

AGRICULTURE.

The following remarks on clover are worth the attention of every man who has land to plough and fertilize, though we think the clover crop in this country worth more than the wheat. It is a good fertilizer, clover has long been the sheet anchor of farmers in Livingston, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans, and other wheat growing counties in New York. We have seen, near Silver Lake, a crop of clover ploughed under, which was so heavy that it had judged badly; and the owner assured us it paid.

[We know by successful experience and by much observation, that turling under a heavy growth of clover is an excellent preparation for a wheat crop. The clover gathers from the atmosphere a large amount of nitrogenous material, which is specially adapted to the wants of wheat, while its fibrous roots and stems help to keep heavy soils light and porous. On the farms of the West was to sow clover on the wheat in Spring, pasture it in Autumn, mow the next year, and then turn under a heavy second growth, and sow wheat directly upon it, without a second plowing. Or, after having pastured it in Autumn, the following Spring the stock were kept off, and the first growth plowed in while in bloom. This was left fallow, and in autumn the field was thoroughly harrowed and cross-harrowed, and the wheat was sown. This latter plan was adopted when the wants of stock required the pasture in Autumn, or when the soil needed recruiting by the heavy sword and first large growth of clover. This treatment gave an increased crop of wheat every second or third year on the same land, besides the hay and pasture.

When needed, a top-dressing of plaster was sown on the wheat in Spring, with the special object of promoting a strong growth of clover. The effect of this application was very distinctly seen, when a land was left unplastered. —*Ed. American Agriculturist.*

C. H. Hubbard, Springfield, Vt., sells this winter, and gives all his cows warm water. He mixes a pailful of shorts with water the day before it is used, then puts a quart of shorts in a pail and fills with warm water from the reservoir of the stove, and gives his cows all they will drink. They take from two to seven pails full each; they also have access to cold water when in the yard. Another gentleman told me that he could take any cows that had been kept on the common way and cause them to yield double the quantity of milk they had been giving, by giving them boiled barley meal. Put the meal into a pail and pour scalding water upon it, then cool it off with cold water. One of his neighbors inquired how he managed to get so much milk. He said he took good care of his cows. In Barton, Vt., two of Thomas Baker's daughters gave birth to the first of the winter, and they drank warm water the first week, but after that they had access to cold water. One of the cows gave thirty-five pounds of milk a day; the other not quite so much.

L. Tenney, of Frasburg, Vt., has only one cow. He says: "I do not believe turnips and potatoes are worth anything to make a cow give milk; for when I change and give my cow a part of warm water with a quart of meal in it, night and morning, she doubles her milk."

In concluding these notes I venture to express the opinion that, where it is not convenient to steam the food for milch cows, it is a good plan to give them warm water. I now milk four, but give a warm meal to only one. She gives as much milk as the other three.

The above plan will largely increase the quantity of milk as we happen to know—but as to the quality, the less said the better.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.—The aggregate value of fruit raised in California during the year 1870, as reported by the San Francisco Bulletin, was \$2,371,012. The varieties included are apples, apricots, blackberries, cherries, currants, figs, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, raspberries, strawberries, quinces, oranges, lemons, limes, watermelons, cantaloupes, and citron. Total number of pounds (exclusive of oranges, 63,574,160. Number of oranges, 2,406,000.

It is estimated that five hundred tons of California fruits have been received in New York since the 1st of July last, all of which found ready sale at remunerative prices. The principal fruit shipped is the pear. A considerable quantity of grapes have been received, and a notable instance of the effect of received fruit of this kind from California is the low price at which imported Malaga grapes are offered in the market compared with last season.

MAKING A HOME MARKET FOR POTATOES.—A farmer of Dubuque county, Iowa, finding that he could obtain only twenty-five cents per bushel for his potatoes at a market fifteen miles distant, concluded to use them in feeding his hogs. At first he gave them raw; but afterwards boiled them and mashed them while hot; and put one bucket of bran to three of potatoes, adding water enough to make a thick slop. He gave this mixture three times a day with a little corn on the ear. The hogs fattened much faster with this feed than when they were fed with all the raw crops they would eat, with bran slop for drink.—*Agricultural Report.*

EARLY CUT HAY FOR COWS.—Dr. NICHOLS, of Massachusetts, cut an acre of red-top and clover, June 19, 1868, and stored the hay by itself. On the first of March following he commenced feeding this hay to ten cows, which had been kept previously on hay of the same variety cut after the middle of July. The early cut hay spent quite as well as the later cut, and the immediate increase in flow of milk-making, from the use of the former, amounted to a daily average of one quart per cow.—*Agricultural Report.*

COLONY IN FLORIDA.—A colony has recently been planted on the Halifax River, in East Florida, where it is proposed to raise sugar-cane and some tropical products. It is thought that the climate and soil for such purposes are as congenial as those of Cuba. The location is within a mile of the ocean, where a forty-mile drive on the hard sand beach may be had. The Halifax, a beautiful stream, abounds in fish and oysters, and the woods in deer, turkeys, and wild cattle. The winters are mild and pleasant.

WILD FOWL.—In Princess Anne County, Virginia, during the gleaning season, from November 1 to March 1, 104 days, the average number of geese shot daily was 25; of ducks, 100; in all, 2,600 geese and 10,400 ducks. Average price of geese, 70 cents; of ducks, 40 cents; making in all for the season, \$5,980.

CALIFORNIA is largely cultivating oranges, limes, citrons, figs and walnuts.

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WE ARE SELLING THEM CLEAR DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. WE HAVE A COMPLETE ASSEMBLMENT OF

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WE ARE THE MANUFACTURERS OF

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