Board of Morks

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Agriculture.

information.

HARVEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society intends holding its an nual fair on the 25th of October.

The members of this Society are endeavoring to place this Society in the front rank. It has already sixty members, an increase of twenty over last year, and it will probably be still farther increased.

This year the Society have imported ten ewes and a buck, pure Cotsthe flock Wm. Hodgson, of Myrtle, Ontario; they have heretofore imported cattle. They also have imported about \$150 worth of seed garden seeds and plants, which was carefully distributed in order to test their adaptability to our soil and climate; the balance has been sold at cost and charged to members.

The Society holds monthly meet ings for the discussion of agricultural topics, the exchange of experience. &c. These meetings prove quite in teresting and profitable.

I subjoin a report of one of monthly meetings, and if it prove interesting and profitable to your readers, I will furnish others. might promise by saying that the principal crop raised here is hay, the dyked marshes furnishing thousands of tons year after year without manure or any cultivation, and conse quently the uplands are not so exten sively cultivated as in other situations less favored; and we never see th acreage in roots that we do in York County.

TURNIP CULTURE.

Regular Meetings, June 19th, 1878 J. C. Smith, Esq., stated that he had cultivated the turnip extensively, sometimes they paid him well and sometimes they failed; think, however, that if properly cultivated they are a sure and profitable crop; considers them worth 20 cts. per bushel for feeding purposes. Last year he cultivated 3 of an acre. The ground was the previous year in potatoes. The ground was heavy loam plowed and manure, which was plow-He planted 1st of June : sowed 3 lbs. seed; yield 600 bushels.

planted 47 square rods. It was broken ed with plow, raked off, and sowed frame-work. A pair of old sleigh with seed sower. It was manured by shafts are also attached to the forward ten loads of compost, consisting of the end for the horse to steady and steer scrapings of the barnyard after the it by. I also attach a pole to the manure had been hauled off, 1 load marker from the end of which I draw from under the stables, I load of best hens, a bbl. refuse salt, 2 bbls. leached on the marker and mark three rows at and 3 unleached ashes, 1 bushel of a time, of any desirable width, and dried. The vield was 300 bushels, at the rate of 102 per agre. Will plant at

least an acre next year.

WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

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

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with the forefeet, kicks at the belly,

the paroxyism is known by his look.

state st large?

NO. 11.

VOL. 1.

CORN AS A FARM CROP.

THE CULTIVATION

in this vicinity of the injury or total sward or stubble, unless the soil is very should cease. destruction of the strawberry crop, by light in the fall, just before winter a small bug which cuts the stalk just sets in. If green sward is to be plant below the berry. We have been asked ed, it should be ploughed with a swivel a remedy, but we have no plough, the furrows being all laid one knowledge of one. Perhaps some of way, and as smooth and flat as possible our readers are better informed, and All loose stones of any size should be will oblige by giving us the desired dug out as the ploughing goes on, and then drawn off the field. A few hours spent drawing off loose stones after ploughing and before planting, will often save several times the amount of labor in the after cultivation I would plough the land as deep as the black soil extends, and if the soil is not eight or nine inches deep. I would take a very little of the subsoil up, just enough to give the ploughed field a yellow shade. I believe in deep ploughing and in applying the manure at the surface, afterwards. Deeply ploughed land will withstand the drought better and produce better crops than shallow ploughing. By ploughing in the fall and ploughing as deeply as the soi will warrant, we expose the lower

Fall ploughing is also thought to de-

stroy a great many grubs and worms

in the soil, which would be injurious

to the crops, and I am inclined to

think that cut worms are less trouble

some on fall ploughed land. In the spring, as soon as the land rowed with a Randall, or other equally good pulverizing harrow, which operation should be repeated as often as once a week until planting time, crossing the field in an opposite direction each time. By this repeated harrowing, the field will become mellow and many weeds will be destroyed which will greatly facilitate the subsequent cultivation. I prefer the Randall har row to any implement with which am acquainted, for covering manure, With it, sward land, ploughed the fall season's operations will depend very much upon the thoroughness of the

ploughing and harrowing.

Corn should be planted as soon after the middle of May as the soil is dry let the apple trees blossom before the and we are ready to plant, give it a at a time, three and one-half feet apart the rows straight and of an even distance apart as even rows greatly facilicrops. It is made by cutting three runners out of two-inch plank, about \$126.00 four and one-half feet long and fifteen Profit on Crop...... \$82.30 inches wide and rounded off at the Profit per Acre....... 109.73 lower front corner, like a sled runner, Alonzo Stiles, Esq., stated that the so as to enable it to ride over the soil best crop he ever raised was manured like a sled. These three runners are by a compact of barnyard manure and held in place by two cross pieces or swamp mush. The turning were arms of hard wood, two inches square larger, firmer and smoother than and seven and one-half feet long which usual and kept better; was unable to pass through mortices near the top of help to prevent them from moulding give yield and cost. G. R. Smith. the runner. The centre runner is Esq., stated that he had never succeed. pinned to the centre of the cross piece ed in raising turnips, till he learned and is held there permanently, while in cultivating to rake the earth away the side runners are slid on to the ends than bright fodder. It would be well from the roots. If the ground was in of the strips or arms and held in place good condition he never failed since, by pins, and may be set at 2, 21, 3, or Mr. West stated that he last year 31 feet from the centre, and then will hav. It cheeks the tendency to mould make marks at their respective dist- and it will be relished by the stock. up, manured and a crop of potatoes ances. Boards are also nailed on to That the time may soon come when taken from it the previous year; was the cross strips in the centre, each side Indian corn will again be a leading planted last fall again, plowed three of the centre runner, forming a platform four feet square for the driver to hope of your correspondent.—Cor. rowed and manured in furrows, cover- stand upon, and to strengthen the

winter dropping from 10 time. Thus it will be seen, I can ride

After marking the rows 31 feet apart period of growth the effect would be each way, which is none too far apart very perceptible. Although the sum- called good, and they looked as well till spring, or say the following Feb- single animal fifteen cords. At the one of simple colic with a quiet pulse, B. Montreal, P. Q. [Boil as much 8.50 I should drop my fertilizer, if any mer may in some degree remove the as any one could desire. I planted ruary; but in that case they will be lowest estimate this is worth \$5 per or proceeds to inflamation of the sto- clover hay as can be crowded into the 0.40 little dirt over it, and drop six or seven kernels of corn in each hill so as to be ness, by generous treatment. There sure of four vigorous stalks. As soon is profit in breeding nice carriage did not get above ground for eighteen no other consideration than that of from a cow where attention is paid to of handliness, always ready, and of much in quantity of the tea as would as the corn is up enough to see the and draft horses. As a general rule days. After this time they seemed to saving a season, we should say do not furnishing absorbents, and for the en- safety and certainty. You simply re- be given if milk were fed. After a as the corn is up enough to see the rows easily, start the cultivator and rows easily, start the cultivator easily easily

A few days later, go through the other way, working close to the corn. The cultivation should be kept going every of Indian corn should commence by few days, until the tassels begin to We hear a great many complaints ploughing the land, whether green show. Then all stirring of the soil correspondent, G., has unintentionally, this variety required, but I would

> CARE WHILE GROWING. and by its judicious use I mean and also to properly root-prune the crop. I have great faith in root pruning, as a means of increasing the crop, if it is rightly done, and to do the work properly, the cultivator should be run as deep as possible every time, and at first as close to the corn as possible, and afterwards, each time a little farther from the plants, and finally, when the tassels first begin to show, we should stir only the centre of the space between the rows. This husbandry, which allowed of a con- Ruel. may best be done by removing the tinual pulverizing of the soil during outside teeth of the cultivator. By the growing of the crops." At first, selves by examining a well-tilled corn field in August, when by digging anywhere in such a field, they will find perfect network of fine roots.

If the land is reasonably free from weels, two hoeings will be sufficient are less than four stalks, pumuki seeds should be planted. By all means keep white beans out of the corn field ing at first hoeing they can be used fill vacancies or thin places. hoeing should be delayed until the corn is quite large, in July and if after kept down, any way, for, if allowed grow, they will take up so much the available plant food as to material

ly lessen the yield of corn. THE HARVESTING

should commence by cutting the corn to glaze over, and then stooking it. prefer stooking corn to topping, bebetter. If it is put up early and in good shape, so as to stand up and she dried and bound, we are increasing the value of the fodder very much. The husking can be done at any time when most convenient, after the stalks are seasoned through, or it may be husked in the field and the fodder left in the long. When corn is husked before the fodder is thoroughly cured, and the stalks are stored in the barn, they should be mixed with straw, which will absorb some of the moisture and I do not believe mouldy fodder proper food for stock, although some to sprinkle a little salt over the fodder. crop on New England farms is the

notion prevailing that hardships make weaned in the fall, as is commonly a chain to show where to go the next the case, should not be allowed to be-Profit on Crop...... \$38.10 one way, and spread so as to work up the latter. A dark stable is a poor Profit per acre...... \$129.70 within two or three inches of the hills. place to keep a colt.

ROOT PRUNING.

and says that, by repeated experi- sprouts will likely be broken off and ment. Mr. Sturtevant has "proved this will be of no benefit, but probably Husbandry." He practiced "drill under the old method .- J. in Dirigo this method of culture, but in time it its way to popularity, and, with general use in England. Mr. Sturteand hoe frequently during growth.' Now, as I understand it, this state-The difference between the old theory sons why the results of this system of by-and-by we shall yet possess that were secured by a thorough pulveriza- ed unattainable in primroses. The keep them in open yards and seldom his own Horse Doctor" (a book that pruning which deep and frequent cul- about the middle of March, and will which attends this system whenever favorable. Polyanthus are not root pruning instead of by merely know the reasons of things, but, when the things are as beneficial as deep always certain to maintain a very and thorough culture, it is much more high place in his estimation, but the important to practice the things them, selves. I believe this deep culture practice in this country, and that it

farmers have yet attained. Again, I think your correspondent s a little off the track in his advice to Save seed from the best slight modification of that of Tull, and similiar, as far as cultivation goes, to that recommended by Mr. Sturtevant) and claimed that the failure was wholly due to this variation from the instruction given in his work upon

RAISING COLTS.-There is a crude I never tried it but once. Was so lings. than a poor one, while the former will were well cared for. But they did selected from the best varities. Should means of stabling the cattle during of through the lining membrane of all the green grass, freshly cut, that more than two-thirds grown. The seed at once and sow immediately. | carry out the system of using absorb- more reachable; it has millions of Gentleman.

largest ones were not very good and the small ones were quite poor. Pro-In an article with the above title, bably the Early Rose potatoes It is too frequently the case that in the Rural for May 18. I think your would ripen in less time than the excrement of our domestic ani conveyed a wrong impression. He rather have them planted in April speaks of a "new theory of tillage," than in June. If kept until June, the

that root pruning will make vege- an injury. In this section, we used tables and grain earlier and more pro- to plant potatoes after we had fiinish-I have had occasion to study ed getting in the corn, but there has this subject with some care, and I been a ranical change, and almost understand it as follows: As long every farmer now plants his potatoes series of experiments in the line of been practised for several years and thorough culture of farm crops. These gives good satisfaction. The fact that he kept up for thirty year; at the end the change has been so generally of which time, that is in 1731, he pub- adopted and the practice so long conlished a statement of the results in a tinued, is proof that the results are the selling of hay and the purchase of work entitled "The Horse-Hoeing superior to those which were secured

from those who wish to derive the largest possible extension of pleasure No spring flower is equal to them in he profusion in which they bloom. variety of colour and of type to be ample, the primrose to begin with, cellars, and a good supply of absorbed ones, ranging in colour from white and yellow to crimson of the deepest on during a large portion of the wintints that they raised the hope that when summer comes, the season for desirable colour of blue which has soil, which fitted it for earliness of these flowers to appear is think of scraping up their droppings is cleverly illustrated by a Bedforda high recommendation. In ordinary into heaps, which are consequently shire artist, Mr. Stannard, with cuts seasons they will begin to bloom useful for spring flowering, because they bloom later somewhat, and are, massive in their effect. Yet they are indispensable spring flowers, their colouring being very pretty and former will, with equal certainty, be

desire to keep their gardens in perennial beauty and cheerfulness. will lead to a higher success than simple. To obtain large numbers of been

neighbors lived. He had an ox load the plants will be so small that with- creased to seven cords. The liquid wonderfully soothing effect. When rapidly in spring that its wretched of potatoes by the side of the road, out protection they would perish in voidings, which contain the richest relieved, wash down with tepid water, lime, thoroughly composted and draw a chain where the next row condition in the winter seem really to just ready to go to market. These geat numbers from the combined in fertilizing agents, are worth more dry well. cover up, give a bran mash, have been an advantage to it, but this potatoes looked so nicely I got a half- fluence of cold and damp. Should than the solids—so that a safe estimate and allow a day's rest to compensate calves, where milk is valuable? Will have been an advantage to it, but this same consistance. If the same constance and constance is a grave mistake. If the same constance and constance is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake is a grave mistake is a grave mistake. If the same constance is a grave mistake dition were imposed during the whole was Colebrook seedlings. They were October they had better not be sown manure which may be made from a ervenes. Now, whether the case is correspondents a few weeks ago? E. effect of winter, no animal so treated them in a warm, dry soil. I think it slower in vegetating, and the plants cord or \$75. This, readers will bear much or intestines (enteritis), with a kettle used, for half an hour. Strain ever becomes what it might have been was the first day of June, I expected will be weaker than if they are sown in mind, is a fair estimate based on bounding flow of blood, the treatment handful of linseed meal to what is to in size, symmetry of form and useful-they would grow rapidly, but they as soon as they are ripe. Were it for the actual value of the manure made is the same. It possesses the merit be fed to each calf. Give about as

STABLING CATTLE IN SUMMER.

mals are regarded as a waste sub stance about which little thought care need be given,-whereas they in fact comprise the very elements of fertility and plant food, for which our hungry soils are crying out, and which every crop upon the farm de mands for its best growth. Our farming should tend more towards the making manufacturing of manure as the most important and most profitable product that can come from the business of farming; instead, as now, of tending very largely towards special fertilizers. Manufacturing now is just the time to enter upon that business with an energy commensurwith its importance. tracting annually increased attention when cattle need stabling is during their gardens can be made to yield. humanity-and during this period the use of absorbents, can only be carried found amongst them. Take, for ex- tight stables are provided, over warm and we have double and single flower- ents stored up for winter use, the tint, in various shades; lilacs also, and ter. But almost always a fearful waste purples; and of late years some have and loss attends all such opportunities appeared with such decidedly blush in the winter time. Yet after all this, the pasture during all the nights, or cently-published work "Every Man is

chaste. To the florist the latter are be made by every farmer in Maine milch cows, working oxen and horses in equal favour with those who simply kept upon the farm should be stabled mer, and the solid excrements mixed The culture of these plants is very with muck or dry loam which has flowers and from those plants only nure tank, or a shed or other protection for gentler treatment and hygienic When of which dry muck may be placed, prepared, and therefore unable to cope In the other cereal grains we should especial value. The great English where they may enjoy a little shade. for the saving and making of manures. bined with an opiate, and a mounted sold off the farm, as is often the case farmers, Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, The soil they will thrive in best is But we have shown in our columns light loam and leaf mould and old hot- how a manure tank may be construct- the every-day methods adopted. bed manure. If the winter is wet, the ed under the barn at small expense, plants should be protected with frame where there is no cellar, which will cally, that there is much readier, a lights to prevent them from becoming serve the purpose very well. These, far safer, a more certain means of refor four years, and the result was a injured by over saturation, from which or a protection to the heaps where the lief and cure at hand in every homefailure. But Rev. Mr. Smith, the man they will suffer more than from frost manure is thrown from windows, stead. Apply at once a horse cloth pounds.—Professor Caldwell before the who developed this system, showed if they are dry. The plants may re. seems absolutely necessary before the or woolen rug folded into two thickmain in this bed till March, when plan of manufacturing fertilizers in ness, wrung out of boiling water, to experiments instead of the horse hoe, they will be beginning to throw up summer can be well carried out. Where the belly and up the sides, and cover their flower ste ns, at which time they these already exist or can be provided, tightly with another couple of cloths may be transplanted to their perma- the cattle should be stabled every to retain the heat. As it cools, renew nert quarters. The most vigorous night, dry muck having first been as often as needful. A large bran the subject. It seems that this system plants are obtained from seed if treat- supplied to all the floors. If the doors poultice, as hot as can be borne, is without deep tillage was a failure; ed in the way above described, and for and windows are left open or some equally effective, and retains the heat with frequent and deep tillage a suc- ordinary purposes we consider the other means of ventilation secured, longer. Should there at the same pecting that it will accomplish any must be increased, there is no other heavy rains or severe showers. Any when the urine will be relieved. It tion. If the culture is both deep and over, and if possible in showery wea- when it is being done the man who a horn of hot water with a teaspoonfrequent it will be very certain to ther. A somewhat shady spot should does it must be taken from some other ful of tincture of cayenne into the

home came by where my former modated in cold frames in winter- more than doubled, or the dung in- applied to the spine; this has a

BOOK ADN JOB PRINTING

of all description

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ents in winter, it is safe to say a loss pores and countless nerves to act of one half results-or a reduction of upon; it brings the disease to the the value to \$37.50. If a farmer has outside at once, and is perfectly safe. four cows this loss amounts in a year Animal life is the same both in man to \$150. Can he not afford to haul and in the horse, and the same means some muck, and give some time to of cure in disease-warmth and moisstabling his eattle and cleaning out ture, applied locally or generallyhis stables, for one hundred and fifty will tell a hundred times more effecdollars? But what is this loss to the tually than physicing or similar me-

By the last census there were in For prevention, feed more frethis State 139,259 milch cows. If our quently, and give water oftener and figures of \$37.50 loss on each cow in in smaller quantities. A handful of Maine from not taking proper care of oatmeal put into the water with the the fertilizing substances be thought chill taken off, is of incalcuable benetoo large, we will call it \$30-just for fit. Neither must Joe be allowed to the sake of even figures-and then we stay in the public house while the team have to the loss of the State of \$4,177,- stands shivering at the door. It may 770. Then the working oxen are set be added that there is no curable disdown as 60,530; and other cattle, ease of the horse to which some modimeaning we suppose young stock of ficatioins of the treatment referred to all ages, as 143,272 head,—a total of may not advantageously be applied. 203,802 head. Now deducting for the Probatum est.-T. Bowtck in the age of the young stock, and calling Scientific Farmer. the oxen and other kinds of cattle

LIME IN SOIL.

The total quantity of lime taken u

from the soil of an acre by an average to the bushel, and 6,000 pounds of single year-just so much ready cash -yet an amount which we suspect clover would not exceed 25 pounds. falls much below the actual figures, A good crop of clover, 5,000 pounds and which might be wholly saved by of hay in two cuts would require a little judicious effort and care. Is about 120 pounds of lime. A crop of wheat of 25 bushels with 2,500 pounds of straw would not require more than 10 pounds. A fair crop of potatoes uns in the home pasture, and by making 9,000 pounds or 150 bushels at 60 provision for a barn cellar or ma. pounds to the bushel, would not need The more than 3 pounds. A crop 20,000 pounds of beets only 7 pounds and of 3,000 pounds of timothy hay about 34 pounds of lime. When we look a little further into the matter and see how small a proportion of this lime is actually exported from the farm in The symptoms once seen are readily the crops ordinarily sold, and how to supply lime to plants for food will become still more plainly apparent. washed away by the rains and dried of horses suffering under various dis- On any well managed farm the hay eases), says: "The animal scrapes is usually all eaten by the stock, so that none of the lime in that part of produce of the farm is exported; what little is retained by the young grow. ing animals for the production of bone herd of cattle, more lime has been found in the total manure than in the total fodder supplied, and this excess

Our best veterinary surgeons go in in the acre's yield of Indian corn, tak-

could have been derived from no other

HENS IN THE ORCHARD. - Speaking of keeping hens in orchards, the Poultry

Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of cess." That hand hoeing is better method the best that may be adopted, the cattle will be fully as comfortable time be a difficulty in staleing, which what a change was evident now. The than no hoeing can not be denied, but both on the score of economy and ef- as if allowed to lie upon the ground, there often is, apply a similar hot grass was kept down, the weeds were there seems to be little ground for ex- ficiency. But when special varieties and very often more do, -as during cloth or poultice over the kidney, killed, and the trees presented an apgreat results. The horse hoe or the method of perpetuating them than by one can see that this plan entails con- is well, also, to give an injection of admire and envy. The growth of the plow, or both, must be used and must division or offsets. Division should siderable extra labor of a not very warm water, about blood heat, into trees was most vigorous, and the folibe arranged so as to give deep cultiva. be effected immediately flowering is hard kind, upon the farm help—and the bowels,; and, if the case needs it, age remarkably luxurient. The fruit insure the production of good crops. be chosen to plant the offsets in, and work, or the farmer himself must do stomach. Lay the animal in a well- the proprietor, who remarked that the A word concerning your correspon- the soil should be of the same descrip- it when he would be otherwise unem- bedded, loose box, darken the win- "hens ate all the worms and curculio dent's advice to plant potatoes in June. tion as that recommended for seed- ployed. But in return for this care dow, and leave him for a quarter of in their reach, even the canker-worm." I never tried it but once. Was so lings.

an hour. In an ordinary case, the dissapointed that I never wanted to The seeds should be sown, as above On good authority it is stated that cloths or bran poultice will not need that a picket fence six feet high kept young stock hardy. A colt that is repeat the experiment. It happened advised, as soon as they are ripe. If an ordinary cow yields three and a above one renewal; in severe cases them within bounds. His orchard on this wise: I had been out of town left over till later in the season, they half cords of solid dung per year. By they may be shifted four times within was divided into three sections, and on business, and when on my way may yet be sown, but must be accom- the use of muck this amount may be the hour, and a hot fomentation also the fowls were changed from one to

run it through the field once in a row bring two or three times as much as not get ripe, and did not appear to be you not have plants to save from, buy the summer, and from the inability to the stomach. The outer skin is the it will eat, twice per day.]—Country