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### Scientific Culture.

very large. The cows frequently weigh between sixteen and seventeen hundred pounds, and are remarkable for their great milking properties. It is asserted that there is but little change in the composition of milk during the whole milking period. It is admitted that these cows are not so good as the best, but too trying to be of any practical consequence. The plan adopted to experiment is to divide three weeks into what is called periods, and to adopt a certain description of fodder for each. The first week or period the feed consists of hay, bean meal, or rape cake. Second week, hay, with bean meal or rape cake, and a change during the third week to clover hay, with oil-cake and oil starch. Third week, hay with oil or starch, during which the carb-hydrates were discontinued. The result of the three weeks investigation stood thus in parts of 1000—

been deemed the wiser course to invest in Stock, Seeds, &c. one year, and carry out the Exhibition programme the next. It has been suggested that the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture be so amended that it be left optional with the Societies, whether they hold the same system, or whether in case the alternate system is preferred, to be allowed to appropriate the legal proportion of both grants for one Exhibition. This system would place at the disposal of the Societies, or of those adopting the idea, a respectable sum to be disbursed in premiums, and with the wholesome stimulus of a compensating prize held out, it would encourage the farmer and stockholder, and farmer generally, to go to some extent in procuring a better class of Stock, &c., which in its turn would benefit the whole district. Another advantage would be that premiums

the coming spring. These observations in reference to time, are in part suggested in view of a return of our farmers to wheat raising, which is or should be a subject of some importance just now. It is a matter of fact that some sections of the Province wheat has been cultivated successfully for the last few years. There are many sound reasons why we should grow our own bread, or at least make the attempt, and there certainly does not appear to be any serious obstacle to prevent it.

It has been customary in some Agricultural Societies, to import or otherwise procure, labor-saving implements and machinery. Steel ploughs, reapers, mowers, and other implements have been thus introduced, and from them patterns have been taken and the same are now being made in the Province, which is as it should be. Still others are needed, among them

good qualities, and size, some of the above list of foreign breeds. But to come directly to the point—one-half or three-fourths of the foreign breeds among us are no better than the common fowls, as found on most farms; and no case would I advise any one to pay fancy prices for the foreign breeds.

CROSS-BREEDING FOWLS.

I think for ordinary fowl breeding mongrel, or cross-breed fowls, are as good, and sometimes better, than the pure breeds. Take, for instance, the Brahmas and cross them on native or other breeds, and they make a fowl in most cases that are large enough for the table and excellent layers. Such Brahmas as we see at fair, pullets weighing 9 or 10 pounds, are not of the same size as the pure breeds. They are raised especially to be exhibited and looked at, and if bought to breed from their progeny would be much

### Miscellaneous.

#### Setting Milk.

There is this about setting milk covered d that, unless the animal order is well passed off, to cover it is to spoil it; it will ferment and become but, and the cream will be unfit to make butter from, even at a low temperature, if kept till the cream is well risen. But if well aired till reduced, gradually and slowly, to the desired temperature, and then the air shut out, with an occasional uncovering to make sure that no hurtful order is confined, a better, sweeter quality of butter, no doubt can be made, which will keep the longer, providing always the cream is churned before the milk has soured, the acid showing the presence of fermentation, which will be contained in the cream and butter.

With respect to the danger of cover-

**Doctoring Butter.**—In reference to a receipt, given in the *Olio Farming*, for "hardening butter," a Maine fisherman writes to that paper as follows:

Now this doctored butter to improve its color, solidity, or flavor, or in fact to improve the butter in any way, is, at best, a doubtful expedient, partaking largely of deception if not of dishonesty. There is no defect in butter which, with proper care in the first stages, need not better be remedied through the use of this or any subsequent process, and any cow that cannot, by care and feed, be made to remedy these deficiencies in her butter is not worth the keeping for dairy purposes. As a rule, farmers do not feed their cows well enough; they may give food enough to prevent the pangs of hunger from annoying them, but it is too often the refuse of the

may range from lofts, cupboards, boxes, etc. See that all stovepipes enter well in the chimney, and that all lights and fires are out before retiring or leaving the place of business. Keep matches in metal or earthen vessels, and out of the reach of children. Do not use a large quantity of kerosene, long enough to reach the ground, in every chamber. Neither admit any one if the house be on fire, except police, firemen, and known neighbors. Never swing lighted gas brackets against the wall; nor leave small children in a room where there are matches or open fire; nor deposit naps in a wooden box, or on the floor; nor use a candle to examine the gas meter. Never leave clothes hanging near a fire; never use a red smoke or read in bed by candle or lamp light; nor put kindling wood to dry on top of the stove; nor take a light into a closet; nor pour oil liquor near an open



decided upon.

The Central League meets at the same place the second Tuesday in January next.

We are glad to inform you when the Sanitary Central League meets?

**Report of the King's Central Agricultural Society.**

*To the Members of the Central Agricultural Society, and the public generally.*

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, no report of this Society was prepared last year. If there be no longer any necessity for it, it will become necessary to include the operations of both years in this Report.

In May 1875, two delegates were sent to Sheffield, Sanbury Co., for Stock. They purchased six head of Friesian cattle, three of which were sent to the number 1, Barking, and three from N. Barpee, Leic. The cattle were sold on arrival, and realized prices a little in excess of cost and charges, and are considered valuable acquisitions to the already choice Ayshire flock.

In October, delegates were also sent to Fredericton to attend the sale of the Government imported Stock, as owing to the despotism rule of the so-called Agricultural (?) Commission. Societies were obliged to purchase at any price, or else they retained the stock. The delegates bought 10 Ayshire heifers at a cost of \$115,000, and on arrival they were sold, realiz-

and of Canada. It has almost become a conviction with the Agricultural mind, that the introduction of improved Stock is really the most profitable investment a farmer can make in money can be expended in aid of Agriculture, hence the force of the above. Reference might also be made to the superiority of a Co. Exhibition over the local one, but space will not permit.

It is not only to the Exhibition held by the New Jersey Society the present year, that we justly claim in many respects, to have surpassed any previous effort. The show of neat stock, while made up of perhaps fewer animals than on some occasions, gave evidence of better breeding, better care, &c. &c. The show of sheep was also of a most good. In the class of yearling Lanes there were six animals, which for size, point, and general appearance. This Province, it is claimed, cannot match. The same remarks will also apply with equal force to the other classes of neat stock.

At the Devon, these latter were also out in force, and challenged admiration with their plump figures and glossy coats. Choice animals of both breeds were on the ground, either bred from, or direct, from the herds of breeders in the State. Among the names were one Mr. M'Nungie, Bridges, the late I. K. Gray, of York, and Marsin, of Springfield. A new feature in the

There shall be of the same opinion if they regard to them, and this measure question is one of those despatched questions. A farmer says, "I have a very good manure, and I am well possessed of sufficient intelligence, to understand the language of his senses, knows, when offensive odor from a barn-yard, or ordure heap, strikes his olfactorys, that ammonia is wasting." It is reasonable that I am surprised to find another farmer arguing that it is not so; and he quotes what a German agricultural chemist said in an English journal in 1887 to prove it, as follows: "It is a prevailing opinion that the ammonia of dung is a volatile gas, which emanates from dung heaps is caused by the escape of ammonia, and that the deterioration of farmyard manure is due in a great measure to the loss of the most fertilizing substance, which is ammonia." \* \* \* The ammonia is so inconsiderable in fresh well as in fermented dung, in all stages of decomposition, that it is not worthy to be noticed in a practical point of view." When farmers base their conclusions on the testimony of agricultural chemists say, they will often find themselves laboring under a mistake, as in the above case. Suppose that a quantity of stable dung be spread thinly upon a board platform in the spring, summer, or fall, and

When this grass was introduced in the United States about 20 years ago, a good deal was said in the papers, after it had been grown in different parts of the country, that it was a new stock, particularly for horses; but of late years farmers have learned to cut it early, before the seed has become hard and oily, and now we hear that it is a new stock for cattle. It has been found to be much easier in feeding the millet, but perhaps the opinion of others, with which I concur, would be better than mine alone. A Vermont farmer says: "I am now more fully convinced than ever before convinced that we have here a new stock for cattle. It is more valuable when cured, than for ton, than this millet. My cows prefer to eat any I eat, and do well on it. My sheep are crazy for it, and my horses like it much. I have sometimes read that it is not good for horses, but my impression is that when well cured and free from dust, it will not injure them." This grass yields on very fertile land three or four tons of hay to the acre, and two tons of hay on ordinary soil. It is cut from the seed from May 25th to June 5th—half the season. It grows on three pecks on light lands, and it is cut in August. It grows too thick to seed down land to other grasses with it, and when cut that is the end of it, no pasture and no growing the next spring.

become less acceptable of the omnivorous  
kinds. If covered at once and kept  
so till the cream is risen, it will be  
spoiled; and yet it needs to be covered  
when kept so, as it usually is in the  
room occupied by the family, and  
with the numerous scents and vapors  
perceptible and imperceptible, which  
attend such a place. The necessity  
of the appearance of enough string  
to make the animal look as if he were  
till the animal could have all escaped,  
taking the precaution, as has been  
stated, of occasionally uncovers to  
permit what game may remain to pass  
off. But the best way is to make  
the animal work in the country. In such  
cases I have used the following recipe  
for cream.—*F. G. Gentry Gentleman.*

**Table Fowl.**

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier writes to the  
*Lancet* full: "I have eaten *La*  
*Poules pultes* fattened on buckwheat  
flour, and though I am not a  
disparager the merits of darkness, I  
cannot mention their quality with  
the black feathered foreigners when  
on the table; and Crevecoeur, for a  
last, are difficult to surpass. In  
fact, the same facts may be noticed,  
and the same reasons are assigned  
than the little East India fowls  
are generally used, including the  
first importation of America, we believe,  
from Buenos Ayres. I have recently


**Horse Food.**

Of the different kinds of food, oats are certainly the horse's food; always sweet, digestible and nutritive. Barley is the best substitute for it. Wheat and Indian corn are sometimes given, but both are unsuitable; the first is too fermentative, and the second is too heating. They ought to be sparingly mixed, and only given in small quantities with chaff. The official of wheat is never objectionable. Grain is always more advantageously fed when ground than when crushed, and not some time previously to cooking; and it is still better when soaked. On both sides of the Mediterranean Sea, the wheat is sown in Spain France and Italy, much of the food is given in small baked cakes; and the saving in this way is much greater than the expense of preparing it.—*Stock Journal.*

**A Substitute for Manure.**

It is assumed by many farmers that if less plowing is done and crops are raised in a shorter season, the grain is taken off again after a lapse of six weeks, and a third time just before the setting in of winter—just before a little deeper each time—ensured to succeeding crops will be derived equal to a coating of barnyard manure. But the question is, whether that frequent plowing can do the fertility of the soil, as this is. uttered

well-known sower of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show, who was the judge of the harness horses, and who subsequently by request adjudicated on the Canadian draft horses for the extra "Dunition awards," which were irrespective of the Centennial. The judge represented Canada. The judge of the harness horses was a very superficial character. Scene; small tanning, or rather square. Enter horses and man. Judge (one of four sitting, and remaining sitting, in a chair on a raised dais): "What horse is that?" "That horse is called 'The Belonging to What does he belong to?' " "Walk him, trot him out, and, after seeing him for a minute or so, 'Go.' " Mr. Harrington was the only judge who laid hands on a horse, as he examined his horses thoroughly. Notes: "The judge of the harness horses, and the next animal was ordered to be examined by, I believe, subsequently examined by the veterinary surgeon attached to the yard; but surely no man can judge a horse in close competition sitting in a chair on a dais!"



good reasons for this course, among them the fact that their too frequent recurrence renders them instructive. That there is considerable expense, besides a large amount of gratuitous labor involved in the successful holding of Exhibitions, is known to all who have had any share in making preparations therefor. Hence it has

native fowls, as they existed 30 years ago, were as profitable as any of our foreign breeds. We used to have the Dominique, which were excellent layers. Then we had in Pennsylvania a fowl called the "Backs O'anty Fowl," that we bred in other States; and if they had been kept pure, I think they would to-day surpass in

Wrapping the stems of trees for an inch or two below the ground or an foot or two above with coarse brown paper, burlap, or old sacks of any kind, after which smearing the outside with coal tar, will prevent the depredations of rats, mice, and similar vermin.

which had remained stationary a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately began growing after a cool watering with soap-suds, and grew six inches the first five days.

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It is said the *grasshoppers* have eaten up everything fresh and verdant in the prairie, except the *corn* of the *Indians*, whom they have kept for desert.













