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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Of all descriptions. EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Agriculture.

Report of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society.

We have received from W. O. Slipp, 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.

The Proper Time for Slaughtering.

It has been discovered by a French chemist that the flesh of animals which are killed in the latter part of the night will keep much longer without salting than it will when they are killed in the day time.

Raising First-class Stock—Better Farming and Improved Dairy Products—The True National Policy for Canada.

The very low prices realized lately by the farmers for their butter has led many of those residing in this Province, as well as in Eastern Ontario, to reduce very materially the number of milk cows which they intend keeping through the approaching winter.

For Milk and Meat.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:—Holstein cattle are nearly as large as Shorthorns or Durhams, but do not mature so early or fatten so kindly.

Good Points of Ayrshires.

A writer in a late number of the "North British Agriculturist" says:—Mr. McAdam, of Rome, New York, perhaps one of the best living judges of Ayrshire cows—says that "the principal points are her udder and teats. The udder must reach well forward, and be firmly attached to the body, neither coming out behind nor hanging loosely down; the teats are like in size; and the teats set on equally and widely apart, neat and not very large, cut square at the top like a cork—no blown or hanging together like a bunch of parsnips under a loose flabby bag, as the Short-horns often have.

The Fairs.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer sums up the good and bad influences of the Agricultural Fairs, as too often conducted, as follows:—I took my family to the fair last week. It was a treat for them—wife and all. My wife found enough to interest her in the floral, domestic, and in arts hall, the boys ranged at will, and I ventured to say that few things escaped their notice.

A Shepherd's talk about Sheep.

The following article about sheep is from a American paper, and is suggestive. "There is a general impression, among those who do not know, that by means of sheep a great deal may be made out of nothing. We may frequently see absurd statements to the effect that 'the sheep's foot truss all to gold,' and there is no reader or surer way to fertilize a barren field, than to put a flock of sheep to pasture upon the briars and weeds in it; that in effect sheep will live upon the poorest food and make the richest manure, and are thus the very best stock a farmer can keep on his farm.

NEATNESS IN FARMING.

Nothing gives evidence of 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, and upon the first occasion thereafter, 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.

Improvement Made during the Year.

Improvement made during the year, and bringing to his notice a great many things he has read about, perhaps, he has never seen, and many things, also, he has never heard of. Towards noon, I went back among the buildings to get the family for dinner, and found the boys in a crowd around a wheel of fortune. Worse yet, they had been persuaded by an old acquaintance, an older boy in our neighborhood, to "try their luck," and both had lost all their spending money.

IMPROVE THE SEED WHEAT.

We may very well take the trouble to improve the varieties we have, and which we know to be good, 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 pounds. The best crops now grown in this country yield about forty bushels, and the best weight is not more than sixty to sixty-two pounds per bushel.

FIRM BUTTER.

An English contemporary recommends the following as practiced here during hot weather for rendering butter firm and solid during the process of churning:—To the cream that is expected to make twenty pounds of butter, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and a teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed together. This of course does not enter into the butter, and if it did it would be harmless, but passes away with the buttermilk.

CULTURE OF CABBAGE.

Since the advent of the cabbage worm almost every one has been at a loss to know what to do to raise a few cabbages. Some have tried one thing and some have tried another, and mostly to no purpose. Last year I set about three hundred and thirty-five plants, and picked off the worms by hand as they came, for about two weeks, which took me two hours each day.

NEVER PUT THE HANDS INTO BUTTER.

There is no excuse for so doing, and every sense of cleanliness forbid it. True, the hands are clean, still as butter absorbs any and every impurity with which it comes in contact, excessive perspiration of the hands or any humor of the blood might thus be imparted to the butter. A wooden ladle to lift the butter from the churn, or to turn it over while being washed, answers just as well and a vast deal better.

FARMERS LEAVING THEIR HOLDINGS.

As illustrating the wide spread despondency amongst farmers in England, at the gloomy prospect of agricultural affairs, the Land Agents' Record learns that the Nottinghamshire agent of the Duke of Newcastle has received something like twenty notices to quit from his tenants in that county alone.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND.

To the London Agricultural Gazette comes a plaint from his London merchant cannot sell his apples in that market, owing to a glut of apples imported from America—to which our contemporary adds the concise comment: "Wheat—meat—cheese—fruit! Is our occupation gone?"

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AGREED UPON FOR A COW.

How much land is required for the support of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. In a dairy competition in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1857; the first prize dairy, of sixteen cows, was kept on thirty acres of land; the second premium, of eighteen cows, on sixty acres; the third dairy, of thirteen cows on thirty acres; the fourth, of twenty-nine cows, on fifty-five acres; the fifth, of twenty-eight cows, on ninety acres. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasturage and hay requisite for the support of a cow, three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for moderately good dairy farms in England. In Belgium, ten acres of land support two cows, one heifer, and one yearling or calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk only are kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire County, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasture are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the report of the American Dairyman's Association, thinks that, on the average, four acres are required per cow for summer and winter keep; while Mr. X. A. Willard thinks that, in Herkimer County, N. Y., one and one-half or two acres of pasture per cow will answer, and in some exceptional cases, one acre.—Scientific Farmer.

MILK COWS 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, feeds hardly enough milk for her calf. Feed the wild cow high and her yield is slight. 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 mere increase of food will not change the quality of the milk, while it will increase the quantity.

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