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AGENCY OF FRUITLAND NURSERY.

The undersigned having received the above Agency, will be enabled to supply from the NURSERY of **D. REDMOND, Esq.** Editor of the Southern Cultivator—

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of all descriptions.

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, EVERGREENS, GREEN-HOUSE and EXOTIC PLANTS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

☞ Catalogues, with prices annexed, furnished.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

POMEROY & MARSHALL.

PEABODY'S New Hautbois Strawberry.

Having received the Agency for the sale of these truly valuable and wonderful **PLANTS**, we are prepared to sell them at *Reduced Rates*. This superb Fruit, the present season, although badly hindered by late frost, and by drought, has fully sustained all that has been claimed for it, viz: It is the largest size, most beautiful rich crimson color, of the finest flavor, flesh firm, melting and juicy, and bears transportation better than any Strawberry ever yet cultivated. It is the earliest of all Strawberries, blooming just as soon in the Spring as the frost will permit it, and continues in fruit until Fall. It is a hardy, rapid and vigorous grower, an abundant bearer, and adapted to any latitude where the Strawberry will fruit. By reference to circulars, containing many extracts from various papers North and South, and from letters of distinguished private individuals, can be seen the estimate in which this fruit is held by those who have had the opportunity of testing it.

☞ The Plants will be carefully packed in **PACKAGES** of ONE DOZEN and ONE HUNDRED each, in earth and moss, so that they can have air. We shall be receiving them by express twice a week, thereby insuring a continued fresh supply, and will put them at the following rates:

For a package of 100.....\$10

For " one dozen..... 2

Single dozens to any part of the United States, by mail, on the receipt of..... 3

Will send packages of 1,000 by Railroad or Express for.... 80

☞ Those wishing to get a supply of these Plants will please apply early to

POMEROY & MARSHALL.

SOUTHERN MADE RUSSETS.

5000 PAIRS OF A MOST SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

RUSSET BROGANS,

Manufactured and Leather Tanned at *Mobile Tannery*. They are **DOUBLE-SOLED**, and made of Whole Leather. For sale at *Northern Prices* by

POMEROY & MARSHALL.

H I D E S .

WE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

FOR

Country Dry-Flint and Salted Hides.

Planters can have them consigned to us and receive the full market price *free* of commission.

S T A V E S .

We will, at all times, purchase, or contract for the future delivery of

White-Oak Pipe, Hogshead & Barrel Staves

of the following dimensions :

	Length.	Width.	Thickness.
White-Oak Pipe Staves (extra),	60 inc's	4 inc's	1 inch.
“ “	56 “	4 “	1 “
“ Hogshead Staves,	46 “	4 “	1 “
“ Barrel “	34 “	4 “	1 “

Persons desiring to embark in the Stave Business would do well to write us on the subject and we will furnish the desired information.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

We will always purchase articles of country produce, such as *FODDER, PEAS, TALLOW, WAX, &c., &c.*

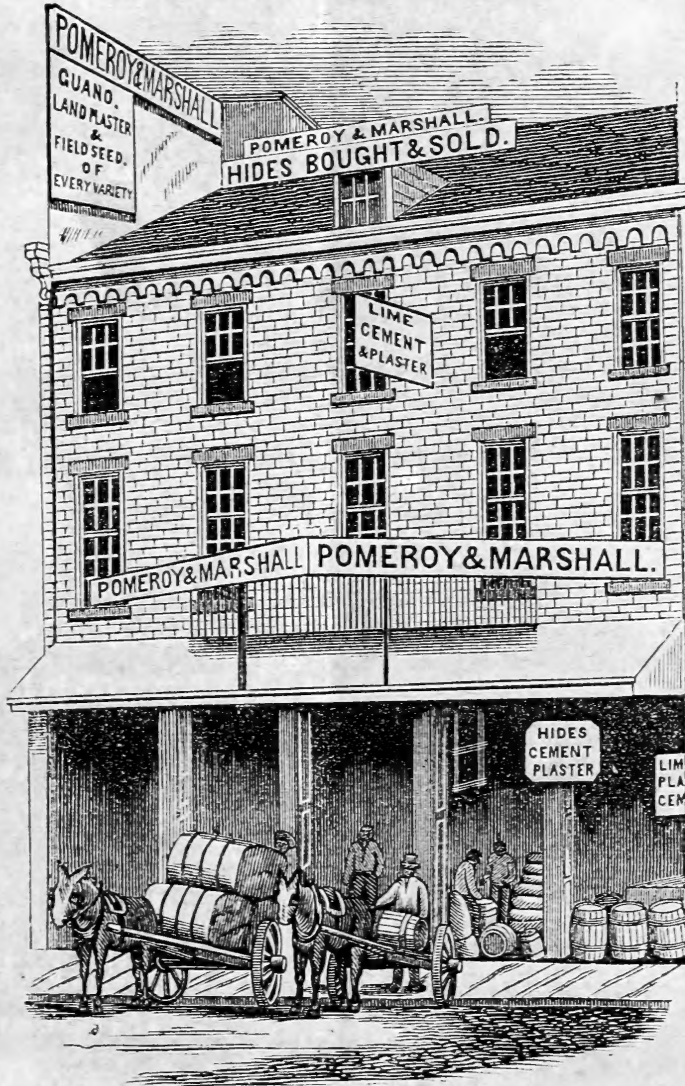
POMEROY & MARSHALL.

POMEROY & MARSHALL,

DEALERS IN

HAY, CORN, OATS, AND BRAN,

Embracing all Articles usually kept in Feed Stores,



**No. 42 Commerce Street,
MOBILE.**

Field Seeds.

Orchard, Timothy, Red Top, and Blue Grass ; Millet, Lucerne, &c. ;
Red and White Clover ; Egyptian and Prince Edward
Island Black Oats.

Seeds.

Rye, Barley, Wheat, and Buckwheat ; Potatoes, Planting and other ;
Button Onions ; Cotton Seed of the choicest varieties ;
Gunny Bags.

Guano.

Pure Peruvian and South American ; Land Plaster ; Bone Dust, and
Super-Phosphate.

LIME—Philadelphia, in hogsheads, and Shelby.

Hydraulic Cement, Calcined Plaster, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust.


HIDES—Wet and Dry. Salted—Heavy and Light.
Kip and Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins.

TALLOW—By the barrel or smaller quantity.


Neatsfoot Oil, Tanners', Paint, and Machinery Oil, by the barrel.

LEATHER from our own Manufactory.

RUSSET BROGANS, a very superior Shoe of our own Tanning and
Manufacture.

 We will at all times *pay the highest market price for*

COUNTRY DRIED HIDES, BEESWAX, WOOL, TALLOW, and DEERSKINS.

 And will also purchase or contract for the delivery of

White Oak Pipe Staves, Bark for Tanning, &c., &c.

Orders for the above articles respectfully solicited, and purchasers may be assured of always purchasing at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

POMEROY & MARSHALL,
No. 42 Commerce Street,
MOBILE,

DEALERS IN
HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN,
AND

All other articles usually kept in Feed Stores.

Our store is large, and conveniently located to the business portion of the city, and, having the *largest and most commodious warehouse* in the city, situated on the river front, one square below the Depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, gives us facilities for keeping, at all times, large supplies on hand, with advantages for receiving and shipping that cannot be surpassed, enabling us to sell all articles in the trade at

The Lowest Rates.

FIELD SEEDS, &c.

In our Seed Department we endeavor to keep up with the times, and keep supplied with all the new varieties being introduced.

The experience of dealing fifteen years, in this section, in seeds, enables us to know the best varieties in use, with which we will endeavor to keep constantly supplied.

We have now on hand several varieties of *SEED CORN*, such as the

FARMER CORN,

a large, pure, white, flinty grain, peculiarly adapted to this section, weighing sixty pounds and over to the bushel, and producing from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre with ordinary culture.

THE RIDGEWAY PROLIFIC,

a very superior article and very prolific; well adapted to stock feeding and distilling; a small grain and ear, but averaging three ears to the stalk, and, in some instances, growing six perfect ears to one stalk.

We have, also, the

KENTUCKY PREMIUM CORN,

a large, white grain. Also,

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC,

which received the premium at our State Fair in 1856, producing ninety-five bushels to the acre on common pine land, with the application of one sack (about one hundred and twenty-five pounds) guano to the acre. Also,

THE LARGE, YELLOW WESTERN CORN.

SEED OATS.

Having already established a reputation for our Seed Oats, we shall continue to maintain it by keeping none but fresh and good varieties. We would especially call attention to the

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND OAT,

procured direct from Prince Edward Island. This variety we introduced into this market, some ten years since, at the suggestion of a friend, since which time we have annually increased our orders. Last season there were twenty-five thousand bushels sold in this market for Seeds. Their superiority consists in their hardy character, withstanding the coldest weather in this section and growing vigorously all winter. Having a large leaf, they are well adapted for cutting, just before maturing, for feeding in place of hay; when well cured, make an excellent substitute—yielding three tons and more per acre.

THE EGYPTIAN OAT

is a most excellent variety; a very large, white grain; heads well. It should be sown from 1st January to May. We also have the

WESTERN BLACK AND WHITE OAT,

AND

NORTHERN WHITE,

suited for spring sowing.

LUCERNE,

an article well adapted to the South. We had a small quantity of this seed sent to us from the Patent Office, some five years since, which has withstood our winters, looking fresh and green—its long top root enabling it to stand our long, hot summers. It grows two to three feet high by 1st May, and is capital food for milch cows. Should be sown from January to May, in a deep, mellow soil, in drills two and a half to three feet apart—requiring no cultivation after the first season.

MILLET.

There are few planters who do not rely mainly upon the tops, husks and blades of their corn crop for the winter provender of their stock. To such, Millet cannot be too highly recommended, as a more profitable and readily-cured hay cannot be grown. It is wholesome and nutritious, and stock of all kinds relish it well. Being a plant of Southern origin, there is none that battles more successfully against our summer sun or is better calculated to resist our often and long-continued droughts.

Give it a congenial soil, liberally manured, and, in spite of the drought, should drought come, it will yield a remunerating crop of most excellent hay. It may be sown from the 15th March until 15th June, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of three pecks of seed per acre. This crop requires a rich soil to insure a large yield. Guano and plaster, mixed in equal quantities, at the rate of two to three hundred pounds to the acre, harrowed in previous to sowing the seed, or, if sown broadcast, when harrowing in the seed, will pay well for cost and trouble. It should be cut just as the seed begins to turn yellow.

We receive a fresh supply of superior quality from Kentucky every season.

GRASSES,

such as *ORCHARD, TIMOTHY, RED TOP, BLUE GRASS, MUSQUITE, RED* and *WHITE CLOVER*.

We copy, below, an article taken from one of our city papers, which goes to show what can be done in regard to raising hay in this section :

“*HOME-GROWN HAY.*—It is somewhat astonishing, considering the large quantity of hay consumed in and about Mobile, and the exorbitant prices which the article has commanded the past year, that more attention is not given to its growth by people in the suburbs. We are told that the various species of grass, so much valued as hay, will grow here most luxuriantly and with very little care, and, at the

present prices, would pay most handsomely. Mr. L. M. Wilson, whose farm is situated about four miles from the city, informs us that he has brought to market, this season, about thirty-five thousand pounds, for which he has obtained one dollar and fifty cents per hundred very readily; and that purchasers are well satisfied with it, regarding it as much cheaper at this price, in the loose, than the very best Timothy from the North, baled, at the market price.

“Mr. Wilson’s Ashland Farm certainly deserves the title it bears, of ‘The Model Farm.’ We wish there were more such.”

We annex, also, a copy of a letter received from our esteemed friend, Colonel Isaac Croom, of Greene County, President of the State Agricultural Society, giving his experience in Grass and Egyptian Oats :

GREENSBORO’, May 30, 1857.

MESSRS. POMEROY & MARSHALL.

Gentlemen,—I received your letter to-day, of the 27th inst., advising me of your intention to get up a pamphlet of directions for the sowing and cultivation of the various grasses, for gratuitous distribution.

The request which you make, that I would give you my experience on this subject, I most cheerfully comply with, although that experience has been comparatively limited.

I was pleased to learn that you designed to get up this pamphlet, as I believe it may result in much benefit to the public, as well as yourselves. No one at all conversant with the value of grasses, can doubt their importance to the agricultural interest of Alabama; and nothing, surely, can better aid in their dissemination, than furnishing supplies of seed and directions for growing them.

There is a surprising ignorance on this subject, which is by no means confined to the least intelligent class of planters. This fact makes your purposed work a desideratum, for it cannot be doubted that many, very many, even when they can procure seed, are deterred from engaging in this business, for the want of information as to sowing, cultivation, suitable soil, &c., &c.

I will here remark that the present is a propitious period for entering upon your business of furnishing grass seed on a liberal and extended scale, for there never has been a time in

the history of Alabama, when there was such a necessity for the cultivation of grasses. Do you ask why is it so? My reply is, that hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses, cannot be economically and successfully reared without a liberal supply of native or artificial grasses, to say nothing of the improvement of exhausted land. The present high prices of meats of every kind, is caused by an insufficient supply; and the statistics of the country show that the demand has been gaining upon this supply for several years past; that population increases more rapidly than the supply of meats, and that without a revolution, demand will probably continue to gain upon supply until thousands will be excluded from the use of meat, for the want of ability to purchase. Under such circumstances, necessity, if not choice, will soon drive the planting community to make their own provisions. Nor do I believe they will find it, upon trial, a hard necessity. If one acre of native grass will make more meat than the product of that same acre in cotton will lay down clear of expense on the premises, of which there can be no doubt, there will be a saving of the wear and tear of the land, of the expense of cultivation, and of the elements of fertility contained in the cotton. We have yet to learn that grass is flesh, and has a money value, as well as grain and cotton. But I must not forget the chief object of my letter. My experience extends in this section of the State, to Red Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Guinea Grass, Crab Grass, and a variety of native meadow grass which I have not yet classified.

My experience with Red Clover has been for some fifteen years highly satisfactory and remunerative; far more so than any other crop which could be grown on the same land. It has been confined to the black lime land; but I cannot doubt that it will succeed on any soil sufficiently stiff and rich, with a proper supply of carbonate of lime and gypsum. Plow the land well in the beginning; pulverize it suitably, and sow six quarts clean seed per acre, from the 10th to 15th February, and harrow in.

Do not graze until one crop of seed matures and drops on the land, and if the stand is very thin, nothing should be allowed to run on to it until the crop of seed of the second summer falls on the ground, or at least matures.

In sowing, the six quarts of clean seed may be well mixed with one and a half or two bushels of saw-dust, sand, or ashes, and then cast as oats or wheat are, from the hands of the sower. It is best to sow clover in open land, and without any other crop.

Blue and Orchard Grass do best mixed in equal quantities; they both delight in shade and in rich damp soils. It will be safest to sow two bushels of the mixture per acre, to insure a good stand. The surface of this land should be clean, but a very slight plowing or scarifying of the surface is necessary. Some prefer the naked, undisturbed surface. January is a good time to sow. These grasses succeed in both lime and sandy land; never well, however, except with abundant shade.

Lucerne does well in a deep, rich, mellow soil, with a stiff subsoil. It should be sown in small ridges about two feet apart, about as thick as cabbages are sown, and in February.

I can say nothing in praise of Rescue Grass or Yellow Clover.

Bermuda and Guinea Grasses are both valuable in their places.

The Meadow Grass referred to, is unnecessary to speak of; for although very valuable to me, it is only adapted to a very limited extent of land, and could not, therefore, be brought into general use.

The Egyptian Oat was imported from Scotland some fifteen years ago, by Mr. Affleck, of Miss. It is a large white oat weighing from forty-two to forty-five lbs. per bushel. I have used this oat for several years, and am so much pleased with it, that I have discarded the common, as well as the small and large black varieties, cultivating only the Egyptian. I fully concur with Mr. Affleck and some of my judicious planting friends, in the belief that it is the hardiest, heaviest, and most valuable oat we have. Mr. Affleck says that it should not be sown later than September, but I have made good crops of it sown in November and February.

In haste, I remain yours, truly,

IS. CROOM.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

GREENSBORO', June 23, 1857.

Gentlemen,—Since writing you, I learned that the Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*) was successfully grown in this county. Yesterday I visited the plantation on which it is cultivated. We are indebted to Paul Cameron, Esq., of North Carolina, for the introduction of this valuable grass. It is one of the oldest and most valuable of English grasses, and the ascertained fact that it is adapted to our climate, adds much to our agricultural resources.

I forgot to say in my last, when speaking of the Egyptian Oat, that Mr. Affleck says it is the best winter oat, and should not be sown later than September; notwithstanding, I find it inferior to no other kind as a spring crop.

Yours, truly,

IS. CROOM.

We will keep a supply of the Italian Rye Grass, imported direct from England.

SEED RICE.

The soil most suited to its growth, is a clay soil, or that having a clay foundation; but it has been found a most profitable crop in almost any description of land, from the swamp bottom to the pine barren. The soil should be broken up well and deep, before sowing. It should be sown in drills about two feet apart, or such a distance as will allow room to run the horse-hoe, scraper, cultivator, or any implement which you may wish to use, to keep down the weeds. Sow two to two and a half bushels per acre. It may be sown between 1st March and middle of June. After planting, nothing is necessary but to keep the grass down, and to pull up by hand, any weeds that may grow in the trenches. It will produce from fifty to eighty bushels per acre, according to the quality of the soil or the care taken of the crop. In addition to its value as a food for the family and plantation hands, it is highly relished by all kinds of stock. There are several varieties of rice, but the kind esteemed best for upland planting, is the Golden Seed, which we shall receive fresh and direct from Charleston.

BARLEY

will furnish an excellent winter pasture, and if not grazed too closely, will yield a valuable and early crop of grain. Its leaf is more abundant than that of rye, and contains more nourishment than oats; besides, it leaves the soil in a good condition for corn. It is not liable to injury from weevil or other insects. The soil should be well pulverized. Sow two bushels of seed to the acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

This is an article in which both man and beast are interested.

It not only ministers greatly to the enjoyment of the human species, but is a most useful food for cattle, poultry, and bees. It yields well on light, poor soils, and will produce a good pasture where little else will grow. A dry, mellow, loose, sandy soil, is best suited to its culture.

It should be sown broadcast in this section, from March to June, at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre.

SEED RYE,

which makes a superior winter pasture, if sown early in the Fall, should be sown at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, that it may mat well together, and form a turf that will withstand the treading down of the stock; and if care is taken to keep off large, heavy stock in wet weather, until the rye is well grown, it makes a winter pasture that is hard to beat.

Butter can be made in winter from cows kept on pastures of this kind, equal to the celebrated Northern May Butter; and no investment will pay the planter better for the outlay. Crops for soiling or pasturage during the winter and early spring months, before grass is sufficiently advanced, or in the drought of summer, when it has become parched up, are beginning to be thought of more consequence than formerly, and considerable attention is at length devoted to their cultivation. For green food in the Spring, there is nothing comes forward so early as rye, and there is no grass more nutritious for horses, mules, cattle, sheep, or poultry. All are fond of it, and eat it with avidity. To the planter who keeps fifty head of stock, a ten-acre lot cannot be more profitably employed than in planting this grain. If cut and fed to the cattle in their yard, as is done by every good farmer in the East, it will go at least four times as far as if the stock are turned on it to graze. It may be planted from October to June; if the land is well broken up and harrowed, and

reasonably manured, it will never disappoint the planter. It may be sown broadcast or in drills. The latter is preferable for soiling.

RED AND WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

The production of this grain has received but very little attention from the planters in the South; but, from experiments in the vicinity of our city, it is ascertained we can produce, with ordinary cultivation, on good piney wood land, from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre—showing that we are not dependent on the North and West for our bread.

FIELD PEAS.

This is peculiarly a Southern plant, and one that is sure to pay a good return to the cultivator; and it is our intention to keep a supply of the best varieties for seed. We have now the Whip-poor-will or Harper Pea, procured from Colonel I. Croom, of Greene County, a very desirable variety, preferred by all who wish to cultivate them for the pea.

THE MAGOFFIN PEA,

grown, for a number of years, by our esteemed friend, Jas. Magoffin, of St. Stephens, Alabama—a very prolific variety both for pea and vine.

The White Crowder Pea, the Lady or Table Pea, the Red Ripper (a hardy variety), the Black or Wild-Goose Pea—the best variety for vine, cultivated with but little labor, making a large yield of forage, equal to the best Eastern hay, when cut before the leaves fall off. They do not require to be cured like hay or fodder, but should be housed the same day they are cut.

BOIS D'ARC, OR OSAGE ORANGE SEED, AND PLANTS.

As a matter of economy, the substitution of hedge fences, made of the Osage Orange, is a subject of the first importance; and as ornamental, there is nothing which can surpass it. It grows rapidly, has great endurance and vitality, bears trimming and crowding in the hedge to almost *any* extent; possesses long, deep roots, which are entirely out of reach of the plow, and enable it to stand severe droughts; does not spread from the root; and the wood is as indestructible by time or insects as the cypress.

A strict adherence to the following concise rules are indispensable to success :

First, prepare your ground thoroughly; second, set the plants *closely*, or not more than six inches apart; third, see that all *grow*—where one fails, put a strong plant in its place; fourth, never cut until the plants have *well rooted*, and then cut unsparingly; fifth, give them good cultivation on both sides of the row until the hedge is completed.

PREPARING OF SEED FOR PLANTING.

Soak them four or five days in soft, warm water, changing the water once or twice; then spread it two or three inches deep on the ground, in a warm but *shady* place, and cover with an old carpet or thick cloth. Add more covering at night, to preserve an even temperature. Stir it with the hand *thoroughly*, four or five times a day, until it sprouts. Let the sprouts get well out before planting, as they are tough and do not easily break; and, if you would lessen the labor of weeding, it is all-important that the plants come up before the weeds.

When there is but a small quantity of seed to prepare, instead of bedding in the ground, put it into a pail or box, and place by the stove, in a warm room, observing to keep it covered with a damp cloth and to stir it frequently.

Having the agency of the largest nursery in the West, we shall be able to supply any demand for plants or seed that can be relied upon.

Great care should be taken to secure fresh and good seed, as the seed never grow the second year, and many are injured in saving.

We are agents, and will receive orders. Persons wishing to secure a hedge that will last through succeeding generations, and one that will be, in four years' time, impenetrable by any kind of stock, now have an opportunity of doing so at the following rates:

Double hedging, \$200 per mile; one-third payable when the hedge is planted, the balance in three years, or when two disinterested persons will agree that it is a hedge, or requires no more attention from him. The parties ordering will be required to break hedge-row according to instructions; also, to cultivate the hedge with weeding-hoes, twice a year, for two years.

We will be able to furnish persons with scions, that prefer doing their own hedging, with printed instructions how to cultivate, and the proper time of trimming hedges, at the following rate:

One hundred dollars per mile. Those desiring seed or scions by the smaller quantity can be furnished at \$8 per thousand scions, and seed at \$20 per bushel and \$1 per pound.

Those persons ordering scions will please state the nature of the soil, that we may furnish them from the same kind of land.

FRUIT-TREES, &c.

We will receive orders, and procure for parties desiring, all varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., from the best Nurseries, South and North.

FERTILIZERS.

The use of guano in the United States is rapidly increasing, and the conviction growing upon the public mind that it is the cheapest and best artificial manure in the world—being not only the most concentrated, but the most economical to the purchaser. As is shown by the analysis of cultivated plants, their mineral constituents are chiefly lime, magnesia, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric and phosphoric acid—all of which are found in guano. The most valuable constituent of stable manure—nitrogen—exists in great abundance in guano, in the exact condition required by plants to promote rapid vegetation.

The best action of guano is undoubtedly upon naturally poor or worn-out light sandy soils; but it will pay a return for the outlay on all kinds of soil except naturally wet, cold, stiff, clayey soil.

In all applications of guano in our section, and more particularly on the first-mentioned soil, an equal portion of plaster should be mixed with it, to fix the ammonia and prevent the rapid escape of its volatile matter, which would otherwise be lost, to a great extent, in our warm climate, especially if used near the surface of the soil. In preparing guano for use, it should be sifted through an 8-8 mesh sieve, the lumps mashed with a block or strong shovel; and we would advise, in all cases in our section, to mix it with the land-plaster several days before using.

GUANO ON COTTON.

But few trials upon this crop have come to our knowledge; but such as have indicate that it will prove one of the most valuable promoters of the growth of this staple product of America ever discovered. The analysis of cotton-stalk seed and lint, compared with that of guano, is

sufficient to prove the latter to be the very matter to produce the former. We are assured, upon the most reliable authority, that guano will give an average increase of pound for pound upon any soil producing less than a bale per acre, so that every pound of guano, costing three and a half cents, will give a pound of cotton, averaging at least eight cents a pound.

MODE OF APPLYING ON COTTON LAND.

Open a deep furrow, and drill in at the bottom at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre upon land usually producing three hundred to five hundred seed cotton, and less to a better quality of land, down to one-fourth the quantity. Bed on this as deep as you please. The moisture of the earth will disengage the ammonia and phosphates, and send these fertilizing properties up to the roots. Never use guano as a top dressing for cotton. The seed will be better matured, and much more easily separated from the lint, which will be found to be as much improved in quality as in quantity.

From the knowledge we have of the culture and value of long staple cotton, and the price of guano, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that a clear profit of two to four hundred per cent. may be made upon every dollar expended in the purchase and proper application of guano to this crop. Guano, for all staple crops of the United States, is no longer an experiment. It has been clearly demonstrated to be the cheapest and most valuable fertilizer, particularly for all poor, worn-out lands, ever discovered, which no sensible man will neglect to profit by as soon as he learns its value, unless prevented by deep prejudice or strong circumstances.

A correspondent of the "Cotton Planter and Soil of the South"—which, by the way, is *the* agricultural periodical of the South, and one that every planter should take—gives this as his personal experience on his cotton crop: "In regard to my guano experiment of the past year, I will state that I used, in 1856, a considerable amount of Peruvian guano. I am sure, owing to the good price of cotton, that it paid

me one hundred and thirty per cent., besides nearly two hundred bushels of cotton seed, which we know how to value as manure in our beloved but worn and abused old State. I have already at home thirty tons (long) of guano for the crop of 1857. You will perceive, if guano is a humbug, I am pretty deeply in it."

GUANO ON INDIAN CORN.

Corn is a grass feeder, and will take up a greater quantity of guano than perhaps any other crop, and can be applied in quantities varying from one hundred to six hundred pounds. By careful experiments, it is ascertained to increase the crop ten bushels to one hundred pounds to the extent of six hundred pounds per acre.

One hundred pounds guano, costing three dollars and fifty cents, producing ten bushels of corn, worth, on an average, seven dollars.

It may be spread broadcast on the land, along deep furrows, to be afterwards ridged over, and the cultivation to be only in one direction. The most approved mode of applying it to corn is to open a deep, wide furrow, by passing the plow both ways, and strew the guano along the furrow, then cover over and throw into beds.

Apply one half the guano you intend to use at this time at the first hoeing; apply one tablespoonful, dug in one or two inches, four or six inches from the stalk. If the soil is very poor, a second application may be necessary at the time the corn shows its silk, which will add considerably to the yield in grain if followed by rains, but little or nothing to the growth of stalk, and the cultivation of the crop with guano being but a trifling expense more than without it.

One of the best modes of applying it to the growing corn is to turn a furrow away from the corn on each side, scatter the guano in the furrow opposite the stalk, and turn back the earth immediately.

Roasting ears are improved in taste, by the use of guano, beyond anything conceived of by the lovers of this luscious vegetable.

For wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, oats, &c., after the

land has been well broken up, spread broadcast, at the rate of two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre, and plow in, with one-horse plow, from five to six inches deep; sow your seed and harrow in. But a better plan is to sow grain and seed, and plow both together, and then harrow the surface if necessary.

Nothing can exceed the use of guano on all root crops, viz: potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, &c. For the former, from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds, strewn in a deep furrow, then covered by turning two furrows—one from each side—so as to leave a slight depression between them; and, directly over the guano in these beds, plant the tubers in drills, and if you will apply land-plaster, at the rate of two to three hundred pounds to the acre, soon after they make their appearance above ground, or at first hoeing, you can rely upon having a good round crop of potatoes.

For other root crops, the best mode of using is broadcast, at the rate of three hundred to eight hundred pounds per acre, well spaded in; top dress with ashes, fine manure and salt, to assist the young plant.

FOR MELONS.

Remove the top soil, leaving a clear space on the subtraction of not less than eighteen inches in diameter; on these spaces sprinkle guano at the rate of one pound to each hill; follow with a hilling or grubbing hoe and incorporate the guano with the subsoil; then draw the loose earth back, and finish by clapping a small quantity—a spadeful or less—of well-rotted manure into the hill, near the surface.

Guano, placed near the surface, will remain almost inert; and, buried as deep as we recommend, it will be too remote from the seed to give the young plant the quick start which is indispensable to an early crop of melons. The small quantity of manure near the top of the hill answers the purpose of immediately forcing and enabling the roots to strike rapidly into the guano, when the growth of the vines will be stimulated to such a degree as to cause them to mature their fruit ten or fifteen days earlier than they would do from either guano or manure alone.

ON GRASS,

guano can be used to advantage as a top dressing, in combination with land-plaster, at the rate of two hundred pounds of guano and two hundred of plaster to the acre, applied early in the spring. The beneficial use of guano in the manufacture of butter and cheese, is unquestionable. When it is used on pasture land, it is found that cows eat the increased luxuriant grass most greedily, and improve not only in quantity but quality of the milk.

We would advise the use of land-plaster, in combination with guano, in our climate. In all cases, plow in or cover some way immediately after sowing.

RECEIPT.

For a steep solution—one pound of guano to ten gallons of water, taking care to keep covered to prevent the escape of ammonia.

BONE DUST.

It is best, in using this fertilizer, to incorporate it with mould, or other matter, to excite it into an incipient state of decomposition before using; and should always be well harrowed in when not used in the drill. It is put up in barrels, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds.

Persons planting a vineyard or orchard, by using one peck of pulverized bones in each hole, and covered with the roots of the vine or trees, can rely upon an abundant and constant supply of fruit for years to come. For old trees or vines, dig a hole as near the top root as possible without injuring the tree, and put in a peck or more; or dig a trench around the tree or vine, from two to four feet from the body of the tree, and sprinkle the bones in and cover up. The increased production of fruit will be almost magical.

It is in very general use in England, and, in some instances, from five hundred to fifteen hundred pounds are applied to the acre; and, although the cost to the farmer is double what it is here, this large dressing is found profitable.

LAND, OR GROUND PLASTER,

should be sown in the morning, whilst the dew is on, that it may adhere as much as possible to the crop. As a stimulus to seed and young plants, there is nothing better; and no planter that studies his own interest will plant either cotton or corn without rolling his seed in plaster or using it in the hill. There is no danger of injuring the seed or young plant by its coming in contact, as its tendency is to attract the moisture from the atmosphere and keep the plants in a growing condition. This is one of the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizers for this section, as almost all our lands are benefited by its use; and, when applied to the growing crop of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, melons, and, in fact, all vegetation, it immediately shows its beneficial effects in the rapid growth of the plants, color of the foliage and improved appearance. It can be used with marked benefit on cotton and corn at first and second hoeing—a handful to the hill, strewed around just before hoeing, and used in the same manner with potatoes, melons, beans, &c. There is nothing that can excel for an early application to oats, rye, barley, wheat or grass land, sown broadcast, at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. Plaster should be kept on hand at all times for using about the stable or chicken-roost. It is a great purifier, allaying all offensive odors, and prevents the escape of the most valuable ingredient—the carbonate of ammonia—that would otherwise be lost in the atmosphere.

DE BURG'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

put up in barrels, weighing about two hundred and sixty pounds, which has now the best reputation of any manufactured fertilizer.

This is composed of animal matter, sulphuric acid, bone dust, Peruvian guano and sulphate of iron, each of which, by itself, is a powerful manure. Five hundred pounds, or about two barrels of this super-phosphate of lime, have been found to be fully equal in beneficial effects to thirty wagon-loads of ordinary stable manure.

The convenience of this fertilizer consists in its small bulk and consequent ease of handling. It may be used before or after planting of the crop. A tablespoonful put in each hill of corn or cotton has been known to increase the yield twenty-five per cent. Five hundred pounds to an acre of common, piney wood land, having a clay subsoil, will enable it to bring as good a crop as any ordinary bottom land. A single hundred pounds, applied as a top dressing on an acre of meadow land, will increase its products at least a ton of hay. To horticulturists it is invaluable, as it may be applied to fruit-trees at any season of the year. More than two thousand bushels of ruta-baga turnips have been raised to the acre by the application of two hundred pounds of this fertilizer. For garden crops, it is all that is necessary for success. In view of its immediate effects, one ton of this compound is certainly worth as much as two tons of coarse-ground bones; and it compares favorably with Peruvian guano.

ROCK SALT

is one of the most valuable articles the Southern planter can provide for his stock. It is especially useful and economical, as a lump placed in the feeding-trough or range will be used by the animal without waste, and in this way they are sure to have it when they need it without suffering from the inattention of negroes. Stock having free access to salt at all times will never eat too much, and they will take their supply when and in what quantities nature demands, instead of eating voraciously at stated periods, as intermediate abstinence will stimulate them to do.

It is in lumps of from one to twenty pounds each, and, for the convenience of transportation, is packed in barrels, which weigh from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds.

TANNERY.

Having added this branch to our business, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of leather, favorably comparing with any of Northern manufacture.

We annex the report of our late Agricultural and Mechanical Fair :

“Messrs. Pomeroy & Marshall exhibited samples of harness and sole leather, and calf-skins, from their factory, which attracted a great deal of attention. The leather was well tanned and beautifully finished, and possessed of all the qualities of leather for wear and service. The samples of negro russet brogans and shoes, from the same establishment, we consider far superior to the best Northern russets sent to our market ; and we hail with pleasure this new and all-important feature of home production inaugurated by the enterprising proprietors, and indulge the hope that they may be abundantly sustained by all of our fellow-citizens who are desirous of fostering our home manufactures of every kind. Messrs. Pomeroy & Marshall are prepared to manufacture twelve hundred pairs of russet brogans per month, and, at present, have orders to be made up. These brogans are made of the very best material and extra well fastened.”

The difference between our shoes and those of Northern manufacture is this : the Northern are made of hemlock, ours of Southern oak-tanned leather ; theirs generally of split, and ours always of whole leather ; theirs generally with single soles and welted, ours always with double soles ; theirs absorb water like blotting-paper, ours resist it ; theirs *made to sell* in the South, ours to *wear* in the South.