to to the extent of $4,480,000,000$ pounds millions of men : opd by eight hundred

datigle figuld.


## mong. $100,000,000$ men; cocon: nmong

 mong. $100,000,000$ men; cocoa nmon$10,000,000$ of ,uen. Little is known in
Europe of the use of hemp as a narcotic Europe of the use of hemp as a narcotic
yct in the East it is as familiar to th voluptuary as the opium and tobaco of
other regious. The value of these at ticles is fixed at $\pm 60,500,000$ annually.

## Professiomal Cutos

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D M, C. R. BLUMISNTHAL, IIO




DR. S. B. KIETFEER Office in North



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