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Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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MAKING BUTTER.

A monthly meeting of this society was held on the 1st April. One of the principal objects in view was to ascertain the comparative advantages of Churning.

- 1: Sweet cream alone.
- 2: Sweet milk and cream together.
- 3: Sour cream, or that slightly acid.
- 4: Sour milk and cream together.
- 5: Scalded cream, or what is called clouted cream, as practised in Devonshire.

The principal results of the experiments are the following:

- 1: That the addition of some cold water during churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter; especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.
- 2: The cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.
- 3: The butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor, when fresh, and appears to keep longest without becoming rancid; but that the butter-milk so obtained is poor, and small in quantity.
- 4: That scalding the cream, according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter, which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate, and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, is more liable to acquire by keeping, a rancid flavour.

The process of scalding is troublesome, and the milk after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from the heating.

- 5: That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most economical process on the whole; because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the butter milk is of good quality, a point of some importance where butter milk is largely used as an article of diet, as it is in Lancashire.
- 6: That the keeping of butter, in a sound state, appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen or caseine, and water, as it can be, by means of washing and working the butter when taken from the churn.

ADVANTAGES OF BONE MANURE.

It has been said that while our manufactures are constantly advancing and improving, our agriculture is stationary. Now never was assertion more utterly unfounded, and unsupported by facts. Any individual who has impartially examined the history of agriculture for the last twenty years cannot but observe that the greatest improvements have taken place, both as regards the management, the production, and the quality of agricultural produce. 'Tis true, further than the taking up of commons, and the reclaiming wastes, the land has not been increased in extent, but the labour has been diminished, and the produce has been increased very considerably, and

land once thought barren and worthless, is now productive and fertile. The mode of management too, has undergone an equal revolution; materials and substances once wasted as useless, have been found to possess the greatest nutritive and fertilizing powers, and rendered available to agricultural uses. To nothing does this apply more forcibly than to the introduction and use of bone manure. Well may be remembered the ridicule which was cast on those who used it, when first introduced, and the wonder of their neighbours when they saw its effects; and although that disposition to ridicule is much subsided, yet many are still remarkably sceptical as to their utility, and consider a trial of them to be a risk of the failure of the crop.

Waiving for the present the relative value of farm yard and bone manure, there is a striking difference in the cartage, and laying the one upon the land, as compared with the other. Let it, however, be understood, that what I say, applies to the soils generally denominated 'turnips and barley land' only, as to say that any manure is equally favourable to all soils is to claim for it a pre-eminence which is in fact due to none yet discovered, nor indeed is likely to be due, to any that ever can. To manure land with farm yard manure, is a serious consideration as regards the cartage, both in reference to the expenditure of time and labour; it is to be carted from the yard to the mixen, there to be turned; then to be laid and spread upon the land. The farmer too is anxious that his land shall be manured in as little time as possible after it is ploughed, lest the drought should so penetrate the soil as to prevent the germination of the seed, but let him use whatever activity he may in using putrescent manures, he must occupy a very considerable time. Here then appears the advantages of bones: a pair of horses will bring at a time as will manure five acres of land, and can, with the seed be sown in less than an hour!

Bones always possess another advantage over dung, and it is this—dung, especially when fresh, as recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy, lightens the earth, and exposes it to the reception of the drought; a serious defect in a dry season, while the difference produced by bones is scarcely perceptible. The farmer, however may very justly urge that he has his manure, and it must not be wasted, while he has to buy his bones at an extravagant rate—this is quite true, but it is equally true that it is by far too common for farmers from mere parsimonious motives, to 'make his manure do,' and lay out as little as possible in the purchase of any other; forgetting that by this he is very considerably the loser; let him use him manure as far as it will go, and let him lay on that pretty liberally—let him purchase bones for the changing of the land every alternate year, and he will find himself very considerably the gainer.

Hitherto I have gone on the supposition that bones and dung possess equally fertilizing powers, but I think experience has proved that the former upon light sandy-soils, has a most de-

ecided superiority. To enter upon a disquisition into the chemical properties of bone, would be uninteresting to a mere practical farmer, I shall not therefore, make it a subject in the present article, but endeavour to show to the practical man from actual experiments, its effects upon different kinds of soils, and in relation to other manures.

The first experiment was upon a thin sandy soil, inclining to moor. The bones were half-inch, and drilled upon the land along with the turnip seed, at the rate of two quarters (sixteen bushels) per acre, along with a small quantity of quetch ashes. Upon another part of the same field, and adjoining the above, two or three lands were manured in the usual way, with farm-yard manure. I cannot precisely say the weight of manure laid on the land, nor indeed is that material, but as a proof that it had a sufficient quantity, I need only say, that the person who spread it on the land, had very strong prejudices against bone manure, and laid on rather more than less, than usual, declaring that 'they should have a fair trial.' The result was, that the turnips sown down with bone, had the most decided preference to those sown with farm-yard manure, inasmuch that *the very furrow to which they extended could be marked out.* It has been said, that bones are valuable as a manure only for the crop immediately succeeding their use and that they do not affect any future crop; forgetting, perhaps, that when the sheep farmer has obtained his turnip crop, he has effected his purpose, as the eating of that crop on the land is the best management that can be used for it. Now the barley crop that succeeded the turnips in question was also equally superior over that on the dung, and very much excelling any ever seen on the same land previously, and which distinction was manifest even to the seed crop which followed.

The second experiment was made on a sandy soil, rather inclining to gravel. The bones were drilled at the same rate, (sixteen bushels per acre) and without any ashes, and in the same field others were sown with well rotted dung, and some with compost, composed of fresh soil and manure well mixed. Over the former the bones had considerably the advantage, but between them and the latter there was no comparison in their favour.

Experiment the third was made on rather a stronger soil, slightly inclining to clay:—drilled at the same rate per acre as the former, and on an adjoining land in the same field, the turnips were sown with manure in its fresh unfermented state as recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy, in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry. The boned turnips here, however, were rather smaller than in the two former instances, and not quite so luxuriant, but over the fresh dunged ones, there was no comparison in favour of bones.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the above trials, at least they have been sufficiently so to the person who tried them to establish their reputation, and he uses them regularly,

and has done so ever since, and never excepting one instance, (when they grubbed) have they been known to fail, or be inferior to the rest.

From the Toronto Cultivator. REGULARITY IN FARMING OPERATIONS.

In all farming operations, a due regard to order and regularity should be invariably observed: so that every one employed should not only know his own business well, but the proper time and season for the due performance of it. No two sorts of work or operations should be allowed to interfere or clash with each other, or to a certainty, at least one of them will be performed in a slovenly or disorderly manner. All should be as regular and systematic as it the whole business of the farm were regulated by some well-adjusted machine. To be engaged in different sorts of work out of the proper season, (for there is a season for all things), particularly sowing and planting, to witness a profusion of weeds allowed to grow up, and ripen their seeds, to notice rubbish and litter scattered about during the summer, are sure indications of slovenness, if not of decided bad management. In the fall, to neglect the repairing and opening of ditches and drains where they require it—and when the work is done, having the various farming implements all properly secured and stowed away, until such time as they may be wanted again in the ensuing spring or summer—and not left to rot in the fields where they happen to be last used, or placed in gaps instead of proper fencing materials—all too plainly indicate something wrong in the system. It is extremely difficult in this country to find hired men that will pay due attention to all these matters, without the strictest personal superintendance of the farmer in every case. Farm labourers that have been constantly accustomed to work on English farms that were well managed, are of much greater value here, than any other class of workmen; but we are sorry to say, that very few of the former class come to British America.

From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

Practical Hints on Agricultural Topics.—In salting or curing butter the use of wooden vessels is preferable, and they should be made from timber which has been previously boiled four hours, to free it from pyroligneous acid, or they should be made of the lime tree, which wood is without this acid.—To feed a horse when hard ridden, or if weakly and tender, it is often useful to give bread, or bread with ale or gruel. It is of the utmost consequence, if the journey be of several days continuance, that the baitings are sufficiently long to allow the horse to digest his food.—When any young man intends embracing agriculture as a profession, whether as ploughman, bailiff, steward, land-valuer, or rent-paying farmer, he ought to undergo a course of manual labour for one year or more, in order to acquire the mechanism of all agricultural operations. When the pupil is not destined for any peculiar county