

The Farm.

DAIRY NOTES.

J. Wilkinson, Landscape Gardener and Rural Architect, Baltimore, in a letter giving some account of a visit to his native State New York, published in the American Farmer, for August, says:

"I found the most marked property in the dairy districts. In central N. Y. where, 17 to 20 years since, a large majority of the farms were heavily mortgaged, now very few of them are suffering from this very unpleasant incubance, and the fertility and productiveness of the land is greatly improved, as also the architectural character of the dwellings, and also in some instances the farm houses.

I observed that many of the large dairy farmers are also breeding quite extensively, an excellent quality of horses. Very little grain is grown in the best dairy districts, but wheat, rye, the products of the immense flouring mills of the West, is used for cow feed in large quantities; this added to the entire products of the soil, minus the cheese and butter extracted, rapidly increases fertility. The average price of cows in the dairy district is about \$30. I examined a large number of them and found that the Guernsey system of ascertaining the lactical qualities, and I am satisfied that the value of the same number of cows might have more than doubled, in the past 8 or 10 years had the calves of both sexes been carefully and intelligently selected by the marks designated by Guernsey."

From the same number of the Farmer we extract the following:

ASSOCIATED BUTTER DAIRY.

"We recently published from a correspondent of our own, a description of the Butter Dairies of N. York. The importance we attach to the introduction of these institutions, and the hope of seeing them common in this and the States South of us, must be our apology for so frequently alluding to the subject.

A convention met at Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., on 23d April, for the making of butter, similar to those so successfully established for the production of Cheese. We learn from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman that Mr. O. C. Blodgett, of that county, delivered a short address, stating the reasons why the meeting had been called and necessity of an association. Among other reasons, he said that in this county alone there are in round numbers 50,000 cows; that in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, which would join the organization, there are 200,000 cows; that estimating for each 25 cows, \$10,000 invested in land and improvements, the total value of the property invested in the dairy business in the territory named is \$100,000,000. He said that cheese-makers are far in advance of butter-makers, producing a more uniform article and getting a better average market price, but that butter makers can attain the same success. At least \$20,000 will be invested in Chautauqua county alone, this year, for new and comparatively untried improvements (so claimed) in machinery for the dairy. But a butter-maker's association, a meeting of dairymen once a month, will enable us by the aid of free discussion, to be much less liable to loss in patented machinery. One thing still to be learned, is how to keep the temperature of the milk down in hot weather, so as to get the greatest possible amount of cream—and only an interchange of opinions and comparison of experiments will give us the required information. He said the standard of our butter should be brought up to the quality of the very best. He defined a dairyman as "a man, with the knowledge of nearly all laws of nature added." There are two ways of attaining a knowledge of the best methods of making butter—one by forming an association for free discussion, the other by having an experimental farm devoted to dairying at the expense of the State; but legislation is usually not very favorable to producers, and therefore the first is only the practicable method.

Mr. Blodgett's address was well received and, in accordance with his suggestion, an association was organized under the name of the "Western New York Butter-Makers' Association and Farmers' Club."

MUCK AS AN ABSORBENT.

This subject is thus discussed by the Country Gentleman: "The Michigan Farmer devotes considerable space to prove that farmers cannot afford to use wheat straw as an absorbent in preserving liquid manure, that the ammonia in urine can be retained just as well by diluting with an equal bulk of water, and that nearly as cheap earthen loam and soda. We will not stop to discuss the question of the cheapness of adding an equal bulk of water to urine or liquid manure in order to fix the ammonia, but we allude to the matter to express our surprise that in discussing the subject the authority from which it quotes should not mention swamp muck. Where it can be had it is one of the best of all absorbents, besides having merits of its own independent of its qualities in that direction. On light or sandy soils it is especially valuable as it holds moisture, tends to make the soil heavier, besides furnishing plant food from the mass of decaying vegetable matter of which it is composed. To be the best service as an absorbent, it ought to be made as dry as possible before using, because like a dry sponge, it will retain so much more of the liquid manure into which it is to be placed. Of course its power to absorb must be limited if it is put into the manure heap full of cold, swamp water, and sour with the impregnations of perhaps hundreds of years; but it should be first placed where its moisture can evaporate, and where the effect of a dry atmosphere, freezing, &c., will cause it to crumble. Thorough freezing for one or two winters, and a dry exposure afterward, will thoroughly pulverize it, and it is then in excellent condition not only for an absorbent, but for direct application to many plants, particularly grapes and evergreens. As a desiccator, dry muck has probably no superior. In this condition it is far lighter to handle than dry earth, or loam, or soda, its absorbing capacity is greater, and it will hold its moisture better when spread for fertilizing. Its occasional application will free manure cellars or privies of every foul odor and 'fix' the escaping ammonia, until by the increase of excrements and urine another application is needed. No barn cellar need injure stock by its foul vapors where muck is used liberally. Mixed with fresh horse manure in the right proportions (which experiments will soon test) a moderate instead of a burning fermentation will go on, which will soon place the pile in the best possible condition, improving all the ingredients. There will be little odor in a stable, and no waste of ammonia, where plenty of dry muck is so placed that the urine and droppings of stock can fall upon it. It does not make as clean bedding as sawdust or sand, because when absorbing moisture there is generally clay enough in it to make it stick to the hair of horses and cattle, but the other purposes of holding it meet admirably.

Charcoal sprinkled about the roots of rose bushes will restore the flower to its original color.

supply thousands, and sometimes tens of thousands of loads, and yet frequently, not a spadeful is used from year to year, and liquid manure in large quantities is constantly allowed to go to waste, while patent fertilizers are regularly purchased as if it were a religious duty! Barns and sheds are built without cellars or eaves troughs, the manure is exposed in adjoining yards to the sun, wind, rain and snow, and when the yards become almost impassable, drains are opened and the best part of the manure is allowed to flow off into uncultivated places. A little foresight, a little extra expense in cellar-digging at the start, in providing liquid manure cisterns, in carrying off or utilizing the water from roofs, and in using muck instead of patent fertilizers, would revolutionize the yield and the receipts of many a farm—and yet its owner is loth to change. Instances of this sort are becoming less common each year, but, enlightened as we are, every neighborhood has its abundant samples. It is one of the reproaches of farm life."

FAIRM FENCES.

Pastures, of course, must be fenced, but one large pasture is better than half a dozen small ones. The opinion has been prevalent that cattle and sheep do better when changed occasionally from one lot to another, but our observation is that such changes make them uneasy, and as for the idea that grass is better when allowed to grow tall, cattle don't think so. They always prefer the short, sweet, fresh herbage.

As for the land devoted to tillage and mowing, there is no use in wasting land and money by division fences. The plowman and the mowman don't wish to spend half their time in turning corners. The cultivator, tedder and rake move also much more expeditiously in straight lines.—Besides, these division fences are a great hindrance in passing from one part of the farm to another. Bars must be let down, or gates must be opened, and we often can't pass when it is most convenient, but must go where the bars allow us to go.

It may be objected that the mowing lots must be separated from the corn and other crops. We do not allow that the mowing lots must be grazed. We would never permit a hoof on the meadows, except to take off the hay. If they are rich enough to produce two crops of grass, then mow two crops. The meadows will be all the better for not being poached up in the Fall by the tread of cattle, and certainly the close grazing of them is a damage. If the pastures are not large enough to sustain the herds, then sow a lot of sweet corn to take out the grazing. Sow the sweet corn at all events. If not needed in the Summer and Autumn, it makes most excellent forage for Winter.

We had intended to say something about road fences, but we have made our article already too long. We like good fences where they are necessary, but we abominate an excess even of a good thing, and there is no doubt but that most of our old farms have not only a fencing many of them will not care for what the fencing cost. This is in making the setting of the jewel worth more than the jewel itself.

Cooling Milk for the City Market.

The shippers of milk to the Chicago market have, as a rate, settled down on this plan of treating their milk: "They have discarded the use of all appliances that cool the milk very suddenly, and have given up the use of ice. A can is filled with milk, and is placed with the cover off, in a stream of spring water, till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water. The milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most milk farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and an arrangement is made whereby the cooler water runs from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows from the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good conveniences, milk in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no spring, they rely on water pumped from wells, when the milk has been cooled in this manner the cover put in place and the cans are covered by blankets if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice."

REPAIR AND CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

As soon as plowing is over for the season, it is advisable not to leave the plow in the furrow or lying loose in the headland, but to bring it home and house it as carefully as though it were alive, and would suffer from the inclemency of the weather. In fact it will suffer, and so will the farmer's pocket, if it is exposed to the rains and the frost. Before it is stored away in a dry place, it should be washed and scoured, and, when dry, coated with hot lard or oil. This will penetrate the pores, not only of the wood but the iron, and preserve the one from dry rot and "powder spot" (borers which destroy dry wood), and the other from rust. If rakes, forks, scythe-snaths, cradles, &c., are thus treated, their elasticity is preserved and their durability increased.

MISS LEE'S NEW MODE OF PRESERVING PEACHES.

Preserve Peaches—Take, half and weigh the peaches; put them in a preserving kettle of boiling water, and to six pounds of peaches, put a teaspoon full of soda or pear-ash; let them boil one minute; then take them out and throw them in cold water; scrape off the black scum which adheres to the peaches; wipe and lay them on a dish; have the kettle cleaned, and put the peaches in layers with half their weight in sugar; they will not require any water; let them cook slowly at first, then boil till clear—when take them out and let the syrup boil till it becomes thick. The flavor of the peach is retained and they are no sweeter as in the old way.

WHY SHOULD THE STUMS OF LAND WHICH CABBAGES BE NEVER COOKED WITH THE OUTER PARTS OF THE CABBAGE? BECAUSE THEY TAKE AS LONG TO COOK AS THE SOFT PART, SO THAT THE LATTER IS AN UNDESIRABLE PASTE BEFORE THE STALKS ARE DONE, AND IF THEY ARE THROWN AWAY EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER COOKING THEY IS WASTE. THE STEAM OF COOKING THAT IS CRISP SHOULD HAVE THE SOFT GREEN PART CUT FROM THEM TO BE COOKED BY ITSELF, THE STEAM FROM SMALL BUNDLES, COOKED FOR TEN TWENTY TO THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES IN plenty of boiling water, salt, and a little muck, and be served with butter sauce over them. These cabbages are not more delicious. These cabbages are not more palatable "chardons," and will gratify the palate of all who taste them thus cooked. Young spring cabbages, of course do not need this treatment.—Change.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A FINE SELECTION OF GOODS OF EVERY KIND USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS STORE, WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT PRICES TO EXCEL ALL.

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NEW PRINTS. NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW GLOVES & HOSIERY.

MUSLINS, Brown & Bleached. MUSLINS, in all widths. MUSLINS, at less than regular prices.

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No Extra Profits to Pay Bad Debts.

We Buy for Cash and Sell for Cash or Produce, AND NO DEVIATION THEREFROM.

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GREAT CENTRAL.

1,000 yards Dress Goods, Alpaca, Delaines, Prints, &c.

1,000 yards Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.

1,000 yards h'd & brown Muslins.

500 wool & cotton Flannels.

500 Bed Ticking, Checks, and Sheetings.

200 yards Cotton & Linen Table Diaper.

1,000 pairs Hosiery, (Gloves, &c.)

A Full line of Fancy Notions.

1,000 pairs Boots, Shoes and Gallers.

New HATS, CAPS and Umbrellas.

Choice lot of Sugars, Coffees and Syrups.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Oil Shades.

Wool and Willow Ware, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, &c.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, FIXTURES, OIL and NEEDLES.

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ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE Flour, Grain, Clover and Flax Seed, Potatoes, Hay, Lumber, Staves, Sheep, Calves, Eggs, Poultry, Wool, Hags, Furs, Skins, Dry Fruits, &c., &c.

Can have them sold at the Highest Price in Baltimore, by forwarding them to the Commission House for Country Produce, of F. E. MARINE, No. 51 W. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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