

AGRICULTURE.

OF THE BAND THAT TILL THE LAND.

BY JAMES STARKES.

Of the band that till the land, And draw from the earth her store; Right happy indeed the life we lead, While our days are passing o'er.

Many there are, in riches far, Surpassing the farmer's purse, While other parents may yield more fruits, Yet often bring forth much worse.

We envy not the statesman's lot, Still clamouring for his class; Nor his that fights for glory's rights, At some redoubt'd pass.

No risks have we on hoisterous seas, Nor fears lest tempests whirl; All we possess, without redress, While labouring at the helm.

The fruitful field its bounties yield A rich reward for toil; Be ours the trade to ply the spade, And deeply plough the soil.

We walk abroad o'er carpet sod, And flowers rise to scent the skies— A tribute pure and meet.

To all we give the means to live, As brother abhors with brother, And thus fulfill the holy will That bids us "love each other."

Oh! life secure from guile, and pure! To thee my soul e'er clings; With all its might, in fond delight, To change from thee, no, never.

INFLUENCE OF BREED, CONSTITUTION, FOOD, SOIL, &c., ON THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE MILK.

Both the quantity and quality of milk are affected by a great variety of circumstances. Every dairy farmer knows that his cows give more milk at one season of the year than at another, and that the quality of the milk also varies.

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Table with 2 columns: Milk, Butter. Rows showing yields for different breeds and seasons.

four quarts more milk, gave twice as much butter as the first. Individual cases of extraordinary productiveness occur now and then. Thus a Durham cow belonging to Hower, of Charlton, Northampton, gave in the height of the season 8 imperial gallons of milk in a day, yielding 8 lbs. of butter.

3rd. The kind of food also exercises, as all cow-keepers, know, much influence upon the quantity and upon the richness of the milk. The Swedish turnip gives a richer milk, the white globe a larger quantity, while both are said to cause a greater yield of milk when tops and bulbs are given together.

It is believed also that leguminous plants, clover, tares, &c., promote the production of cheese, while oil-cake, oats, Indian corn, and other kinds of food which contain much oily matter, favor the yield of butter.

Notwithstanding this difference between Richard Watts and George Moxon, Richard and Mary were betrothed; for their love and confidence in each other were unbounded.

After the first panic, occasioned by the deprivations of the rot, had subsided, many who had left their homes in the neighborhood, learning that Stephen Moxon's family had not been molested, resolved to return and follow his example.

It was then that Richard Watts would have made Mary his wife, notwithstanding her brother's opposition; but she prevailed on him to delay his claims until George should be brought to give his consent.

On this curious subject numerous experiments have been made, and the results are still required. The milk is affected also by a variety of other circumstances—its quantity depends very much upon the distance from the time of calving—diminishing as the calf gets older, this is no doubt a natural adaptation to the wants of the calf which in a state of nature gradually ceases to require support from its mother.

The quantity of milk is better from cows that are in good condition and have already borne two or three milks in calf. It is richer in warm climates, in dry seasons, and when the cow is not too frequently milked.

It is said to be richer when cows are kept constantly in the house—those which graze in the pasture yielding more cheese. When a cow is allowed to dry for two or three months before calving, it is believed to give more milk the following season.

In autumn it is reached upon the whole, giving a less proportion of butter, but a greater of cheese (Aiton) while it becomes poorer in both when the cow is in calf. The first milk which comes from the udder is also poorer than that which is last drawn, the strappings or strappings—and lastly the quality of the milk is very much affected by the treatment and moral state of the animal.

The foregoing remarks are valuable to every farmer who keeps a dairy at all—as they can be relied upon, we believe, in every particular.

THE LYNCHERS.

Richard turned deathly pale, but soon recovered himself and answered calmly: "How—and when? I had not heard of it."

Ford described the spot, and added that the murderer had evidently tied some heavy object to the body and thrown it into the mill-race.

Richard's perturbation was visible. "I am sorry to say," replied Ford, "that some have thought you—"

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Decided by this appearance of friendship in his visitor, Richard resolved to follow his advice, and set out to accompany him to Moxon's house.

On arriving there, he was surprised to find some half dozen stout, resolute men, assembled apparently awaiting his arrival.

He said Ford, "is the place to give your explanation, and recollect that your life depends on your words. We believe you killed George Moxon, and we are his avengers."

Richard said to himself, "I am a murderer in the eyes of the law, and I am a murderer in the eyes of the law, and I am a murderer in the eyes of the law."

Richard was not permitted to see her face. "Does she know that I am here?" he said to himself. "Does she know that I am a murderer in the eyes of the law, and I am a murderer in the eyes of the law, and I am a murderer in the eyes of the law?"

Richard advanced and would have taken her hand, but she repulsed him, not angrily, not harshly, but with an appearance of solicitude and sorrow.

"I know it, I felt it!" sobbed the girl, hiding her face in her hands.

It was rightly deemed that it would be a difficult task to capture Richard in his own house; and Ford, accordingly, having given his accomplices all necessary instruction, proceeded to Richard's residence alone.

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THE LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS... J. PARSONS, Sole Agent, 1848... OD FARMS... G 164 ACRES... G 100 ACRES... RING... SMYTH... DEES... Rebellion Losses... S. M. VIGER... n Signal...