Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

Some of the American agricultural papers are now improving the occasion,-in prospect of the early opening of the Exhibition season,-by impressing upon their readers, the importance of "Agricultural Exhibitions" and "Fairs." When we say, a fall and spring grain, and it is used American agricultural papers, we with equal success. Samples will be Gentleman, Maine Farmer, New England Farmer, all three influential widely circulated and read and instructive journals, and to whose columns we are often indebted for seasonable and interesting matter.

It is not a needless task that the editors of such papers undertake, to rouse up in the farmers who come under their influence, an interest in see that they do the least good. But there always has been and always will be,--as long as human nature goes on in its present prevailing unregenerate state,-those who will laugh, snap, snarl and growl at anything that looks like progress, anything that makes an attempt to improve the condition of things in any way. There really are people who seem to take a delight in ignoring all improvements, in retarding, as much as lies in their power, or deeds, any movement that has for its object the bettering of any class or object. Such people are the true obstructives, and it must be said that their power is strong--for evil. The opposition to any new idea or movement must proceed in the fairly, wel informed and cultivated from an overpowering self-esteem, and a selfish desire to keep the advantages they enjoy within as small a circle as pos-

or from a cynical scorn of anything noble, useful or good, or from sheer stupidity, or heavy ignorance in which there is a strong? of malignity and envy. The large, true, progressive mind is ever open to new ideas, ever welcome movements of progress in which it sees some thing that will turn to the general good, and despises nothing or nobody, for it knows that something useful may be learned from the most unlikely When Sir Walter Scott travelled, in the good old days of when people met with strange adventures sometimes, (the same story has been told of other great men in England and America, he did not shut himself in the exclusive pride of his own imagination and intellect, but entered freely into conversation with his fellow passengers, that even the humblest was able to tell him something that he did not know before. The spirit of Sir Walter should a ctuate all farm. ers, and they should be open to receive

instruction from all. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman last week had some very appropriate remarks on the subject of agricultural fairs, and claims that they have been of incalculable benefit to agriculture, stimulating the ambition of farmers and suggesting improvement. No man, with his eyes in his head, can attend a fair, and not see some direction in which his stock crops, and tools can be improved. No matter, if in the whole he is the most progressive farmer in the country the most conceited), he will find others who in some points excel him. This is the spirit in which farmers should attend fairs. They should go not merely to exhibit their own stock and products, but carefully to study the exhibits of their peers and com petitors. Fairs properly managed are grand schools in which the art of agriculture is taught by the most approved method-object lessons. The careful inspection of Durhams, Ayrshires, and Jerseys will give one better knowledge of these breeds of cattle than the perusal of a dozen herd books. The idea of a Fair as an educational institution is not sufficient appreciated either by the managers or exhibitors. The former are wont to give too much consideration to pecuniary results, and the latter to premiums. These things are not to differ materially from those used in be wholly ignored, but Fairs were never intended to be speculating in-

New Zealand offers a bounty of £10 a ton for the first 500 tons of sugar sugar from them.

titutions, or as a medium for the dis-

ri bution of prizes.

acicultucist,

WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

NO. 22.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.

Mr. D. C. Richmond, of Ohio, relates

-in an article at large without credit

A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT .- "The Diamond wheat" is a new variety recently imported, and it is claimed to be the finest wheat in the United States, and that it has been successfully cultivated wherever tried. We have been shown a few specimen grains by Jas. Tibbits, Esq., of this city, each grain close on one half inch in length, the kernel is large and compact, of a bright straw color and extremely hard. "The Diamond" is grown as

MACHINE FOR FEEDING POUL
TRY The artificial hatching and rearing of poultry, ostriches and other birds has already become a science, and a profitable and important branch of A green dog will sometimes kill a business, and the further treatment of sheep in the daytime, but this seldom created a demand for machinery for artificial feeding and fattening. The most important machine of this class consists of a circular cage of wood about 4.57 metres (15 feet) in diameter and 6.10 metres (20 feet) high. and containing 210 coops or nests for ducks and chickens, the cage being all on the outside. A chick three months old is put in each nest, and by means of a band of skin or rubber fastened to a light chain is secured so that it cannot escape. In these nests the chicks, pigeons, ducks, turkeys, quail or other birds are kept till they are ready for market, each bird being artificially fed three times a day. The birds can move about and si down but cannot walk or fly, and this enforced rest causes them to fatten quickly. A chick having been placed n each nest, the apparatus for feeding is loaded with a mixture of barley meal. Indian meal, milk and water, and is brought up to the cage. bird has been carefully examined, and the amount of food it will comfortably digest is marked plainly on the front of its nest. The operator takes the pressure compels it to open its mouth. A rubber tube is inserted in its mouth and by means of pressure on a pedal, the semi-fluid food is forced into the creature's throat. A gauge on the machine records the quantity of food given to each bird, and by watching harvest-time of the present season want has been experienced, and there-

Scribner for September. A hen with chickens broods in the mixture wet, and in a few months the may be raised in that same place every night-if she can. country. It is easy enough to raise A hen turkey with chicks never broods bined with the phosphoric acid in the the beets, but not so easy to make the in the same place twice—if she can bones as to give you a most valuable thought it well to communicate these

spect, superior to the French ma-

chines, as a premanent fire is main-

tained, regulated by automatic gov-

"hydromeres" shown at Paris, do not

mass of hot water as a means of ob-

taining the necessary warmth.-

-the results of observation and experience of sheep-killing dogs, from which he was quite a sufferer during twenty-five years. They slaughter their victims by tearing open the large veins of the neck and sucking the blood, they never can be broken of this trick. A single dog will sometimes kill sheep, but generally there are two-often a large and a small more particuly allude to the Country shown in the Provincial Exhibition dog. A sheep-killing dog will teach others. The first time a dog kills # sheep he will suck the blood, and then eat some and be satisfied. He will soon learn to kill several, sucking the blood until he is full, eating no flesh the first night. Any dog that will chase sheep when out alone, will sooner or later kill them. happens. Nearly all the sheep-killing are plenty of sheep close by. As a preventive measure bells are good: not small ones, but three good-sized bells for each hundred sheep. If, in spite of this precaution, a sheep is killed, say nothing. Skin it and let the carcass lay in the same place. The first night after killing, the dogs will not come, but the second night they be on hand. Cut four or five class strychnine in the gashes, and time killed four dogs in one night He adds that "it is well to keep the the mouth shut," and concludes with mention of a curious incident: "One morning I found a small yearling killed, with a small round hole eaten out of his fore shoulder. It puzzled I told my neighbors to shut up their dogs. The second night after killing

THE PROMISE OF THE APPL

HARVEST.

method of machine-feeding has the Life is still young and fresh, and which relieves them from excessive advantage of neatness, dispatch, and there will be many merry-makings at labour. the entire absence of cruelty to the paring bees these glorious fall evenfect safety and entire comfort by this yet enjoy them as well as when a boy, reaping machine with automatic apmethod in fifteen days, and chickens if, -well, no matter! The old stories pliances for elevating the cut corn. in twenty days, and the loss from dis- will be told by happy fire sides, and and delivering it upon a table or ease and accidents rarely exceeds there will be lots of the choicest sorts platform at the side of the machine. two per cent. The fowls thus treated to put into the cellor for winter use, Provision was made for two people to are uniformely healthy, and the quan- besides a few barrels to send to mar- ride, who bound the sheaves as the tity of the dressed meat is excellent, ket-something but few farmers reaping proceeded. This proved to Artificial incubators, artificial moth- have had for many years past. Oh! be the first really practical machine ers, and this appliance are exhibited the pleasures of the rosy, golden ap- of the kind, and some thousands were at the Paris Exposition. The incu- ple harvest; the joy and comfort subsequently sold in the States, where the best Western humor has never bators are all founded on the familiar which it brings; the satisfaction it I saw them at work in 1866. This in-

fence corners. They should be preserved, as they contain phosphoric this country, and are all based on the acid, one of the most valuable insame general plan of using a large gredients in manure. Put a layer of add another layer of ashes and so on until the cask is filled. Keep the original Marsh machine. fertilizer .- Mass Ploughman.



TAYLOR & MACKEY'S REIN HOLDER

This useful little device, which is shown so clearly in the engraving as to Wheat, to succeed well, requires fer- figures have "told the tale" for too equire little description, is the invention of Messrs. J. M. Taylor and John tile land and good culture. With many of our wheat-growers.

are equally distant from the back strap. The upper part of each hook is cause it to succumb. It is worthy of cannot be reasonable expected to yield quite open, so that the reins will readily drop into them when they are thoughtful attention how many of the twenty bushels per acre. As a genrelaxed, and thus prevent them from becoming entangled with other portions ills that agriculture is heir to, have eral thing, too great a proportion of drawing them taut and at the same time moving them upward and outward. This invention has been recently patented in the United States and Canada. sent season; while, close by, on ad- the case now. Beef, mutton, pork, for further particulars address the inventors.

HARVESTING MACHINERY.

ers, Mr. James Howard of Bedford,

writing to the London Times says:-

WESTERN FARM LIFE. On the subject of self-binding reap

'That American inventors should have been first in the field was only the natural course of events. In the sparsely-populated corn-growing dis tricts of the Western States, the difficulty of obtaining hands to tie up the corn after being cut down by machines has been severely felt, and hence the necessity of a machine to bind up the crop has long been a want of the most There is one cheerful feature to the pressing kind. In England no such this indicator just the right amount which has not greeted us for years- fore inventors and manufacturers have can be supplied. Ducks are at the and that is the beauty and hope of had little or no inducement to produce same time given a drink of water, the apple orchards which generally, such a machine. Indeed, at the pre the other fowls not requiring water throughout our State are promising a sent time, some of the most enterprisat any time. The cage containing goodly yield. Those only can realize ing English farmers hold to the the birds is mounted on rollers, and how great a help to good living are opinion that, with our humid climate when one bird is fed the cage is an abundant store of choice apples, many of the crops are better not moved round and the next bird is who have been deprived of them for bound until the sheaves have been ex-When the cage has been turned round year they welcome the sight of trees fore the binding machine is not reonce the feeding apparatus is placed loaded with choice fruit, with some- garded by them with any great inon an elevator, and the machine and thing of the feelings with which they terest. Others, again, contend that the operator are raised to the next beheld them in the days when life now we have efficient automatic about one minute for each bird. An- Maine with a sort of luxurious flavor, the binding. If, however, a saving of other form of cage is made with only that sends a glow of content and 3s per acre can be effected, which is two rows of nests, one over the other, good cheer all through the heart. a moderate estimate, these machines and with the nests disposed in lines. What visions of baked apples, and will doubtless become general, and This apparatus does not move and the apple sauce (the old fashioned cider the men, moreover, will take to them. operator carries the feeding machine, kind) and apple pies, dance before Reports have recently reached this by means of a truck, from bird to bird the mind as one contemplates it; country of a formidable movement The feeding machine may be a simple what suggestiveness it has-bringing among the labourers in America pump that can be moved by a treadle, up the sparkling times of the old against agricultural machinery, and constant pressure may be maintained evening fire side stories before the pears they have destroyed numbers of by means of weights. In this case, open fire place, with a generous dish self-binding reapers and other mathe supply of food given to each bird of splendid apples on the stand, and chines in Indiana and Ohio, and have is controlled by a stop-cock. Contras- good cheer all around! What times also resorted to the use of threatening ted with the barbarous methods of those were, indeed; and verily we letters. The present generation of artificially feeding poultry that have are to have them over again as of old English agricultural labourers have been practiced for so many thousands this very season! The crop of apples acquired a thorough dislike to hard of years in some parts of Europe, this will be abundant for all purposes. work, and take kindly to any machine

plan of making a large reservoir of contributes to good living in the far- vention of Mr. Marsh—a most ingencircular box in the middle. The all these in good measure—for which present self-binders, inasmuch as inon the Marsh principle, with the addition of the necessary mechanical

> M'Cormic being built more closely than the others upon the lines of the down, as well as in justice to so main a contributor as Mr. Marsh, I have particulars.'-N. B. Agriculturist.

CULTURE AND HUMOR

Quite often, in the course of my

rambles, I have found Western farm

tables, carpets, curtains and pictures,

judgement rarely evinced by a large class of most excellent city folk. In the matter of books, a farmer of the better class generally selects with great care and with a view to solid mental food. But a taste for light fiction, poetry, music and painting is not wanting. It is surprising, indeed to find how generally the works of the leading British and American poets and novelists are read among the rural classes of the West. The younger American poets are as well known, by their writings, West and Even Hawthorne, whom to read and appreciate is high evidence of literary taste and intelligence, has found very many of his sincerest admirers inside the homes of the "Hoosier" and the "Buckeye." Not long since, while solourning for a fortnight or so on the shore of one of our western lakes. I had the pleasure of spending several evenings at a the resources of the soil, and choking the only way to make a clean sweep certain times of the year than any farm house where, as a member of down the young wheat plants. The of the joint-worm is to burn up the kind of grass or clover. It will not flourread aloud by the farmer's daughter. Everywhere in the West the literary Thought there was a period of more journals, both weekly and monthly. propitious weather between the frosts are subscribed for by farmers, for the pleasure and instruction of their families, while many of them take a daily paper. But, despite all that can be said to the contrary, the genus rendered into English and made to mean "rusty cuss." still largely asserts itself in our rural regions .-- a genus of the copperas breeches, ginger-cake-loving elk, to whom we owe sumption of plant food needed by the not work. Nothing will offend the racy, soil-flavored smack of origi- growing grain. To crown all, the "In 1858, Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, nal humor, peculiar to the Ohio and rain-storms of July were very heavy, birds. Duck can be fattened in per- ings-and, old as we are, we should conceived the idea of constructing a Mississippi river valleys. Farm life and accompanied by high winds, in If we tell her the butter is poor, in the West seems to have developed consequence of which whole fields of she will sell it somewhere else, and comico humorous ways of wheat were laid flat, the stalks, brittle she will trade where she sells her speech, and it cannot be denied that with the heat, largely breaking, and produce. To keep her trade, I must much of this humor, coarse though it others being spindling and weak, buy her butter. So, it is customary is, possesses the inimitable charm of failed to rise, and coming into contact to pay about the same price for all outright home manufacture. Through

> vet been reduced to type. It is scattered about in rural neighborhoods, little reason to doubt that the Hessian and most of it is finally lost by being fly, which appeared last fall on the excelessly thrown aside as "old.' winter wheat, made its way to ad-Most of what has been given to the jacent fields of spring wheat, finding machine, but simply to add binding world, in books and monthly maga- in them more tender and tempting appliances to the 'Marsh Harvester,' zines, as Western humor, has been diet than on the winter wheat, which as it was termed. The American first put through a refining process owing to a very favorable season, had natural effects .-- Scribner for Sept.

FAILURE OF SPRING WHEAT. the heads of nourishing juices, their but when the calves are sold off young

of the spring wheat, from the weekly heads turned yellow prematurely, and one-halfacres. Colman estimates Montreal Witness, will, we think, re- and were found, to a great extent, three acres of pasture as requisite for a

pay purusal. present season has been unusally good, high winds, and this accounts for the are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the there has been extensive failure of the large proportion of broken stems report of the American Dairymen's spring wheat. In some localities the noticed by many in their wheat fields Association, thinks that on the average failure has been only partial, in others the present year. Besides the insects four acres are required per cow, for well nigh total. Cases have come to already named, the midge has done summer and winter keep; while Mrour knowledge in which whole fields some mischief, though perhaps not on X. A. Williard thinks that in Herkhave been reaped only to make it a very wide scale. Without doubt, imer county, N. Y., one and one-half made by many farmers to sow the year. same ground with fall wheat. Whether In view of the formidable obstacles this is wise policy is a question that to its succes which have been numecan be better decided after looking rated it is little wonder that spring at the causes of failure. Possibly wheat has turned out so badly. What crop. How, then, is the unsatisfac- ktnds of medicine, will doubtless be eight and a quarter minutes after the harvest to be accounted for? There less cure the patient. It is, in brief, are several circumstances that have to quit growing spring wheat, and contributed to the result now noted, fall too, for a time. The small yields to each of which brief mention may of spring wheat for many years past very properly be given: 1. Poverty have been very discouraging. Ten of the soil; over-cropping with wheat and twelve bushels to the acre did and other grain has induced this. not pay the farmer, and these puny these it bids defiance to influences should be inclined ta lay it down as a well-tilled land. We do not affirm products. The race will not

2. An unfavorable season. Early in the spring there was a very copious rain-fall. A record kept in one of the best wheat sections of Ontario is

During these four months, twothirds of the usual annual rain-fall took place. In May, and even so late as June, there were frosts of unwonted severity, while in July there was unprecendent heat. Much of the seed was sown when the land was too wet result being partial decay of the seed and a weakly growth of plants. Weeds being of a more hardy nature, made a strong growth, drawing on struggling blades of grain, while they of May and June, and the heat of July so that considerable growth was made and an appearance of promise taken on, the sudden advent of extremely hot weather caught the plants in a their juices with great rapidity, ocintense heat induced a rank growth of weeds, and a corresponding conwith the moist earth decayed. Such world has of late caught very distinct not fill well, owing to the process glimpses of it. But I am sure that being hurried by the extremely hot even, satisfy all parties and get

3. Insects attacks. There seems machines at the recent trials were all of doubtful doctoring, by which some made a more vigorous growth than thing more than a modicum of the common. It has been extensively How much land is required for the with cold water, which is frequently home flavor has been allowed to ex- supposed that the Hessian fly will not support of a cow? This question de- renewed. Tworog cheese is, in fact, binding arm, &c., -each, as described hale. It has been enunciated as a assail spring wheat, but the experience pends for an answer, so much on the nothing more than hard pressed curd. by your correspondent, very ingenious rule that the more ignorant class of of the present season has proved that circumstances of the soil, as not to In the northwestern and southern govbut each differing in the mode of oper- Western farmers discovers a far this idea is fallacious. A worse enemy admit of a very definate answer. Mr. ernments of the Empire it is often quicker and finer sense of humor than this appeared in great force. Schull, of Little Falls, N. Y., esti- made of sheep's milk, and in Bessaradoes the somewhat educated and re- This was the joint-worm, a congener mates that the land in pasturage and bia a superior quality made from the fined class. So soon as a smattering of the Hessian fly, but very dissimilar hay, requisite for the support of a cow, whole milk is prepared, which pos-Desiring that the history of the of books and newspapers gets into a in habit. As its name denotes, this is three acres; and this is the estimate sesses far better keeping properties should be truthfully handed clod, the sharp salt of the earth seems insect attacks the joints of the stalk, of Mr Carrington, for moderately than the ordinary sort, and which is to go out, and there comes self-con- perforating them, and finding a tem- good farms in England. In Belgium exported in considerable quantities to sciousness and a straining after un- porary home there. The effect of the ten acres of land support two cows, Wallachia. Moldavia, and even to ravages of the wire-worm is to deprive one heifer and one yearling or calf; Austria .- American Dairyman.

ascent being prevented by the injury and cows in full milk are only kept, The following article on the failure done to the stalk-joints. Hence the the proportion is two cows to seven without kernels in them. The weak- cow in Birkshire county, Mass., while Though the crop of fall wheat the ened joints broke readily with the in some towns two acres of pasturage

practicable to plough the land, both the wire worm has been the worst of to two acres of pasture per cow will grain and straw being practically the insect foes with which the spring answer, and in some exceptional worthless. Preparations are being wheat crop has had to contend this cases one acre. - Scientific Farmer.

'bad to take," but it may neverthe-

which, under other circumstances, rule to grow no wheat on land that their origin in an improvished soil wheat is grown on Canadian farms. and inadequate tillage. We know of There is still the lingering idea that highly cultivated farms on which wheat is the grand cash crop. Time spring wheat has done well the pre- was when this was true, but is is not Miss Alice, had all the preparations jacent farms that were in low con- butter, bggs, potatoes, and fruit, are biscuits in the shortest possible time. dition, there has been failure. Indeed all cash crops. Let us grow less grain so far as our observation has gone, and more grass, more turnips and there is a fair crop even this year on carrots, more stock, and more dairy this to have been uniformly the case, bread if all Canadian farmers whose but our impression is that it has been lands are impoverished cease to grow the rule, or at any rate there has been wheat for a time. Our newly-settled such a proportion of average good districts will raise it. It will crops on fertile soil, properly worked, grown on highly-cultivated farms,

of the causes of disappointment and could be wished, are increasing in number. It is a worthy ambition to desire to grow the king of grains, but we must sometimes "stoop to conquer" If we take to stock-raising and other

son to fear the Hessian fly will be pans of delicious biscuits were baked troublesome this fall, and it is pro- more at leisure, and boiled ham and bable we are only at the beginning of "one minute biscuit" formed a sand. our troubles with the joint-worm. wich it was right hard to beat .- Car-This insect makes its abode in the rolton (Mo.) Democrat, July 5. pretty sure to come forth next spring ment in favor of a change of crop. WHERE TO SELL GOOD BUTTER. ing with a person who had been a very succelent state, and dried up grocer, we heard the following remark in answer to the question "Why do casioning a premature maturity. The you not make more difference in the price of batter taken in from the far mers?" "We cannot do it. It woman quicker than to tell her that her butter is not first-class grades of butter offered in small lots. certain of local Western journals, the stalk heads as continued erect, did We make on the best lots and loose on the poorest. We come out about

the close shave of middlemen.

ROOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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The number of weeks an advertisement is o be inserted should be clearly stated. When ordered out, and charged the full time it ha

QUICK WORK.

The last sensation occured last Thursday, when about fifty men were they may be of such a nature as to to do about it is the next consider- Lawton beat his own time of two years present by invitation, to see Jim suggest the cultivation of some other ation. Our prescription, like many ago, when his wife had bread baked in wheat was standing in the field. At 4:6:10 o'clock, the Buckeye reaper, drawn by Cy Burnett's dun mules. stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear, ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain, ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper and rush with it to the thresher close by, which, under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away. Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thresher with the grain while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, made to make griddle cakes and At the drop of the hat the dun mules sprang to the work, and in 1m. 15s. the threshed wheat, about a peck was in the sack and on the horse, and There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed and the wheat was delivered to Law was delivered to Mrs- Lawton, and in 3m. 55s, from the starting of the reaper the first griddle cake came products for a while, we shall by and from the hands of Miss. Alice, was by be able to raise respectable crops gobbled by a dozen eager hands and -that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. A hint was given at the outset that from the starting of the reaper. it might be well to consider the pro- according to the best double-timer priety of sowing land to fall wheat stop-watch in the country, a pan of

> WHITE CLOVER IN PASTURES.—Every in redoubled force. In fact, it is pasture should contain some white thought by compstent judges that clover. In will afford more feed at straw. The liability to future insect ish in damp soils, or those that are very attack, added to the considerations al- poor. It will do very well in a parready enumerated, makes out, in our tial shade, as a grove or orchard, but judgement, a pretty conclusive argu- to make the highest excellence it should be sown where it will have the advantage of sunlight. It is easy to secure patches of white clover in a The Rural New Yorker says: In talk- pasture, by scattering seed in early spring, on bare places, and brushing it in. One pound of seed is sufficient to start white clover in a hundred places in a pasture. The disposition of this clover is to spread by means will of the branches that run along the surface of the ground, and take root. Having secured a sod a foot square, it will soon extend so as to cover first a yard, then a rod.—Exchange.

where spring wheat had failed, in the biscuits was delivered to the hungry

light of the causes of that failure. crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was

Our advice is "don't." There is rea- the last seen of them. Then other

RUSSIAN CHEESE .- An article of diet of almost universal consumption among the poorer classes in Russia is the variety of homemade cheese known as Tworog, of which more than seven million pounds are sold annually in St. Petersburg alone. Its mode of preparation is very simple. Sour skim milk is placed over night in a custom of those who sell butter which warm oven, and poured the next day is good or poor." The better way for upon a sieve, where it is allowed to those who make the best butter, is to remain till all the whey has run off. find some regular customers and sup-The curd is then packed tightly in a ply them from week to week throughwodden vessel and covered with a lid out the year. In this way, the promade to fit exactly within it. On this ducer gets better prices and avoids heavy weights are placed, so as to keep up a constant pressure on the mass of curd, and the space between the lid and the top of the vessel is filled