

Agricultural Department

How to Feed Calves.

Edward Hibbs, of Jefferson, Vt., an intelligent Englishman, writes as follows, of the methods adopted in feeding and raising calves, both in England and this country:

In England, calves as a general thing are all raised, and a good price is paid for them as soon as dropped, providing they are good calves and from good cows. Farmers who raise or buy these calves generally adopt the following mode of feeding. For the first week new milk twice per day, the next sweet skimmed boiled milk, providing they have milked square, as a great many farmers who live remote from cities keep no more cows than they want to supply themselves with milk, and butter for some consume what they make more particularly than those who use the lady of the cheese for fat for pin money, along with the eggs, poultry &c., and with the privilege which some of them draw especially upon the "old man." The milk is often used while sweet for the servant men, night and morning, breakfast and dinner; when this is done they make a linsed porridge or gruel for the calves, and this, with good hay, raises some splendid calves. If they raise one for veal, they generally feed new milk twice, sometimes three times a day, for eight weeks, and the last three or four days that calf is fed every day before being killed, and the veal is beautifully white and tender.

Since I have come to America, I raise my calves as follows: First week new milk; second week, half new and half sweet skimmed milk, and gradually work on to sour or tuber milk, and continue this all summer. If I want to fatten one, I feed as above. To those I raise I give all the hay or oat straw, to give them to much early in the year, will sometimes eat the straw, but it is necessary for any calf to try and eat fresh hay, unless the English veal on sour milk. It is true, calves can be easily fat upon sour milk, with oat straw or other good feed. I have had them so myself, and for store cattle can say that I have some as good as working grade Jersey's, Devons, Durhams, and natives raised on sour milk, the best meat, and I occasionally kill one in the fall, and it is nice meat. I do not call it veal—it is either veal over beef—and yet I claim that it is far superior to the working veal, or cow beef, that I have seen killed here. A moneyed gentleman who likes to raise calves for agricultural fairs, or wishes for a breeding nice, will let them suck the cow, and give them the best of choice; but such a mode could not do for the generality of farmers in the cold country, and I think I may say this.

When calves are intended to be kept for cows, they should never be fat, and when瘦, a thrifty growing pasture is needed, and for this, barley, or turnips with straw, and a good feed as possible. When a calf is fatten, it easily establishes, and cows thus reared will always be better for beef than for milk.

Several new varieties of Raspberries.

Greater attention than ever is being devoted to the cultivation of the raspberry. The productiveness of the fruit, its ease of cultivation, and the remunerative prices at which it is marketed, have made the raspberry even a greater favorite with small fruit growers than the strawberry. There are a number of popular varieties, such as the Philadelphia, Dutch Improved Black Cap, David's Thornless, Clarke's Golden Cap, and Mammouth Cluster, all of which are highly recommended. The Marion, Hastings, Turner's Seedling, and Wadsworth, are new varieties, and are rapidly becoming more and more considered indi-

cally to the general lists.

There are three new varieties of blackberries, however, to which we wish to call general attention. The Bramley's is a variety which originated near Wittington, Dala-ware. It is the first red raspberry of much value that has been found entirely hardy, and as to its hardiness, it has been pronounced from seed. It will endure the severest winters without protection. It has also the merit of withstanding the longest draught entirely unaffected. Its productive-ness and market value are among the very best. Its shipping qualities are very superior. The berry is of a bright color, holds its color well, and will keep longer than any other variety.

The Highland Hardy is a variety found growing on the banks of the Tidewater river. It is perfectly hardy, ripens ten days earlier than the common river Antwerp. Its merits are earliness, hardiness, prolific bearing, strong growth of canes, adaptability to various soils, good flavor, color, and shipping qualities.

The Gammon is medium size, and bright orange.

The Gammon is a hybrid of the Red and Black Currant species of raspberries. It is a rank grower, hardy, and productive—growing from 10 to 12 feet high. Like the Black Cap varieties, the berry is large, dark flavored, very firm, and of a novel color, being either red or black, but a blending of the two.

The above described varieties may be cultivated as very valuable acquisitions, and should be extensively introduced. The Raspberry is too often a fruit to be ignored by the agriculturist, that it is upon most farms, and should be more generally cultivated. In setting out plants, the new varieties should be obtained, as this account we have endeavored to ascertain the merits of the varieties mentioned, and think they can be sufficiently recommended. Farmers who do not obtain them from their nearest nurseryman, or the varieties can be found mentioned in the catalogues of the principal dealers in berry stock in the country.

For ANIMALS.—It is well needed that the animal economy in larger numbers than exists in the general market. In 1841, French scientist (M. Baudouin) experimented on six cattle. He treated them all alike and very respect, except that to some he gave five hundred grains of salt each day, while the other three had no salt. These experiments commenced in October. For the first six months no noticeable difference was observed; but in the succeeding six months a distinct difference was noticed in favor of the cattle receiving the salt, which continued to increase strikingly, till finally the animals not receiving any salt died sick, both as to looks and feelings, while the others were in fine appearance, as could be desired.

W. H. BURDELSIE, Warrington, Pa., Insurance Agency.

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RANCHES, PHENIX, MERCHANTS.

O. A. GLABER, MERCHANTS.

March 1874.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Athens, N.Y., lying 2½ miles from Athens village, and 1½ miles from the nearest railroad station. The property consists of 60 acres, of which 12 are in grass and grain. A dairy of 21 cows has been kept up, and there is a large barn, stable, and outbuildings. The climate is to the south, and is warm, strong, and dry. It will be sold with all personal property, including a house, barn, and outbuildings.

Address, E. D. D. W. Elmer, N.Y. X. J. PREW, on the farm.

1874.

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Headquarters for cheese and butter factories, for making butter and cheese mainly as especially for dairy, cheese, and bacon. Butter Cloth sold by us.

Send for prices.

Kent & Bliss.

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