The Farm and Dairy.

Mineral Manures.

Upon this subject The New York Times has this to say:

Many a wheat crop is laid or rusted, and the farmer's hopes blighted, by want of lime salts, or phosphoric acid in addition to the barn-yard manure.—There is rarely danger of too much of the latter, if proper proportions as the former are used. In proportion to the richness of the soil in vegetable and animal matter mineral manures are to be used. When the soil is well filled with decomposing vegetable matter, fifty bushels of lime per acre may be used with the best effect. This should be drawn fresh from the kiln after the last plowing, exposed in small heaps to the rain until finely slacked, and then immediately spread evenly, and harrowed into the soil. Its beneficial effect will be in proportion to its fineness, and to the evenness to which it is spread.

If forty bushels per acre is the quantity chosen, lines two rods apart should be staked out both ways across the field, and a bushel dropped at each intersection. Each bushel will then, when spread, cover four square rods or two rods square. If less or more in proportion is to be spread, the heaps should be lesser or greater to suit. One rod each way is a very convenient distance to throw the lime from a shovel, and this plan will be found as good as any, if not the best. The effect of lime is to stiffen the straw, produce a hard, clear berry, with a thin husk which shells readily beneath the mill-stones, as I thus tends to produce a finer, whiter flour. An application of four bushels of salt per acre, in the spring, has almost exactly the same effect, but a great secondary advantage of the lime is, its beneficial effect on the grass and clover. It is "the one thing needful" for them, and the effect of the salt is only temporary and to benefit the wheat.

It is more than questionable if superphosphate of lime applied in the Fall pays expenses. Its effect is solely on the grain, and long before the opening of the growing season in the spring, the solubility of this fertilizer is destroyed. Superphosphate has a habit of "going back" on the farmer. Meeting with lime or other alkaline substances in the soil, the free phosphoric acid forms an insoluble compound, and thus "goes back" to first estate, that of insoluble phosphate of lime. Applied when the wheat is well started in the spring, its effect is more apparent.—The great need of the wheat plant in the fall is to get a vigorous growth, which shall enable it to withstand the changes of weather, which is fatal to a weak and sickly plant. Superphosphate of lime not supplying the present need, is not, therefore, always profitably applied at the fall sowing. If sufficient barn-yard manure is not within reach, a substitute may be found, to some extent, in guano or some of the ammoniacal manures, as flesh or blood preparations, but without a fair allowance of stable manure, wheat is not likely to be a satisfactory crop, and rye should be substituted.

The Greatest Cattle Raiser.

Samuel W. Allen, a native of Kentucky, who has resided from his infancy in Texas, and is now a citizen of Harris county, in the western part of that State, is the largest cattle raiser in the world. He is the owner of the following ranches:

1. Rancho Grande—the largest on the continent—embraces an area of eighty miles long and forty wide, and lies between the Colorado and Nevada rivers—extending through three counties of Matagorda, Lavacca and Jackson. On this one rancho alone Mr. Allen herds 120,000 cattle.

2. The Home Rancho, situated in Harris county, pastures 70,000, and includes an area of a little less than half that of the Rancho Grande.

3. The San Bernard Rancho is in Ft. Bend county and pastures 35,000 head, making a grand total of 250,000 head of cattle owned and handled by one man, and subsisted and fattened upon the native grasses and spontaneous growth of a comparatively small section of the great territory of Texas.

Besides this prodigious number of cattle, there are three thousand horses, which are kept constantly in use by the herders and branders, of whom at least 400 are employed by Mr. Allen, at good wages. At a low estimate of ten dollars per head, the value of Mr. Allen's cattle may be set down at $2,500,000; of his horses, at $60,000; making a total valuation of $2,560,000. 60,000 calves are branded by him every year so as to keep up this supply. These amounts represent the capital of the chief butcher and purveyor of beef for the city of New Orleans and the adjacent countries of the Gulf coast, without estimating the value of his lands, which are more than Isreal in extent if not in value.—Kentucky Yeoman.

Uses of Rawhide.

The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt, or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips and shave off the hair with a sharp knife, soften in a kitchen fire, or in the workshop, on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halterstrap an inch wide, will hold a horse better, and last longer, than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop-iron and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges.

A rawhide will mend a broken thill, or any woodwork that has been split. Put it on while wet, and it will draw tight as it dries. This skins make the best bog-strings in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a chain. It is valuable to mend a broken plough or harness. For some purposes it is better than leather, and its natural color is preferable if may be [illegible]

[illegible] for the approaching winter.

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Mortgage Sale.

BY virtue of a mortgage dated April 1st, 1870, and duly recorded in Allegany County Clerk's office, on the 5th day of April, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Liber [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], the amount due on said mortgage at the time of first publication of this notice is three hundred and seven dollars, and to become due two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty cents with interest from April 1st, 1870. Notice is hereby given that I intend to foreclose said mortgage for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby, or any part thereof, the payment of which has been duly given that said mortgage, and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of January, 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m., in Liber [illegible] of Deeds, page [illegible]. The