

**Early Vegetables.**  
The Rural New Yorker gives the following suggestions on raising early vegetables:  
**EARLY PEAS.**  
Get a few papers of the very earliest kind—say early, Early Best, March you can, spruce up as much ground, in a sheltered spot, as you desire to plant—say a south-side fence row or wall—plant them three inches deep, cover with warm, dry leaf mold or chip manure and on each side of the row lay corn stalks, piling them up a foot on each side so that they will not fall over on the row. Scatter the manure over the row so as not to fully exclude the sunlight. If very rough weather sets in, (which will be the case, in all probability,) cover the rows with plank or boards, until the weather is over. Remove when the sun shines warmly. In this way you can have a few "meseas" a month or so in advance of those planted at the usual time. The peas are quite hardy, and I have had them covered with snow, which has melted high without injury, when protected as above directed.

**Early in March** procure some sods about eight inches square and four inches thick. There should be one over the soil so that the seed can be stuck in an inch or so deep. Plant only the "Early Frame." Set the sods in a pit or hot-bed, if you have them; if not, set them on a shelf in a room where there is fire, and water with milk water occasionally as the sods get dry; and when warmer weather comes remove them to the garden and place small boxes a foot square, having neither glass nor tops over them. At night, until the young plants get "hardened," place a pane of glass over them. Remove the boxes as the ground and the air gets warmed up, and you will have fine early cucumbers.

**Make a hot-bed** in the usual way, about four by eight feet. Sow your early kind of seed you prefer; keep it covered with sash; air and water every bright, pleasant day. This will keep the plants as you use them. Such a bed will furnish an abundance, quite early, for a family of a dozen or more.

**Sow in boxes** of about two feet by one and a half six inches deep, with the earth of the richest kind. Cover the seed half an inch deep. If you have a hot-bed, place this box in it; if not, set it in a warm room, under a sunny window. Water occasionally. When the plants are an inch or two high, thin them out to about an inch apart. So soon as the seed is free of frost, transplant in moderately good garden soil, but not rich, as that would make fine cobs, but poor fruit.

**Feeding Milk Cows.**  
At a meeting of the Farmers Club in North Cornwall, Connecticut, the other day, the subject for discussion was the feeding and proper management of milk cows. It was concluded on the part of all that there are many things relating to this important subject that are not fully understood, such as the following:—What is the best food for milk with hay twice or three times a day in winter? Is it better to feed ground-feed wet or dry? Will it pay at the present prices of labor to cut and strew the food?  
Will it pay to warm the water should cows be confined in the stable during the day in the winter?  
As to the first question, it is best to feed hay more than twice a day, if it may be so, and why? In my opinion, there are arguments which may be used in favor of feeding three times in a day. That a dairy of cows will do more hay when fed twice, there is no doubt; but as to whether the food will be as thoroughly masticated and digested, and contribute as much to the production of milk and strength of the animal, it is not so far settled. It is certainly settled until observing farmers shall carefully make experiments, and give the result of their experiments through our agricultural papers.

**It is better to feed ground-feed wet or dry?** It may be said that the saliva of the mouth is given to the animal in sufficient quantities to moisten their food and that is of such a nature as to very materially promote digestion, and that if water be substituted instead, the juices of the stomach will be the result. And this is no doubt true. The practice of wetting food for horses or for any other animals, is to say the least, of very doubtful expediency.

**Will it pay to steam food?** The experiment is just being tried to some extent here, and so far as it has been done has proved entirely satisfactory. It is claimed that a saving of one fourth of the hay is the result, as well as an increase of milk.

**Will it pay to warm the water for your milk cows in cold winter weather?** A certain amount of food necessary to keep up the heat of the body; if large quantities of water be taken at a very low temperature, a portion of the food will be expended in warming again to heat of the body, probably more than enough to pay for warming it over the fire, and there is little doubt that a greater amount of milk will be secreted, though even it will pay the expense of warming the water.

**Should milk cows be confined in the stable during the day in winter?** To secure the largest quantity of milk with the smallest amount of food, the cow must at all times be kept warm, sufficiently so not to expend any part of the food to keep up the animal heat; in cold weather, therefore, it is better to confine the animal in a warm stable.

**Advantages of Crossbred Fowls.**  
The Secretary of the New York State Poultry Society says:—While it is imperative to have thorough-bred fowls to keep up the quality of the crosses, in all cases the former does not include the varieties most prolific in creating eggs and meat for profit. Still crossing has been proven to be the most satisfactory in these all-important features. But as the crosses no matter how made, rapidly deteriorate, they must be periodically renewed and regenerated from the original pure stock.

**Preparation for Winter.**  
By PARKING YOUR BOONIES!  
NO NEED OF USING OLD NEWSPAPERS ANY MORE!  
Have some of my old papers sent to you by mail for a few cents.

**Green Houses.**  
I have a large lot of GREEN HOUSES, of the latest and most improved patterns, for sale at a very low price. They are made of wood, and are very durable. They are also very cheap. I have a large lot of them, and I am willing to sell them at a very low price. I have a large lot of them, and I am willing to sell them at a very low price.

**Large Assortment of Groceries.**  
I have a large assortment of groceries, including flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and many other items. I am willing to sell them at a very low price. I have a large lot of them, and I am willing to sell them at a very low price.

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