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ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 9, 1879.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

VOL. II.

Agriculture.

To Keep Butter in Summer.

time the prospective cow is dropped substance not butter. till the last act of packing and stor-

in sour milk, then washed out and cellar will vary but little in temperathoroughly with salt, are the best, a spring house, and some prefer this

dairy salt, the same amount of granu- cellar, well ventilated, is the best for lated white sugar, and a quarter of a butter. LOW RATES teaspoonful of saltpetre, pulverized very finely. These ingredients can be mixed together, in this proportion, in large, wide-mouthed bottles, and kept for use. After the churn has done its work, add the mixture, and

ness and sweetness for winter use?

1. As to the place of storage:grees. A deep cellar protected from very best places of storage for butter.

2. The package: expected to remain in the class of be a souce of pleasure and profit infancy butter. A fancy or expensive stead of loss.

?. As to the contents :-

cate. The writer says that he has stood that rancidity comes from that satisfied. country, and not the improved refrig- from the buteric acid which develops forage in during the day, in summer. chemically, and the development of Fifty hens ought to have an acre de-A majority of summer butter is which is greatly hastened by bad voted to their use-certainly not less

butter making is violated from the buttermilk, water or other foreign should be adapted to their wants and The shallow, poorly drained and sheltered places, cozy and shady ing the butter; and such butter, with ventilated cellar is the common place the best storage in the world, would of storage on the prarie; and if this grasshoppers and other insects, so be inferior. But assuming that the certainty is not enough there is added much the better. If these are no butter is good, the question of summer a taint of cabbage and onions. Driven present, animal food must be supplied storage upon our prairies is the one to desperation, some resort to hang- as well as grain. There should be before us. A writer in the Country ing the butter in a well, a few have grass, and other green food may be Gentleman makes a strong point on good springs. The important item to cultivated for their stuff in their the salting of the butter and the ves- the farmer for butter purposes is a grounds, but they allowed to help sel used in packing. The lady says : deep cellar, not less than twelve feet, Wood or stone makes the best ves- sides of stone and bottom well consels for packing butter, but opinions creted. Windows should be arranged yield the most profit, but the most differ as to which exceeds the other. to give good ventilation, open at night palatable and nourishing eggs and White oak firkins seaked for two days and closed during the day. Such a flesh .- Ex.

soaked one day in strong brine, and ture. Next to the cool, dry cellar in If E. R. will to the cellar, a spring house can be pack the butter in such vessels after cheaply constructed near the wel termilk, and salted by the following operated. Where there is considerreceipt, I can assure him that he can able descent from the wall the spring keep his butter from June to June as house may be walled with stone and covered with dirt, making it bank To every pound of butter add two house, with tile banks for ventilation.

Profit and Loss in Poultry.

the last meeting of the Illinois State have many or few fowls, are guilty of Dairymen's Association, discussed the one or the other. Poultry, especially and packed that it will retain its fresh- given too free range, expending their energies in rambling and making served so as to be good, sweet, old ter case they may be health, but will butter, without rancidity or bad flavor, not do as well as if kept within reapropose to discuss it under the heads, they ramble the wilder they get, and wild fowls.

The first requirement is that it must to their poultry, especially in the fourth, though not deficient in A cellar or other summer. They may have a miserapartment, the temperature of which able place to roost in, summer and rises above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, we winter, and from this fact suffer durdo not believe will keep butter well ing the night time unless they get under any conditions. Most cellars disgusted and show better sense than show a temperature of 65 to 70 de- their owners by taking to the apple trees or other outside places. But in the hot rays of the sun and remaining the daytime they roam fancy free, uniformly below the temperature of often making serious depredations in 60 degrees, sweet and properly ven- the garden, hiding their nests under tilated, is without doubt one of the the fences and bushes, and generally making themselves as happy, mischievous, and unprofitable as possi-Butter, to remain sweet, no matter ble. Smothered or trozen in winter, what the temperature, must be pre- they consume all their vital energies served from contact with air. In mid- in sustaining life; and roaming, winter, even, butter exposed to the scratching and foraging at large in air will become bad; in Summer this summer, they have but a small amount The of surplus vitality to expend in eggs. perfect butter package, therefore, will So poultry kept in this way is not be air and water tight. The butter only unprofitable, but too often be comes a nuisance at home, and a pest very strong, pure brine-or possibly, to the neighbors. We often hear of as some recommend, by strong brine the unprofitableness of barnyard with a little saltpetre and refined su- fowls. Give the best breeds such gar added. It matters little what the treatment as this for a few years and shape, size or material of the package they will become common barnyard is provided this object is attained. As fowls. This is the way to make them. it was intimated at the beginning of But give them generous food the year this paper, butter can only remain round, warm and airy quarters, plensweet, and must be expected to lose a ty of sunlight and ample grounds of certain aroma and freshness of new their own to roam in, and they will butter. No long kept butter can be improve rather than degenerate, and

package, therefore, is hardly in place It is an almost fatal mistake to keep in handling butter of this grade unless fowls in too confined quarters. They it is really better than a cheaper one, must have ample and airy, clean and and is so accepted by the trade. Now sweet quarters to stay in over night we know of no style of package so and shelter them from storm. These acceptable to the trade in butter, all conditions are demanded by all kinds things considered, for accomplishing of higher animal life. The fact that of Shorthorns at the late Chicago the end desired, than the old style human beings are crowded together sale in a "bad Properly prepared by in close, unventilated rooms, affords soaking in hot brine, afterwards in no valid reason why animals or fowls cold, and handled in the approved should be uncomfortably crowded, the eye of an animal indicates a pre-

of the feathered bipeds the owner is sent knowledge of the trials made in directly interested. It is for the benefit of his pocket to keep them as healthy and thriving as possible, that The first thing to be said under this he may get the largest profit out of The following article on keeping head is that butter to keep must be them. He must give them plenty of butter in summer, and the causes of good butter-butter well handled breathing room, for nothing is poor butter, as far as produced by from the milking to the packing-and more importance than air, and keep storage, is from the Farmer's Advo- nothing but butter. It is well under- them everywhere comfortable and

All fowls need space to roam and poor because every condition of good handling; by the presence of caseine than half an acre. And this space peculiarities; have open, sunny and nooks, and if it can be stocked with as they should be, they will not only

British Agricultural Distress.

parliament agricultural papers, and regarding it, from which the follow-

Poultry is a source of profit or loss, had bad seasons before, and low a thin blade pushed or drawn through the place of good ones; and the sum the more common distances where just as it is well or ill cared for. In prices, without the same loss of capi- the fine soil just below the surface is of that loss is just the difference in the drilled on the flat; the great disadvanthis respect the business of poultry tal. It is not so much from the low the easiest and most rapid and most net profit which the two kinds res- tage of this method is that the narrow raising does not differ from other prices that we are really suffering. completely effectual destroyer of the pectively give to their owners. As space between the rows prevents the turn the crank in reversed order for kinds of business. More depends If we compare the average prices of weeds and opener of the crust. But this difference is a serious one, let us practice of grubbing or deep stirring upon the manager than on the breeds the first five years of free trade with when the surface has been left lumpy, see in what it consists. It is a fact, from being so successfully carried gers to it, and the housewife needs in breeds, some being more profitable find that wheat has risen 15 per cent., rapid, provided that a prong hoe or only to lift it out with a butter pad- than others for eggs and market pur- parley 45, and oats 40, and both fat tooth cultivator or harmy is dle and pack it tightly in a firkin, or poses; but all breeds have their good and lean stock in a considerably These break the clods and scatter the given quantity and quality of food; they have become ripe. else form it into tastefully stamped and bad qualities, and all are suscepti- greater proportion. The price dur- mould and weeds in all directions, cakes already for the table. The ble of profitable management. No ing the last year has fallen more like foam before a boat. It is now breed, however, need be expected to from a diminished consumption in that the aid of dry weather is so valu- This superiority consists in the greatservation of butter as the curing of yield profit or satisfaction if not pro- the great centres of industry than able. Many weeds grow quite readily er ability of the one than the other from excessive importation. We are from pieces, and a weed broken into to convert the food she eats into mill There are two great mistakes made suffering not more than other trades three or four cuttings becomes three market. The saitpetre can be omitted by amateur poultry raisers, and by in this country and on the Continent, or four weeds in lieu of one, if the if the butter is not desired for winter some professionals. Now and then where the complaints of the agricul- soil is moist and the air humid. one may be guilty of both mistakes, tural interest both in Germany and this regard our climate gives us C. C. Bull, of Rock Falls, Wis., at but the great majority, whether they France are at least as great as ours. great advantage over the famous There has been general extravagance farmers of old England. They are everywhere—costly expenditure in often obliged to rake and pick weeds hens, are either too closely confined armaments all over Europe, and this out of the soil and carry them off to Can Summer butter be so handled to be healthy and prolific, or are co-existent with an unprecedented prevent their taking root again—an run of bad seasons. In the last eight enormous job, yet often unavoidable .-Whether butter can be thus pre- nuisances of themselves. In the lat- fine harvest. The great tide of prosvears there has been only one really N. Y. Tribune. perity which accompanied the fine harvests of 1868, 1869, and 1870 carsonable bounds and made to acquire ried us without much hardship over answered in the affirmative, and we more domestic habits. The more the three following years of dimished viz:—As to the place of storage, the begin to more and more approximate the only really good crop we have had since 1870. The three years Most farmers give too free a range following 1874 were all bad, and the was injured in quality, and brought a reassuring. There has thus been very heavy loss of farming capital much agricultural distress, and great cause for considerable sympathy between landlord and tenant. If this were all we might trust, with turn of better seasons, to get over threatened with good things from America in a profusion beyond past experience. The cost of transport from the rich corn lands of the interior has been vastly diminished and Liverpool is thus being brought as near the centre of production as

> with having too much to eat. perity of the consumer in this country producer, though in the changes that may be found necessary considerable American cattle into Canada.

New York was twenty years ago.

Weed Killing.

Very few excel in this art. It more than any other the creterion a good cultivator of fields or gardens We were on the point of saving that the month of May is the time for ginning to practise this essential success. True, so it is, as far as mere killing goes, but the wide awake crop grower had an eye open all last se on to see that no enemy was sowing If it spread over too much ground, it tares upon the land-no wind floating in thistledown; no sly plants in scure corners maturing seeds dropping them into the waiting soil no rotting manure, full of seeds or protection, to treat the crop by and by as the Saxons did the Britons -saving them from the Picts to flict cruelty and treachery themselves. Any vegetable is a weed that robs, by its growth in the same ground, the particular plant we wish to carry to perfection. In the meadow, grass the crop, and every other plant or bush is a weed. But in the grain field last blade. Dry weather, so unwel-

Liquid Manure for Gardening.

than the solids. In all densely populated countries all these are carefully on the one part, and of construction saved and carried direct to the fields, on the other .- From Part I of . Dairy or stored in tanks for future use.

In the West, and indeed all over th paid to the liquid waste of the stables and yards. This has given rise to the saying that "all the leaks in the in building a stable to provide drainage through which the liquid manure may be safely carried to a tank or to day by Mr. Bates and many other

tor the labor expended, ten-fold. believe there is a serious competition awaiting us from this cause, to which But we must not lose heart from the the waggon, having an orifice at the and Charles Colling bought him of the garden, a can with a flat spout Bates, who held him and his blood

in gardening. The result of the gar- him the bull took the name which has especially so by asking a question now talent in this direction is not retained. possessed, It is just this that makes the difference in the value of any technical journal. is efficient in nothing. Just so with the individual. If he engage in three or four separate callings, some of them must suffer. The field of agriculture is broad enough, and in this field ther is none more important than the proper saving and application of manure and especially so in the vegetabl

Dairy Cattle.

and it is no less true that they will or meat, or both these, for some ani mals possess a high order of merit in both departments. It does not matter what kind and quantity of food you give to some cows, they will neither milk nor fatten satisfactorily on it: while others will do both in a high degree. It is the same with an ani mal as with a steam-boiler-the mo complete the combustion of the food or fuel it gets, the more satisfactory will be the result, because there less waste. And animals can be bred It is well known that the liquid up to this just as surely as steam manure of animals is more valuable boilers can be constructed up to it : it is a mere question of skill in breeding

Farming,' by Prof Sheedon, for July.

The old Short Horn bull, "Hubback." given by the National Live Stock Jour-

The bull Hubback, regarded in bi

meadow, or fields, where it will pay ing the cow home. The blacksmith For the garden it is especially valu- he was brought up in the lanes at able, for here the chief expense is in Hornby, about eight miles from Kirthe cultivation. It costs no more to klevington. He changed hands several cultivate an acre of thoroughly en. times before he went into the Colling riched land than an acre of poor land; herd, which was not until 1783, when the vegetation will quickly cover the at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Coleight guineas, the same that they had which every garden should have for very smooth, low, and a remarkably convenience in hauling out manure, quick feeder; with clear, waxy horns, trash, and produce. If this be not and a good coat of hair. As a sire he feasible, on account of the small size was peculiarly impressive; and Mr or even large buckets to which a flat the very highest estimation, says that pouring place is added, will be speedy "Had it not been for the bull Hub-

manure, and especially of liquid ma- been entirely lost"; and that no stock the crib will effectually preserve it favorable conditions; but fed in the nure. They spare no pains or price to ought to have been put into the Herd methods, we consider it quite as re- In the case of the human bipeds, no dominance of nervous action and an get all they can, and often apply from Book that did not trace to this bull. corn soaked in a solution of sulphate another argument in favor of shelter liable as any other, and decidedly one may be interested in the profit to unquiet disposition that is not com- twenty to forty loads of compost or When he was ten years old Mr. C. of iron (copperas) previous to plant- for domestic animals.—American

NO. 18. It is what makes or mars the profit Hubback, for thirty guineas, and from

The Sweedish Turnip.

frequently repeated even during the institution of each class; all that is few his acres, can afford to be without driest weather. The constant and required is a public spirited leader to especially if he have due regard for deep stirring increases the absorptive initiate the work. power of the soil, and when efficiently conducted is the best known means crop. This system of deep stirring in oats rnd peas to feed green to help Few things contribute more to a between the rows is more difficult to out short pasture, there is still time or potato patch the same grass be- dairy farmer's success than skill in carry out when the crop is grown on for millet and Hungasian grass, on selecting and breeding his dairy the flat. The root crop is of vast im- soils that are fine. These are fine stock. Some men possess this skill portance to the stock farmer; quantity seeds, and do not grow remunerative come in the growing season, has the in a high degree intuitively; others and quality are both essential condigreat merit of aiding the farmer ef- acquire it by careful observation and tions. The great aim of the practical adapted to millet and Hungarian very Very much has been said lately in fectively in this heavy, weary work, long-coutinued experience; others, man should be to grow a heavy large crops of excellent food may be which he needs must do, and do again, never can or do attain it; but weight per acre of roots of high raised—ten to twelve tons per acre promptly, if he hopes to have return however, it may come into a man's nutritive value rather than strive to which will produce an excellent possession, it is no mean element in grow individual specimens of gigantic quality of milk, and a good quantity. Every inch of growth in the weeds his success. We may lay it down as size; medium-sived roots are usually It is still in season for fodder corn on is so much taken from his crop, irre- a first principle that a farmer may of the greatest specific gravity. well-prepared land. Corn may be coverably for that season. This makes just as well have a good class of stock Although we have grown 22 tons of grown upon almost any soil, not too it so important to stop the beginnings as a poor one. The land that will swedes per acre on ridges 27 inches My experience of farming goes -to slice off the tiny seedlings with maintain twenty common-bred cows wide and the plants set out 14 inches back to the period before free trade. a sharp blade, or scratch them out and will maintain twenty well-bred ones, in the rows, as a rule we have grown expose their roots to sun and wind and the annual profit from the latter the heaviest weights per acre and in it since that time, both as a land- just as soon as they show themselves. Will be considerably more than from the best quality of roots at 18 to owner and cultivator, and have experi- In gardens where the soil has been the former. It is, in fact, a dead loss 20 inches between the rows and nine We have raked very fine and made very smooth, to keep common, weedy animals in inches from plant to plant. These are more so well ascortained as to be no longer out. A common error, and one which disputed, that some cows will yield entils great loss, is that of allowing more milk than others will on a the roots to remain unharvested after

Green Food and Grass.

Fowls cannot get along well grain food alone, and must in both winter and summer-the latter especially-be supplied with some green succulent food, or ere long they will the vines from the ground. atic indeed. Many a time have we seen persons pay snug little sums for a small flock of fine fowls, put them into neat houses and yards, give them plenty of corn, wheat, oats, etc., watering them regularly, but never many cases, such dense heads as to allow them a bit of grass or other prevent proper maturity of fruit; green food. The place must be small, they are allowed to over-bear, proindeed, which cannot afford enough ducing a few specimens and a great grass for a flock of fowls. If sods many poor ones. cannot be obtained, cut a bunch of fine young grass early every morning badly they need it by eating it up, with evident relish. The labor necessary to supply them is not very great and should be a pleasure, rather than a task; while the benefits which the fowls derive therefrom are very great

If you do not care to give your fowls their green food in the shape of grass, supply them with a head of cabbage each day. Tie it by roots to some convenient place, and the fowls will soon pick every piece off clean. This is also the way to about as many as the United States, supply them with their green winter and produces more wool. While the food. Even if you have to buy the sheep do not pay for themselves in sell at a very low price, compared ones, at a nominal price. - Moore's

each horse forty pounds of the roots slugs. daily, distributed in three feeds: expense of cultivating one hundred weight of parsnips is twenty cents. Large quantities of "parsnip-fed pork" are make by the thrifty farmers of the clover seed to the acre, along with Channel Islands, and a writer, speaking from a whole season's experience, flavor. He also recommends this use

cheaper than any other we know of. be derived from them, but in the case patible with good feeding qualities. | decomposed manure per acre annually Colling sold him to a man named ing will not be troubled with moles. | Cultivator.

NEWS ITEMS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Will not some philanthropist open cookery schools in Canada? Although dener's experience may be easily become so famous in Shorthorn his- there are, of course, many good cooks among the educated classes, good Mr. R. Colling never appreciated cooking is the exception and not the the merits of this bull until after he rule. Few countries possess greater had sold him, and then he determined variety of meats and other produce to retain all of his get that he yet which might be converted into delicious dishes with skill and knowledge, but as a general thing cooking is here a lost art, and the food of the working classes is wretchedly prepared. The earth should be well removed In England and the United States from the roots, otherwise the plant is cooking schools have produced beneapt to throw out too many lateral ficial results. In some cases instrucroots, which detract from the value tions have been given to work-a-day of the bulb. The best horse-hoe people gratis, and in others the meetis a small grubber having five chisel- ings have been attended by fashionpointed times; the depth to which the able young ladies who desired to add soil is stirred gradually increases cooking to their other accomplishfrom 4 to 12 inches or more, and is ments. There is a field here for an

> GREEN FODDER TO HELP PASTURE. If dairymen have neglected to put wet, in good condition and fine tilth Extra time spent sn working the soil before brilling in the corn, will be well reprid the extra crop.

> ROOT PRUNING .- Root pruning of tomato plants is recommended to induce early maturity of the fruit. While the plants are young, they are transplanted several times, which of course destroys some of the roots. and after they are put into their final resting place. In this, of course, size and perhaps quality are sacrificed to a few weeks earliness; but many are willing to pay this penalty for the sake of the early dish. Those wishling to secure an early ripening of fruit would do well to practice this system of root pruning upon a portion of their plants. Tomato plants produce better and have more evenly ripened fruit when afforded some support as by stakes or trellises, to keep

Vick says that in the majority of our orchards nearly half of the fruit is not marketable, and this is the legitimate result of ignorance and carlessness. Trees are allowed to grow as they please, producing, in

The period at which clover is cut quality. Thus, according to Wolff. the amount of nutritive substances in 1,26 per cent.; red clover in full flower, 13.04 per cent. Red clover hay, cut at beginning of flower, contained 55.43 per cent. of nutritive matter, while the

Britain has about 35,000,000 sheep, or wool and mutton they are absolutely

A writer in the Country Gentleman remarks that in his experience. In Bretagne, France, horses are fed stroying the potato beetle, keeping on parsnips instead of oats, and no the weeds down is one of the essenin condition. M. Le Bian feeds his some eggs fastened on the under side hibits in Paris are superb. He gives we are preventing a large increase of

but in the conserving influence of the

The Southern Planter says the leaves to make one pound of mutton, when of mullen scattered among the corn in the turnips are fed in sheds under