

VOL. VI.-NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 16, 1875.

COTTON SPINNING AT HOME.

MR. EDITOR : Herewith allow me to hand Archer, State of Mississippi, also, some communicaorgan of the State Grange of Mississippi --This subject you remember was brought to the attention of the "Agricultural Society of South Carolina," at its January meeting, in a series of resolutions offered by me and

which were adopted by the Society. Mr. Archer has kindly forwarded me a bat, or sliver, and a sample of the yarn, which I have now before me-the yarn, though it, as Mr. Archer states, was made from inferior cotton, is well spun and strong, and is well adapted for export to India and China, especially. The Clemens attachment here alluded to, is adapted to any quality or number of yarn that would be profitable for us to spin, and there is no reason why we yarn spun from at least two to two and a half million of bales of our cotton, thereby increasing the annual value of our exports more than one hundred million dollars .--We have the white labor in the Southern States (now almost unemployed) to spin all the cotton and wool we now raise, without taking any from the fields, if our rich men would but realize that there is some higher obligation than to loan money to needy borrowers at extortionate rates of interest. Labor (white) for cotton spinning and manu-facturing can be had ad libitum in the South, at from three to six dollars per week, according to the character of the service.

Yours, truly, WINBORN LAWTON.

FXTRACT FROM LETTER. TAYLOR'S DEPOT, LAFAYETTE Co., MISS.

May 17th, 1875. Winborn Lawton, Esq., Charleston S. C. ---DEAR SIR : It affords me much pleasure to reply to your letter of the 10th inst., received some days since, and will do so rather desultory. "Mountain Mills," the facto-ry mentiored, is located in North Alabama, four miles south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Huntsville and Corinth, Miss., Post office, Barton Station, Alabama. The proprietor of the Clemens'

Large quantities of cotton goods consum- ROTATION OF CROPS--THE NEGLECT OF THE PEA CROP. ed in the South are manufactured at the you a copy of a letter received from B. F. North, and the expense on them from the (a practical mechanic,) Special time of leaving the cotton fields until they are Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry in the in the hands of the consumer, in the way of freights, drayage, storage, weighing, intions and reports from Mr. Archer, publish- surance; commissions, stalage, profits and ed in the Farmers' Vindicator, the official damages, cannot be less than twenty-five per cent., which, of course, is in favor of Southern mills and the consumer. We can, then, effectually and surely dispense with all manner of middle-men, so far as the production of cotton is concerned. It is conceded, that gross profits on the manufacture

ot baled cotton into yarns, by Northern Mills, with the present machinery, is one hundred and twenty-five peacent.; that being the case, we can safely eidenlate on one hundred and fifty per cent.

These advantages will soon be seen by capitalists, and hence, a revolution in that especial department will occur.

It requires nothing but logical reasoning to deduce the fact, that in one decade a should not supply Europe and Asia with transfer of spinning machinery must take place from the North to the Southern cotton fields.

We obtained from Col. Whitfield, some data upon the present factory now in course of construction at Corinth, Miss. The building, sixty by one hundred feet, fourteen feet story, thirteen inch brick wall, he informs us, is now under contract, at five thousand farms. We can grow peas where it would dollars. He also states that the engine, and be perfect folly to atcempt to raise clover, complete outfit to turn out eight hundred for it is a conceded fact that clover must complete outht to turn out eight hundred pounds of yarn per day, are under contract for thirteen thousand dollars. Commercial capital needed twelve thousand dollars, which he thinks ample. Making in all, to-tal cost thirty thousand dollars. N. F. Cherry, President of the "Mountain Wills Manuferman and the source of the "Mountain Nills a conceded fact that clover must have good soil, or it don't amount to any-thing, whereas the pea will grow on very poor land. It is strange that our Southern planters have so grossly neglected this crop and persist in doing so, when it has so ma-ny qualities to recommend it to our consid-mutain and the source of the "Mountain Mills Manufacturing Company," informs me, that spinning by the new process would pay a handsome profit on a much less invest-ment than the above quotations. We are especially indebted in making this investiga-cause it is richer in the elements of plant tion to Messrs. Whitfield, Cherry, and James Wright; to all of whom we would tender the thanks of Lafayette County Grange. Respectfully submitted, B. F. AROHER. Oxford, Miss., August 15th, 1874.

HOG CHOLERA.-It is evident that the character of this disease is greatly misun- el of peas can be raised for less than half Attachment, lives at Corinth, Miss., and is derstood or but little known. That it is of what it costs to raise a bushel of corn. erecting a factory upon the new plan, soon a typhoid character and a blood disease, is Will not the people cease this shameful negto begin operations, that will turn out eight a well established fact. It is also certain lect of one of the very best paying crops to begin operations, that will turk out eight a well established fact. It is also certain fact of one of the very oest paying crops hundred (800 lbs.) pounds of yarn per day. I will see the proprietor of sail rices, is the third and last stage of a discrete that they can raise in the South? Mr. Edi-that the your views on the above. If the most part, it is only outer we would be crops that they control the crops that they can raise in the South? Mr. Edi-demonstrated of the word of which has been the conclusion has been reached that the profited your cruces that has been the conclusion has been reached that the profited your cruces that has been the conclusion has been reached that the profited your cruces that has been the conclusion has been reached that the profited your cruces that the profited you pensation, but for the great love I have for our South land. This little machine, if stage of the disease is marked only by an properly handled and duly appreciated. will unusual quietness of the animal affected, properly handled and duly appreciated. with help in a wonderful degree to redeem our material prosperity. * * * * I will also send you a small sample of yarn spun in my presence from very poor seed cotton, as a test, also, a bat or sliver. * * I must be allowed to state that I am in no something must be done without loss of oughly buried also-they are valuable, esway interested in the patent, and respectfully time. To "sleep and grow fat," is consid-refer you to Col. E. F. Whitfield, Corinth, ered the business of a hog, but on the con-have found that a good two-horse plough Mississippi, for any information you desire trary the hog is an animal much given to will bury corn-stalks, even when not cut about sales, etc. I would also state, that it activity, and unusual sleepiness is a certain down or chopped in pieces. The double is precticable to spin and manufacture in signification of something wrong. The signification of something wrong. The first stage soon gives place to more alarm-ing symptoms. Severe abdominal pains are indicated by a great unwillingness to more provide the form for the state of any part of the world where cotton is grown. first stage soon gives place to more alarm-Hoping that the printed matter accompany- ing symptoms. Severe abdominal pains move, a position in which the fore feet are stretched out and the abdomen is brought close to the ground. The skin now changes color, and the blood becomes effused at the Report to the Lafayette County, (Miss.) surface, causing a deep red or purple ap-Grange, as is essential to the purpose of this pearance of parts of the body. The eyes and mouth and inside of the ears are red, and sometimes eruptions take place. Up on the 13th of July last, I repaired to the to this point treatment is hopeful, but af "Mountain Mills," Alabama, in company with E. F. Whitfield, one of the patentees gative should be administered as soon as any of the symptoms described have been noticed. This should consist of three or four ounces of epsom salts, half an ounce of sulphur, with one or two drachms of ground ginger, given in half a pint of well sweetened warm oat-meal gruel, or linseed

Editor Southern Cultivator :--- In ths April No. of your paper the following plan s recommended as a proper rotation of crops, viz:

*Corn, Oats, Cotton, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Cotton, Coru. Oats, The writer advises the sowing of peas af-

ter the oats come off. to be turned under in the fall. I like the arrangement of crops very much, but would offer the following amendment to it. viz:

Oats. Corn and peas, Cotton. Corn and peas, Oats,

(orn and peas, Oats, Cotton, That is, by the corn all be sown in peas (broadcast), at the last plowing. As soon as corn is off turn all under and put in oats. Then when the oats are off sow in peas again, turn these under in the fall, and put in rye, to be turned in in April, and you would have a rich vegetable mold that would make cotton to perfection. There could be enough peas gathered from each crop to replace the seed and pay for all extra labor required to put them in, and the rye for a winter pasture would pay a large

per cent. on the cost of the seed. There is a great deal said in our agricul. the market tural papers about clover, but in my judgment the pea is the clover for our Souther. quantity. As a proof that this crop has most shamefully neglected, peas are worth in Montgomery \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel, while corn is selling at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel, and that too when a bush-

The "amendment" proposed is an excel-protecting. A farmer should never let an op-tion of a pea crop. Plant corn early, work it rankling and har by service of the relationship. oats. Peas after oats fit exactly-the only difficulty is that dry weather may defer their planting or coming up, until rather late in the season. It is good practice also, to follow this crop of peas with rye; to get the full benefit of it, however, the peas ought to be started arly, and turned under by the first of October-earlier, if practicable-so as to admit of the rye being ploughed under in its turn earlier than April. A field of rye ploughed under in April would not furnish the most favorable conditions for securing a stand of cotton, and the undecomposed rye would be very much in the way in the early workings. In many cases the pea is preferable to clover-for instance, on light sandy soils, and in cases where it is desired to run a renovating crop during a short interval, as n the rotation discussed above-but where the soil is stiff, or clay subsoil is within 8 inches of the surface, even if the land is poor, clover is in our judgment greatly superior to the pen. 4 On very poor clay lands, 300 lbs per acre of a superphosphate (not ammonit ted) will give it a start, and a little plaster will keep it flourshing. It has the great advantage over the pea, that one seeding down suffices, for if allowed to mature seed in the fall, the land becomes so full of them, that a columteer crop of clover can be secured at any time by sowing land in small grain. Such is the testimony of farmers in clover-growing countries, and such has been our own experience in Georgia. In the next place, the main growth and work of clover, is in the early spring, when the earth is still wet from the winter rains; it s seldom therefore cut off by drought-the pea often is. Again, clover has two years or more in which to do its work-the pea has a few months only. We would not, however, be understood as uttering one word in disparagement of the pea crop. We have again and again urged raise peas and oats for stock-Editor Southern Cultivator.

WHAT A BIG COTTON CROP WOULD DO. Cotton fuctuates and languishes in the foreign and domestic markets, with a largely diminished supply and the certainty that the last crop is three to four hundred thous-and bales short. The market has no back bone and is not likely to have any. The trouble now is apprehension of an increased crop next fall. A half million bales excess over the incoming crop would undoubtedly diminish the money value of the whole crop to producers, even below that of the

present crop. The practical value of propitious weather to the cotton producer, therefore, will not inure to him, but to buyers and manufacturers And he is, moreover, in the situ-ation of the situation prejudged to be guilty until he has time and opportunity to prove

is innocence. The world of cotton purchasers assume an outside limit of production until it is appar at that this limit has not been attained. Thus the shadow of the big forthcoming crop of 1875-76-though the substance does not exist, and it is as yet only a creation of fond imagination-is thrown darkly on the little remnant of the incoming crop, and shuts out all sunlight from

Such is the situation, and the whole argument would be for a short cotton crop, provided the loss of product could be equal y distributed among producers. The effect f increase in product is simply to impose on the grower the task of more picking, baling and hauling, without remuncration, and indeed, as we believe, at even less than a diminished product would bring to the planter.

The interest of the planter in a heavy particular farm. If he could be assured that three bales of his short crop would bring him, just as much money as five bales of a heavy crop, he would say give me the three bales all the time. I do not wish to raise and send two bales to the my

own cost. But as the cotton crop covers a vast region and embraces a variety of climatic conditions, no vicinage of the planting interest, and no region of country feels that it has any material power in controlling the grand volume of product. If such a power could possibly be brought into existence and wisely chercised, the whole glanting interest

demand A. France fairly remained of affairs in which of affairs in which in pritious seasons should not work positive in the planting interest to establish and maintain my control of cot-ton production among interest (which would be the simplest and most dire remedy for the evils under which they labor,) makes it clear enough to our mind that all projected combinations to control the markets and shipments of cotton in the same interest, will be equally impracticable and

DISHES FOR THE SICK. CHICKEN BROTH .--- Cut young chickens (old ones are too rich and strong) into small pieces, bruise or crack the bones, and put the whole, with a little rice, into a stone guess. It is a Bogy, before whom from ar with a cover. Set the jar into a large kettle of water and let the water boil and of fearful design; to whom are dedicated keep boiling for hours; then strain off the flagrant carpets, impossible oil paintings, liquid and season with salt, a little black furniture too gorgeous for common day and pepper, and add two spoonfuls of fresh shrouded therefrom by customary Holland. milk. This is a most excellent nourishing Musty smells belong to this Deity ; stiffness, diet for those too ill to take solid food; when not so sick, the chicken and rice can be dished up with the broth, and is very palatable.

ARROW ROOT BROTH .--- Take a pint of fresh milk and let it come to a boil; stir in milk, boiling a tablespoonful of arrow root. which has been dissolved in a little cold milk or water ; continue to stir that it may not lump, and let boil till thick as custard. Season with white sugar and a little nutmeg or einnamon. If the patient does not relish sweets, season with salt.

RICE CUSTARD .- Boil half cup of rice till soft, then stir it into a pist of fresh milk, and put to boil again. Beat the yolks of two eggs with half cup of white sugar till light, and stir into the boiling milk and rice. As soon as well mixed take from the fire, or the eggs will turn. Sea-son with cinnamon and allspice.

Cough Syrup .--- Boil an ounce of flax for half an hour; strain and add to the liquid half pound of white sugar, or a pint of honey, an ounce of powdered gum arabic, and the juice of a lemon ; let the mixture simmer together for some time, stirring occasionally. Bottle it up, and take a tablespoonful for a dose, frequently repeated .--If the cough is troublesome at night, add to the bed time dose a little paragorie.

CLOVE CAKE .- Three eggs and half pound of sugar beaten light, eup of butter creamed soft, a half tea cup of cream or the 'taboo' which Mrs. Brown proclaims is sour milk in which has been dissolved half teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of powdered cloves, and flour enough to form a soft dough. Roll thin and bake light brown.

Poramo PUPFs .-- Mash the potatoes soft, and mix smooth with an egg; mince fine cold beef or mutton, (ham can be used but is not so good) season with salt, pepper, a little onion and celery; mix all together, make into balls, dredge with flour, and fry brown .-- Southern, Cultivator.

vessel of water up to the neck, boil half ure moment that I would love to spend an hour, tie bladders or oil-skin over tight, with a friend if I could run in, "just as I or cook and seal while hot. Let them set am," to their cozy sitting room, or cool until cold. Keep in a cool place. Use as back piazza; but to attire myself in keepsoon as opened. Pack hay around while ing with the costly parlor, would consume boiling, to steady them. I put them up in the little time I had to spare for the visit; this manuer last year, and find it to be a and the dark, stiff, unaired room would nice way when one cannot get the sugar make my head ache. So my little visit, just as the fruit is ready.

sugar, three of flour, four eggs, one tea-

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house possesses Almost every A altars, crected to one of these d what unknown goddess it is impossible to time to time people burn gas in chandeliers angles, absence of sunshine. The visitor, entering, sees written above the portal :--"Who cuters here abandons-conversation."

BEST PARLORS.

What is there to talk about in a dark room as the Domdaniel, except where one crack in a reluctant shutter reveals a stand of wax flowers under glass, and a dimly discerned hostess, who evidently waits only, your departure to extinguish that solitary ray ? The voice instinctively hushes; the mind finds itself barren of ideas. A few dreary commonplaces are exchanged, then a rise, a rustle, the door is gained and the

light of the blessed sun ; you glance up in passing-flap goes the blind-inner darkness is again resumed, Bogy has it all his own way, and you thank your stars you have done your duty by the Browns for at least a twelve-month ! And yet. upon this dismal apartment, which she hates, and all her acquaintances hate, poor Mrs. Brown

has lavished time and money enough to make two rooms charming. For ugly things cost as much as pretty ones-often more. And costly ugliness is, as Mrs. Brown would tell you, 'a great responsibility to take care of.' What with the carpet which musn't get faded, and the mirror which musn't get fly-speeked, and the gilding which musn't be tarnished, there is nothing but to shut the room up to darkness and all dull influences. And as families are like flics and will follow the sun, the domestic life comes to be led everywhere rather than in the best parlor, and easily enforced.

EDITOR SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR :---Please publish the extract I send you in your highly prized "Cultivator," that it may be widely circulated. I want our farmers wives to read it and be benefitted. I hate parlors-their cold, stiff, cheerless elegance chills my social feeling. 1 have one its true, because 1 have to do as other people, but I don't want it and rarely go in it. I generally find some excuse for asking my friends into my little sitting room, where I am at my work with baby on the DOM STIC ECONOMY. floor, and make no apology for the little shoe that he has thrown across the room,

which I might have chjoyed, but for the CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, two of Mr. Editor, that I am not fond of tasty

ing this will be satisfactory,

I remain, very truly. yours, B. F. ARCHER.

MR. ARCHER'S REPORT. The following is so much of Mr. Archer's article, and all for which we have room:

By appointment from this honorable body, of the Clemen's attachment, to examine and test the quality and benefits of the new machine. And I must say, after careful experiments and test, of every kind, that I am fully satisfied of its great utility, and that it will perform even more than has been claimed for it by the proprietors. This ma-chine, known by the name given above, is combined, and attached exacly to that part of the old iron card stand which accommodates that can safely be recommended is to feed the part called the "Licker-in."

The Licker-in is taken off and the attachment put on in ¶ts place.

This attachment gus the cotton and delivers it to the card "untangler," clear of motes and trash, and with the fibers straight and parallel with each other, and also with the machine, which is discharged through the doffer in a continuous roll or "sliver." susceptible at once of great attenuation, and in the most perfect condition to make the best of thread

We know we are not mistaken, for we fed ntil the thread or yarus were completed and handed to us by the boss spinner ; samples of which are hereby transmitted; also, samples of the seed from the cotton, slivers, etc., etc., for your inspection. Hence we conclude many savings and advantages will accrue in manufacturing of cotton in the water .- Exchange. South.

Ginning, baling, compressing, use of the entire machinery of picker room, and from cotton into yarn.

Observation will almost warrant us in simply a miniature cotton gin and moter the assertion that corn feeding is the cause of hog cholera. And the only preventive less corn and more grasses and roots .- Exchange.

WASHING WOOLENS .- Prof. Artus, who has devoted himself to the discovery of the reason why woolen clothing when washed with soap and water, will insist upon shrinking and becoming thick, and acquiring that peculiar odor and feeling which so annoys housekeepers, says these evil effects are due to the decomposition of soap by the acids present in the perspiration and other waste of the skin which the clothing absorbs .--the seed cotton and kept sight of the same The fat of the soap is then precipitated upon the wool. These effects may be prevented by steeping the articles in a warm solution of washing soda for several hours, then adding some warm water and a few drops of ammonia. The woolens are then to be washed out, and rinsed in Jukewarm

An English medical journal has accomplished what has always been thought an its importance and value, both as a food entire machinery of picker room, and from pushed what has always been thought and the motive impossible task—numbering the hairs of the head. It announces that there are from that a long step in advance had been made, and then computes their value by relating make corn for bread purposes only, and an incident which it says happened to Madstrength of the slivers, rovings and thread, ame Nilsson during her residence in New that they seldom let down or break, thereby York City. She was at a fancy fair, and enabling a fewer number of operatives to an admirer asked her the price of a single run a given amount of machinery in the hair from her head. She said ten dollars, carding, spinning, and weaving room ; also and in a few moments the Swedish songenabling said machinery to do more work. stress was surrounded by admirers anxious This amounts in reality to a saving of one- to buy a hair at the same rate." The pro-This amounts in reality to a saving of one-third of the buildings, machinery, motive power, and operatives, in converting seed cotton into yarn. this amounts in reality to a saving of one-third of the buildings, machinery, motive ceeds were given to the fair. At this rate the value of Madame Nilsson's hair is \$2,-cotton into yarn.

A Minnesota Judge, in pronouncing the death sentence, tenderly observed : "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you ; if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you were hanged withof care.

futile, and the chances are that they will prove disstrous. Men should not venture beyond their legitimate business-business which they have been trained to and unthey do, they will blunder and learn experience at tost of loss and failure.

We see no possible chance of controlling the cotton trade by any combinations among producers, especially in the light of the fact that combinations to regulate cotton production have been found impracticable. The only remedy we can see in the premises is a personal one, and very partial at that. It is for every cotton producer to gain a pecuniary ecadition in which he will not be forced to hurry his crop forward at the opening of the market, but can choose his own time for selling.

This will be some vantage ground gained, though pe haps not a very important one in respect to mere prices. It would have made no very material difference the car-rent cotton year; but next fall, if the market opens under the depressing effects of extravagant estimates of the maturing crop and the cramp of general dull times, we can see it would make a great difference, should the erop afterwards prove light, and business revive. -- Macon Telegraph and

A Checkow.—It is well known that blue and scarlet colors in juxtaposition cause a dazzhng effect on the eyo. These colors strung on a line and placed over strawbare beds produce a puzzling effect on birds, and no bird will enter the gardeu while these colors flutter in the air. Pieces of blue and scarlet should be cut about one and a half foet in length, and tied to a line one foot spart. This line is to be supported by poles six feet in height from the strawberry beds. To support strawberries, keep-ing them clean and enabling them to ripen all round, take a piece of stout wire a vard in length, hend it at right angles ten inches from each end, bend the space between the right angles into a curve. Stamp these two ends six inches in depth into the earth close to the strawberry plants, then draw the fruit over the wire, each plant requiring wo. To prevent rusting, place the wires in creosure three or four days and then dry them.-Gardener's Mogazine.

A young lady was yesterday standing on he wharf at the foot of Second street, waying her handkerchief at a schooner lying in the stream. "Know anybody on board ?" queried her companion, as he came along. "No. I don't; but they are waving their handkerchiefs at me," she replied. "Hand (hal) ker (hoo !) chiefs !" he exclaimed, house.

Flavor as you please.

RISTORI CAKE .- One tea-cup of butter, three of sugar, six eggs, four tea-cups of But, please excuse me for trespassing on derstand in all its parts and bearings. If flour, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half teaspoonful of the extract when you have space, as the soda, half nutmeg, a wine glass of rose water. Bake in a moderate oven.

CROTON SPONGE CAKE .--- Six eggs, half pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, a to ful of soda, two f sweet milk .--of cream tartar, or ar to a cream, beat x the cream of tar-Rub the butter and the eggs separately tar with the flour the milk, which ve the soda with added last. This ing the cream of tartar may be made om and sweet milk, ttermilk instead. This latter makes excellent jelly cake.

IRISH POTATO smoothly a pound of with it half a pound of RD.-Mash very potatoes ; cream a pound of butter. Beat three all a pound of sugar. Mix all eggs with half a por with wine and nutmeg. Bake pasta. Sprinkle loaf sugar over

CHIAP FRUIT CAKE .- One pound of

How THEY BURIED THE HATCHET. The day following our centennial festivities the following incident occurred in a South End saloon : A friend had invited one the South Carolina soldiers into the sale to put another turf on the buried hatchet. While standing at the bar a stranger came in. The Carolinian suddenly dropped his glass and closely eyed the tranger. His gaze was so steady and proving that the friend began to be alarme and to fee the hatchet was about to Directly the Carolinian asked the 18 00 YO if he knew him. There gni. tion, whereupon the Carolinia him if he was not in the war. "Yes," was the reply. "And you were once stationed at such a place ?" "Yes." "And took part such a place ?" "Yes." "And took part in such a skirmish ?" "Yes." "Well, I thought so," replied the Carolinian, and, raising his hat, showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, "There is your sabre mark. my boy; come up and take a drink." And so then and there they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet .- Boston Herald.

The poet Schiller died May 9th 1850 .-The steamship Schiller, named after the poet, went down May 9, 1875.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards. A square mile contains 640 square acres. in any other; but the parlors are not, as a

general thing, tasty or pretty, and that's the reason the ladies make "pop calls."your time-I didn't mean to; and publish well expressed sentiments of

A FARMER'S WIFE.

RABBITS-TO RID THE GARDEN OF.-Editors Southern Cultivator :--- Among your readers there are doubtless many who are annoyed by rabbits. They abound here enormously, and down to three years ago, gave me great annoyance. I watched for them with my gun, stuck up effigies, and exhausted my ingenuity upon them without the slightest effect. But three years ago an old negro woman brought two ox skulls to my garden, for some purpose which she did not explain to me, and these I stuck up at each end of my pea rows, and the rabbits left that night. They not only left the garden, but they left the neighborhood of it. Not a vegetable has been touched by them since. This is my fourth year of exemption from their depredations. A daughter

sugness pound of flour, one pound of ruisins, three quarters of a pound of but too four errors, at tea cup of buttermilk, the teaspoonful of sodn—wine and spice to the taste. Flour the fruit well before adding. Let the cake runnin in the pan until it is cold.—Southern Cultivator. or more, but was incredulous as to the cause of my exemption, as I was unwilling myself even to recommend the experiment to her being torn to pieces every night, and the potatoes devoured. The rabbits grabbled the potatoes from between the very noses of the skulls the first night. It was a cloudy, dark night. But the moon shone brightly on the subsequent night, and there has not been the sign of a rabbit in her garden since. As I do not expect you, and but very few of your readers to believe a word of this, I will not rut my name to it, but only my initials, which will be recognized by my friends, of whom many subscribe to 👩 your journal. They will try it at once, and all theoretical experimenters will also, and by this means, a very useful fact will become known after awhile. T. S. D.

> DEAD IN A CRYSTAL COFFIN.-An interesting but melancholy discovery was made the other day at the foot of Mont Blane. A block of ice, separated from the mass of the mountain by the thaw, rolled down into the valley. Upon closer inspection it was found to contain enclosed the remains of the American, John Blackford, who about three years since attempted an ascent, and has never since been heard of. He evidently met with his death on that occasion, and has since laid in his cold crystaline coffin, which has preserved his body and clothing admirably. When found Lis features were unchanged, as if he had only breathed his last half an hour beforg.