Esq., the Report of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society. We are glad to read the very favorable estimate of the harvest and to mark the general encouraging tone of the Report. hope that many of the farmers Queens who are not yet members of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society will act on the suggestion of the Secretary and enroll themselves immediately. Subjoined is the Re port :-

Agricultural Society.

Annual Report, I am happy to be able ing to give expression to my own gratitude, and I trust to that of every member of this society, for the continued prosperity which has been ex- butes it through all the veins. After climate. It is, therefore, of the utat the same time, the fact that, at least the arteries. winter, and no one ought to be more centuries before the day in which we live, but whose fulfilment can be marked as often as the seasons of the year come and go.

Our society has held but three mee ings during the past year, yet thes three have been sufficient to have at tended well to the transacting its affairs and I am happy to report, tha at each and all of them, unanamity and good feeling prevailed.

During the past year, the purchas of stock for the society's use, was con fined to that of a Berkshire Boar Pig of Mr. Burpee of Sunbury Co., and two Rams and a Ewe of the govern ment importation of sheep. These when sold, proved a pecuniary loss to the society, but will, we trust, mor than pay in the not distant future.

The Annual Exhibition was held o October 15th, and owing to the energ and experience of its promoters, to gether with an exceedingly propitious day, proved a success in every way drawning to it many of the people of the surrounding neighbourhoods, and will we trust, prove more than a mermonetary gain to all concerned. The entries numbered nearly 500, and the show was in every department, credi-

section having given more than usual branch of agriculture.

condition than at present. Many are Royal Society's show this year the just beginning to see the advantages second prize was given to a bull which consequence are flocking around its standard, and laudably striving to ments of the farm.

is to benefit the many and not the few, and all who keep aloof from its mem-I know you will each and all en-

deavour to make "Queen's Central, for the people.

Your obedient servant

To the London Agricultural Gazette comes a plaint from a Worcestershire ported from America-to which our direction of their past efforts; they long as a large number of the people increase the quantity,

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

VOL. 1

large conditions existing in America efforts were likely to be made at im-

as in the Jerseymen's deteoriation. If at improving their modes of carrying

ment and handling their cattle to

have hitherto been disposed to agree

will convince any one that the "large

cattle in Jersey are really very large

they will fall behind us, but in so fall.

Our only hope for superiority must

NO. 36.

The number of weeks an advertisement o be inserted should be clearly stated. When this is not done it will be countinued until ordered out, and charged the full time it has

aserted for 6 months or 1 year on moderal

ROOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description;

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERM .

RATES OF ADVERTISING

NEATNESS IN FARMING .- Nothing gives evidence or thrift and enterprise in farming better than keeping everything in order. There are times when even the most painstaking men are compelled to let things go somewhat at loose ends, but upon the first occathereafter, the wonted appearance of things about the premises returns, At the cost of a little time and labor when required. the appearance of an untidy farm may be so improved as to add considerably to its value, and the price obtained in the event of its sale. The contrast between neat and slovenly kept farms represents more in a pecuniary point of view, very often, than is generally supposed. Take a bushes have been removed, the buildings kept in repair, the fences and and attention, and in the ev

gates in order, the rubbish kept from the roadside and fence corners, the tools housed when not in use, and the stock exhibiting evidence of good care purchase it will bring relatively more than one equally fertile, but kept in a slovenly way. Weedy fields, tumble. down fences, gates with broken hinges, buildings out of repair, implenents scattered about the farm where they were used last, rubbish everywhere, and interior loosing stock take from a farm naturally fertile, a good round sum in the event of a sale. -Western Rural. IMPROVE THE SEED WHEAT .- We may very well take the trouble to im-

prove the varieties we have, and which we know to be food, so as to enlarge the yield and better the quality. The best attainable yield is somewhere about sixty bushels per acre; the best weight per bushel about sixty-six in this country yield about forty bushels, and the best weight is not more than sixty to sixty-two pounds these are grown, it would not be ificness of the seed and increase its size and weight. But what shall be said as to those ordinary crops which reach but ten bushels per acre. and which have year by year grown less and less by neglecting to improve the seed? Here there is abundant ment. There can be no doubt that better preparation of the soil and the use of good seed would result in a large and immediate improvement. Then by selecting the best ears from each crop and sewing these upon soil still better prepared, the yield could be gradually brought up to a higher. if not the highest point. Sixty bush els per acre, if not more. produced by one farmer, who has been

methods of cultivation. FIRM BUTTER .- An English confor rendering butter firm and solid during the process of churning:-To It is stated that at the Smithfield the cream that is expected to make

best each year and using the best

To keep butter safely, arrange any kind of a vessel, a keg, jar, or a barrel, make up the butter in rolls in the very best manner, cover them with a wet cloth, put them into a vessel and fill up with strong, clean brine, and arrange the cover so that a board or plank on its under side shall press the lumps down under the brine. Then bury the vessel up to the brim in the earth in the coolest corner of the cellar. Never let the brine get below the butter, and it will keep for years.

A farmer of experience save that case the feet will become disordered and the legs will get badly out of fix: and with bad feet and bad legs there pondency amongst farmers in Eng. is not much else of the horse fit for

> California is successfully packing to their contents.

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1878.

either by the creation of fiat money,

proving the present condition of

that the few who succeed in getting

exceptions to a general law of nature.

For Milk and Meat.

The Fairs.

lie not so much in our improvement They will then set earnestly to work cow.

Our opinion in regard to milking on their business. It is generally qualities is that if the eye be fall and The reason why the above fact si ing off they will deprive us of marked conceded that the four counties of lively, the skin thin, soft and mellow, advantage which we ought always to Huntingdon, Chateaguay, Stanstead the forquarters light, with of the Province of Quebec. That even bones high, though not presenting were it otherwise the price of good opening be found in addition, all the milch cows would not continue to better-the purchaser will not, in well in any shape; but the above for this Province when a majority of the defects which have tended to strict the increasing number of th convinced that the cheapest kinds of breed. The small size is an objection. stock, whether cattle, horses, sheep but on a proper comparison, as made or hogs, are the most unprofitable to by Robert McAdam, it is found that keep on the farm, and take measures nine Shorthorns will to replace the mongrel breeds, which ten Ayrshires, and with equal number have so long encumbered the pastures will give a fifth less milk. A feasible of contaminating influences. good qualities. Small teats.

only are kept, the proportion is two getting .- Cultivator. cows to seven and one-half acres Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Burk- gives the following rule on selecting be imparted to the butter. A wooden almost the entire horse. All the shire County, Mass., while in some breeding stock :- Secure as few weak ladle to lift the butter from the churn, grooming that can be done won't avail towns two acres of pasturage are or defective points as possible, rather or to turn it over while being washed, anything if the horse is forced to stand sufficient, Mr. Farrington, in the re- than the aggregate of strong points. answers just as well and a vast deal where his feet will be filthy. In this port of the American Dairymen's Bad points appear to possess the better. Association, thinks that, on the aver- greater force. A first-class colt canage, four acres are required per cow only be obtained by mating indifor summer and winter keep; while viduals having the average of good Mr. X. A. Willard thinks that, in points, the fewest doubtful or weak land, at the gloomy prospect of anything. Herkimer County, N. Y., one and points, and the pronounced absence of agricultural affairs, the Land Agents' one-half or two acres of pasture per bad points or detective ones. It is Record learns that the Nottinghamcow will answer, and in some ex- waste of time and hard cash to im- has received something like twenty

Good Points of Ayrshires.

agriculture, and a method of treat- manently enrich a whole country, A writer in a late number of "North British Argreulturist" says :or by taxing one portion of the people Mr. McAdam, of Rome, New Yorkwith those who believe that under the to enrich another portion, no great perhaps one of the best living judges of an Ayrshire cow-says that "the principal points are her udder and things; but when the great mass of tests. The udder must reach National Policy was concocted for the forward, and be firmly attached of American conditions must purpose of benefitting manufacturers the body, neither coming out behind and place-hunters, at the expense of nor hanging loosely down; the rest of the population, they may querters alike in size; and the te set on equally and widely apart, neat and not very large, cut square at the top like a cork-not blown or hanging together like a bunch of parsnips rich otherwise than by the sweat of under a loose flabby bag, as the Shortalways honorable horns often have. A beautiful udder is the sine quo non of the Ayrshire

They generally give quite large and many instances are known where messes of milk of moderate quality, the annual milk product weighed six patronize such especially good, like the Ayrshire, times the cow which gave it. Prof. one, shall not. I shall never attend America, as large milk of Ayrshire, when tested with in- the microscope, is found well stocked stances of their thirty to forty quarts with nitrogenous matter, and the On the one hand age of thirty-three quarts per day doubt, prejudical to the Avrshire in after calving. The butter comparisons, for the butter is Shorthorn as the best; and in ad- 21 gallons of milk; but an old rich

too often conducted, as follows:-

this: Exercise draws the be able to seek in their more fertile and Compton produce more first-class shoulder top thin; the hindquarters what he wants, he can generally find has found out 'the truth about it.' blood to the extremities, and distri- fields, and under their more favoring milch cows than all the other portions broad, with the hook and calving something that will please him. The Now, having been through the mill and bring to his notice a great many

the buildings to get the family for finely-grinding manure mill, well to give the grounds, on the way home. want of docility and eveness of temper, A neighbor's son was hauled home which in a greater degree characterizes the same day dead drunk. He was other breeds; but here too in the pro- only seventeen years old, had never wild and inclined to the reckless. as Shorthorns or Durhams, but do gallons of milk, 480 pounds of cheese, he was persuaded, and the result was day of bran or oil-meal even then. so kind- or 200 pounds of butter per annum. as mentioned. Now gambling and ly, and are not so fine in their points. She herself weighs about 850 pounds, liquor men were both licensed by the

vantages of fairs and

two cows, one heifer, and one year- make a practice of buying their plants, every sense of cleanliness forbid it. ling or calf; but when the calves are but I would not give one cent per True, the hands are clean, still as sold off young, and cows in full milk hundred unless I knew what I was

ment: "Wheat—meat—cheese—fruit! excel these Jersey breeders in the power at the present juncture. So the quality of the milk, while it will ceptional cases, one acre.—Scientific prove one portion of the structure at notices to quit from his tenants in which imparts neither taste nor smell the expense of another.

A Shepherd's talk about Sheep. The following article about sheep A correspondent of the Practical Farmer sums up the good and bad in- is from a American paper, and is sugfluences of the Agricultural Fairs, as gestive.

"There is a general impression, I took my family to the fair last among those who do not know, that week. It was a treat for them-wife by means of sheep a great deal may be sion of spare time and due diligence and all. My wife found enough to made out of nothing. We may interest her in the floral, domestie, frequently see absurd statements to and ine arts hall, the boys ranged at the effect that 'the sheep's foot turns will, and I venture to say that few all to gold,' and there is no readier or things escaped their notice. Alone, surer way to fertilize a barren field, I made the tour of the stock pens, ex- than to put a flock of sheep to pasture amining closely the merits of the ani- upon the briers and weeds in it; that mals exhibited. I wanted to pur- in effect sheep will live upon the chase a pair of good Poland-Chinas poorest food and make the richest near home, and here I found them. manure, and are thus the very best I also wanted a good plough for all stock a farmer can keep on his farm. purposes, and out of a dozen different But those 'who have been there' know farm which by its appearance, shows makes, I found one that suited me better. Sheep are always an unhappy clear culture, from which stumps and well. This is one advantage these flock'-oves semper infelix pecusfairs extend to the farmer. He has wrote the old author, Virgil, and the opportunity here to compare many a man who has been deluded different implements, machinery, into sheep keeping in the vain hope stock, etc., and if he is posted, knows of finding gold in their foot tracks,

mon fallacies about sheep, I warn inthings he has read about, perhaps, he tending shepherds that there is no and many things, other domestic animal that needs better care or food, for profitable Towards noon, I went back among thrift, than sheep; that out of their dinner, and found the boys in a crowd nothing that is not first put into the Worse hopper; that yet, with proper care vet, they had been persuaded by an and skill, a well selected flock of the old acquaintance, an older boy in our right kind of sheep, in the right place, neighborhood, to "try their luck," can be made to pay 100 per cent. on and both had lost all their spending their cost every year. It is true that money. It is too bad that our fairs a flock will clear a field of weeds must be disgraced by such scoundrels. briers and rubbish, and will enrich it They should be good, moral exhi- but it will not live upon these alone bitions, where parents need not be To relish this rough herbage, the sheet afraid to take their children for fear must be fed liberally upon supple The mentary food, such as bran, meal, cut is the relatively gambling spirit has taken complete clover, grass, or green corn fodder poor result obtained from the worn- hold of the youngest boy, fifteen years and always a pint a day per head of out carcass; but this disadvantage is old. "If I only could try again," he linseed oil-cake meal, bran or other from the more than compensated for in her said, "I might get it all back, and grain food. Then, with this alloy, the more too." I did not suffer them out sheep's foot will take on a golden tinge, this becomes the National Policy of too, are an objection, more especially of my sight the rest of the day, and and will edge with gold the farmer's have to when the milking is done by men; was truly glad when I got them off pocket, by making his poor lands rich; giving him at the same time a lamb attention to this particular. Another That day's work did much towards or two, and a fleece every year. A Macdonald or Mr. Mackenzie is the defect, likely descending hereditarily destroying the teaching of years, and field may be enriched, too, by sowing ruling spirit at Ottawa .- Montreal from the native breed of cattle, is the I may never get the stain removed. rape seed, at the rate of a peck per acre, and when the crop is of a thrifty growth, the sheep may be turned in to eat it down through the late fall and A correspondent of the New York vince of the breeder may at least a drank any, but was naturally a little early spring; thus fitting it for a crop In of corn, oats, or roots, next year. But A good Ayrshire cow will give 520 company with others who did drink, the sheep must have their pint per

> spreaders, rather than manure makers We fed them with the material; they take their pay out of it, and give u back the remainder, transformed into The Shorthorns Arnold quotes one which, weighing another fair unless I can be assurred a substance of equal value—because i milkers as 1.000 pounds, gave from 6,000 to that these objectionable things are is more available-with that which they received, and they get fat mean while in doing it. Just as we giv Which weigh the most? get back exactly the same weight of

are educational gold dollars, while the coiners have The of good milk per day, in full flow. I butter globules are numerous but very and pecuniary advantages; on the fed upon it-but without the dust we other, moral ruin, perhaps for your get no dollars. So with sheep; if we other large dairies in not all got, except by very skilful can be obtained in other ways. It rich manure for us, they will be as unthis is the truth about it."

advent of the cabbage worm almost Show of Fat Stock at London this twenty pounds of butter, add one teaevery one has been at a less to know month, it is intended, with the per- cupful of carbonate of soda and a teawhat to do to raise a few cabbages. mission of the Privy Council authori- spoonful of powdered alum mixed Some have tried one thing and some ties, to form a separate class for the together. This of course does not ACREAGE REQUIRED FOR A Cow .- have tried another, and mostly to no best specimens of Canadian cattle enter into the butter, and if it did it combined dairy and butchers' cow. How much land is required for the purpose. Last year I set about three imported after Nov. 26th, which in would be harmless, but passes away ly stringent regulations for prevent. Beef has paid so much better profit in support of a cow? This question de. hundred and thirty, fine plants, and the ordinare course would be slaugh- with the buttermilk. It is worth ing the introduction of contagious England and in the Western States of pends for an answer so much on feir- picked off the worms by hand as they tered at the place of debarkation. trying by those who have not perfect America than dairy products for the cumstances of the soil as not to admit came, for about two weeks, which This, says the London Live Stock conveniences for making butter. If past half century, that breeders have of a very definite answer. In a dairy took some two hours each day. This Journal, "will be exceedingly flatter- used the ingredients should not be gree. Consequently next summer, by continued selection and feeding competition in Jefferson County N. seemed to be too much work, and as I ing to our Canadian cousins" and mixed until the time of putting into when the cattle brought from the heavily at an early age, changed Y., in 1857; the first prize dairy, of have a well of soft water near by, I took "will give the public an opportunity the cream, but should be kept in lived, and that he bred his own cows continent and also from the United their animals from great milkers to sixteen cows, was kept on thirty a five pint kettle, set in near the well, of witnessing the condition in which separate tightly corked bottles. Now a word as to our society. It to him, but that none of his neighbors States ports, will require to be slaugh. great producers of beef. Such only acres of land; the second premium, put into it a pint of soft soap and the these animals arrive after their long would send to him simply because of tered at the port of disembarkation in care for a cow that will give milk of eighteen cows on sixty acres; same of salt, and then filled it up voyage, and may tend to remove much of the prejudice that now exists against American beef." If the privilege of exhibition was to be conferred at all, it is somewhat difficult to see why it should have been limited to Canadian cattle in these days when it seems a universal aspiration to render everything as "international" as Never put the hands into butter.

There is no excuse for so doing, and butter absorbs any and every impurity with which it comes in contact the feet of a horse requires more care excessive perspiration of the hands than the body. They need ten times A writer in the Agricultural Gazette or any humor of the blood might thus as much, for in one respect they are

FARMERS LEAVING THEIR HOLDINGS, As illustrating the wide spread desshire agent of the Duke of Newcastle I that county alone.

eent to the subscriber, the price will be \$2.00 The Proper Time for Slaughtering, have a climate, a soil, a system of believed that Government could per-Agriculture. It has been discovered by a French

Report of the Queen's Central We have received from W. O. Slipp, fitted for keeping when the life and the low- relate only to superficial area. animals that have been highly heated

new discovery that the even this I doubt, for some of the meat of animals killed after rest will keep better than that killed im-To the President of the Queen's Central mediately after exercise. As ani mals rest in the night, the meat will SIR,-In submitting this my second of cours, be better in the morn- they continue their present course,

the meat spoils .- Prairie Farmer.

Jerseys.

We lately gave the opinion of Mr Wallace (of Wallace's Monthly) of the the best animals have been sold to falling away in the appearance of the Jerseys in their native soil. Another American, Col. George E. Waring, Jr. has lately visited the island, and has given his impressions of the cattle appeared in a late number of tle Club." He said that the old cows

heifers and three year olds showed an apparent inferiority of type, shown in a decided increase of thickness of hide. and shoulder and tendency to fleshihas yielded an average return. Oats great extent, not one of them is quite cept the old oxen and "slab-sided" prove far more remunerative, owing send to a neighbor's bull with such kets. It is is very likely that the raise a bull from a superb cow-one many fine samples of which were me for £100-a bull which I consider over all imported cattle in the British seen at the show. We think, all that equal to any that I have ever seen, markets, since Canada is the only is required to make apple raising the belly and on the flanks and legs, highly remunerative, is care and at- and a white switch. I believe that all tention bestowed on New Brunswick who have seen him regard him as an grown trees. The root crop has been absolutely perfect Jersey bull. Mr. a very good one, many farmers in this Arthur sold him to me (for Major they prevail to a greater or less de-Campbell Brown, of Tennessee) for a very moderate price, saying that he attention to this really important beleieved he was as good a bull as ever

bership, are imperilling, they know good for very little indeed. On our for exportation. It is to be hoped his part. not how much their own prosperity. calling attention to the superiority of that the farmers who are now selling what she should be a magnum bonum worth ten of these; but look at this of superior breed, and should the un-W. O. SLIPP, Secretary. to see that she had secreted no white

Almost invariably, in examining a "the finest animal in Jersey," etc., etc.,-animals which obviously were another in the same field, we were off their old stock of cows will replace answered quite as a matter of course: Oh! yes, for the dairy that cow is one's color-not a white hair on her." remunerative prices received for We even heard of an English buyer common country-made butter lead to lying on his back under a cow's belly the general establishing of cerespots which might taint her progeny. time it is alarming. Here is the er's homes, the whole Dominion will source of the race which now promises have no cause to regret the occurrence be the great dairy race of America of such hard times as the present, and to have an aggregate value among even greater than that of the Shrt- which obstinately refuse to improve. chant cannot sell his apples in that horns-a race which has grown to its although the National Policy doctors market, owing to a glut of apples im- present perfection under the influence have been called in. Perhaps, on the of hundreds of years of careful breed- whole, it was best for Canada that

ing in the Island of Jersey. It is use-

less for us to suppose that we can

the farmers of these four counties do solutely against this fatal matter of they might do is quite evident, for ing in a large opening, or if a large home and in the Island of Jersey, but this very great ganger by which our own future interests, no less than those of the island breeders, are be-Raising First-class Stock-Better Farming and Improved Dairy Products-The True National Policy for Canada The very low prices realized lately by farmers for their butter has lead many of those residing in this Pro to reduce very materially the number of milch cows which they intend keeping through the approaching winter. Many of the habitants dwell ing north of this city, as well some of the farmers in the Ottawa cows go dry early this fall, and are selling them to drovers at exceedingly low rates, because it does not pay Witness. to feed cows when they get so little for their butter. One effect of this reduction in the number of live stock kept on the farm will be that fodder Tribune writes ;-Holstein cattle are nearly as large will be plentiful and cheap in some places where, owing to the severe fact ought to induce such farmers as British market next spring, instead which butchers are now paying. Un- the Holsteins,

fortunately few farmers residing in habit of raising cattle suitable for animals they have are too small, exinfluence; for example, I bulls, which cost too much to fatten. circumstances marketable here, are England, having tried a variety of churning. A pound of butter is may cost more, but the character of a profitable as Pharach's lean kine. And as practiced here during hot weather by quite a large percentage, but will white in his color; hardly one would utterly unsuited to the British mar- milking breeds, have settled on the usually obtained from 25 pounds or son is above price. marking. John Arthur, of St. Mary's effect of the British Contagious Dis- dition to their excelling all others for pasture, or when well fed, the quanbeing determined to set his face eases Act, which comes into operation milk, when dried off they fatten tity required will be reduced by a on the 1st of May next, will give to quicker, on less food, and make a fifth. mean the apple more particularly; of his best, which he refused to sell Canadian cattle a great advantage better quality of beef than any other good milkers. It will be seen by this that they excel all others as a country which has adopted sufficientdiseases from other countries where Britain, the owners of Canadian cat. sufficient to grow up a large calf, the third dairy, of thirteen cows on with water. I let this stand till the tle can take them to any town or city which they usually let run with the thirty acres; the fourth, of twenty- water warmed by the sun, and then,

them as soon as possible with animals monies, as well as to more carefulness

MILK COMES THROUGH INHERITANCE. -A cow eats food and milk is made. says Dr. Sturtevant, in quantities according as the ancestry of the cow have been good or poor milkers. The "natural," or wild cow, gives hardly enough milk for her calf. Feed the wild cow high and her yield is slight. All this is amusing, but at the same in the manufacture of butter in farm. Large quantity of milk comes largely through inheritance. When a cow of any breed has enough food-considered in the elements of which the food is made up-if there is nothing lacking in the food that is needful to her growth and health, then I think it is agreed by the best authorities that a the National Policyists acceded to mere increase of food will not change

derived from its membership, and its had not only white pathes spotted with in Britain where they can realise the mother, and suckle till the dam her- nine cows, on fifty-five acres; the after stirring it up well, I took my annual competition shows, and as a Aryshire-like markings, which would highest prices. It is a great pity self weans it, which is at about six fifth, of twenty-eight cows, on ninty waterpot and applied it at the rate of have thrown a suspicion over his that the only part of Canada which is months' age ordinarily. If a man acres. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, N. about a gallon to forty heads, putting likely to derive much benefit from wishes to breed cattle for combined Y, estimate that the land in pastur- it in the center- I did this every excel in one or many of the depart- herd, the farmer, or the agent by this favorable condition of the British milk and beef of good quality, and in age and hay requisite for the support day, and the result was I had the whom I was accompanied, would point markets, for some years to come, is the largest measure, he has only to of a cow, three acres; and this is the nicest and hardest cabbages that The object of an agricultural society out such and such an animal as being what is known as the Western penin- obtain Shorthorns of the best milking estimate of Mr Carrington for moder- were ever raised. I had no trouble to possible. sula of Ontario; for only there, to families, and they will fulfil all he ately good dairy farms in England. get ten cents per head, although any extent, are cattle raised suitable desires, with proper management on In Belgium, ten acres of land support cabbage was very cheap here. Some