

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.

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.

Agricultural.

RAISE YOUR OWN VEGETABLES.

A California exchange has the following remarks under this head, which are as applicable to Oregon as to that State: This is one of the easiest countries in the world to raise vegetables in, and yet we venture to say that very few States can be found where there are so few vegetable gardens among the farmers. Indeed, as a general thing the farmers in the wheat districts never think of trying to make a vegetable garden. They pass away their time in the fall, winter and spring when they might by a little labor prepare a piece of ground near the house and plant it with vegetables, in such a manner as to furnish an abundance of all kinds for family use the largest portion of the year, and then patronize the vegetable peddler to the amount of hundreds and in some instances thousands of dollars each year, all the time complaining that they can make no money farming, for the reason that the freight men and middle men take it all away from them.

warm soil and in a protected locality in the fall of the year they will grow all winter and furnish green peas and salad almost as soon as the ground is in good condition for planting in the spring. The same advantage may be gained with potatoes, especially the Early Rose variety. If planted while the ground is warm the first rains will bring them up and it is probable that before the frosts and cold rains set in small tubers will have formed on the roots, and if after that the tops are cut down by frost the tubers are not hurt, but only delayed, and at each warm spell all winter the tops will come to the surface again and renew their efforts at growth; and when the spring fairly sets in they spring up luxuriantly and the tubers in two more weeks are large enough to eat. We have two or three acres of the Early Rose potatoes now in this very condition that were planted for a second crop last July, but which on account of the dry season did not come up at that time. They came up, however, after the first rains and have now tubers on them as large as robin's eggs. If the farmers will go to work in earnest and learn how to manage, they can all have flourishing and paying vegetable gardens.

LET THE SOIL SLAKE.—The long continued rain, says the Record, have packed the soil very closely together and to a very great extent excluded the air. When plowed up, therefore, it seems to undergo a process of slaking. The air penetrates it, carbonic acid gas is generated and the particles of the soil separate and fall apart like the stone lime when sprinkled with water. Until this operation has taken place it is not fit to receive the grain and should not be sown. Nor is soil in proper condition to plow or cultivate in any manner until it is sufficiently dry to go through this slaking process. This process will take place much faster and more perfectly on a sunny day than in cool or cloudy weather. If however, the soil be plowed when too wet, it is pressed together tighter, and, instead of slaking, bakes and forms clods, and the sun assists in this process also. Clods so formed are frequently so hard and compact that the air cannot penetrate them and sometimes will remain unslaked for years, rendering the surface of the land uneven and hard to work, and holding bound up within themselves a portion of the natural fertility. While we appreciate the natural desire of the farmers under the present situation to push forward the seeding, we can but caution them against plowing before the soil is in proper condition to go through the necessary slaking process, against putting the seed in until that process has taken place.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Agricultural column of the Record

ALFALFA HAY FOR HOGS. It is a strange sounding proposition, to feed hogs with hay, but we have experience in this line, and however strange or odd it may seem it is, notwithstanding, a fact that hogs will not only eat alfalfa hay, but that hogs will do well on it. We first discovered the fact by throwing a lot of alfalfa chaff, from which the seed had been cleaned, over to some hogs for a nest, when, to our surprise, they devoured it with as much greediness as they would so much oats or barley. Our own experience and observation since has proved to us that good alfalfa hay with plenty of water, will keep hogs in a good growing condition all through the winter. They may be foddered in the same way you would fodder sheep or cattle, but it cut up with a cutting machine and wet before feeding they will eat it cleaner and do better on it.

TO KILL INSECTS ON TREES OR PLANTS

Make a wash as follows: One pound of potash dissolved, one pound of butter aloe dissolved, two gallons of strong soapuds. For borers in trees add to the above enough slacked lime to make a good white-wash, and apply the mixture in the spring and once or twice during the summer. As a matter of precaution it would be well for all those who have set out trees during the winter to give them a coat of the above mixture in the spring, say in April, and another in June, and another in August. Add to this precaution a good mulching of coarse manure around the tree, and there will be but little danger from sun scald or insects.

THE BEATRICE PEACH.

This is one of the earliest peaches known, in fact, the earliest, being full twenty days earlier than the Hale's Early. It is of medium size deep red, firm meat and of good flavor. It was originated, we believe, in England. With this early peach and the Salway, a very late peach, the peach season has been extended nearly two months. The Salway is a very large, yellow peach, with dull red cheeks, and is a most excellent peach for eating or cooking purposes. No person is prepared to enjoy the peach season who has not in his garden or orchard both of these new and excellent peaches.

TIME TO SOW ALFALFA.

Alfalfa seed may be sown at any time from this to April. On dry, warm land the sooner it is sown the better, as a larger crop will be secured the first season. It should also be sown early on alkali soil, as in this soil it requires a good washing rain to make it sprout before the dry weather sets in. On deep alluvial soil that holds moisture well to the surface it may be sown, and will grow successfully in April. Not less than twenty pounds should be sown to the acre. The ground should be well pulverized before sowing, and the seed should be put in by a brush or board drawn over the land. A harrow will cover the seed too deep in mellow land.

Home Interests.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Toast several pieces of bread brown and butter them on both sides; take an oblong dish and put toast around the sides instead of the crust, pour your oysters into a dish and season with salt, pepper, butter or sauce; crumb bread in the top and bake in a quick oven one quarter of an hour.

ICING THAT WILL NOT BREAK.—Take one pound of pulverized sugar and the whites of three fresh eggs, well beaten. Mix them together, and flavor with the juice of one lemon or add a teaspoonful of strong cider vinegar. Pulverize one teaspoonful of wheat or corn starch and add to it. Flour the top of the cake as soon as it is taken from the oven, and put on the icing with a large-bladed steel knife, first putting into warm water, and then smoothing the frosting with it.

BECKWHEAT bran, when fed to cows, will produce as large a quantity of milk, but the milk will be as thin as water and of a bluish color. Meal of peas, wheat and corn will make the richest milk, and of a yellow color. Meal of peas and wheat bran will make excellent food.

GINGER CAKE, PLAIN AND GOOD.—Into two quarts of flour rub well a teaspoonful of soda, and when well mixed, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; then either powdered cloves or ginger to taste; cut fine. To one teaspoonful of butter, or lard and butter mixed, add two teaspoonfuls of molasses; if too stiff, add a little more molasses; if too soft, add flour until the proper consistency to roll out. Cut in round cakes, and bake in a quick oven. Cloves and no ginger make a delightful cake.

MEASURING HAY.—To measure the contents of a stack of hay proceed as follows: If it is a round stack, tapering to a point from the ground, measure the width halfway between the ground and the peak of the stack; multiply this width by itself, and divide the sum by .7854; this will give the average area of the surface covered by the stack. Then multiply that by the height from the ground to the point where the width was measured. If these measurements are feet, the sum found is the cubic feet in the stack.

If the hay is timothy, orchard grass, millet, or Hungarian, 500 feet will make a ton, or a cube eight feet each way. If the stack is very solid, and was cut when dead ripe, 350 feet will make a ton, or a cube of seven feet each way. If the hay is mixed with clover, about 700 feet, or a cube of nine feet each way, will make a ton. If it is all clover, or light meadow grass, or redtop, 800 feet will be required to weigh a ton, unless it is pressed very hard, when some allowance must be made. These estimates are made from notes of a great many stacks and mows of various kinds, and will give a fair average.

TONIC FOR HORSES.—If a horse is very low in flesh and spirits, give him one button of nox-vomica every other day until he has taken three buttons. They should be beaten or filed, and should be given (when the horse is hungry) in meal or hominy. Be sure he eats it all. If, however, he should leave a portion, drench him with what remains, after mixing it with water and putting in a bottle. Then give him a tablespoonful of the following mixture once a week: one-fourth of a pound of saltpeter, one-fourth pound alum, one-fourth pound sulphur, one-fourth pound ginger, well pounded and mixed. He should be exercised moderately, or put at light work; he should have his usual food left in his trough. In four weeks the horse will probably be in a thriving condition; if not, continue the mixture. The nox-vomica should be omitted unless the horse is in a very bad condition, as there is some danger in giving it to a horse in tolerable health. If convenient, have his corn ground to hominy, and mix with it one-third shelled oats. Twelve pounds per day of this mixture (eight pounds hominy and four pounds oats) is a fair allowance for a work horse. This mixture is an excellent tonic and alterative, and may be safely and advantageously given to horses and mules at any time, and will improve their condition, particularly in the spring when they are shedding their coats, and often lose their appetites. The same applies to cattle. Both should have salt and ashes or weak lime (equal quantities) given them regularly every week.—Fireside Friend

Robert McWade's "Rip Van Winkle" is considered by many to be equal to Jefferson's.

The grand musical festival at Zurich, in 1874, will take place on the 11th-14th of July.

James Parton has written a biography of his wife "Fanny Fern," who, as is well known, was a sister of N. P. Willis.

Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band are to play in concert in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The Vokes Family are setting New Yorkers wild by their extravaganza "The Babes in the Wood."

Boucicault recently held no less than four New York theaters simultaneously with his plays.

Pennsylvania girls are not allowed to sit up with their beaux on Sunday night. Monday's wash is the reason.

An Iowa farmer, who has been married only seven weeks and has had to buy a wig, offers to bet that his wife can whip a panther.

Mrs. Smith says her husband is like a tallow candle, because he always will smoke when he is going out.

The lady who obtained \$25,000 for a breach of promise says she is ready for another at the same price, ten per centum off for cash.

A widower replied to a sympathizing visitor at a funeral of his wife, "Well, yes, I shall miss her; she was a very expensive woman."

Don't strain your voice scolding your children. The little wretches won't appreciate your sacrifice.

"Who cuts your clothes, Tommy?" asked a visitor of a curiously ragged boy. "Well," said he ingeniously, "ma cuts my pants, and pa cuts my jackets."

A little girl of eight or ten Summers being asked what dust was, replied that it was mud with the juice squeezed out.

Tin bustles holding a gallon of whiskey, can be purchased by Buffalo ladies who want to smuggle Canada liquor.

A loving Edinburgh mother paid \$4 postage on a shirt to her dear boy in St. Paul which he could have bought in the latter city for half the amount.

ADVERTISEMENTS. PETERS & SPEIDEL, MANUFACTURERS OF Carriages & Wagons, Of Every Description, ALBANY, OREGON.

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER ANY and all styles of Wagons, Carriages, Hacks, etc. at as reasonable rates as the use of good material and first-class work will justify. Remitting neatly and expeditiously done at low rates. Shop on Ferry between First and Second streets. PETERS & SPEIDEL, Albany, March 7, 1873-27

MARBLE WORKS. MONROE & STAIGER, Dealers in Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Executed in California, Vermont and Italian Marble. SALEM, OREGON. BRANCH SHOP AT ALBANY.

No better evidence of the efficacy of Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus can be desired, than the following summary of cases, treated with this remedy alone, by that eminent physician, Dr. J. V. Wood, Sr., at the U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, reported in the August No. 1872, of the Medical Journal: EUCALYPTUS

Table with 2 columns: Disease, Cures. Includes: Remittent fever (5), Typhoid fever (19), Inflammation of kidneys (4), Diarrhea (10), Incontinence of urine (3), Stricture (6), Inflammation of bladder (27), Menorrhagia (13), Issues of the heart (7), Dysentery (4), Chronic diarrhoea (12), Gonorrhoea (15), Dropsy (6).

Dr. Coleman's Double Extract of Eucalyptus is a special preparation for the treatment of FEVER and GUE, and is warranted to cure every case treated according to directions, without the injurious results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies for that disease. Also pure fluid extract of Eucalyptus, in one pound bottles, for physicians' use. Beware of imitations, and take none but Coleman's. For sale everywhere, and by Collet & Co., Druggists, Portland, Agents for Oregon, vob39y

\$1,000 REWARD FOR AN Incurable Case! DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSM! After ten years' trial on this Coast has proven itself the only curative in a certain class of diseases pronounced by medical practitioners as incurable. Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSM No. 1 cures Chancres first and second stages, Sores on the Legs or Body; Sore Ears, Eyes, Nose, etc.; Copper-colored Blotches, Syphilitic Catarrh, Dissected Sculp, and all primary forms of the disease known as Syphilis. Price, \$5 per bottle, or two for \$9. Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN BALSM No. 2 cures Tertiary, Mercurial, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Back of the Neck, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilitic Rash, Lumps and Contracted Cords, Stiffness of the Limbs, and eradicates all diseases from the system, whether caused by indiscretion or abuse of mercury—leaving the blood pure and healthy. Price, \$5 per bottle, or two for \$9. Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH ANTIDOTE, for the Cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary or Genital disarrangements. Price, \$2.50 per bottle. Dr. Le Richau's GOLDEN SPANISH INJECTION, a wash and injection for severe cases of Gonorrhoea, Inflammatory Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Also Agents for DR. LE RICHAU'S GOLDEN PILLS for Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Impotency, and all diseases arising from masturbation and excessive abuses. Price, \$3 per bottle. The genuine GOLDEN BALSM is put up only in round bottles. On receipt of price, these medicines will be sent to all parts of the country, by express or mail, securely packed and free from observation. Sole Agents, C. F. RICHARDS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, 8 W. cor. Clay & Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.