

It is taken to undergo the process of drying. No salt mixed with the curd, but it is rubbed upon the exterior of the cheese, some twelve to twenty hours after it has been put in the press. It is rubbed in with the hand, so long as the curd appears to absorb it, and the curd is again transferred to the press. This takes place three times each day and the quantity of salt allowed for waste, which a cheese of twenty-two pounds will absorb, will be about ten ounces. When taken from the cloth, they are wiped and laid to dry in the ordinary manner, being frequently turned. When intended for sale in London they are scraped and painted with a coat of red colouring matter, dissolved in ale, which is rubbed on the cheese with flannel. Of course it has no beneficial tendency."

PEACH TREES.

The Peach tree is frequently injured and in many instances, the forthcoming crop is completely destroyed by a recurrence of cold freezing weather after the trees are budded. An excellent plan, and one that has been very successfully applied, is to cover the ground, with straw or rubbish around the trunk, and let it remain until the Spring frosts are over. An excellent farmer in Ohio, made \$3,000 in one year from peaches, because everybody else lost their crops by hard weather. His plan was to cover the roots of the trees, for a yard or two around the trunk with straw to the depth of six inches, preventing the frozen ground from thawing until he removed the straw when the ground thawed, the sap rose, and the trees bore an abundance of fruit. Another plan which is said to be very successful, when a person wishes to preserve a few peach trees, is to put a large tub of water under each tree, and some easy, tie a woolen thread to a branch of the tree, and let the other end of the thread be immersed in the water. Now so long as there is water in the tub, the frost will not effect the tree, and the fruit is preserved. In many locations it may not be too early to try the experiment. — Farmer and Mechanic.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The Phlox Drummondii is one of the most beautiful flowers; and, indeed, we are not certain but it may be justified in calling it the finest of all. It is remarkable for the splendor and variety of its colors. From the same seed will be found of almost every shade of color, from the deepest and most brilliant blue color, to the palest and most delicate pink. — The flower, though of the deepest carmine, has the inside of its petals of a pale bluish color; and every flower, though of the palest pink, has a dark carmine stigma base. Thus the variety of colors displayed in a bed of these flowers, almost exceeds description; and when they are seen under a bright sun, and agitated by a gentle breeze, the effect is exceedingly brilliant. We know of nothing more beautiful.

So well are we pleased with this flower, that we have a paper of this seed with every package; and if they readers should only succeed in raising a bed of this beautiful flower, we know they will feel well repaid for their labor.

The Phlox was discovered in Texas, in 1835, by Drummond, a botanical collector sent out by the Glasgow Botanical Society, who soon after died in Cuba, in the midst of his researches. This being one of the last seeds discovered by Mr. Drummond, it was named the Drummondii, in honor of its lamented discoverer. It should be sown in a nicely prepared bed, in the first of May, lightly covered, and in July it will be in full blossom. They are very easily cultivated, requiring no other care than keeping them clear of weeds, and the ground mellow. — Genesee Farmer.

**PUMPKINS, SQUASHES, AND MELONS.**—Dig large broad holes, and fill them with bog manure, stamping it down, and making it as compact as possible. Draw out one inch of soil, and cover one half inch deep. In the covering spread out an inch of the finest wood shavings, mixed with a liberal quantity of charcoal, and horse manure. As soon as the plants appear, commence watering with urine, and apply gypsum. Keep the weeds down, and the soil close around the plants that will conserve, in order that the water applied may be directed to the roots. There are many modes of growing these vegetables, but the above is the best for garden purposes. In thinning, it is well to take out too many plants at first, as

those left may be destroyed, and cannot be supplied by others. When they have got fairly into rough leaf it is soon enough for this to be attended to. — Boston Olive Branch.

**PATEL MILK.**—A valuable discovery has recently been patented by a French gentleman. The discovery found a piece in the Crystal Palace during the exhibition, but appears to have escaped the observation of the jury. The milk tablets can be grated into fine powder, and when put into the tea they will immediately dissolve, without leaving any sediment whatever behind, while the milk itself not only retains its full flavour, but also its nutritious qualities. For long sea voyages its utility is obvious.

**THE LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD.**—There is a plant in the island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is nine feet—its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints—the pistils are as large as cow's horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds!

A gentleman in Tennessee, afflicted with a cancer on the nose, effected a cure by boiling half a peck of the inside of oak bark in two gallons of water, reducing it to the consistency of molasses. He spread it upon silk, and applied it fresh twice a week.

**COUNTY OF YORK STATISTICS.**—Land under cultivation, 1851, 34,855 acres. Wheat raised, 155,016 bushels. Barley, 4,592, do. Rye, 742 do. Peas, 52,114 do. Oats, 174,675 do. Buckwheat, 301 do. Indian Corn, 1,846 do. Potatoes, 30,313 do. Turnips, 10,351 do. Carrots, Mangk Wurzel, 2,125 do. Hops, 4,000 lbs. Hay, 6,403 tons. Wool, 15,817 lbs. Sugar, 3,914 lbs. Cider, 2,327 gallons. Fall-Cloth, (made by Farmers,) 2,029 yards. Flannel, do. 2,195 do. Oxen, Steers, and Bulls, 483. Cows, 2,060. Young Cattle, 1,324. Horses, 1,848. Sheep, 5,729. Pigs, 3,662. Butter, 110,871 lbs. Cheese, 6,311 do. Beef, 120,870 lbs. Pork, 513,130, do.

**NIGHTINGALES IN MOSCOW.**—In this city the nightingales sing in every respect as beautifully in cages as in their native woods. In the bird shops they are heard warbling with all the fullness and fancy of tone which characterises the nightingale in his natural state. By rattling beads on their tables of tangible arithmetic, the Russians can make these birds sing at pleasure during the day, but in the night they make the streets of the city resound with the music of the forest.

**LOCK JAW.**—We have noticed in the papers lately, notices of several deaths of this disease, one of them in this neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventative and remedy, in the application of beef's gall to the wound. Will not our editorial brethren circulate the information, and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its ant-spasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any particles of wood, glass, iron or other substances that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so. — Lancaster Gazette.

**A NEWSPAPER.**—A man eats a pound of sugar and then the pleasure he enjoys is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in his mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to use whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men, it is the wisdom of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the time in general information, besides they never think much or find much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up, without any taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there is the wife, who, when the work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse or divert her mind from the cares and toils of the domestic circle. Who then would be without a newspaper.

**CANADA SETTLED ON WARE WITH FOOD.**—The Ontario Times says—

Our market is now supplied with many articles from Canada, our receipts as yet being wholly from Canadian ports. The supply of domestic articles usually furnished by the surrounding country is certainly more than the demand and consumption, and our provisions dealers are compelled to import.

A person in Burlington County N. J., from the 1st of November last, to the 1st of April, collected 211,151 lbs. of poultry, costing \$23,230, and the whole was brought to the New York market. The whole of this poultry was collected within an extent of twelve square

**AN ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.**—Mr. Potter, a gentleman living in Morgan street, in this city, a few days since, swallowed a large quantity of corrosive sublimate, through mistake, supposing it to be wine. He instantly became aware of his error, and recollected the remedy prescribed for such cases by A. J. Davis, the clairvoyant, in his volume entitled, "The Physician." This remedy was the simple one of swallowing as much as possible, a large dose of common sweet oil. Fortunately for the sufferer, a bottle of sweet oil stood on the same shelf before him, from which he had taken the poison, and he seized and drained it of its contents. The effect was instantaneous. The action of the mercury was arrested and Mr. P. has now nearly recovered. — N. Y. Times.

**HOW TO CURE A COLD.**—Of all other means of curing colds, fasting is the most effectual. Let whoever has a cold eat nothing whatever for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined in bed, because by taking no carbon into the system by food, but consuming that surplus which caused his disease by breath, he soon carries of his disease by removing the cause. This will be found more effectual, if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person has fasted one day and night he will experience a freedom from pain and a clearness of mind in delightful contrast with the usual stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds than medicine?

**VIEW FROM MOUNT TABOR.**—Notwithstanding the desolation of Tabor, compared with its glory once in other days, we beheld there what man has neither given nor can take away—the glorious view of the surrounding country, which is unsurpassed in all Palestine. I would that I possessed the power of graphic description, that I might tell you of what we saw from the summit of this noble mount, and how deeply the beauty and splendour of the scene are written in our choicest recollections. How grandly loomed up in the far distance to the north, the snow-crowned Jebes Shuekh, the Hermon of Scripture! How picturesque appeared the hills and mountains to the north-east and east beyond and on this side the silvery Jordan, which springs out of their very bosom! — How lovely seemed that lake of all others most interesting to the Christian's heart, the Lake of Tiberias, a part of which we could plainly see! — How noble toward the south appeared the valley of the Jordan, Gilead, Gibbon, the Little Hermon, and the charming valley between! But how surpassingly beautiful, which I cannot find words rightly to express, was the scene in the west, as, at this commanding elevation, some fifteen hundred feet above the plain, we looked down upon Esdraelon, in all its glory and magnificent verdure, its extent, its fertility, its loveliness, its surrounding hills, its streams, and rivulets, its rivers, the Kishon, and its many many points of attractiveness! Believe me, I stood as it were entranced on the steep brow of Tabor, and beheld this scene with emotions too deep for utterance. — Travels in the East.

**FITZ.**—If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

**HORSE.** A HORSE!—A petrification of curious nature, has recently been found near the mouth of Crow River. It resembles the head of a mammoth horse; the nostrils, upper lip, and right ear, are quite perfect; the forehead and eye sockets seem to have been worn by the action of the water, and gravel. It measures five feet from tip to tip, and weighs nine hundred pounds — St. Anthony Ex.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The attempt to bring a swarm of bees from Boston around the Cape, in the ship R. B. Forbes, has failed. They came very well until entering the tropics on the Atlantic side, when the wax melted, and they were destroyed. Their introduction is considered very desirable, and beside the satisfaction of succeeding, the Agricultural Society has offered a premium to the person who shall first introduce the honey bee into the islands.

Local politics ran high in the western country. A candidate for County Clerk in Texas offered to register names for nothing. His opponent, undaunted, promised to do the same, and threw in a cradle.