

**Agricultural Department.**

CONDUCTED BY ALBERT CHAPMAN.

**Securing the Hay Crop.**

The time has arrived when grass is again to be harvested. The past season there was a good chance to demonstrate the advantages of early cutting; and this has been done to a greater extent than ever before—the stride was a long one in the right direction. Never before has stock come out of its winter quarters in such good condition. It is true that the quality of the hay, aside from its early securing, had something to do in the matter. But we have had those drouthy years before, with less effect favorably upon stock than now. Our friend Smith of Minden, an ornament to the guild agricultural, harvested the past year twenty tons of pure clover hay. It was so early that it attracted unusual attention; but "John Smith" did not stop there. He was not content with the good advertisement and drew forth less admiration and more discussion. The crop was harvested with the aid of the tedder. "It (the tedder) was a benefit to me of at least ten dollars a year," said Mr. Smith to us. The hay was secured in fine order, with the red blossoms still red, and the stalk with the leaves still green. Pains were taken, and this crop was thus early secured. Where the weather is not favorable the hay must be called in to it. It is now established that this is a necessary adjunct to the farm; and yet how few possess it!

Mr. Smith tells me that the effect of this hay upon his stock has been great, "surpassing great." His sheep, fed upon this alone, in the language of Mr. Smith, were "fat as pigs." His cows were in high condition and yielded immense quantities of milk, full and spring. It is not the clover alone, Mr. S., that secured him all his grass intended for hay, the timothy coming properly after the clover. Then after the growth of these fields is immense, enriching and protecting and affording feed. Fields cut in June and August; the grass will sufficiently start up to be a protection, at least in part, afforded by plaster. But what protection is afforded the land dry and matted, when cut in the heat of mid-summer, the roots of the grass exposed to the burning influence, the ground itself being hot and withering? Nothing can well live here. And is not this the condition of most of our meadows in a drouth? Is it the case where a field is cut quite early? It certainly is to a less extent. And this is of importance. Good meadows have been cut outright, as we know, by cutting late in a drouth. It must be good soil, unusually favored, that will withstand such treatment, much less come out with a good hay growth.

We are denuding our meadows; we are exposing them to the sudden, sharp influence of a change from protection to open exposure, by late cutting in a drouth. And the drouths are the rule; there is scarcely a season any more that has not this influence to a greater or less extent. We must therefore prepare ourselves for drouths. And, if an evil to the grass crop, it will be an aid in securing it; and to secure it with the effect of a single rain upon it, after it has been partially dried, is a loss that is but too little considered, amounting to half or nearly that of the value of the crop. This is gathered say a field of ten tons, worth five; but the labor is that of ten tons, and the place it occupies in storage is same. The late drouth crop of hay, and the stock is but half benefited by it. (This loss might have been remedied as well as not by the use of the hay cap.)

It is no more an excuse that early cutting brings with it the difficulty of harvesting. The tedder, the hay cap, and the prevalence of fair weather in general, aided now, we may say, by the signal reports, the speed of securing the crop by machinery, all go to aid us in securing the tender growth.

**A Short Crop of Hays—Green Crops as a Substitute.**

In many sections another dry May seems likely to result in a light crop of hay, and a very short crop of oats, and if farmers will need some other crop to take their place. There are several which there is still time to put in, that will answer a very good purpose. The one most generally adopted is,

**Sows Corn.**

There is still time to put in a good supply of this crop. The land can be well prepared, as for a good crop of planted corn, and laid off in shallow furrows with a shovel plow, and the corn sown in the furrows at the rate of about forty grains to the foot. If the shovel plow has a rather wide blade, and a little more can be taken with the crop, fifty or sixty grains may be sown, to the foot, making the row of plants somewhat wider; but this should only be done on clean land; where there are a good many weeds it is more trouble to clean out these wide rows. The furrows may be three feet apart from center to center, leaving a space of over two feet to be worked with a one-horse cultivator, which should be all the working that clean land will need.

There is still plenty of time to sow sweet turnips, and most farmers that have a suitable soil, will sow the larger portion of land devoted to roots, to the best varieties they are acquainted with.

**MILLET AND HUNGARIAN GRASS.**

Colman's Rural World, May 27, says, in regard to millet, that "This is a very valuable animal forage plant. Its stalks and leaves are somewhat like Indian corn, but smaller, grows to the height of three or four feet, bears a long panicle of very solid seed, makes edible cakes. The length of the panicle prevents the entire grains maturing alike, and it is best to cut when the tips are hard and the base yet in the dough state. It loves warm, rich, and rather sandy soil, but will do on medium clay. Sow broadcast on a very thoroughly prepared soil, at the rate of about a peck to the acre, about the end of May, or in June, and you can cut a heavy crop of excellent feed. Some years ago it was sent out at fabulous prices as Japan wheat."

"Hungarian Grass"—This is somewhat similar to the last; matures its crop in rather less time; requires thick sowing—fair ground at the rate of a peck or over per acre. It is an excellent forage crop, generally relished by our draft and milk animals, and makes very good returns for the cost and labor expended. If allowed to become quite ripe it seeds and fouls the land, and if the seed becomes quite ripe it is apt to remain undigested in the stomach of the horse, and cases of death are reported. We have used it and seen large crops used on the farm with great profit and without detriment.

I am aware there may, in many cases, be some difficulty in getting suitable land for these crops that is not already occupied with something else; but sown corn,

Hungarian grass, sweet turnips and cabages, may be put in some time yet, and no doubt there will be some pieces and patches of land that can be well manured and put into some of our good old-fashioned crops. There are often some rich spots around farm buildings where a few hundred bushels of roots may be grown; these places may be weedy, but a well-tended crop of mangolds, swedes or cabages, will do much to subdue such land. Sown corn and Hungarian grass may be put in some place where the grass or other crop is not doing anything. A few acres that are not likely to produce a crop of anything, may be manured, well fitted, and made to give a good crop of sown corn or Hungarian hay.

**Large Pans for Making Butter.**

The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger says that A. H. Bucks has one of the best equipped farms in that county, and this describes the pans used in his butter dairy:

Mr. Bucks has four pans, which are sufficiently ample for forty cows. They are made square or rather oblong in shape, and are each six feet long, nineteen inches wide and twelve inches deep. They are set in wooden vats, and kept from the bottom by sticks an inch or so in thickness. In this wooden vat water is poured, or may be kept running, so as to regulate the temperature of the milk. Running down from the bottom of the pan at one corner is a tin spout, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, and of less rather than greater length than the thickness of the wooden bars which held the pan from the bottom of the vat. Drawn over this and wound closely with thread is a piece of rubber hose, which runs down through the bottom of the wooden vat. It is cut off, nearly even with the bottom, and a wooden plug inserted, which has the double effect to stop the escape of both milk and water. By drawing the plug the skimmed milk is removed from the pan. It is well to have another drain pipe for the wooden vat, so that the water can be drawn if need be without disturbing the milk. In this way the milk of forty cows can be taken care of as easily as that of five cows in the old method, and it is believed with greater profit. Mr. Bucks has as yet made but one comparative test, but from 170 pounds of milk he realized a quarter of a pound more butter in this than in the old way, while his flavor was considered superior. He believes that longer experience will show more favorable results, which it seems reasonable.

As for the depth of the milk in the pans, Mr. Bucks sets it from eight to twelve inches, and is not satisfied from his short experience what depth will afford the most cream. If we rightly remember, the experiment of Dr. Middleton's Golden Rule, one of the vice-presidents of the Vermont Dairyman's Association, and a very scientific man, tended to show the utter fallacy of the notion only recently prevalent, that the depth should be only one or two inches, and we think he made the statement that quite as much cream in proportion would be derived from a depth of one or two feet. Dairyman will do well to experiment upon this.

The expense of fitting up large pans in the manner described will vary according to place; but nowhere ought to exceed \$20 each, and generally will be less. If this does not pay in a single season by the increase and improvement of the butter, it certainly will in the saving of hard labor to the noblest women of the earth—the wives and daughters who add to the golden wealth of the world, and who as a class enjoy less labor-saving inventions than any other.

**Cure for the Peach Borer.**

M. B. Bateham says, that after two years trial of Carbolic Soap he feels quite safe in recommending its use as the cheapest and best method yet found for the prevention of injury by the peach borer, and presumes that it will be equally efficacious for the apple borer. His method of using is as follows: "Take a five pound can of the soap (costing only \$1), and turn it into a barrel one-third full of hot water; stir it occasionally and let it stand a few hours, or over night, for the soap to dissolve; then fill up the barrel with cold water—no! I sometimes use soap from the kitchen for this purpose. The liquid is now fit for use. It is a milky appearance, and pungent but not offensive odor. It is too strong for using on plants, but will not hurt the bark or wood of trees, applied with a paint brush around the base of the trees, taking care to have the liquid enter all crevices; it immediately destroys all the eggs that have been deposited, and any young worms which have not penetrated through the bark; and I believe that for some weeks at least, unless heavy rains occur, the odor prevents the moth from depositing eggs. One application in July or early in August is sufficient for a thousand of bearing size, an active lad can do the work in two days."

Mr. Bateham's suggestions are valuable, and we endorse his method; but here five pounds is too much for one barrel; it had better go over two barrels. If this strong liquid, in one barrel only, comes in direct contact with any tender roots, it will surely kill them; but if dissolved a little more, then it will do the same work of destruction to the eggs with less danger to the trees.—New York Horticulturist.

**Weeds in Garden Walks.**

ESQ. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—I want to tell your readers how I keep the walk in my flower garden clean. It is a very simple plan, and the wonder to me is that I never thought of trying it long ago, for they are something that have given me much more trouble than the beds themselves, and I have never before been able to keep them clean without a great amount of help from Pat. One day last summer I happened to have a large quantity of boiling water to dispose of. For some reason I did not want to throw it in the drain, and we never throw anything in the yard; so after a few minutes consideration I said it would be confined on the walks in the flower garden, as it would do no harm there, and sure enough it did not. The next day, when down in the garden for flowers, the walks attracted my attention, they so uncommonly clean, not a green thing daring to stick up its head. Since then I have batted them faithfully with scalding water once in two or three weeks, and the weeds are not only killed, but the ground is always hard and smooth, as it does not have to be dug over.

**An Elmira farmer wrote to Mr. Greeley for his experience in raising geese for market.**

HORACE said there was no trouble at all about it, if the goslings were not weaned too young. He says they should be allowed to run with the old cow and suck until their horns get out an inch or two, when they will be hardy enough to peck and sail down for market.

**IMPORTANT TO HORSE BREEDERS.**

(From the published Pedigree.)

**Black Hawk Napoleon**

Was foaled the 13th of May, 1859, the property of A. Palmer, of Charlotte, Vt. Sired by Black Hawk Prophet, g sire, Black Hawk, g g sire, Sherman, g g g sire, Justin Morgan. Dam, of Messenger stock. This horse is 10 hands high, weighs about 1,100 lbs., and is of jet black color. He received the highest premium in his class at the Vermont State Fair, 1886. A well-sprung, good-moving horse. Still owned by Mr. Palmer. This horse is now owned by H. C. Sessions, and will stand at his stables in East Middlebury during the season. H. C. Sessions, East Middlebury, Vt., May 20, 1871.

**HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.**

THE BEST IN USE. Earl & Clay have the entire agency for these Celebrated Scales and other kinds of Howe's Scales. Having used them ourselves, in our establishments for a number of years, we can speak confidently of their superiority over other scales in use. We can supply all kinds from the smallest to the largest, to the small grocer as well as perfect—all right!

**NEW OPERA CHAINS,**

Chain, Tassels. Everything in the line of Clocks, from \$1 to \$40 each. Pocket alarms, &c. E. D. Munger receives new goods every week. Have your new solid sets just received from Slinger & Douglas, every variety of plated and metal sets.

**NEW TOOLS.**

New lot of Black Sets. New lot of Brackets. New lot of Shot Chains. New lot of Steel Chains. New lot of Rubber Chains.

**NEW TOOLS.**

A new lot of Plain Gold Rings, 18 & 14 Carat, at prices that defy competition.

**Selling for Cost,**

E. D. Munger will sell at cost for one month, a large quantity of goods, among which are Silver Tea Sets, fine patterns, and warranted to be No. 1 goods. Call and examine. No charge made for showing goods.

**Beautiful Ice Pitchers,**

just received, made to order, Goblet, silver cups for children, Berry and Baking dishes, Napkin Rings from \$2 to \$10 each. Gold Trimmed Silver Trimbles, and everything else in my line, from a Finger ring to a gold tooth pick.

**Aikon & Lamberts**

Gold Pens, the most durable pen made, and every pen warranted. We keep no other. E. D. Munger is agent for Latham & Morris' Perfected Spectacles. Can fit the eyes of a person 100 miles away.

**STATIONERY**

cheaper of E. D. Munger than elsewhere in town. Ten lined, Initial Paper for 30 to 35 cts. and, everything in proportion. Paper by the ream, one-quarter ream, and envelopes by the box.

**Miscellaneous Books,**

School Books, Toy Books and Toys, New Toys, Hoops for boys and girls, new style of Blow and Irons, hair balls, Indelible Ink, Writing Booklets, Traveling Bags, &c.

**Quoquet Sets**

cheaper than ever, and good ones. A new lot of Stereoscopes, Shallopers from 50 cts. to \$10 each. E. D. Munger is agent for 3 or 4 different

**Sewing Machines,**

call and examine them; no new pattern, but something that has been proved to be all right. Warrant them to give satisfaction if properly used.

**Musical Instruments**

of different kinds. Taylor & Fairlie makes the best organ in the market. Best finish and best tone and the cheapest. \$149 to \$900, church organs, &c. All of the above mentioned, and many others will be sold low for cash, by E. D. MUNGER, Middlebury, April 4, 1871.

**BARGAINS, BARGAINS!**

The Largest Stock OF Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.

**A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY**

DE WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands have testified to the value of this medicine.

**WHAT ARE THEY?**

They are the Bitters of the California Vinegar Bitters, which have been found to be the most powerful and reliable of all the Bitters.

**THEY ARE NOT A VINI FANCY DRINK.**

Made of Pure Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirit, and Refine Lignum, distilled, aged and sweetened to please the taste, called "Bitters." Appetizers, "Restorers," are, that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Restorer and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

**For Rheumatism and Chronic Rheumatism**

and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Eructations, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.**

They invigorate the stomach and stimulate the liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

**FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Itch, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pustules, Boils, Eruptions, Itch, Scars, Inflammations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever nature, are literally dug up and carried off by these Bitters.**

One Bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative powers.

**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you are afflicted and sluggish in the veins, cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when.**

Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**PIN-TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.**

J. WALKER, Proprietor, P. O. Box 234, San Francisco, Cal., and 25 and 26 Commerce Street, New-York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

42-71.

**MONEY! MONEY!**

Money is said to be the root of all evils.

**E. D. MUNGER,**

stands ready to exchange any quantity of goods for this necessary evil, and will do so for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned.

E. D. Munger would say that the unprecedented increase in sales indicates that people are fast finding out where their right place is to buy goods at a bargain.

E. D. Munger has lately added largely to his former gold stock of

**Gold and Silver Watches,**

which he is selling at very small advances from cost FOR CASH.

Double time, 1/2 second, stem winder, &c. Gold Chains, Ladies and Gents.

**OPERA CHAINS,**

a new pattern, they are beautiful and cheap.

**Chain, Tassels.**

Everything in the line of Clocks, from \$1 to \$40 each. Pocket alarms, &c.

E. D. Munger receives new goods every week. Have your new solid sets just received from Slinger & Douglas, every variety of plated and metal sets.

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**BENSON & ANDREWS,**

We are selling teas, coffee, spices of all kinds, mustard, soda, starch, saffers, rice, cornstarch, yeast powder, table salt, cream tartar, &c., &c., at just the prices to give satisfaction.

**CHOICE canned fruits, French and American pickles and jellies in great variety, London clubbets for meats, pepper musts, flavoring extracts, English currants, citron, and all such articles as suit the taste of the most delicate.**

WE are making a specialty of fine chewing and smoking tobacco, and pipes complete, with the best brands of cigars, warranted to smoke well without requiring extra attention.

**THE finest fruits to be found with confectionery and nuts, &c., to suit your sweet tooth, can be had by calling at BENSON & ANDREWS,**

**PREPARE FOR THE FIRE!!!**

Insure your property in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Capital \$400,000; assets, \$2,825,000. The assets of the "Franklin" are all invested in solid securities, which are all interest bearing, and Dividends paying.

The Franklin has as deposited claims. Perpetual and temporary policies on liberal terms. The "Franklin" is old enough and strong enough to do business upon straight, forward and honorable principles. BENSON & ANDREWS Agents for Addition Co.

**WE are also agents for other old and reliable companies, and for the National Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., and the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.**

Middlebury, March 21, 1871.

**NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.**

And also a few lots of goods bought Previous to March First,

**REMnants OF COTTONS,**

BROWN AND BLEACHED.

**PRINTS, TICKING, GINGHAMS**

at very much below the regular price.

**L. G. KINGSLEY,**

Middlebury, March 21, 1871.

**Ripley's Marble Block,**

RUTLAND, VT.

**FURNITURE**

RICH PRICED FURNITURE.

Upholstered in Repp, English Terry, and Hair Cloth. Easy Rocking, Reclining, Parlor and Camp

**CHAIRS,**

Marble, Slate, and Wood Top

**CENTER TABLES,**

Library, Extension, and

**Ladies' Work Tables.**

Mirrors, Hat Trees, Whatnots, Cornices &c.

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