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THE AMERICAN UNION.

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THE AMERICAN UNION

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J. MARION EMERSON,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, in advance.

If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars will be charged.

A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:

1 square (8 lines)	3 insertions	$1.00
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1 "	12	4.00
1 "	6 months	5.00
1 "	12 "	8.00
1 "	for any less no. of insertions	1.00

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Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

Job Printing.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

Register in Bankruptcy,

OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline.

jan1

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.

JUMP & RIDGELY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

DENTON, MARYLAND,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

CAROLINE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

ja16-y

JOHN D. KEMP,

Attorney at Law,

DENTON, MD.,

WILL practice in the courts of this and the adjoining counties.

Office next door to residence, Main street.

may9-y

DR. P. STACK,

DENTIST,

DENTON, MD.



Teeth filled, extracted and inserted, from one to an entire set. All plate work warranted to fit, but must be returned within two weeks to entitle the party to the benefit of the guarantee.

December 19th-y

BUY YOUR HARNESS

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

IN GREENSBOROUGH

IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

B. F. STARR & CO.,

Mill Stone Manufacturers,

AND DEALERS IN

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leather and Gum Belting,

No. 173 North Street,

ot29-1y BALTIMORE.

T. H. GOULD. I. R. DUKES. R. W. EARECKSON.

Gould, Dukes & Eareckson,

GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No 102 Light Street Wharf,

Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.

Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited.

Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [je14-y

PUMPS.

Everybody who has use for a pump should buy

MORRELL'S

Fire Engine,

DEEP WELL

AND

FORCE PUMP.

Send for a Circular.

POOLE & HUNT,

jo14-1y Baltimore, Md.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA!

WM. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Land Agents,

23 LEXINGTON STREET,

BALTIMORE,

HAVE for sale some great bargains in farms on the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Send 25 cts. for descriptive pamphlet.

300 Farms with Improvements at $8 to $25 per Acre.

Many of them have brick dwellings.

jan28-3m

Choptank Nurseries,

DENTON, MD.,

KEMP & KERR, Proprietors.

AS the season for transplanting is now close at hand, we hereby inform our friends and patrons that we can furnish them with *complete* selections for orchards of

Apple & Peach Trees,

PEAR, (DWARF & STANDARD)

Cherry, Plum, Apricot

—AND—

NECTARINES.

We have, also, a fine stock of

GRAPE VINES

And Strawberry Plants,

which we offer at moderate rates.

☞FARMERS! Look to your ☜Interests, and buy no more ☞Inferior Trees, such as are ☞huckstered around thro' ☞the Country by Foreign ☜and bogus Agents and Tree Brokers. ☜

We invite you to come and inspect our stock and learn our terms before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, we send out stock of no kind whatever but what we guarantee to be exactly what we represent it.

Health, vigor and correctness is our aim in the cultivation of Nursery stock; and for our patrons to have full satisfaction is the end we aim at in our sales. In addition to what is enumerated above we can sell you, at reduced rates,

SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

of various kinds, &c., &c.

We ask a trial to prove our advertisement.

Respectfully yours,

fe25-odno12y KEMP & KERR.

WESTERN AND

American Watches.



W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

Varied and Extensive Stock

OF

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

RODGER'S CELEBRATED PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

jan7-1y

LADIES & GENTLEMEN!

Here is one More Chance for Bargains at the Old Stand of

H. BLACKISTON,

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.

He has just returned from the city with a large and well assorted stock of

Spring Goods,

consisting of

Ladies Dress Goods, of various styles,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
and Linens, coarse and fine for Gentlemen's and Boy's Wear,
Ready Made Clothing, a good stock,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, coarse & fine,
A Splendid Stock of Notions, too numerous to mention,
Fine Calf Boots and Gaiters for Gents,
Fine lot of Lasting Gaiters and Morocco Bals. for Ladies; also Children's Shoes, a nice assortment,
A Fine Stock of Hats, direct from the Manufacturer in New York,
A Splendid assortment of Queensware and Crockeryware,
Hardware and Tinware,
A Splendid Assortment of Peters & Woolley's Hoop Skirts and Corsets of the latest styles,
A large stock of Groceries,
Stock of Oils, viz: Coal Oil, Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Machine Oil,
An assortment of Baskets, suitable for marketing,
And a large variety of other goods too numerous to mention.

Just call in and examine for yourselves, and if you wish to purchase I will try to give you the worth of your money. My motto is, "deal justly with all," and not to puff my goods.

☞Nearly all kinds of trade taken in exchange for goods. H. BLACKISTON.

N. B.—Friends and customers, I am in need of money, and have been waiting for you, whose accounts have been standing 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, to call and pay up. And if you do not call soon I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of calling on you. Please don't put me to that trouble (ap8-y) H. B.

For Sale.

ONE pair of platform scales nearly new, for particulars apply to or address.

S. H. MELSON,

apr8-3w. * Fowling Creek, Md.

DELAWARE Rail Road Line.



PASSENGERS TIME TABLE.

ON and after MONDAY, October 5th, 1868, Passenger Trains Northward will run as follows, until further notice. All trains Sundays excepted.

LEAVE.		
Crisfield,		7.00 A. M
Marion,		8.40
Kingston,		8.05
Westover,		8.30
Princess Anne,		9.10
Eden,		9.40
Forktown,		10.00
Salisbury,		10.30
Delmar,		10.45
Laurel,		11.05
Seaford,		11.30
Bridgeville,		11.50
Greenwood,		12.60
Farmington		12.15 P M.
Harrington,	7.00 A M.	12.35
Felton,	7.15	12.50
Plymouth,	7.20	1.00
Canterbury,	7.20	1.00
Willow Grove,	7.25	1.05
Camden,	7.35	1.15
Dover,	7.50	1.30
Mooreton,	8.05	1.45
Brenford,	8.10	1.55
Smyrna,	8.05	1.50
Clayton,	8.20	2.05
Sassafras R'd,	8.25	2.10
Blackbird,	8.35	2.20
Townsend,	8.40	2.30
Middletown,	9.00	2.45
Mt. Pleasant,	9.10	2.55
St. Georges,	9.25	3.10
Bear,	9.36	3.25
New Castle,	9.55	3.45
ARRIVE.		
Wilmington,	10.15	4.05
Philadelphia,	11.45	5.40
Baltimore,	1.15 P M.	8.10

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

LEAVE.		
Philadelphia,	8.30 A M.	5.00 P M.
Baltimore,	7.25	2.15
Wilmington,	10.10	6.25
New Castle,	10.30	6.45
Bear,	10.50	7.00
St. Georges',	11.00	7.15
Mt. Pleasant,	11.15	7.30
Middletown	11.35	7.50
Townsend,	11.45	8.00
Blackbird,	11.50	8.05
Sassafras,	12.00 P M.	8.15
Clayton,	12.05	8.20
ARRVIE.		
Smyrna,	12.15	8.30
LEAVE.		
Brenford,	12.10	8.25
Mooreton,	12.20	8.35
Dover,	12.40	9.55
Camden,	12.50	9.05
Willow Grove,	1.05	9.15
Canterbury,	1.10	9.20
Plymouth,	1.10	9.20
Felton,	1.20	9.30
Harrington,	1.40	9.45
Farmington,	1.55	
Greenwood,	2.05	
Bridgeville,	2.15	
Seaford,	2.35	
Laurel,	2.55	
Delmar,	3.10	
Salisbury	3.45	
Forktown,	4.10	
Eden,	4.30	
Princess Anne,	5.15	
Westover,	5.40	
Kingston,	6.00	
Marion,	5.20	
ARRIVE.		
Crisfield,	6.45	

Also Freight train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington about 4 o'clock A. M., New Castle, 4.50, Middletown, 6.40, Clayton, 7.30, Dover, 8.50, Camden, 9.10, Felton, 10.05, and to be due at Harrington about 10.30 A. M. Returning, to leave Harrington about 3.20 P. M., Felton, 4, Camden, 5.05, Dover, 5.30, Moorton, 5.55, Clayton, 6.25, Middletown, 7.40, New Castle, 9.20, and to be due at Wilmington about 9.50, P. M. Subject to delays incident to freight business. This train will stop to take up passengers only at stations named, but will set down passengers at any stopping place except Hare's Corner, State R'd, Del. Junction and Dupont.

Steamboat trains heretofore run are withdrawn. A boat, however, will leave Crisfield for Norfolk, in connection with local train, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

E. Q. SEWALL,

Sup't Del. R.R.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.



Change of Hours.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 1st, 1868.

Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave	Hillsborough,	9.45 A. M.
	Ridgely	9,55
	Greensborough,	10,10
	Goldsborough,	10,20
	Henderson,	10,30
	Halltown,	10,40
	Slaughter's	10,55
	Kenton,	11,10
Arrive	Clayton,	11,00
Leave	Clayton,	2,05 P. M.
Arrive	Wilmington,	4,00
	Philadelphia,	5,25
	Baltimore,	8,00
	New York,	10,20

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	New York,	12,00 P. M.
	Baltimore,	7,25 A. M.
	Philadelphia,	8,30
	Wilmington,	10,10
Arrive	Clayton,	12,05 P. M.
Leave	Clayton,	1,00
	Kenton,	1,12
	Slaughter's,	1,25
	Halltown,	1,40
	Henderson,	1,50
	Goldsborough,	2,00
	Greensborough,	2,15
	Ridgely	2,25
Arrive	Hillsborough,	2,35

Passengers from Baltimore will purchase tickets for Clayton, and change cars at New Castle Junction. Passengers for Baltimore will change cars at Wilmington.

Until further notice, the office of the Superintendent will be at Greensborough, Md.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,

de3-tf. Superintendent.

Select Poetry.

OLD TIMES.

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A glimmering cross and a glittering crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hope and leaflets of prayer;

A breath of spring in the breezy woods,
Sweet wafts from the quivering pines—
Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods,
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds,
Bird warbles and clambering vines;

A rosy wreath in a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow—
Three golden links of a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobs on the slumbrous air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng
Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along,
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes,
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody floweth from far away,
And we call it, now, Old Times.

Wearing Away.

All things are wearing away—nothing is everlasting. The rocky sides of the river which resist the cutting of a chisel, yield to the overpowering hold and continual strokes of the sweeping current of the breaking waves. The overlapping stones of the mountain, steel clad like, defying impregnation through any attempt of man, challenging any mechanical power to move them from their stationary position, huge in their ponderous weight, are ineffectual in resistance to that continued, yet imperceptible weakening of their vast bulk, finally give way to the never-dying power of time, and crumble to dust. Trees, animals, and all things that live—all material substances are wearing away.

Everything is wearing away—old customs, fashions, and habits wear out of use and form the deep hidden strata of those numberless things that were, but that are overspread with what is new and exercised by us to-day. Principles around which were hung all the adornments that the brilliant intellects of philosophers could manufacture are numbered with the past, sophisms useless to transmit to futurity, and incapable of standing the wear of time. They soon proved cracked and worthless, and were but talismanic to some circumstance, but with its death it departed.

Doctrines around which were shed all the halo of truth that their discoveries could prove, and under which was placed all the support, iron like—of sages, have worn so thin through ages that their fallaciousness has since been disclosed, and eternal as they once appeared, have become enervated, powerless, through the onslaught of time. They, too, have shown that nothing is eternal.

Old tenets and maxims that had become indoctrinated in the minds of nations, and people, and had been regarded as truisms, and held as guards to liberty defenders against innovations of wrong, have worn threadbare and now are shunned as opposers to human rights, and scoffed at as senseless impediments to advancement. All these have worn away. All else is wearing away.

How to Become A Millionaire.

The writer of an article in the Galaxy, on the New York Millionaire, thus sums up what is to be done by a man who would join the order:

You must be a very able man, as nearly all the millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness and must rise up early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants, or sufferings, or disappointments.

You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many others in poverty.

You must not give away money except for a material equivalent.

You must not go meandering about nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky or water, for there is no money in it.

You must never embark in any enterprise that will build up the place you live in, but wait until the public spirited men have built railroads, etc., then buy the stock at a discount.

You must never give to the widow or orphan a thought or consider that they have any claims upon your humanity or charity.

You must make money your God; interest your faith; and large possessions the heavens your covet. And, when dying, give away a few pence in heaven.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife or children to occupy much of your valuable time and thoughts.

You must never permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes, and finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the candle—you can die rich—some of you can.

AN apothecary, who was continually troubled with the inquiry for the time, was asked the other day,—

"Please, sir, tell me what time it is?"

"Why, I gave you the time not a minute ago!" said the astonished apothecary.

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, "but this is for another woman!"

Days Without Nights.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburgh, four hundred miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock.—There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole; and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room.—He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where on the 21st of June the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

Female Health.

Men prize more than our sex are aware the health-beaming countenance, the elastic step, and all the demonstrations of domestic order, in which unbroken activity delights. They love to see a woman equal to her own duties, and performing them with pleasure. They do not like to have the principal theme of conversation a detail of physical ills, or to be expected to question like a physician, into the variety of symptoms which have supervened since their departure. Or if this may occasionally be done with good grace, where ill-health is supposed to be temporary, yet the saddening effects of an enfeebled constitution cannot always be resisted by him who expects to find in a wife a helpmate, able to endure the rough roads and sharp accents of life. A nature possessing great capacities of sympathy and tenderness may doubtless be softened by the exercise of these capacities. Still the good gained is only from the patient, perhaps the christian endurance of a disappointment. But where these capacities do not exist, and where religious principles are absent, the perpetual influence of a sickly and mournful wife is a blight on those prospects that allure to matrimony. Folly, moroseness and lapses into vice may be traced to these causes which robe home in gloom.

The Mission of Sorrow.

If we could view all these things rightly how much happier we should be. Then the mission of sorrow would be dwelt upon, not as an agent of God's wrath for sins committed, but as a heavenly warning to desist from others and to turn to God anew—to bring back the trust and faith which have been suffered to grom dim, and to light it again at the fount of all light—to refresh the withered love which has faded from our hearts, and bathe it in the fountain that flows at God's right hand. Welcome grief, if it brings such heavenly healing to our souls. Welcome the rod, the cross, the agony, the tears, if they do but bring us nearer to God! Through all our trials, whether they come from God's hand directly, or are permitted to come to us by the intervention of human agency, we may find relief in the thought that, in the heavenly world, all these things shall be set right! that our weak, erring spirits, which are here so loth to believe in the need of the mission of sorrow, shall there see clearly, with undarkened vision and untroubled faith.

Uncle Billy's Speech.

When I was a drunkard I could never get my barn more than half full. The first year after I signed the pledge I filled my barn and had two stacks; this year I filled my barn and had four stacks. When I was a drunkard I owned a poor old cow, and I think she must have been ashamed of me, for she was red in the face; now I own five good cows, and I own three as good horses as ever looked through a collar. When I was a drunkard I trudged from place to place on foot; now I can ride in a carriage of my own. When I was a drunkard, I was $300 in debt; since I signed the total abstinence pledge I have paid that debt, and purchased two hundred acres of wild land, and I have the deed in my possession; two of my sons, who are teetotalers, are living on the lot. When I was a drunkard, I used to swear; I have ceased to be profane. The last years of my drunkenness my doctor's bill amounted to $30; since I signed the pledge, I have not been called upon to expend a red cent for medicine.

"IN my time, Miss," said a stern aunt, "the men looked at the women's faces, instead of their ankles."

"Ah, but my dear aunt," retorted the young lady, "you see the world has improved, and it is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding."

A wretch, who claims to know the rich men of St. Louis, says that the great want of that city is about 35 first-class funerals.

The Farmer's Column.

☞This column is edited by one of our Caroline farmers of considerable experience.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Muck—How to Obtain and how to Use it.

BY A MARYLAND FARMER.

I will give my plan of operation and mode of preparation, in order to render muck fit to become food for plants, and capable of yielding the greatest amount of benefit. The first thing to be done is to find the muck, and when it is found to determine whether it is worth the digging. Some beds are only six or eight inches deep, and others ten to twenty or thirty feet, and the deeper you go the better the muck is as a general thing. We select the place to begin operations, and then lay planks about fifty feet to haul it out on, mark out a space 3 feet wide by 12 feet long, then leave an interval of about 3 feet and measure the distance above described. On the other side lay one plank on the interval to support the wheelbarrow, then clear all the trash and sticks off the place and proceed to dig. One man to each pit, and two to wheel the wheelbarrows, making four men in all.—We take the muck out with an implement between a broad shovel and a spade; it is in fact a broad spade a little turned up on the sides. It is cut out in pieces like old cheese, is very dark in color; sticks, roots, and almost everything imaginable are found in it. The muck is carted out on the wheelbarrows a short distance from the pits, and there left to freeze, so as to separate it and render it suitable for hauling. With us it is always dug in the Fall and Winter months. If the pits freeze on the top, the frozen part can be removed and the digging resumed. In the Spring, after the muck which has been dug has thawed, it should be carted to the compost heap, and then a layer of manure is dumped at the most convenient place for use, then a layer of muck is next applied, and so on until one or the other is exhausted. Another favorite way is to cart it to the barn-yard, and cover the dung, straw, &c., to the depth of 6 or 8 inches; when the manure has covered the muck, another dose must be resorted to; but one thing should be remembered—that muck is made the most valuable when mixed with animal manure, and it would not be worth half or quarter as much if composted with straw, leaves or any other substance not having natural heating qualities. Hence the best way to use muck as an absorbent and deodorizer. Throw a half-bushel of it daily behind each cow, ox, and horse in your stables. Shovel some tuns of it in the pig sty. Dump many score loads of it into the farm-yard, use it freely about all out-houses and poultry yards. Let it absorb all the ill odors of house drains, and bury dead animals in it. It is sometimes mixed with hen manure or short dung, and applied to corn in the hill. It is an old Scottish saying, and a true one, too, that "Muck is the mother of the meal barrel."

Town Point, Cecil Co., Md. D. B. E.

Home-Made Superphosphate.

Whilst the subject of home-made superphosphate was under the consideration of the American Institute (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, Mr. J. B. Lyman discoursed as follows:

On this subject I had a full conversation with Prof. Horsford. He was a pupil of Liebig, and in this country he has few, if any, equals in chemistry as applied to the domestic and useful arts. He advises the farmer to make his own super-phosphate, and gives the following minute directions: Get your bones together, and break up all the biggest of them with an axe or heavy sledge. Raw bones are much the best, because they contain ammonia in the gelatine. When, by boiling in lye, or by long bleaching, or by burning, the organic matter has been wholly or in part expelled, the bone is still valuable for its phosphate of lime. But a raw or fresh bone properly treated will yield phosphate of ammonia—the most active and valuable of all manures. Let the farmer dig a shallow pit, shaped like a bread-bowl, and if the soil is clay he may make it tight enough by ramming and treading. But if his soil is sandy, he should line the pit with a wagon-load of clay. Pile the bones in the pit, and wet them thoroughly with diluted sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol will not operate on bones unless water is added. He should buy one-fourth the weight of his bones in sulphuric acid; if he has 400 weight of bones, he should get 100 pounds of oil of vitriol. It costs about three cents a pound. In diluting the acid, more or less water may be used, according as the bones are bleached, or of large size; but as a rule liable to exceptions that will occur to the intelligent farmer five pints, that is, five pounds of water should be added to the oil of vitriol. In a few days the bones thus treated will be found greatly softened, so as to crush under the stroke of a spade. The super-phosphate should be mixed with some other fertilizer, as dry muck, and applied in small quantities not directly to the seed.

Clover.

The best time to sow clover is probably in August. It should then be sown on well-mellowed ground, with a dressing of plaster, say 10 bushels to the acre. The kind of seed we prefer is the medium, or common red.—The pea-vine makes very coarse hay, but it is the best for plowing under green. Sown in the spring, it is best to take a quiet morning in March, when a light snow has fallen on ground that has been bare and has thawed. Clover does very well sown upon winter grain, or with spring grain, but better by itself. Suitable top-dressings for light land plowed in the spring to be sown with clover, are plaster, ashes, any fine compost, Peruvian guano, made fine and mixed with plaster and soil, or super-phosphate of lime. It is worth while to roll the land after sowing. It may be done any time before the first of May, or even later.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

[Clover sown in August will do to pasture or mow next season; so that, by Summer or Fall sowing, you gain a year.—AGRICULTURAL EDITOR UNION.]

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