

soiling of the cattle in summer a farmer can keep a dairy herd of from eighty to one hundred cows on a farm of fifty acres, and raise in addition at least \$2,500 or \$3,000 worth of market vegetables and small fruits, while in the West, on the old system, he would require at least 640 acres for the same purpose. At the same time, the large amount of manure produced will enable him to keep his whole farm in the highest condition for productiveness. The system is very simple, and not beyond the means of even the poor emigrant; for the returns are so speedy that the cost of the necessary structures can be paid for from the milk receipts of the first year.

The island affords also great opportunities for successful manufacturing. The great city of Brooklyn, at its western extremity, has more than \$250,000,000 invested in manufacturing, and there is now rapid progress in the establishment of manufactories in the counties of Queens and Suffolk.

The climate of Long Island is healthful and mild, the mean annual temperature being 50° and the extremes 98° or rarely 100°, and zero, or at lowest -5°. The cool sea-breezes moderate the summer heat and mitigate the winter's cold.

Another region which possesses exceptional advantages for fruit-culture and market-gardening and dairy-farming is *Southern New Jersey*. The Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey furnishes us the following interesting facts relative to this region.

There are more than a million acres of uncleared lands in the eight southern counties of New Jersey, which can be purchased at from five to twenty dollars per acre. They have been held by large proprietors, and most of them have their titles direct from the "Lords Proprietors," Penn, Fenwick, Byllinge and others, who received their grants from Charles II. These great

Alfalfa, Hungarian grass, Egyptian rice corn, pearl millet or sorghum. Either should be sowed very thick and cut up at the roots, chopped up, ears and all, into pieces an inch and a half in length and then placed in a close pit with cemented walls and floor, trampled down well till the pit (which is called a *silo*) is well filled, when it is covered with six inches of straw, and upon this are laid heavy planks, jointed or tongued and grooved, and heavy weights put upon the top either of stone or grain. It keeps perfectly and is fed through the winter, rendering any use of hay unnecessary.