

Agricultural.

ARRAREK FARM.

THE NEW METHOD OF FEEDING CATTLE.

There can be no more beautiful country than that found in the neighborhood of Annapolis. The village itself is situated on a high plain all surrounded by hills, and the lands which stretch out in a level plain between every group of rising ground.

Just beyond Arrarek farm you see the continuation of the plateau as it breaks through the hills, and extends panoramic view far beyond. It is a country bound fully toward, for an Arrarek farm there are two fairly big rivers, the Wicomico and Rappahannock. The country seems especially fitted, from natural resources, for dairy-farming, the meadowlands running down to the bank of the water. Pompton has its interesting historic ruins, for right to Arrarek farm stands an important stone house which tradition states was once General Washington's headquarters in 1777, for the old Pompton road was the back route on the line of communication between Trenton and West Point.

But it is not so much with the beauties of the scenery or with the historic traditions of Pompton that we have to do with the most novel way of feeding cattle in use on Arrarek farm. The visit made to the farm is chosen purposely in March, for it is just at that time that, under ordinary circumstances, cattle are at their very poorest condition. Now it has happened that this year, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter—the coldest known for quite a number of years—cows are in very bad shape. Even those having the best shelter and abundant feed have felt the rigors of the past winter.

Cows on a farm, though all necessary precautions may be taken, cannot be kept from suffering from the effects of the experimental farm may be petted and housed, but when a farmer has 120 head of cattle, though he has all possible care, if the winter is hard one the animals in March and April must look at their worst. Generally they are rough; the hair stands on end; the eyes are heavy and want that soft subdued gleam which is the chiefest least of a cow's expression. They are languid, and show physical depression. There are few frisky yearlings, and the four and six month calves have a feeble and puny look. If the farmer has been a thrifty man, he has been doing all in his power for his stock during the long winter. They have been sheltered every night, often during the day, and have been fairly fed. They have had their ground dry and clean, and a plentiful supply of hay. It they have not been allowed to eat their heads off, still they have been well cared for. Yet under usual circumstances they are all of them gaunt and tight, and the farmer has been anxious about them, and is longing for the chance to turn them out into the fields when the first sweet grass shall spring forth; and then as they graze his poor cows will once more look smooth and sleek, and take on fat and fill his stalls to the brim with the richest and sweetest of milk.

The visitor at Arrarek farm, on a cold rainy day in March, looked at the cows, yearlings, calves, and all the progeny animals, instead of being in their worst condition, as thin as a March cow, he was surprised to notice that they were very fat—in fact, a great many of them were so fat that they were being butchered. The eyes were hard, and full of life. There was no stiffness in the joints of the animals; they moved around briskly. The progeny were full of life and ambition, the calves came along as well as the yearlings. In fact, it was a happy contented-looking herd, which had passed through a severe winter, and were now in as prime condition as they were in the summer months.

Of course the visitor, when he saw this, commenced to wonder. He is at the least that of an agriculturist, accustomed to see poor-looking beasts in March, and noticed at Arrarek farm something quite the contrary, he proposed to himself for a solution of the mystery, and he commenced to inquire about the matter. The visitor looked to see if he could not find out some huge barn, or hay stack, or any kind of long fodder. At last he found out that they were not on any special hay, or hay on the premises. Then he wondered and wondered how these animals had been kept so fat and healthy during the last long winter.

Then Mr. Mills explained it all, and commencing with the very beginning imparted to the visitor the story of the silo and the character of ensilage. Mr. Mills, who is a great expert in the work of high standing, familiar with all kinds of feed and corn, had been long struck with the luxuriant character of some species of the Southern corn. He determined to experiment with it on his farm at Pompton. Having selected his seed, he planted it in the ordinary New Jersey

corn. His idea was that by hybridizing the most important the size and quality of the kernel, corn. Planting his corn of 10th varieties side by side, when the end of September came, to his dismay the native corn was ripe, ears all formed, but the Southern corn, which was twice as tall, was yet immature. If frost came it would be wasted. Neighboring farmers would lean over the fence of Arrarek farm and speculate on the character of this extraordinary growth and pass queer comments upon it. In fact, this tall corn, green and luxuriant, which required a quicker climate than that of New Jersey, in time overgrew Mr. Mills. Here was a magnificent food for his cattle which was likely to be wasted. Evidently it never would ripen in time. Frost would come long before an ear was formed, and then it would all be ruined. He pondered and pondered over the business. Then there did come in early November the first slight nip of frost. He must try something, or his former friends would forever have a laugh on him. Necessity is the mother of invention. He remembered the old method of keeping roots in mounds of earth, practiced from time immemorial. All hands were ordered to work. Pits were dug in a dry gravelly soil. The tall corn was laid low, cut in lengths, transported to the pit, laid in it lengthwise on a four-foot bed, beside the way of the water, and the pits were filled with earth, and entirely covered with any other soil, perfectly unacquainted with ensilage, never having read or seen anything in any language in the same year, 1870, Mr. Mills discovered the way of keeping forage. When the time came to try this food on cattle, the contents of the pit were found to be in fair order. It gave out a vinous odor, was of a lawny green, the color of cooked beans; it was Mr. Mills' artistic idea of the exact shade of good ensilage. The cattle ate it greedily. They came again and again for it. The process, with its makeshift method, was a partial success, answered all purposes, but a certain portion had rotted. There was no fault in the general plan; only the details wanted greater consideration. Then Mr. Mills set about thinking it all over and devised his present system of preservation by the exclusion of the air by a press only.

It is a simple enough when you see it, but the simplest things are always those which arrive at after matured thought. When you enter the barn you see two deep pits sunk right into the floor. The exact dimensions are, for each, length, twenty feet, width, thirteen feet; depth, twenty feet. These pits are lined with concrete made of rubble and Rosendale cement. They are solid and substantial, and the silos which hold the ensilage.

Now let us go back to the method of planting the special kind of corn. The term special is hardly worthy of something so important, and need not be regarded, because the seed can be more readily obtained and is not in the least expensive. There are good reasons for using it; one is because of its luxuriant growth, and that, in our climate, it contains the major part of the nutritious qualities in the stalk and leaves before it goes to the seed, and by cutting it down in time we can get the utmost advantage out of the crop. Mr. Mills sows in drills three inches wide, with spaces of three clear open soil between the drills. These drills are heavily seeded. In time the field looks as if it were planted with a carpet of green, and the plants give the plants light and air. It is planted in May and cut about the middle or end of September, when it is some eight to ten feet high. The yield is about sixty tons per acre of green stalks and leaves. Mr. Mills planted some thirteen acres; not more, and from the yield, 750 tons gross of green stuff out, he feeds his 120 cattle. This very small amount of land used for this purpose seems wonderful, just as soon as the corn is ready, which is distinguishable by the tassel and the formation of a few nibs, in the ground, when he lays it low. It is at once cut to the barn, where the stalks, green stalks and leaves are submitted to the action of ordinary cutting machines, the only precaution necessary being that the knives be kept as sharp as possible so that the green stuff shall not be bruised. Mr. Mills's idea being that by rough handling the juice is expelled, and to that extent air takes its place in the cells of the plant, nothing to be avoided as far as possible. Two cutting machines are used, which make the fodder into lengths of one half and one inch.

Now to describe the method of filling the silo. The cutting machines make it better the green stuff into the compacted pits, the capacity of each being 300 tons. As the material goes in it is not trampled on, but worked evenly into the silo by changing the direction of the delivery. When the pit is full, level with the floor, a wooden case is placed like a sledge around the pit, which case is fifteen five per cent. in height of the depth of the pit, for the ensilage by compression sinks about this much. The pit being twenty feet deep, when it and the fifteen-foot case are full, then the whole mass of green material is covered over with stout wooden planks, made in sections. These sections are among the most important adjuncts of the silo, and in their proper construction a great deal of the success of the operation depends. These covers are made of two-inch thick spruce plank, tongued and grooved, and firmly tanned together, four feet wide, and one inch less in length than the width of the silo. As the silo is forty feet long, it will take ten of them to cover it. The object in making them only four feet wide will be apparent later. Now when the silo or pit is full of ensilage, the silo is covered with fifteen feet additional, the sections covers are put on the green stuff, and these are weighted evenly and carefully.

The whole secret of ensilage depends upon a simple mechanical one, that of perfectly even continuous compression. The air must be excluded and also the ambient moisture. Mr. Mills weights

DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MYR'S CLOTHES of all kinds, CLEANED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new. LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c. Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week. SHIRTS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS of ALL KINDS DYE-D. OTHERS: CLEANING, DRESSING, &c. All orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW. Messrs. H. S. Piper, Agent, Bridge Town, N. B. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

Hatheway Line. Boston & Nova Scotia, in Connection with the WINDSOR & ANnapolis RAILWAY.

The Steamship "HEWITT" will leave Lewis Wharf, Boston, every THURSDAY, p. m., for Digby and Annapolis, N. S., and will return Annapolis every MONDAY, p. m., at 1.30 o'clock, via Digby, making one connection with the WINDSOR & ANnapolis Railway for Halifax and intermediate stations.

Through Freight Tariffs. General Rate per 100 lbs. for 100 Miles. BOSTON AND ANnapolis. BOSTON TO ANnapolis. 1st Class, 2.00; 2d Class, 1.50; 3d Class, 1.00. ANnapolis TO BOSTON. 1st Class, 2.00; 2d Class, 1.50; 3d Class, 1.00.

Wholesale and Retail. BESSONNET AND WILSON, Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nov. 17.

Rubber Bucket PUMPS. THE subscribers wish to announce to the public that they have ordered a large stock of RUBBER BUCKETS, and are prepared to fill orders with the same, at the lowest prices. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit. Middleton, Nov. 16th, 1880. LAWRENTOWN PUMP CO., LAWRENTOWN, A. C.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE. Strong Iron Axles and Springs. Apply to BRIDGETOWN, August 17th, 1880. COX BROTHERS, BRIDGETOWN, N. B.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE. ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Dr. P. W. H. HAYDEN, late of Middleton, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ELEN S. E. HARDING, Executrix. Middleton, Nov. 16th, 1880.

CARD. Edmund Bent Licensed Auctioneer. Sales attended to promptly in any part of the County. Commission solicited. Prompt returns made. Bridgetown, N. B., May, 1880. nbf

J. G. H. PARKER, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Practices in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to. OFFICE—Pitts Randolph's NEW BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.

BRIDGETOWN Marble Works. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing

Monuments & Gravestones OF ITALIAN and AMERICAN Marble. Having erected Machinery in connection with I. B. Stone's Steam Granite Mill, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad. Send orders to our office, or to the mill, at the corner of the street, in the city of Annapolis. Dated at Margarettville, 28th day of March, 1881. THOMAS McLEAN, Manager.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. George F. H. McLean, of Margarettville, in the County of Annapolis, Trustee, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1881, assigned to the undersigned, in trust for the payment of debts, all property, effects, choses in action, book debts, and securities of every kind and description, which he owned or possessed, or which he might acquire, to the said assignee, to be sold and the proceeds of the sale to be distributed to the creditors of the said assignor, in accordance with the provisions of the Act in that behalf made. The said assignor has no other property, effects, choses in action, book debts, and securities of every kind and description, which he owned or possessed, or which he might acquire, to be sold and the proceeds of the sale to be distributed to the creditors of the said assignor, in accordance with the provisions of the Act in that behalf made. Dated at Margarettville, 28th day of March, 1881. THOMAS McLEAN, Assignee.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS. BKT. GEO. E. CORBITT, WITH 100 PUNCHBOYS.

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES!! WHICH WE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH. A. W. CORBITT & SON, FOR WEST INDIES.

"Geo. E. Corbitt," Will put in the best Demerara on her arrival from West Indies. All parties wishing to ship molasses or hay will please apply immediately to

A. W. Corbitt & Son. CARD. G. W. Gunter, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE at home of Mr. J. S. CRAIG, MIDDLETON, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1845. HARNESSES. BOOTS & SHOES! LEATHER! OF Every Description.

THROUGH my long years of experience I feel sure in the coming year every young man, in calling attention to my present facilities to import, harnesses, &c., at the very lowest prices. 1st, I import harnesses direct from manufacturers. 2nd, I manufacture the Leather Harness. 3rd, I employ the best workmen in the County. 4th, I am satisfied with a small margin.

MAKERS' PAINTS and LAKERS, ground in Japan expressly for Carriage Builders, and in all the leading colors. TRANSPARENT COLOURS. GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE LEAF and BRONZE POWDERS.

We would call the attention of Horse-shoers and Carriage Smiths to our American Snowball Shoes, our very superior brand of HORSE-SHOE IRON, to the excellent quality of our Small Round and Oval Nails, and our CHESS HORN HORSE NAILS, CARRIAGE MALLEABLES. WROT-CARRIAGE GOODS, &c., &c. This, with our usual stock of SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE, makes one of the best assorted stocks in the Province.

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Vegetine. Is the great Blood Purifier. Vegetine. Will cure the worst cases of Scrophulous. Vegetine. Is recommended by physicians & apothecaries. Vegetine. Has effected cures in cases of Cancer. Vegetine. Cures the worst cases of Cancer. Vegetine. Meets with wonderful success in Mucous Diseases. Vegetine. Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system. Vegetine. Removes Pimples and Humors from the face. Vegetine. Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels. Vegetine. Is a valuable remedy for Headache. Vegetine. Will cure Dyspepsia. Vegetine. Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. Vegetine. Removes the cause of Stitches. Vegetine. Relieves Flatulency in the Stomach. Vegetine. Cures pains in the Back. Vegetine. Effectually cures Kidney Complaint. Vegetine. Is effective in the cure of Female Weakness. Vegetine. Is the great remedy for General Debility. Vegetine. Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

COARSE BOOTS, UPPER GRAIN AND WAX, CALF-SKINS, SOLE LEATHER, ETC. GEORGE MURDOCH, WANTED. ONE THOUSAND HIDES, for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid.

CITIZENS' FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company OF CANADA. Sir Hugh Allan, President. Henry Lyman, Vice President. Archibald McTavish, Secretary, Treasurer. Alfred Jones, Inspector. Gerald E. Hart, General Manager.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his desirable located about two miles from Wilmot Station, containing 150 acres of an excellent quality of LAND, with interest, being 50 acres Hay besides 100 acres of Wood Land, and Water in abundance. Buildings in good repair—three Barns and other outbuildings. About 200 bearing Apple Trees, average crop, 200 barrels. For further particulars apply to JACOB NEELY, Wilmot, 3rd May, 1881. \$111

72½ week, \$12 a day at home easily and profitably. Address 175, St. Agusta, Maine. OPENING FOR 1881. THE MIDDLETON. IN STOCK. The New Remedies Prescriptions Legally Filled. DENTAL and Toilet Goods, School Books for sometimes in the most carefully considered plans there may be initial vices which are concealed. But there are certain facts in regard to this method of ensilage which seem to stand out in the most salient way. Firstly, the cattle seem to be in the finest possible order when examined at a season when cows and all other farm stock are usually at their worst; secondly, the product made, the milk, was excellent; and lastly, this which is one of the most important of all factors, seems to be conclusively shown, that if Mr. Mills' 120 cows and twelve horses had been hay-fed for the same time—seven months—he would have expended on each one of them \$61.54, whereas by his system of ensilage he has arrived at better results with a positive outlay not exceeding \$32.37 per head. Agriculturists may do well to ponder over a system of this novel character which presents so many advantages. If in time this method should be adopted, and its workings found to be successful, there will be a new development given to the dairy and grazing farms. In the West, anywhere where this corn can be made to grow, the silo system could be adopted. It might be even lucrative for larger farmers to make ensilage which could be sold to those who might require it. Of course hay culture is not to be abandoned; animals, like human beings, require change, with rotation of food; but ensilage could be used twenty-eight days in the month, or mixed with a small quantity of hay every day. What Mr. Mills intends doing in the future "silos" system—he really remarkable in the novel direction it takes. When with his numerous silos he has finished his Corn, he will have so that "shall be luxurious with sweet, tender grasses, it is his intention to take this fresh green crop, when he has more than sufficient for his cows to feed on in summer, and in the same pits, and by the same method, instead of making hay to convert these succulent grasses into ensilage. Arrarek farm to-day is a centre of great attraction. Visitors from all sections of the country come to it as if to see a new method of raising a crop of which 120 of the finest cows in the country have been fed all winter on the product of not exceeding thirteen acres of ground.—Harper's Weekly.

John's Corner. A High old Judge. HOW JUDGE "YANK," OF LAKE HERRIS, TRIED TO DISPOSE OF LAW MATTERS. Some very comical yarns are related of Bph. Compton, commonly called "Yank of Yank's Station, Lake Egges, well-known by all who ever visited the lake, when he was Justice of the Peace of that section a few years ago. Among his other characteristics, Yank is celebrated for his ability to make a mountain out of a mole hill, and, also, for his philosophical disregard for all the worldly disabilities when their acquisition desires the display of any amount of energetic force. "One time he was trying a case involving a considerable sum of money, and, while the most important witnesses are being examined, Yank fell asleep and began snoring like a house afire. "Hello, Judge!" cried one of the interested parties, "how kin you decide this case when you ain't bearing none of the evidence?" Yank was aroused by this indignant outburst and replied: "That's all right, I knew all about the damned case afore it kin into this year court. I've made up my mind afore the morning long ago." And in three minutes by the watch, he was asleep again. But he was not permitted to wait long before one of his help rushed into the room, which was on the floor of a rickety building, and cried out: "Old man! that goldarned old hog is in the barn again, eatin' up all the barley!" "Just adjourn the court till I kind of knock the stuffin' out of that hog, and I'll be back in ten minutes, I'll give a verdict for the plaintiff." The court was accordingly adjourned. Upon another occasion a man who had been drinking too much of a bad quality of whiskey, went into the willows to take a nap, but the poor devil forgot to wake up again. When the dead body was found, Yank was solicited to hold an inquest. "What? Is he dead?" asked Yank. "Why, certinly he is dead," was the reply. "Ef that's so bury him. What's the use of holdin' a 'quest on a dead feller," marked the erudite verger of the ermine. About the time his judicial term was drawing to a close, a man named Smith wanted to sue another who owed him \$40, and he accordingly interviewed Judge Yank. "Well, he asked Yank, 'did you see—' and he talk with him about the matter." "Of course I did." "Wouldn't he give you an affidavit?" "Certinly not." "By Jingo," exclaimed the Judge, "ef you couldn't do nothing with him, how in blazes kin you expect me to do it?" And such is the style in which Yank would dole out blind judgment. A WOODSBERG FISH TALE.—Some Eastern tourists had been spinning some incredible yarns, when one of the party, turning to an old mountaineer, said: "Bill, that gets away with fishing in Montana, don't it?" "Well, I don't know 'bout that," said the mountaineer. "You mean to say that you have caught larger fish?" "No; but I've caught some purty big fellows." "Come, now, tell us the weight of the largest trout you ever caught." "Well, I can't exactly tell as to the weight, but you folks can figure on it. Now, you know it is over two hundred miles around the Yellowstone Lake. Put that down. As I said before, I don't know the weight of the biggest trout I ever yanked out, but I did haul up one on the north end, and after I hauled him, the lake fell three feet, and it hasn't risen since." "Come here, my little fellow," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company was assembled, "do you know me?" "Yes, that's let me hear." "You is the man who killed mamma when papa was in New York." "The old maxim," "Be chaste, and you'll be happy," is contradicted point blank by a Blacks Hill man, who was recently chased ten miles by a party of reeliners. "When tempted to anger," says a writer, "breathe a prayer." Jes' so. When you happen to stub your toe, for instance, murmur, "Now I lame me." He loved her. "Don't you love her still?" asked the judge of a man who wanted a divorce. "Certinly do," said he. "I love her better still than any other way, but the trouble is she will never be still." SAN FRANCISCO SHOOTING.—This morning the loud report of a pistol was heard on Market street, near City Hall, followed by a yell of agony. Encouraged by the hope that a superior hand would be wiped out, the bystanders hurried joyfully to the spot, where the murderer stood over the body of his victim, carefully polling his pistol, preparatory to reloading the empty chamber. "I arrest you for the murder of this man," said a policeman, rushing up and seeing the shooter by the arm. "Stand back, fellow!" exclaimed the marksman, haughtily. "Do you know who I am? I am No. 4136." The officer took from his pocket his official list of citizens provided with legal certificates of interest, emotional insanity, and turned to the number mentioned. "What name?" he asked. "O'Flannery." "All right," said the policeman, respectfully. "You see this isn't my regular beat. You must excuse me, and get on." "Very well," said the shootist sternly. "Stand back, fellow, or you'll be as well walked off, but don't let it occur again."—San Francisco Post. —A plain deal—costs \$3 in Avon Hill, in earthly penalties.

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72½ week, \$12 a day at home easily and profitably. Address 175, St. Agusta, Maine. OPENING FOR 1881. THE MIDDLETON. IN STOCK. The New Remedies Prescriptions Legally Filled. DENTAL and Toilet Goods, School Books for sometimes in the most carefully considered plans there may be initial vices which are concealed. But there are certain facts in regard to this method of ensilage which seem to stand out in the most salient way. Firstly, the cattle seem to be in the finest possible order when examined at a season when cows and all other farm stock are usually at their worst; secondly, the product made, the milk, was excellent; and lastly, this which is one of the most important of all factors, seems to be conclusively shown, that if Mr. Mills' 120 cows and twelve horses had been hay-fed for the same time—seven months—he would have expended on each one of them \$61.54, whereas by his system of ensilage he has arrived at better results with a positive outlay not exceeding \$32.37 per head. Agriculturists may do well to ponder over a system of this novel character which presents so many advantages. If in time this method should be adopted, and its workings found to be successful, there will be a new development given to the dairy and grazing farms. In the West, anywhere where this corn can be made to grow, the silo system could be adopted. It might be even lucrative for larger farmers to make ensilage which could be sold to those who might require it. Of course hay culture is not to be abandoned; animals, like human beings, require change, with rotation of food; but ensilage could be used twenty-eight days in the month, or mixed with a small quantity of hay every day. What Mr. Mills intends doing in the future "silos" system—he really remarkable in the novel direction it takes. When with his numerous silos he has finished his Corn, he will have so that "shall be luxurious with sweet, tender grasses, it is his intention to take this fresh green crop, when he has more than sufficient for his cows to feed on in summer, and in the same pits, and by the same method, instead of making hay to convert these succulent grasses into ensilage. Arrarek farm to-day is a centre of great attraction. Visitors from all sections of the country come to it as if to see a new method of raising a crop of which 120 of the finest cows in the country have been fed all winter on the product of not exceeding thirteen acres of ground.—Harper's Weekly.

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