

THE PROTESTANT AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—FEBRUARY.

Table with columns for Day, Sun, High, Moon, and Low. Rows for Sunday through Saturday.

Farm and Garden.

How to keep Crops Good.

Let this be held the farmer's creed— For stock seek out the finest breed— In past and plenty let them feed— Your land, you and the best of seed— Let it not dung nor dressing need— Indeed, plow, reap with care and speed— And you will soon be rich indeed—

Never keep a poor or malformed animal to breed from; and in selecting seed, strive always to procure the best. If you have a good animal, reserve it and sell your seed early, before it goes to the butcher; for you can then turn them to more advantage than you can, and your stock will escape contamination by having them taken away.

In the vegetable kingdom, the most healthy and vigorous plants are invariably those which spring from the most healthy and vigorous stocks. Corn, or indeed most other vegetables, may be selected inferior seed for several consecutive seasons, be so deteriorated in quality as to be comparatively worthless, in the same manner, and with almost the same facility, we may destroy the cow or ox. By selecting our most valuable and symmetrical animals for the shambles, and reserving to ourselves as breeders only those that are worthless or deformed, we are certain to perpetuate the deformity and disease which have been the curse of the breed, and which, acting by obvious and irresistible laws over which we can exercise no efficient control, produce a distinctive or family configuration as thoroughly inbred and inalienable as the principle of life itself.

Every person who understands the principles of vegetable physiology, knows that it is one of the great fundamental laws of nature, that "like produces like," and this law is equally as pervading a principle in animal as in vegetable life, and presents us with an injunction for the regulation of our efforts at improvement; and this is eminently worthy of our regard.

In casting our eyes around us, we shall at least perceive that this law has not only been systematically developed by scientific breeders in foreign countries, but that it has everywhere reared from the intelligent and judicious portion of the community, the attention and encouragement it deserves.

Were we to go through our several field crops at the commencement of the season of maturation, and select the best and earliest ripe of the divers sorts, we should find the benefit of such a course, and our fields would present at harvest a very different appearance from that which now so frequently causes us to turn from them with dissatisfaction. It would cost but a mere trifle to select seed in this way, even in the case of the cereal grains.—N. E. Farmer.

Coal Ashes as a Fertilizer.

PAUL BROWN:—Your paper is taken at our office by A. H. Grosvenor, for the general instruction in agricultural gardening, &c., at our section of the Shaker Village at Harvard. Among the farmers' reading matter it contains, I have been pleased to observe an occasional article upon the general use of coal ashes as a fertilizer.

In your last issue, the editor of the Commercial Bulletin has presented to the public a good article on this subject, but in perusing it, I was led to suppose that matter it contains, I have been pleased to observe that it was not a clear one, because he incorporated with said ashes equal parts of horse manure and loam in one general heap, as an auxiliary to his pleasant half acre.

Such skeptical friends would be apt to contend that the horse manure and loam did all the work, while the ashes, like the white soft-handed gentleman farmer that simply rides through his plantation, received the honor, and made all the noise. But as we too think different, please allow us to state our reasons for endorsing his opinion.

We commence at our large dwelling house a number of tons of coal each winter, and having added portions of it to our compost, with little calculation or observation, we determined to test it singly this year, and closely observe its effects. On an old mowing field too much run down, we top-dressed a square piece of ground freely with clear coal ashes early in the spring. While the crop was growing, at all stages the difference was perceptible. When ready for the scythe, it was more in quantity; and as to quality, it produced about equal parts of berds grass and red clover. If the clover was not introduced by the agency of the ashes, we know not how it was introduced, for four years none was seen there before, or in any other part of the field, and this was the only clover seen in said field the past season.

Both grass and clover was more vigorous, green and lively within the top-dressed square, and just as visible all around was the exhausted crop, which said as abundantly as grass could say, in its declining state, that it had received no such assistance from this individual fertilizer.

On a hill-side not at all renowned for its wealthy properties in soil, we planted the Davis Seedlings and Jenny Lind potatoes in clear coal ashes, half a shovelful in a hill. Below, on equally as good ground, we planted the same kinds of potatoes in compost manure, and the coal ashes, single handed, turned out the largest, best, finest and most numerous quantity of potatoes. In reality, they were the best we raised on the farm. Almost side by side, in compost manure, our potatoes were somewhat infected with rot; in the ashes they were all healthy and sound almost to a potato.

Such being the case, it is true, we use shavings and a little light wood, but the quantity I consider almost too insignificant to take into the account.

These experiments convince us that as a fertilizer, anthracite coal ashes possess the life and energy to produce the above effects on common crops. Hence, whatever theoretical lectures or writings present to understand the better qualities of the article, while it continues to improve quantities and qualities of grass, and give us smaller and larger crops of potatoes, we conclude to give it an honorable standing among the general agents which have long held undisputed station in the farmer's compost.

Admirable Advice.

PAUL BROWN:—From a late number of the Monthly Review we take the following paragraph. The greater portion of the hints given by Corral Tron are admirable. We agree with him in all things except his advice how to treat Coleridge,

Majors, and Captains. They in those capacities, may be dross, but they are duly appointed officers of the Government, and as such should be respected.

"A Martial Spirit.—The Westminster Times contains the following brave remark:—"We ask our young men to be ready if over the necessity arises, and the tide comes when they are compelled to take up arms in defence of their Queen and country, to do so fearlessly, and without shrinking. Never turn your back to the enemy of your country, but rather fall in the cause of liberty than stand in a traitor's shoes. Death before dishonour is the motto of every true Briton at the present time, for no man who understands British liberty would exchange it for French usurpation."

"Who is the commanding officer for this district, and where is he? Will Col. Botsford be kind enough to answer?"

"Friend 'Jon,' there's nothing like talking to the purpose. Our contemporary wants to know who is the commanding officer, and where is he? We should not mind talking to the Monotonians in a commanding way ourselves—not with our 'shooting stick'—if we thought them well enough to stand and listen."

"Miserable!" Let all the Farmers turn out with their ploughs (next spring of course)—and see who can run the straight furrow, plough the deepest and afterwards make the best drain, with a view of keeping off that arch enemy who is constantly threatening us in the rear, for neglect of duty in those respects—our man getting bigger, and profits lessening. "Shoulder arms!" Seize the spade and the pick by the handles, and pitch into the earth, throwing up entrenchments on all sides, so as to raise good potatoes and turnips in Drills; nor lay down your weapons until you have conquered land enough to produce more than your own family requires, and have something over to bring to market. "Present arms!" Let your country know the word of command is obeyed—that you are working your farms, so as to raise as many blades of grass as possible; and that you have beaten your swords into plough shares and your spears into pruning hooks. "Present arms!" Fire into every man who comes along to scold you from your allegiance—allegiance to your farms and fire sides. Regard full the Colonels, Majors and Captains, as so many dross and scarecrows, who are trying to terrify you with idle stories of French or Yankee invasion, whereas your worst enemies are idleness and dissipation.—Let us strive to meet our real foes and leave imitation to combat its own shadow.

"CORPORAL TRAIN."

Miscellaneous.

The Navies of England and France.

Some experiments which were recently made with a heavy Armstrong gun, the exact results of which have not been allowed to transpire, have shown that iron-plated ships will not be able to resist the fire of these guns. The great steam-iron works in course of construction at the Thames Iron-works will be armed with thirty-six of the Armstrong guns, each of which will be capable of throwing a shot of one hundred pounds weight a distance of five miles. This extraordinary addition to our naval power will be 380 feet in length, 56 in breadth, 41 in depth; her tonnage 6177 tons; the engines are to be of 1250 horse power; her total weight at sea 9000 tons, and her speed 16 miles an hour. The ships which England possesses for using the heavy ordnance of the present day consist of 464 steam vessels of all classes, and 205 sailing ships, making a total of 700 vessels afloat, or building and converting. On the opposite side of the Channel we have an ally who owns 185 sailing ships and 365 steamers, or a total of 445 vessels afloat, building, or converting. Her sailing ships carry 2922 guns, her steamers 5510, which are valued at 77,939 horse-power. In the steam navy of France there are 86 line-of-battle ships and frigates, which carry 6294 guns, and have 46,890 horse-power. We have 91 ships and frigates, with 2694 guns, and 47,749 horse-power. We have 296 sailing vessels to 106 of France, and we have a total of 464 steam vessels to 264 of France, and 305 sailing ships to 205 of France, or a difference of 159 steam vessels, screw and paddle corvettes, screw sloops, mortar ships, and blockships.—Observer.

The Way to Spoil Girls.

If any parent wishes a recipe how to spoil daughters, it can be easily and readily given, and can be proved by the experience of hundreds to be certain and efficacious.

1. Be always telling her, from earliest childhood, what a beautiful creature she is. It is a capital way of inflating the vanity of a little girl, to be constantly exclaiming "How pretty!" children understand such flattery, even when in the nurse's arms and the evil is done the character in its earliest formation.

2. Begin, as soon as she can toddle around, to rig her up in fashionable clothes and rich dresses. Put a hoop on her at once, with all the artificial adornments of flounces, and feathers, and flows and curls. Fondness for dress will thus become a prominent characteristic and will usurp the whole attention of the young immortal, and be a long step toward spoiling her.

3. Let her visit so much that she finds no happiness at home, and therefore will not be apt to stay there and learn home duties. It is a capital thing for a spoiled daughter to seek her happiness in visiting and change of place and associates. She will thus grow as useless as modern fashionable parents delight that their daughters should be.

4. Let her reading consist of novels of the most interesting continental kind. She will be spoiled sooner than if she pursued history or science. Her heart will be occupied by fictitious scenes and feelings; her mind filled with unrealities, and her aims placed on fashion and dress and romantic attachments.

5. Be careful that her education gives a smattering of all the accomplishments, without the slightest knowledge of the things really useful in life. Your daughter won't be spoiled so long as she has a real desire to be useful in the world, and aims at its acquisition. If her mind and time are occupied in modern accomplishments, there will be no thought of the necessity and virtue of being of some real use to somebody pervading her heart, and she will be soon ready as a spoiled daughter.

6. As a consequence, keep her in profound ignorance of all the useful arts of housekeeping, impressing upon her mind that it is vulgar to do anything for yourself or to learn how anything is done in the house. A spoiled daughter should never be taught the mysteries of the kitchen—such things lady always leaves to the servants. It would be vulgar for her to know how to dress trout or eel, to bake to wash, to iron, to sweep, to wring the neck of a five gallon cask, &c., and prepare it for use, or to do anything that servants are hired to do in a mistress of a house, it is her duty to sit on a velvet sofa all day, in the midst of a pyramid of silks and furbies, reading the last fashion novel while her domestics are performing the labors of the house.

To complete the happiness of your spoiled daughter marry her to a boresome youth with stiff hands, who knows as little how to earn money as she does how to save it. Her happiness will be finished for her lifetime.—Harford Courant.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. POSSESSIONS OF THIS REMEDY EVERY one in our Family Family. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, eczema, itchy swellings, or any other external ailment, a prudent use of the Ointment, in all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

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Its effects commence by depression from the blood of corrupt or diseased matter, which, in the lungs, liver and intestinal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which gathers in the blood, deprives the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases, consequently various morbid poisons by disease which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which is the result of the blood has its origin directly in this scrofulous constitution; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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Father, I have From the All thy love Whist I come.

New I come Tossed by Tossed by Tossed by

All my living All my breath All my early To the dew

Low I bow Crushed by Here's my heart Cleanse and

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