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ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

ALAW

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of Fredericton as

1, Every day in the year, Sundays, Christma

by, and Good Friday excepted, shall be and is hereby appointed to be a Public Market day within the City of Fredericton, and the following place and none other shall be taken and considered to be and is hereby declared to be the Public Market of the said City:

Phenix Square in St. Ann's Ward, and such parts of the cellar of the new City Hall Building therein, as is not used for Butchers' stalls, be, and the same is hereby set apart for the purpose of a Country Market, to be called Phenix Square Market.

Such parts of the Phonix Square Marke ouse as are or may hereafter be fitted up ith stalls, shall be taken and considered to and shall be the Butchers' Market.

pain of forfeiture of License.

10. No person other than a licensed Butcher

PART 1.

se each, tub, pail, jar or firkin of or under, ry additional 10 lbs., n rolls or Lard in casks, for

To consolidate and amend the several

Laws relating to Public Markets in the City of Fredericton.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

VOL. II.

(COPY,)

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 17, 1879.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

this is not done it will be countinued until ordered out, and charged the full time it has

NO. 6

PART 2. outs per bushel,
Peas and Beans per bushel,
Cherries per box,
Cueumbers per doz,
Fish, smoked per 100 Hs.
Singar, maje per 100 Hs. or ut
Each additional 10 lbs.
Socks and Mitts per doz, pair,
Yarn, Woolen eer lb,

3. For the purpose of a Country Market themix Square shall be considered to extend 0 low water mark and to the platform on them Street, to the Barrack Fence on South last side, and outer edge of the platform of '4. The several stalls so being the Butchers narkets, shall be offered for lease by Public Auction yearly, by order of the City Council nder the direction of a committee of the Cit ouncil, to be called the Market Committee council, to be called the Market committee, at such upset price or prices as may from time to time be determined by the City Council, and in case any of the said stalls shall not be leased at the time first appointed, shall during the year from any cause come vacant and unoccupied, the same may om time to time as may be necessary, be ased by and under the direction of the

ascer by and under the aid Market Committee.

5. The said Market shall be kept open rom sunrise till sunset on every Market day, and on Saturdays, Christmas Eve, and New Year's Eve the said market shall not be kept Year's Eve the said market shall not be kept open later than 11 o'clock at night.

6. No person shall exercise the trade or calling of a Butcher in this City, unless he be a ratepayer of the said City, or duly licensed to carry on business within the said City and unless he shall receive a license as a Butcher from the City Council, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence; and no Butcher's License shall be for a longer period than one year, and shall expire on the first day of May next succeeding the date of the License, provided that it shall be lawful for the City Council at any time to revoke and amend the license of any Butcher for improper conduct or any breach of this law or any law that may hereafter be passed for the government of the Butchers of the said City or for the breach of any Market Law or regulation. All Butter brought to market in the ity shall be sold by weight, and if in rolls,

7. Any Butcher desiring to procure Licen s provided in the foregoing section shall pa te sum of five dollars to the City Treasurer t form part of the revenues of the City, and th s heretofore provided.

8. Any duly licensed Butcher wishing to arry on his business, trade or communications. such in any other house, shop or place within the City other than the Butchers' stalls in the Phonix Square Market may be licensed therefore by the City Clerk, on the recommendation of the Market Committee. The house, shop, or place in such case shall be designated on the License of such Butcher, and every such permission and license shall expire on the first I day of May next after the granting thereof.

9. License may be issued by the City Clerk annually to such and so many persons, as may be recommended by the Market Committee for the time being, to sell partridges, wild fowl fresh next evaluation in the committee of the time being, to sell partridges, wild be compared to the committee of the time being to sell partridges. City, such recommendation to designate the place or shop to be occupied by the person so to be licensed, and to be filed by the Committee of t to be licensed, and to be nied by the Commit-tee with the City Treasurer, who may there-upon receive from any of the persons named-in such recommendation the sum of five dol-lars, and on filing a receipt of such paymen with the City Clerk, he shall issue a License

lars, and on filing a receipt of such paymen with the City clerk, he shalf issue a License accordingly, stating, however, in such License the place or shop to be occupied by the person licensed, and such License shall not be assignable; every such License shall be held at the pleasure of the City council, and the shop or place for which such License may be granted shall be fitted up to the satisfaction of the Market committee, and be open at all times to the inspection of the Chairman of the said Committee or such person as he may from time to time appoint, and all regulations made by the City Council shall be obeyed on pain of forfeiture of License.

10. No person other than a licensed Butcher, 10. No person other than a licensed Butcher, 20. In ease any dispute shad arise between the

said market, or elsewhere within the said city any beef, mutton, yeal, pork, lamb, or other fresh meat by the joint or in pieces less than a quarter, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence; and no licensed Butcher shall so cut, offer, or expose for sale in any other place than at the stall leased by him in one of the Butchers' markets, or the house, shop, or place for which he may be specially-licensed under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence; and no person licensed under the ninth section of this Law shall so cut, offer or expose for sale in any other cut, offer or expose for sale in any other place than the place for which such license shall be granted, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every offence.

11. No licensed Butcher or person to whom a license shall be granted under the ninth section of this law, and no merchant shop-keeper, huckster, green-grocer or market dealer either by himself, his servant or agent shall contract, buckster, green-grocer or market dealer either by himself, his servant or agent shall contract, bargain for or purchase within the said City with intent to sell any fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, poultry, or fresh meat of any description or any vegetables, eggs, butter or other provisions or articles usually sold in the Public Market in the City until after eleven of the clock in the forencon on a Market day, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every offence, and upon conviction of a second offence under this section, the party so offending shall, if holdings the contract of the section of the party so offending shall, if holdings of the contract of

Agriculture.

Roses may be planted as soon grass and hay, 27 2-3 pounds, as the beds have been carefully On grain per day for 28 days: prepared, if the weather is not too cold. Have the roots moist, and per day, 28 1-3 pounds plant somewhat deeper than grown; Lot 2, feed 9 pounds of middlings if in dry weather, pour in a little Milk per day, 38, 13-21 pounds. water before filling up the hole around Loy 3, feed 9 pounds of bran. the roots, but do not let the surface per day, 33 5-21 pounds. become wet, as this causes it to bake; Gain per cent in milk-flow :the plant. Protect for a few days make one pound of butter 20.4.

Wallace's Monthly for May contains pound of butter, 24. Lot 2, bran; pounds of milk per Of course we refer to sugar beets, elementary principles of feeding and pound of butter, 24.7. at College farm, Hanover, New Hamp-shire. The following on "making

milk" is important and suggestive:mangles were fed to a third lot, I will allow the result to keep the company of this experiment.

Lot 1, on bran, 6 pounds per day. let 3 weighed 1,775 pounds. Milk per day, average of 7 days, 28 1 7 Lot 2, on bran, 6 pounds per day.

Milk per day, average of 7 days, 27 6 7 nounds. Lot 3, on bran and one peck of 1,767. mangles. Milk per day, average of

7 days, 27 pounds. Change of food; period of feeding 13 days. Lot 1, bran, 6 pounds daily. Milk

per day, 27 7-13 pounds. Lot 2, corn meal, 6 pounds daily. Milk per day, 27 10-13 pounds.

Lot 3, bran and mangels. Milk per day 27 3-13 pounds. Lot 2, put from bran to meal has suffered less than lot 1. Loss of lot 1.

then changing the meal cows to bran should give a loss, a gain, relatively, and changing the bran cows to meal would give a relative gain. Change of food :-

iously occurred.

tried the following experiments com- of the 10th of May says:-

come in as possible.

grass and hay, 22 1-9 pounds.

and hay, 33 2-9 pounds.

Lot 1, feed 9 pounds of meal. Milk harvest.

the relation of bran to milk-flow, re-

, 1,926; lot 2, 3,004; lot 3, 1,805.

dlings keeping weight better than and either will greatly increase the Prairie Farmer, meal in this experiment. It is a yield of beets and snorten the time

Spring Backward.

2, 5.8 per cent.

This experiment of the second winter gives the same result on milk-flow as the previous one. As the other on the 22nd of April; the violets were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were stated by the threshing, with eight steam threshers. After threshing, the stubble ground is plowed with great the drills uniform, about twenty inches; others adopt the plan on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the care bestowed.

Some make the distance between the drills uniform, about twenty inches; others adopt the care bestowed. Third experiment on bran cersui May says: - The spring months are Farmer. meal. It has been said that the ten- upon us, but not much of spring yet. dency of meal is to fatten cows if When it does come, we will be obliged given in excess, and that bran needs to spring to it, and spring in our seed Picking should be done in a close level, and the soil rich and black. going farther and farther up into the be given if cows are well fed, in order or it will not spring up and grow to room or every breath of air will scatter is, 57,284 businels—elevator weight to overcome the disposition to take on our satisfaction. But the wise One the feathers and down. Having taken fat, or to turn the food from milk pro. above' orders all things aright, and it up your bird, draw a long stocking The average yield of the Dakota wheat may milk easily for yourself and the duction to beef production. In order may be that by this late cold weather over its head and down on the neck to farm is from twenty to twenty-five cow; in fact, the cow soon comes to then to see what the result of heavy some farm pest is being annihilated. prevent its wreaking its vengeance bushels per acre, and the concurring like the manipulation. feeds of meal against bran would be, Who knows." In England the season on you by its merciless biting. and to try for the third time the ques- is also backward, and its lateness is The wings are formidable weapons,

mencing in the warm weather of last
September. That there is no element probable effects of the continuance of Pick when the quill of the feathers is

W. J. F. a correspondent of the Country Gentlemen, makes the followof guess about it the reader will ob- the cold northerly winds upon agri- ripe, that is, clear; while the feathers ing very correct statements in refer- milkers. It should, however, be reserve. The milk was weighed night cultural prospects, which already are developing the quill is filled with ence to the milking and management membered that in milking cows gentle and morning, ounces always being sufficiently aufavorable. Unless a bloody matter, which shows their unand morning, ounces always being sufficiently aufavorable. Unless a taken. The cows were weighed always before drinking in the morning, ture there can be little or no fruit, take all the small teathers, leaving all for it will be difficult to make her that as few disturbing influences inay and there may probably be a serious the large ones, except four or five give milk later at any subsequent deficiency in cereal crops, which under each wing, must be left to keep calving. To secure a longer flow of was my rule for the first five years; Cows to grass, with hay night and means larger payments than usual to the wings from dropping. Take off milk she may go farrow the following then twice a week for five years norning. The amount given was 9 foreign growers and eventually dearer the down only in warm weather. The roots rather than and more; then alternate days for about morning. The amount given was 9 foreign growers and eventually dearer pounds of each food, or in meal 6 money. Prominent among other number of times it is best to pick courage secretion of fat. If heifers quarts daily. They were all fed alike, prospective deficient yields on the geese in a season depends upon the calve at to years old, as they should, years. In the winter season, when nine days on grass and hay before the continent is silk. The cold winds are climate. The rule we have given the year after should be devoted large- my herd are my experiment to obtain relative milk flow and to afford a just basis of comparison:—.

Lot 1, two cows; yield per day on bably will be increased from this bable any one to deter-like the first of the will be above will be ab

Lot 2, 3 cows; yield per day on add hay, 33 2-9 pounds.

We imagine that the farmers of New Brunswick are also laboring against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvantage of backward to 3, 2 cows; yield per day on against the disadvanta weather. But fortunately, a late spring does not always portend a bad

KEEP YOUNG COWS .- From experi- World. ments made in Stockholm it is shown Milk that cows that have been large milk | Coal ashes do not have fertilizing midsummerproducers are more liable to become qualities to any great extent. Where extra feed in August and later, she dairymen think salting a non-essendiseased, and that the meat from such wood is used for kindling, some wood may be easily to d in milk until cold then press the soil down firmly around Lot 1, 22 6. Pounds of milk to animals is not so good as from sound ashes will be mixed with that of the weather comes or a full year after tial in the care of dairy cows. animals is not so good as from sound animals. It is also believed that such the soil some benefit may be derived the spring, this is much more difficult.

Farmers should not be in haste to the plant. Protect for a few days from the hot sun, until the plant becomes established in its new home, when it should commence to grow at once. No manure or fertilizing material should ever be put in the hole, or near the roots, unless thoroughly rotted and well mixed with the soil.

In the plant becomes established in its new home, when it should commence to grow at the soil some benefit may be derived the spring, this is much more difficult. There is always a good demand for diseases may be conveyed to the from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus diseases may be conveyed to the from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus diseases may be conveyed to the from the application of the two thus diseases may be conveyed to the from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus from the spring grass. It is better to keep which the farmer wishes to sell should such cows in the fall, and those which the farmer wishes to sell should such cows in the fall, and those which the from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus from the application of the two thus from the spring grass. It is better to keep which the farmer wishes to sell should such cows in the fall, and those such cows in the fall, and those such cows in the fall, and those spring grass. It is the case, dairymen should not keep but in the hole, but on light porous soils, they may be positively injurious. The best use that can be made of them is in repair in groads.—Ex.

Lot 1, bran; pounds of milk to make one pound of milk to make one pound of butter 20.1.

There is always a good demand for the woothis such cows in the fall, and those such cows in the fall and the spring

Experiments in Feeding Cattle. day 23; pounds of milk to make one How and When to Plant Them.

reports forwarded to it by a correspondent of several experiments in the pounds of milk to make one pondent of several experiments in the pounds of milk to make one pounds of butters 21.7 other wise good dairymen, seem to are thinking of at the present time. turning their cows upon the pastures pared some time before it is wanted Lot 3, meal; pounds of milk per It is best to plant early. Ordinarily handling cattle which were conducted day 31.5; pounds of milk to make one at College farm, Hanover, New Hamppound of butter, 17.8.

before this time, but the season is unhome is thrown away. There is usually backward. The seed of the nothing more fallacious. If you have I forward a statement of experimore most than been I no longer and the young plant thrives well dur previous experiments. Meal will make and the young plant thrives well dur under foot, give the stock a chance at ful for steeping the rennet, some of ments in milk production. I reported hesitate to say. The change in the ing the spring rains, and gets ahead it by all means, but do not fail to give which will hold thirty gallions. A to the trustees in the Spring of 1867, butter product is remarkable; in of the weeds. The ground should be the usual feed night and morning so hole is made at the bottom to draw a set of experiments, continuing for changing from meal to bran there will privaried though the snear best of the usual feed might and morning so the usual feed might and morning for the usual feed might and morning for the usual feed might and morning so the usual feed might and m three months, with much accuracy, was a loss of 17.7 per cent in the but- well pulverized, though the sugar beet grass will tend to clear the system of better to be drawn in this way, from by which it appeared that corn meal ter producing capacity of milk; in has succeeded well on newly broken humor; and act as an alternate to the the bottom, than disturbing at the top made slightly more milk than bran, changing from bran to meal there was a gain in the butter producing good. Well rotted barn manure, fish by improve the color and flavor of be used, as the ascidity of the liquid animals in better condition. That capacity of milk of 21.8 per cent. chum, leached ashes, bone dust and butter. If pasture is not plenty, it is has an injurious effect on a metal one. corn meal should give a better inThere is a substantial agreement in superphosphate. The land should be far better to keep them in the yards crease of milk-flow, however small, the two changes, for it is a matter of ploughed a little deeper than for corn. In the two changes, for it is a matter of ploughed a little deeper than for corn. In the two changes, for it is a matter of ploughed a little deeper than for corn. In the two changes, for it is a matter of ploughed a little deeper than for corn. In the two changes, for it is a matter of ploughed a little deeper than for corn. was unexpected. Although carefully experimental observation that a good are broken. If sod land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation that a good land is used to be superimental observation to be superime tried, I was aware that by an aggrecow will make a greater change in clods are broken. If sod land is used and save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in the spring of the save hay and grain in t gation of facts alone can a matter at change of food than a poor cow. Lot the sods should be turned bottom up between fodder and grass. Such stock obstructing the liquid running out by dispute in agriculture be considered 3 were better butter producers than and burned out of sight. The manure will show this false economy all as settled. Therefore, in the Winter lot 1, and hence made a greater should be ploughed or harrowed in, through the season. of 1877 and 1878, I repeated the exchange from bran to meal, than from

periments, to note, at that time, only meal to bran. It may be said that mercial fertilizers, if any is to be used, that cattle stabled all winter may be then boiled for half an hour, and, when turned out in the spring and exposed gardless of the butter product. As duction, and its products, and is a The rows should be laid out straight to cold storms of wind and rain. Pull point that demands the most careful first two twelve inch rows and then a off your winter flannels the first of ed and one lemon sliced. An ounce attention of the breeder, and the thirty inch row for the horse to travel April, and see how it is yourself. of saltpetre is also added to every two diryman, as well, The weights of in when cultivating. The seed stock, especially dairy stock, and all gallons The first period, lot 1 and 2 fed the cows were kept. When I began whether laid by hand or by drill, animals giving milk, should be care-The first period, lot 1 and 2 led the cows were kept. When 1 began alike, to arrive at the relative flow as to feed grain, lot 1 weighed 1,965 should be placed from half to three-fully protected from storms in the ways be prepared at least two months pounds; lot 2 weighed 2,996 pounds; fourths of an inch, and never deeper spring until the days and nights are before using.—Germantown Telegraph. than one inch. Planting by drill re- warm. A cold storm will not only Weighed before change of food, lot quires fourteen pounds of seeds to the distress a milking animal severely, acre; when the seed is placed by hand but the milk will shrink from a single easily have a grand asparagus bed. it requires less seed but involves more exposure, often to such a degree that Sow the seed this spring in rows, Weighed at the end of third period, labor. When the plants break the it will not be regained during the fifteen inches apart, in rich, mellow or after change of foop, lot 1, 1,942 ground the cultivator should be run whole summer. It is far easier to soil. Keep the bed free from weeds pounds; lot 2, 2,921 pounds; lot 3, through for the purpose of breaking bring the milk yield up to a maximum, by the frequent use of the hoe. Next up the crust and enabling the air to than, once lost, to recover it. There- spring, set ou' pants in a deep, These weights form an exception to be penetrate the soil. A light hoeing fore give plenty of good feed and good well enriched son in . ws three feet previous experiments, bran and mid- will answer instead of the cultivation shelter all through the spring.— apart and two feet apart in the rows.

chance result? or is it due to well-de-fined causes? I will not discuss it, days. The plants should be thinned World. The largest wheat farm on and in setting out old plants and in setting them too thick. If I but observe that it was not at the sea- out at the proper time, say when the globe is said to be the Grondin and in setting them too thick. If I son of the year when a cow needs roots have attained the size of the farm, not far from the town of Fargo, was going to see out a large bed for carbonaceous food to maintain animal small end of a clay pipe stem. If the Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 marketing is and mark out the land heat; also the grass of our pasture rows are laid out as here directed, the acres both government and railway with a corn marker, three and a half was browned, and in different condi- plants should be left about eight land, and lies close to the Red River. feet each way, and set out the plants 1.5 per cent.; loss of lot 2, 0.2 per tion from June grass or properly cut inches apart. We need not say that Divided into four parts, it has dwell- where the rows cross. The ground the best plants should be the ones ings, granaries, machine-shops, eleva- should be rich and mellow, and a little allowed to grow. The thinning out tors, stables for 200 horses, and room should be done immediately after a for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain, hill before setting out, the asparagus rain. When the thinning out is ac- Besides the wheat farm, there is a roots will be of great benefit. Keep The reports published in New Eng- complished which is done after the stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seed- the land entirely free from weeds by land Agricultural Journals tell the weeds are destroyed, the crop may be ing time, seventy to eighty men are the frequent use of the cultivator and story of cold, backward weather. At said to be assured, for the tops will employed, and during harvest 250 to hoe. The more manure you use and this time last year the season was soon cover the ground and prevent 300 men. Seeding begins about April the cleaner you keep the land the Lot 1, feed 6 pounds of meal for 10 much more advanced. Thirty miles any further trouble from weeds. The 9, and continues through the month, lays. Milk per day, 27 3-10 pounds. south of Boston banks of snow were soil should not be drawn away from and is done very systematically, the annual dressing of salt, say two Lot 2, feed 6 pounds of bran for 10 lying in the sun during the last week he beets as in the cultivation of machines following one another pounds to the square rod, will be found days. Milk per day, 28 5 10 pounds. of April this year; the buds on the turnips. No plant shows the effect of around the field, some four rods apart. Lot 3, feed bran and mangels for 10 peach and cherry trees only swelled good, clean cuttivation more readily Cutting begins about August 8, and days. Milk per day, 25 + 10 pounds. On the 1st of May; violets and MayLoss of lot 1, 1. 1 per cent; loss of lot

flowers were scarcely seen; winter rye

good, clean cultivation more reading than beets, and none pays better for the care bestowed.

MILKING.—In milking do not seize than beets, and none pays better for ceeded by the threshing, with eight force and drag down until the end

+

Young Heifers as Milkers.

as the previous one. As the other on the 22nd of April; the violets were covered a period of three months this abundant, and winter rye was cut on was run for a short period to detect the 1st of May to feed cattle. An old there is little if any difference so for any mistake that might have pre- farmer of New Hampshire, writing to the New England Farmer of 1st of as the product is concerned.—Maine the Territory and in the same neigh. Picking Geese.

some twent; -five bushels to the acre testimony is that it is unequaled, as a wheat region in the world.

tion and thus aid in its settlement, I causing anxiety. The London Times also, and must be held, or their blows will leave many a black and blue The early goslings might be picked best capacity as a milker,

one-quarter of a pound from each goose, and these alone will very nearly pay for rearing them.—Poultry in spring; but coming to grass feed in spring; but coming to grass feed

been inserted. Early Grass.

Preparing Rennet. Very many farmers, and many It is always an advantage to the cheese that the rennet should be preon the first appearance of grass, and for use; an English dairyman recom-

getting against the taps. The rennet Another mistake is in supposing strong enough to bear an egg. It is

It took me several years to learn how

borhood, and they are tilled in much in succession, force the milk downthe same manner as the Grondin. The ward, with a gentle pull on the udder. surface of the land generally is almost So proceed alternately with each hand have all the milk drawn, Thus you

If a few simple rules founded upon ommon sense were observed in milkng, instead of kicking cows and holding up of the milk, we should soon W. J. F. a correspondent of the find our cows gentle to handle, and much vexation would be spared to the ness is a cardinal virtue.

dairyman since 1839. "Once a week ten years; then daily for the last six the weather is cool after picking, needful, and also be developed to her a marked difference in their capacity, or appetite for salt. They all eat an for fattening, for the holiday market. course, is only where warm basement three quarters of an ounce. My best after being milked all winter, a continued largeness will be insured until Then, with a little cows seem to be healthier. Some