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JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

ALAW

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and

Commonalty of the City of Fredericton as

Day, and Good Friday excepted, shall be and is hereby appointed to be a Public Market day

within the City of Fredericton, and the follow-

ing place and none other shall be taken and

considered to be and is hereby declared to be

Phœnix Square in St. Ann's Ward, and such

Butchers' stalls, be, and the same i

hereby set apart for the purpose of a Country Market, to be called Phenix

3. For the purpose of a Country Marke

to low water mark and to the platform on

Queen Street, to the Barrack Fence on South

East side, and outer edge of the platform on

markets, shall be offered for lease by Public

Auction yearly, by order of the City Council,

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 he leased at the time first appointed,

or shall during the year from any cause

become vacant and unoccupied, the same may

from time to time as may be necessary, be

leased by and under the direction of the

5. The said Market shall be kept oper

rom sunrise till sunset on every Market day.

and on Saturdays, Christmas Eve, and New

Year's Eve the said market shall not be kep

6. No person shall exercise the trade

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

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 im-

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 regu-

form part of the revenues of the City, and the

City Clerk on receiving from any such

Butcher a receipt signed by the City Treasurer

for said sum, shall forthwith issue a license

such in any other house, shop or place within

the City other than the Butchers' stalls in the

Phœnix Square Market may be licensed there-

of the Market Committee. The house, shop,

or place in such case shall be designated or

the License of such Butcher, and every such

permission and license shall expire on the first

9. License may be issued by the City Clerk

may be recommended by the Market Commit-

tee for the time being, to sell partridges, wild

City, such recommendation to designate the

to be licensed, and to be filed by the commit-

tee with the City Treasurer, who may there-

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

accordingly, stating, however, in such License

the place or shop to be occupied by the person

licensed, and such License shall not be assign-

able; every such License shall be held at the

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

made by the City Council shall be obeyed on

10. No person other than a licensed Butcher.

or person licensed under the Linth section of

this Law, shall cut, offer, or expose for sale in the

said market, or elsewhere within the said city

any beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or other

each and every offence; and no licensed

him in one of the Butchers' markets, or the

license shall be granted under the ninth section

of this law, and no merchant shop-keeper, huckster, green-grocer or market dealer either

bargain for or purchase within the said City with intent to sell any fresh beef, muttou, veal,

pork, lamb, poultry, or fresh meat of any des-

cription or any vegetables, eggs, butter or other provisions or articles usually sold in the Public

in the forenoon 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 hold-

tions of this Law, in addition to such penalty forieit and be deprived of his License.

12. None of the articles mentioned in the first

part(Part 1) of the next section (sec. 13) of this Law shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale by any

person whomsoever in any of the puble streets or highways, or in any hotel yard or other yard or place (except in the Public Markets), or at any of the Public Wharves or Landings in

the City, either by offering the same from door

to door, or from shop to shop or otherwise under the penalty of one dollar for each and every

article sold offered or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this section, to be paid by the

person seiling, offering or exposing the same for sale or the owner occupier or person having charge of the vessel, boat, cart, wagon, sled, or vehicle or conveyance wherein or whereon

the same may have been sold or offered or ex-

posed for sale, or by the person under whose di-

peen sold or offered or exposed for sale.

ections or for whose benefit the same may have

13. All persons carrying articles for sale into

the said Country Market shall forthwith report

the Market or his Deputy to assign and point out

PART 1.

and every additional 100 lbs., Sheep, Lamb, Goat or Veal per

every additional 10 lbs.,

Butter in rolls or Lard in casks, for

every 10 lbs. or under, Tallow for every 10 lbs. or under,

Cheese for every 10 lbs. or under,

1 cts.

Turnips per barrel,

Partridges per pair, Fowl per pair,

under the sixth or ninth sec-

dollars for every offence.

day of May next after the granting thereof.

his business, trade or occupation as

8. Any duly licensed Butcher wishing

as heretofore provided

open later than 11 o'clock at night

the Public Market of the said City :-

consolidate and

Laws relating to Public Markets in the

City of Fredericton.

the several

VOL. II.

(Signed,)

GEO. F. GREGORY,

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

NO. 6

ordered out, and charged the full time it has

Preparing Rennet.

It is always an advantage to the cheese that the rennet should be prepared some time before it is wanted for use; an English dairyman recommended that it be made in February or March, and that as large a quantity be provided as can be conveniently done consistently with the size of the dairy. They find large olive jars useful for steeping the rennet, some of which will hold thirty galllons. A hole is made at the bottom to draw the rennet, and they think it much better to be drawn in this way, from the bottom, than disturbing at the top by dipping out. A wooden tap should

be used, as the ascidity of the liquid has an injurious effect on a metal one. They have a piece of board, with holes perforated in it, to put into the ar under the veils or rennets to prevent their getting to the bottom and obstructing the liquid running out by getting against the taps. The rennet is prepared by first making a brine strong enough to bear an egg. It is then boiled for half an hour, and, when quite cold, put into the jar. For every two gallons of brine six veils are add. ed and one lemon sliced. An ounce

They claim that rennet should always be prepared at least two months before using.—Germantown Telegraph.

Asparagus.-Every farmer might easily have a grand asparagus bed. spring, set out the plants in a deep. well enriched son in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows. It took me several years to learn how to raise good asparagus. The mistake I made was in setting out old plants and in setting them too thick. If I was going to set out a large bed for marketing I would mark out the land with a corn marker, three and a half feet each way, and set out the plants where the rows cross. The ground

pounds to the square rod, will be found beneficial .- Harris' Catalogue. MILKING.-In milking do not seize the teat between the thumb and fore finger and drag down until the end slips from the grasp of the digits. Do not grasp, with the hand pressing the nails into the teat, with a squeeze and a pull. Grasp the teat with the thumb partly upwards, and the fingers in their natural position when closed. next the udder, and closing the fingers ward, with a gentle pull on the udder. going farther and farther up into the udder as the flow ceases, until you have all the milk drawn, Thus you may milk easily for yourself and the

If a few simple rules founded upon common sense were observed in milkmuch vexation would be spared to the milkers. It should, however, be remembered that in milking cows gentle

SALT FOR CATTLE.-I have been a dairyman since 1839. "Once a week under each wing, must be left to keep calving. To secure a longer flow of was my rule for the first five years; the wings from dropping. Take off milk she may go farrow the following then twice a week for five years the down only in warm weather. The year and meanwhile be fed bran and more; then alternate days for about ten years; then daily for the last six years. In the winter season, when my herd are in mik, and fed on coarse above will enable any one to deter- ly to increasing the size of the ani- food, I sait three times per week. mal. It is important while this is be- When dry, but twice. In the summer, I salt in the stalls, the first thing after stabling. I find in my animals 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 I am strongly inclined to think that allowance daily, with avidity-not one in my herd that will not consume for fattening, for the holiday market. course, is only where warm basement three-quarters of an ounce. My best The yield of feathers will be about stables are provided, with plenty of milkers require the most; one will one-quarter of a pound from each rich, succulent food the first winter. take at least two and a half ounces. I The first flow of milk may not be quite am satisfied with my present practice. as large as it would be if she calved I think I get more milk, and of a rich after being milked all winter, a con- quality, since salting daily; am tinued largeness will be insured until troubled less with garget, and my

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

Eggs for every 5 doz. or under, Beets, Carrots, parsnips per bushel, Moose, Caribou or Bear per quarter 4

PART 2.

Oysters in tubor other vessel p. gal., 5 ets

and every person so bringing the said wood or coal into the Market shall pay to the Market For each single horse load,

said City by any person, the necks and legs to the first joint of which are not cut off, and the entrails and crops therein taken out, under the penalty of firty cents for every offence. 16. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale the said City, any unwholesome or stal wenty dollars for each and every offence, and he forfeiture of the article; and the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, on complaint being mad eing committed against this section, shall examine any article suspected, and if he thinks fi may exhibit to a Butcher for his opinion thereof and it it shall appear that any offence has been committed, the said Clerk of the Market or his Deputy may detain such article, and shall forth he Cierk of the Market or his Deputy. 17. All Butter brought to market in the said City shall be sold by weight, and if in rolls, each and if packed in firkins, pails, tubs, crocks of casks of any description, the gross weight and

the tare of each firkin, pail, tuo crock or cask containing the butter shall be distinctly and visibly marked thereon before the same shall be offered for sale, under the penalty of fifty cents proper conduct or any breach of this law or for sale, and if any roll butter offered for sale in the said City shall be found deficient in the gross weight of any firkin, pail tub, crock of ask, shall be found to be less or the tare thereo to be greater than is marked thereon, in eithe such case the person selling or offering the same as provided in the foregoing section shall pay for sale shall forfeit and pa, for each and every the sum of five dollars to the City Treasurer to 18. It shall and may be lawful for any perso

pails, tubs, crocks or ca ks offered for sale in the said City, to require that the same be inspected required, on application being made to him for that purpose, to inspect the same by boring or correctly marked, or if any raud or imposition by putting up an immoderate quantity with the said butter, or intermixing bar butter fore by the City Clerk, on the recommendation with good, and such Clerk of the Market or Deputy Clerk of the Market, shall and may demand and receive for every firkin, pail, tub en cents, the same to be paid by the person ap plying to have the same inspected, and such person if he shall purchase the same shall and sum so paid by him for inspecting as aforesaid and if any person shall sen or offer for sale any fowl, fresh meat, and poultry within the said the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, as afore said, when required as aloresaid, such perso shall for each and every firkin, pail, tub, crock o place or shop to be occupied by the person so the sum of one dollar.

And any person guilty of any imposition in he putting up or packing of any butter by mixing good butter with bad, or in any other manpleasure of the City council, and the shop or all the regulations and provisions of this Law place for which such License may be granted are duly observed, and it any offence or offences

day during Market hours, and he shall see that Police Magistrate, in order that the offender or offenders may be prosecuted, and if such Cierk of the Market or Deputy Cierk of the Market time to time appoint, and all regulations shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this Law, he shall for 20. In case any dispute shad arise between the buyer and seller of any article respecting the weight thereof, such dispute shall be decided by the Clerk of the Market of ms Deputy, Who shar when required superint ha the Weighing of such

21. No person shall use or smoke any cigar or fresh meat by the joint or in pieces less than pipe in the country Market under the penalty a quarter, under a penalty of ten dollars for of one dollar for each and every offence. 22. Hay for straw brought into the city fo sale, and weighed at either or the public scales shall not be weighed uptil the same has been in any other place than at the stall leased by sold, and the name of the school and purchase snall by the Weigher be there entered in a book to be by aim kept for that purpose, and a bill of house, shop, or place for which he may be the weight shall be given to the seller on pay specially liesneed under the penalty of twenty | ment of the lees, and the weigher to ascertain dollars for each offence; and no person licen- the tare of each load of has or straw so weighe sed under the ninth section of this Law shall sieu or other vehicle on which the said hay or so cut, offer or expose for sale in any other straw may be brought to the scale; and the sale place than the place for which such license shall be granted, under the penalty of twenty shall be granted, under the penalty of twenty binding pole, chains or topes which were on the

weighed with the sled or other venicle aforesaid. 23. Hay brought to market in wet or snowy weather snall be havie to such deductions from its weight as in the opinion of the person weighing the same will be just and equitable, as it shall be the ducy of the weigher to deduct the same from the weight of the said hay before giving a bill of the same to one sener.

24. All hay brought to this city and offere for sale unless the same shan have been weighed market in the City until after eleven of the clock paid thereon, shall be subject to a toll of 25 cents at one of the public Weigh scales, and the fees from each load, and any person selling, offering or exposing hay for saie within the said city, without having the same weighed at the public weigh scales or paying the wit thereon, shall iable to a penalty not exceeding \$1.00 with costs. 25. A Law intitured "A Law to establish and regulate Public Markets," possed on the 12th day of September, 1875, and an or any laws passed since that date, and relating to I unlic Markets in the City of Fredericton be and the same are Passed and enacted this itn day of May, A. D.

CHAS. W. BECKWITH. City Clerk.

Agriculture.

Roses may be planted themselves to the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, and shall declare the quantity of each article which they may bring into the said Market, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of stands for the persons so reporting themselves and any person bringing any article for sale into the said Country Market shall pay to the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy the rates and sums ollowing that is to say; plant somewhat deeper than grown become wet, as this causes it to bake rotted and well mixed with the soil.

Experiments in Feeding Cattle.

Wallace's Monthly for May contains reports forwarded to it by a correspondent of several experiments in the elementary principles of feeding and handling cattle which were conducted at College farm, Hanover, New Hampshire. The following on "making milk" is important and suggestive:

I forward a statement of experiments in milk production. I reported to the trustees in the Spring of 1867, a set of experiments, continuing for three months, with much accuracy, by which it appeared that corn meal made slightly more milk than bran, very much more butter, and kept the animals in better condition. That forn meal should give a better inrease of milk-flow, however small, was unexpected. Although carefully ried, I was aware that by an aggregation of facts alone can a matter dispute in agriculture be considered of 1877 and 1878, I repeated the experiments, to note, at that time, only the relation of bran to milk-flow, regardless of the butter product. As mangles were fed to a third lot, I will allow the result to keep the company of this experiment.

The first period, lot 1 and 2 fed the cows were kept. When I began alike, to arrive at the relative flow he basis of the experiment :-Lot 1, on bran, 6 pounds per day.

Lot 2, on bran, 6 pounds per day. Milk per day, average of 7 days, 27 6 7

Milk per day, average of 7 days, 28 1 7

Lot 3, on bran and one peck of Milk per day, average of mangles. 7 days, 27 pounds. Change of food; period of feeding

Lot 1, bran, 6 pounds daily. 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 suffered less than lot 1. Loss of lot

1.5 per cent.; loss of lot 2, o.2 per If this change is the result of feed, 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 :-

2, 5.8 per cent.

was run for a short period to detect

Third experiment on bran versui meal. It has been said that the tengiven in excess, and that bran needs be given if cows are well fed, in order to overcome the disposition to take on fat, or to turn the food from milk prothen to see what the result of heavy

tried the following experiments com- of the 10th of May says:mencing in the warm weather of last September. That there is no element and morning, ounces always being sufficiently unfavorable. Unless come in as possible.

experiment to obtain relative milk parison :-

Lot 1, two cows; yield per day on grass and hay, 22 1-9 pounds. Lot 2, 3 cows; yield per day on and hay, 33 2-9 pounds. grass and hay, 27 2.3 pounds,

On grain per day for 28 days:-Lot 1, feed 9 pounds of meal. Milk harvest. per day, 28 1-3 pounds Lot 2, feed 9 pounds of middlings. Milk per day, 38, 13-21 pounds.

Gain per cent in milk-flow :make one pound of butter 20.4. Lot 2, 16.0. Pounds of milk to make one pound of butter 26.8. Lot 3, 21.8. Pounds of milk to make one pound of butter 22.7-

Lot 1, bran; pounds of milk per greatest age,

day 23; pounds of milk to make one How and When to Plant Them. pound of butter, 24. Lot 2, bran; pounds of milk per Of course we refer to sugar beets,

day 36.4; pounds of milk to make one for that is what many Maine farmers pound of butter, 24.7. Lot 3, meal; pounds of milk per It is best to plant early. Ordinarily pound of butter, 17.8.

This fully corroborates thus far all more meal than bran, I no longer and the young plant thrives well dur butter product is remarkable; changing from meal to bran ter producing capacity of milk; in capacity of milk of 21.8 per cent. experimental observation that a good It should be barrowed until all 3 were better butter producers than lot 1, and hence made a greater change from bran to meal, than from this fact runs through all animal production, and its products, and is point that demands the most careful

pounds; lot 2 weighed 2,996 pounds let 3 weighed 1,775 pounds. Weighed before change of food, lo 1, 1,926; lot 2, 3,004; lot 3, 1,805. or after change of foop, lot 1, 1,942

Spring Backward.

The reports published in New England Agricultural Journals tell the story of cold, backward weather. At this time last year the season was Lot 1, feed 6 pounds of meal for 10 much more advanced. Thirty miles days. Milk per day, 27 3-10 pounds. south of Boston banks of snow were Lot 2, feed 6 pounds of bran for 10 lying in the sun during the last week days. Milk per day, 28 5 10 pounds. of April this year; the buds on the Lot 3, feed bran and mangels for 10 peach and cherry trees only swelled days. Milk per day, 25 4 10 pounds. on the 1st of May; violets and May- than beets, and none pays better for Loss of lot 1, 1. 1 per cent; loss of lot flowers were scarcely seen; winter rye was then hardly forward enough for This experiment of the second win- pasturing, whereas last year the cherry and peach trees were in bloom on the 22nd of April; the violets were abundant, and winter rye was cut on the 1st of May to feed cattle. An old any mistake that might have pre- farmer of New Hampshire, writing to there is little if any difference, so far the New England Farmer of 1st of May says :- "The spring months are upon us, but not much of spring yet. lency of meal is to fatten cows if When it does come, we will be obliged to spring to it, and spring in our seed or it will not spring up and grow to our satisfaction. But the 'wise One above' orders all things aright, and it duction to beef production. In order may be that by this late cold weather some farm pest is being annihilated. feeds of meal against bran would be. Who knows." In England the season and to try for the third time the ques- is also backward, and its lateness is tion and thus aid in its settlement, I causing anxiety. The London Times

Attention has been drawn to the probable effects of the continuance of of guess about it the reader will ob- the cold northerly winds upon agriserve. The milk was weighed night cultural prospects, which already are taken. The cows were weighed al- change occurs soon in the temperaways before drinking in the morning, ture there can be little or no fruit that as few disturbing influences may and there may probably be a serious deficiency in cereal crops, which Cows to grass, with hay night and means larger payments than usual to morning. The amount given was 9 foreign growers and eventually dearer pounds of each food, or in meal 6 money. Prominent among other quarts daily. They were all fed alike, prospective deficient yields on the nine days on grass and hay before the continent is silk. The cold winds are keeping back the mulberry leaves flow and to afford a just basis of com- upon which the silk worm feeds. The flow of silver to China and Japan probably will be increased from this

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

KEEP Young Cows .- From experiments made in Stockholm it is shown Log 3, feed 9 pounds of bran. Milk that cows that have been large milk producers are more liable to become diseased, and that the meat from such Lot 1, 22 6. Pounds of milk to animals is not so good as from sound diseases may be conveyed to the from the application of the two thus There is always a good demand for give their milch cows a bite of fresh human family by the use of meat or combined. On clayey land, coal new milch cows in the fall, and those spring grass. It is better to keep milk from cows so diseased. If this ashes may serve to lighten up the which the farmer wishes to sell should such cows in the stable until there is is the case, dairymen should not keep Change of food; amount given as good milkers till they get old. Most dairymen keep the best milkers to the that can be made of them is in repair ealf than the dry hay, straw and grain appetites for dry feed and cause a ing roads. - Ex.

day 31.5; pounds of milk to make one the seed should all be in the ground before this time, but the season is un usually backward The seed of the previous experiments. Meal will make beet sprouts best in cool, damp weather hesitate to say. The change in the ing the spring rains, and gets ahead of the weeds. The ground should be rich, mellow loam, well drained and well pulverized, though the sugar beet has succeeded well on newly broken sod. Almost any kind of dressing is was a gain in the butter producing good. Well rotted barn manure, fish chum, leached ashes, bone dust and superphosphate. The land should be ploughed a little deeper than for corn. cow will make a greater change in clods are broken. If sod land is used change of food than a poor cow. Lot the sods should be turned bottom up

should be put in the drills. The rows should be laid out straight first two twelve inch rows and then a attention of the breeder, and the thirty inch row for the horse to travel when cultivating. The dairyman, as well, The weights of in whether laid by hand or by drill, to feed grain, lot 1 weighed 1,965 should be placed from half to threefourths of an inch, and never deeper than one inch. Planting by drill requires fourteen pounds of seeds to the acre; when the seed is placed by hand it requires less seed but involves more Weighed at the end of third period, labor. When the plants break the ground the cultivator should be run 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-These weights form an exception to to penetrate the soil. A light hoeing fore give plenty of good feed and good previous experiments, bran and mid- will answer instead of the cultivation dlings keeping weight better than and either will greatly increase the Prairie Farmer. meal in this experiment. It is a vield of beets and shorten the time chance result? or is it due to well-de- necessary for maturing them, several fined causes? I will not discuss it, days. The plants should be thinned but observe that it was not at the sea- out at the proper time, say when the son of the year when a cow needs roots have attained the size of the heat; also the grass of our pasture rows are laid out as here directed, the as browned, and in different condi- plants should be left about eight tion from June grass or properly cut inches apart. We need not say that the best plants should be the ones allowed to grow. The thinning out should be done immediately after rain. When the thinning out is ac-

> complished which is done after the weeds are destroyed, the crop may be said to be assured, for the tops will turnips. No plant shows the effect of the drills uniform, about

Some make the distance between as the product is concerned .- Maine

Picking Geese.

Picking should be done in a close room or every breath of air will scatter the feathers and down. Having taken prevent its wreaking its vengeance on you by its merciless biting. The wings are formidable weapons,

also, and must be held, or their blows will leave many a black and blue mark as evidence of their power. Pick when the quill of the feathers is Country Gentlemen, makes the followripe, that is, clear; while the feathers are developing the quill is filled with bloody matter, which shows their unfitness of picking. When picking, take all the small feathers, leaving all for it will be difficult to make her the large ones, except four or five give milk later at any subsequent number of times it is best to pick geese in a season depends upon the calve at to years old, as they should, mine when the feathers will do to pluck. Keep the geese in a warm glands should also be encouraged. In The early goslings might be picked when their feathers are grown and

goose, and these alone will very near-

Early Grass.

Very many farmers, and many other wise good dairymen, seem to think that they may save money by are thinking of at the present time. turning their cows upon the pastures on the first appearance of grass, and that thereafter all the feed given at home is thrown away. There is nothing more fallacious. If you have plenty of pasture and it will not poach under foot, give the stock a chance at it by all means, but do not fail to give the usual feed night and morning so long as they will eat. The young grass will tend to clear the system of humor; and act as an alternate to the other food given. It will also quickly improve the color and flavor of butter. If pasture is not plenty, it is far better to keep them in the yards until the grass grows to a fair bite. It is the worst possible policy to try and save hay and grain in the spring between fodder and grass. Such stock and buried out of sight. The manure will show this false economy should be ploughed or harrowed in. and the superphosphate or other com-Another mistake is in supposing mercial fertilizers, if any is to be used,

that cattle stabled all winter may be turned out in the spring and exposed to cold storms of wind and rain. Pull off your winter flannels the first of Stock, especially dairy stock, and all animals giving milk, should be carefully protected from storms in the spring until the days and nights are warm. A cold storm will not only distress a milking animal severely. but the milk will shrink from a single exposure, often to such a degree that Sow the seed this spring in rows, it will not be regained during the fifteen inches apart, in rich, mellow whole summer. It is far easier to soil. Keep the bed free from weeds shelter all through the spring .-LARGEST WHEAT FARM IN THE

World.- The largest wheat farm or the globe is said to be the Grondin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40.000 acres, both government and railway land, and lies close to the Red River. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine-shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. ing time, seventy to eighty men are employed, and during harvest 250 to soon cover the ground and prevent 300 men. Seeding begins about April any further trouble from weeds. The 9, and continues through the month. and is done very systematically, the machines following one another around the field, some four rods apart. Cutting begins about August 8, and ends the fore-part of September, succeeded by the threshing, with eight steam threshers. After threshing, the stubble ground is plowed with great plows, drawn by three horses, and cutting two furrows; and this goes on until the weather is cold enough to freeze, usually about November 1. There are many other large farms in the Territory and in the same neighborhood, and they are tilled in much the same manner as the Grondin. The level, and the soil rich and black. The product of one field of 2,315 acres s. 57,284 bushels-elevator weightsome twenty-five bushels to the acre. up your bird, draw a long stocking | The average yield of the Dakota wheat bushels per acre, and the concurring testimony is that it is unequaled, as a

wheat region in the world.

Young Heifers as Milkers.

ing very correct statements in reference to the milking and management

A young heifer with her first call should be milked as long as possible. roots rather than meal, so as to discourage secretion of fat. If heifers climate. The rule we have given the year after should be devoted largeing done, that the growth of the milk place when they are out of water, if this way the cow will be as large as

best capacity as a milker, the fall is the best time for a young ripe, and yet grow out full in time heifer to have her first calf. This, of ly pay for rearing them .- Poultry in spring; but coming to grass feed

Coal ashes do not have fertilizing midsummer. Then, with a little cows seem to be healthier, Some qualities to any great extent. Where extra feed in August and later, she dairymen think salting a non-essenwood is used for kindling, some wood may be easily kept in milk until cold tial; I do not know of any non-essenashes will be mixed with that of the weather comes or a full year after tial in the care of dairy cows. coal, and where potash is needed in calving. It a young heifer calves in the soil some benefit may be derived the spring, this is much more difficult. Farmers should not be in haste to soils and render them more friable, be timed so as to calve then. The grass enough to supply them. While but on light porous soils, they may succulent food which cows get in a bite of grass may serve to gratify be positively injurious. The best use summer is better for both cow and the animals, it will vitiate their which are their usual winter rations. |shrinkage of milk.

April, and see how it is yourself. of saltpetre is also added to every two gallons.

should be rich and mellow, and a little weil rotted manure raked into each hill before setting out, the asparagus roots will be of great benefit. Keep the land entirely free from weeds by the frequent use of the cultivator and hoe. The more manure you use and the cleaner you keep the land the larger and better will be the asparagus. An annual dressing of salt, say two

surface of the land generally is almost |So proceed alternately with each hand over its head and down on the neck to farm is from twenty to twenty-five cow; in fact, the cow soon comes to like the manipulation.

ing, 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 ness is a cardinal virtue.

the beds have been carefully Have the roots moist, and

prepared, if the weather is not too if in dry weather, pour in a little water before filling up the hole around then press the soil down firmly around 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 No manure or fertilizing material should ever be put in the hole,

the roots, but do not let the surface per day, 33 5.21 pounds. or near the roots, unless thoroughly before.