Albany Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

By COLL. VAN CLEVE,

IN REGISTER BUILDINGS,

Corner Ferry and First Streets.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

One year	Three dollars.
Six months	Two dollars.
Single copies	Ten cents.
To clubs of five	$2 50 each.
To clubs of ten	2 00 "

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, per square of ten lines or less, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50c. Larger advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms.

Schneider's Serenade.

Vake ub, my schveet! Vake ub my lofe;
Der moon dot can't been seen abofe;
Vake out your eyes, und dough its late
I'll make you oud a serenadte.

Der shtreet dots kinder dampy yet,
Und dhere vas no goot blace to set;
My fiddle's getting off ot dune,
So blease get vakey very soon.

O, my lofe! My lofe y lote!
Am you awake up dhere abofe?
Feeling sad und nice to hear
Schneider's fiddle schrabing near?

Vell, anavay, ope loose your ear,
Und try to saw uf you kan hear
From dhem bedclose vat you'm among
Der leedle song I'm going to sung:

O, lady vake! Git vake!
Und hear der dale I'll tell;
O, you vat's schleebin' sound ub dere
I like you pooty vell!

Your plack eyes dhem don't shine
Vhen you'm ashleeb—so vake!
(Yes, hurry ub und voke ub quick,
For gootness cracious sake!)

My imbatience, schveet lofe,
I hobe you vill oxcoose,
I'm singin' schveetly—dere by Jinks
Dere goes a sthring proke loose!)

O, putiful schveet maid!
(O, vill she efer voke!)
Der moon is mooning—(Jiminy!
Anunder sthring vent proke!

O! say, you shleeby head!
(Now I vas gettin' madt;
I'll holler now, unt I don't care
Uf I vake up her dad!)

I say, olt shleeby, vake!
Vake out! Vake loose! Vake up!
Fire! Murter! Bolice! Vatch!
O! cracious, do vake ub!

Dotgirl she shleebed; dot vas it rained.
Und I looked shtoopid like a fool.
Vhen mit my fiddle I shneaked off.
So vet und shlobby like a mool!

Agricultural.

Expose the Soil.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the utility of deep and shallow plowing. Some advocate turning the soil up deep; say from ten to twelve inches, while others insist that shallow plowing, say from four to five inches, is better All base their opinions on personal experience and adhere to them both in theory and practice with the greatest tenacity, but when you ask for a reason for their faith you will receive a different answer from almost every advocate of each system. Scarcely any two advocates of shallow plowing will reason in the same way to support or sustain their position, and the same thing may be said of the advocate of deep plowing.

The simple fact that there is a difference of opinion among intelligent farmers as to the depth at which the same kind of soil, under exactly the same circumstances, should be plowed to produce the same crop, suggests the idea that there is a lack of information upon this important yet very common subject.

The additional fact that the advocates of shallow plowing, as well as those who believe in plowing deep, differ materially as to the reasons entertained for the support of their theories or practice is still more suggestive of ignorance upon a subject that, above all others, should be well understood by all practical agriculturists. Much of this great diversity of opinion may in part be accounted for upon the supposition that the soils cultivated by different parties, though apparently alike are still essentially different in some important particulars, and that consequently the plowing of them to the same depth, under the same condition as to season and moisture, will be followed by different results. There is one universal law or fact, however, which all practical farmers will, upon a moment's reflection, recognize, and which has more to do with the different results obtained by different farmers from deep plowing than any and all others. A disregard of this law or fact by all parties, or a failure to take it into account in the practical operations on the farm will more fully account for the different experiences and consequent different opinions and theories entertained by different farmers upon the subject of deep or shallow plowing.

The law or fact we refer to is this, that no soil, however rich, or however full of the ingredients necessary to the production of any given crop, will produce that crop well, until after it has had the benefit of a proper degree of exposure to the action of the sun and atmosphere. One man, without cognizance of this universal law, plows up the soil some ten inches deep and immediately sows his wheat or barley, oats, or some other crop upon the newly exposed soil and drags it in, and because he does not get a good crop he comes to the conclusion that deep plowing is not the thing after all, particularly with his soil. The next year he plows the same land shallow and produces a magnificent crop of the same kind of grain with which he failed the year before. He now becomes a firm believer in the system of shallow plowing and would not have his land plowed deep if any one would do it for nothing.

Another man, perhaps a neighbor, plows an adjoining field of the same kind of soil to the same depth as the first, ten inches, but plows it earlier in the season so that the soil plowed up has a good exposure to the sun and air before sowing the grain upon it. He sows his field with the same kind of grain as his neighbor and obtains a good crop the first year, and consequently he becomes an advocate, under all circumstances, of deep plowing. Here, then, we have two farmers living side by side, the soil of whose farms is exactly similar. The fact however, is, that they both lost sight of an element or circumstance upon which the failure of one and success of the other turned. Upon this same point, also, the success of the shallow plowing for the second crop rested, the fact of the shallow plowing in that case only being a fortunate circumstance to allow the law of exposure its full influence upon the second crop.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION.

In consequence of the long continued rains and necessary delay in seeding, farmers all over the State will be in a great hurry to put in their grain as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. There is great danger, therefore, that many of them will lose sight of the very important idea illustrated above, namely, a proper exposure of the soil to the sun and air before sowing the seed. No land should be sown especially when in the condition in which all our land in California is at the present time—cold and damp—until some days after plowing. Grain, like everything else in nature, to make a good luxuriant growth and full development, must be started under favorable circumstances. One of these circumstances is that the seed sown must be good, for like produces like. Another is, that the soil upon which the seed is sown must contain a proper proportion of the gases and other ingredients to give it a healthy and luxuriant start. It sprouted without these necessary ingredients the very first appearance of the shoot as it comes out of the soil will be sickly, and it will never recover so as to make a good crop. Farmers are often at a loss to know why it is that there is sometimes so much difference in grain in the same field, one part being sown only a few days earlier than the other. This difference is sometimes twenty-five and sometimes fifty per cent. and can generally be accounted for in the different conditions of the soil and consequent difference in the first start off.

LESSON.

Do no get in too great a hurry to plow the land when too wet, and do not sow it too soon after plowing. It will be found in the end that the crop will be much more satisfactory if the soil has only a few days' exposure before seeding.—*Record.*

Experience with Flax.

In reply to the question of R. P. Smith, I would say that there is no difficulty in raising flax, if he can secure a rich soil, well drained, yet not what would be called dry, but a good deep drained bottom. He must have no weeds, and must have good seed. I notice that it has been said that the average crop "out West" is six and three-quarter bushels per acre. This is a miserably poor yield, and must be due either to weeds, poor seed, or to too thick sowing. I have always raised a few bushels of flax for my calves, for which in weaning time it is of great service. But I have raised six bushels upon a quarter of an acre; and my Dutch neighbors around here all raise some for the seed, and the fiber, which they spin and weave into grain bags in the old-fashioned style. If seed is the object, not more than one bushel per acre should be sown, late in April or early in May, or before corn planting, and after the oats are sown. When sown thinly the plant branches greatly, and the seed bolls are larger. It should be harvested the same as buckwheat, and thrashed in the same manner. When the fiber is wanted, as well as the seed, it should be pulled by the roots, or cradled and bound in small sheaves. The seed is shed from the stalks, either with the flail or by drawing them through a comb of long steel spikes, or wires, set upright in a horse or tressle. This is called rippling. Then the bundles are laid in water, to be "rotted," after which the fiber is broken, hackled, and made into tow for homespun yarns. This ought to be a very profitable crop upon the rich prairies, and ought to yield at least twelve to twenty bushels per acre, if kept clean. But it is a very exhausting crop, and it ought not to be taken from the same ground oftener than once in five years.—[A Farmer, Northampton Co., Penn]——In this section of Illinois, where a great deal of flax is raised, the usual time of sowing is from the 20th of March to the 10th of April, according to the season. A severe frost will kill it after it is sprouted. From twenty to twenty-five quarts per acre is the amount I should sow. I have never sowed any on new prairie, that is, prairie not fully decomposed, but should think it would do fully as well if not better than on old land, as it is an exhaustive crop to the soil, and the richer the soil the better. As to the sureness of crop compared with wheat, it depends altogether on the season. It grows better in a wet year, as it requires moisture. The yield here is not quite so good as wheat, being from seven to 16 bushels. We obtain our seed at the oil mill, and sell our crop there. This year we received $1 50 per bushel. The market price here has been very uniform for the last three or four years, not fluctuating more than 15 cents per bushel.—[J. O. Remick, Macon Co., Ill.

Experience with Peaches.

After nine years engaged in growing peaches, I find the old method of training the trees so low to be wrong. I find that peach trees, trained three and a-half feet to four and a-half feet, are as healthy, and not so liable to break when in fruit, as low trained trees. The fruit can be gathered as early, as the branches are not so upright, but more spreading. The peach tree needs clean culture the first three years after planting, and it is very difficult to cultivate the trees well when the branches are so low. I have practiced banking the ground up around the trees in the Spring; I find it a great help to keep the borer out. Ashes and muck composted make a good fertilizer for the peach, on light thin soils. Potash dissolved in water, so it will bear a potato, is a good wash, but care is needed in not using it too strong; it can be safely applied to four-year old trees, or older, as far upon the branches as can be reached from standing on the ground. Old trees, 10 to 15 years, can be renewed by cutting off all the top when frozen, leaving the main branches four to six feet long, and leaving all the sprouts on that are beneath, where the large branches are cut off. The colder the weather when the top is cut the more vigorous will be the new growth in the Spring. The peaches for which I was awarded the first premium at the American Pomological Society meeting, held in Boston in September last, were mostly grown on trees treated as above, 14 to 16 years of age. The trees are now in as vigorous and healthy condition as young trees, and the fruit grown on them is superior to that grown on young trees.—[D S. Myer, Sussex Co., Del.

APPLE FLOAT.—To one quart of apples partialy stewed and well mashed, put the whites of three eggs well beaten and four heaping teaspoonfuls of loaf sugar, beat them together for fifteen minutes, and eat with rich milk and nutmeg.

GINGER BREAD.—Mrs. N. Wellman, of York, Neb., gives the following: "One pint of molasses; one teacup of lard; one of sweet milk; one teaspoon of salt; one of ginger; four of soda; spong over night, and in the morning knead and cut in shape as fancy directs.