

barley crops were reversed, that is taken first instead of last, and the manure laid on for peas, beans or clover; this system well pursued for four years, the land was much improved, and, after the second fallow, it did not cost much for weeding. I reduced weeding from 16s. per acre to 6d. per acre in this way. Only 1/4th of the land was usually sown with clover, as this plant sown every four years, being 18 months in the ground, rooting deep, and thereby lining the land, and often producing only half a crop or a failure, endangered the wheat crop grown after it, if sown every four years, except twice or thrice ploughed, which was too expensive. I observe here, that even with a large quantity of Timothy seed [the best for this land] the clover when sowed two or three years [except constantly fed] is heaved up by the frost and produces but little, and is not so good in quality for hay, although it always does best on new land.

I think, Mr. Editor, a plain, strong scarifier, such as used in Suffolk forty years ago, might be strongly recommended here, even in these enlightened times. I had two, and wish I had used four, as they used to do six acres or more in a day each; they were made with wrought iron, steeled; they would materially assist in making a good fallow by cutting up weeds and tearing up grass; they prepared the land for spring sowing; and, by shifting the blocks and hoes, they would horsehoe 6 acres of wheat, peas or beans, in 7 or 8 hours, and mould them up at the second time; they would also mark out the ground for planting potatoes, corn, &c., after they had scarified it; so that a double plough would hoe and mould up the plants like a garden. In short, I have these things now to cultivate the land well and cheaply; the scarifier cost 16 dollars for iron and steel work. If you think these few lines, without theory, can be of any use to your readers, I shall be glad, and remain,

Yours very sincerely,
ROBERT F. COOKE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, 1852.

Canada West, at Toronto,.....	Sept. 21 to 24
New-York, at Utica,.....	Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10
Texas, at Corpus Christi,.....	First week in May.
Ohio, at Cleveland,.....	Sept. 15, 16, 17
Michigan, at Detroit,.....	" 22, 23, 24
Vermont, at Rutland,.....	" 1, 2, 3
Pennsylvania,.....	Oct. 20, 21, 23
Wisconsin, at Milwaukee,.....	" 6, 7, 8
Georgia,.....	" 18 to 23
Rhode Island Society of Improvement, at Providence,.....	Sept. 15, 16, 17

SALT FOR CATTLE.

The W. R. Farmer and Dairyman publishes the following remarks from the pen of Professor Robinson:

"I have for many years been perfectly convinced

that salt allowed in quantity is highly prejudicial to all breeding animals, as it has a direct influence in greatly diminishing the necessary supply of milk for the immediate sustenance of the young animal; hence salt is the best medicine to 'dry' a cow of her milk, and ewes would also be benefited by the access to this substance, for one week, when the lambs are taken from them. I am also convinced that salt has the effect of diminishing the secretion of the liver, and that it is from this cause that the good effects of salt are so obvious in the feeding of animals. It is well known that incipient diseases of the liver are favorable to the production of fat. When a lambing ewe is allowed a large quantity of turnips, with but a small amount of other food through the winter, abortion is a frequent occurrence; their supply of milk is very deficient, and their lambs are dropped of various sizes, and far from healthy. If the ewes are allowed free access to salt, the lambs will be still more unhealthy, and may die of indigestion and disease of the liver. The mortality of the lambs, in these cases, may, I think, be fairly attributed to the amount of salt taken by the dam; for, admitting that a small portion only is directly given them, the quantity positively taken in their food, in turnips, is somewhat considerable. This is a point—the nominal or natural quantity of salt contained in the different roots, &c., consumed by animals as food—which will throw much light upon this most important branch of agriculture. That the use of salt is highly beneficial at certain seasons there cannot be a doubt; but, from my own knowledge, it is no less equally true that the too free and indiscriminate use of it to all stock, and at all times, is highly prejudicial."

Animals know their own wants much better than we do, and all they require of us, to place a lump of rock salt in a position where they can regale themselves at their leisure, and they will take what they need; seldom, if ever, taking too much.—*Veterinary Journal*.

PERIOD OF GESTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

It is often important for farmers to know the exact length of time that the different domestic animals go with their young. The following table contains the times of those which most concern him, as near as we can ascertain them:

Mare,.....	11 months.
Jennet,.....	11 "
Cow.....	8 "
Goat.....	4 1/2 "
Ewe.....	5 "
Sow.....	4 "
Butch.....	2 "
Cat.....	8 weeks.
Rabbit.....	4 1/2 "
Rat.....	5 1/2 "
Mouse.....	4 1/2 "
Guinea Pig.....	3 "

Period of incubation of domestic fowls:

Swan.....	6 weeks.
Turkey.....	4 "
Goose.....	4 "
Duck.....	4 "
Pea Hen.....	4 "
Guinea Hen.....	3 "
Common Hen.....	3 "
Pigeon.....	2 "

—Granite Farmer.