

and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of a most aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt and the other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from 1lb. of flesh.—*Liebig's Researches on Food.*

Improved Durham Calves—Thorough-bred.

1848.



THE Subscriber not intending to rear his BULL CALVES of this season, will be able occasionally to supply Breeders with a few Calves of *Herd-Book Pedigree*, at £15 each, three months old. Early application is recommended.

ADAM FERGUSSON, Woodhill,
Waterdown P. O., C. W.

NOTE.—The Calves will have been got by *Althorpe* by *Symmetry*, dam *Non Parcel*; or by *Earl of Durham* by *Duke of Wellington*, dam *Non Parcel*.—SEE HERD BOOK.

For Sale, the roan Bull ALTHORPE, two years old, who gained the first Premium at the Provincial Show in October last.

Newcastle Farmer.

COBOURG, CANADA WEST, MAY 1, 1848.

After a mild, open, and generally considered, unfavourable winter for the farmer, the Spring has commenced with us in a most genial form. The wheat, which has remained during nearly the whole winter exposed to every vicissitude of the weather, and which was to all appearance nearly destroyed, is now rapidly recovering, and the fields are assuming their renovated livery in all its verdant beauty.

It would seem that the commonly received opinion that the plant required a most efficient protection by a constant covering of snow, is founded in error, and that it is of a much harder nature than is supposed; and that, provided the intense frosts were not of long duration, it was able to withstand for a protracted period the rigour of our ice-bound climate.

As we have before stated on several occasions, it would appear that the destruction that has almost invariably attended the winter wheat, is not produced merely by intense cold, and that the term "winter killed" is a misnomer; and that when the frosts do not extend to a great depth from the surface, there is not that continued upheaving of the plant by the change of temperature on the frost relaxing its rigour, and giving place to the renovating influence of our Spring suns; the roots of the plants are not in consequence thrown out of the ground, and their spongioles continue to derive sufficient nutriment to start them again on the first favourable indication of a milder season.

In consequence of the very small quantity of snow which has fallen, the percolation from the surface has been inconsiderable, and the land is in a state for tillage at an earlier period than ordinary; and there is scarce a farm or a field (on which wheat ought to be sown,) but may be considered safe, so far as it may be affected by atmospheric changes. The plough and harrow have been efficiently employed, and Spring wheat and Peas are being got rapidly into the ground. The land for Barley and Corn may now be effectively prepared and the sub-soil plough brought into operation, for tap-rooted plants in particular.

It is a question whether it would be prudent to sow the various descriptions of carrots at so early a period, as they are very apt to run to seed instead of root, as it is always in their later stages of maturity that the greatest amount of produce is obtained, and if pushed forward too early, a loss (from seeding) frequently occurs.

We have no faith in any necessity for delay in sowing turnips (swedes,) if the land can be earlier prepared than is usually the case, for "the Fly" knows no season; sow when you will, that depredator will make his appearance, nor does there appear any certain mode of preventing his attacks; and those who sow early have the best opportunity of repeating the operation, and should a second sowing be a failure, the land being well prepared, could be planted with potatoes of the later kinds, although we believe concerning them that the earliest sown (if beyond the frost,) are the surest and safest crop. In Germany it is usual to plant early, and earth up entirely but lightly the leaves as soon as they make their appearance, until all ungenial weather is past, and the plant sufficiently vigorous to withstand any ordinary change of weather.

There is certainly an appearance generally of the Wheat being more productive than last season, and it needs to be a good yield, for the price will not probably be higher than at present, and there will be pinching times with too many before the next harvest.

On the subject of turnip growing we would remark, that all those persons who procured a supply of guano through the medium of the Agricultural Society, will now have a fair opportunity of testing its merits with that plant. It should be sown in the drills with some well-decomposed manure, or compost of swamp-muck decayed leaves, or any other minutely subdivided vegetable matter, and if well mixed and passed through a screen, would be more easily and regularly applied in the drills.

It must be remembered, that it does not preclude the necessity of enriching the land with ordinary manure. It is said that it should not "in an unmixed state" come into immediate contact with the seed, as it is likely to burn it, and destroy the germinating principle.

That such is *not* the case with seed wheat we have tested, having sowed several drills immediately under the grain, and the drills are at this time in full vigour; but it may be different with the smaller and thinner coated seed of the turnip.

Amongst the many fertilizing substances which are permitted to go to waste in Canada, and which would be especially beneficial to that auxiliary to the farmer "the turnip crop," are bones, the phosphates for the formation of which are abstracted annually from the land, and in their combination with the lime are seldom returned. These should and might easily be collected at a comparatively trifling expense, and by the use of a crushing machine (one of which would suffice for a township), or in lack of such machine, the Plaster mills would be as efficacious; a large amount of stimulating manure might be made immediately available, to the great increase of the crop. The use of such manure in Europe, and particularly in England, sufficiently demonstrates the value set upon it, and vast sums are annually expended in the import of bones from the Continent. And the Stock kept in condition by the increased quantities of the root raised (of which there is never a surplus), is a sufficient guarantee to us that the value of the article is not over-rated.

ERRATUM in the poetry of last No. of *Newcastle Farmer*,—"God speed the Plough," for "grinds" read "guides its shining share."