THE AGRICULTURIST

Will be published every

SATURDAY by

ANDREW LIPSETT.

OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

Opposite City Hall, F'ton, N. B.

\$1.50, in advance.

Should the subscription remain unpaid for months from the time the first paper is sent; the subscriber, the price will be \$2.00

Agriculture.

We solicit correspondence from our friends throughout the Province, on all matters relative to country life. the condition of the farmer and ele- 30 cents per bushel, using barnyard n the work they are engaged in, and their experience would benefit others; to milch cows. J. C. Newhall raised we intend to make the AGRICULTURIST 160 bushels of ears to the acre, by a medium through which such experience may be made useful. The entitled to, both by its natural capa bilities and the character of its people.

a guarantee of good faith. We do not undertake to return rejected con-

We must ask our patrons tolin little in this department two. Circumstances pay much attention to original matter in this number. We hope to be able to do better in the future.

SALE OF WHEAT.

It will be observed by our advertis ing columns, that a quantity of th this seed is very great, and as Government wish to assist all, it wil small lots, no one person will be allowed to purchase the whole at a low price, and then make handsome profit by re-selling it.

It will be put up at cost price an two bushels sold to each purchaser applicants are supplied before the stock is exhausted. The will give the poorest settler just a good a chance to get new, clean seed as the richest farmer in York County

We hope this timely action on the part of the Government will have the before in this Province. The success we have had for some years in raising own bread-try it for one year, and same every year after. And how of cheese from not exceeding ten much more independent you will feel with a year's bread on hand.

CORN RAISING.

we do not care to build our argument small. The practice, therefore, of deon such cases—but there seems to be livering once a day is a matter of conextent on the average turns of the several patrons of a facfarm for from 30 cents to 50 cents per tory. can be done lower than this. If this the factory was made a prominent charge of and make successful the colt as comfortable as possible until is the case in Maine, why not in New topic, and it was urged that the cool- dairy part of the establishm nt," and the time for another

of the yields that could be depended of filling themselves quickly and re- pings and so prove a source of cramp ing and in all government. apon, and seem reasonable.

WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 27, 1878.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

TERMS: \$1 50 per year, in Advance.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The plants of trees absorb water

As to evergreens, I have found the

the buds of the evergreens begin t

swell, or have grown an inch or two

43 deg; but this year it may be the

last half year of April. Do not ex

well as those of deciduous trees.

be decorated with evergreens.

their likes and dislikes, as it

thoroughly mulched to prevent th

them, until at the time they came in-

them since.

THE TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING .-

VOL. 1.

Mr. B. E. Smith said he planted a convenient and good, and slow drivpiece of corn, an acre and three rods ing and milking in an airy shade are by actual measurement. It was land also essentials. If feed in the heated that had been in grass eight years without manure. The fertilizer used term is scanty in the pasture, it should was the "Stockbridge," costing \$22 be made plenty by soiling, and if acre. From the whole piece natural shade is wanting artificial he obtained 91 bushels of corn, or 86 should be applied. Cows thus cared The business of the Farm in all its bushels to the acre. The fodder was for will give milk of a quality that lar attention from us. We wish to piece-enough to pay the cost of cul- will not need artificial cooling if taken tivation. John M. Smith, by careful to the factory twice a day. All that calculations (and he had the figures would be required would be to move who desire to advance and improve to show it), finds he can raise corn at it in well ventilated cans. It would manure. Chas. Parsons, Jr., raised on a piece of one and a half acres, at ter for the airing and agitation of a the rate of 90 bushels of shelled corn five-mile ride. In default of proper cipline which overcame the habit. Continue this lesson until the colt will given time, than that accomplished through the ground, and when they to seed down with. Or we may seed per acre; the fodder was heavy, esti- care of the cows and free ventilation

at an estimated cost of \$31 per acre. farmer feels the keen competition of average of 45 bushels of shelled corn

ne ton of good English hay. It is bushels of shelled corn per acre.

Far more is made out of the fodder then we are in the habit of doing. farmers-if they can get feed equal to from one to two tons of first class tion to the grain, it is worth looking after. Once get into the way saving our corn fodder, and it will be done generally, and assist to tide

CANADA DAIRYMEN IN COUNCIL.

ern Ontario lately held a three days' meeting in Ingersoll. Among items of general interest developed in the animated discussions was the fact that the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese ready for market in the neighborhood of Ingersoll is considerably over ten pounds, and that the average last year was larger than usual. A larger amount than usual was delivered to the factories, but it cheese. proved a little inferior in richness. The tenor of remark on this subject showed that the makers here generally use more milk for a pound of cheese than is required in the States, and that those who required the most, as a rule, made the best cheese. Eastern Onpart of the Province, owing chiefly to the practice of early shipping, much of their cheese being sent off at twenty days' old. Many of the factories, both in Eastern and Western Ontario, are run on the joint-stock principle, and a practice is creeping into use among the companies of binding their makers to furnish a fairly marketable pound pounds of milk. This is a perniciou

regulation and works mischief in the end. To save themselves from loss the cheese-makers are induced to leave in the curds the largest amount of The time is now at hand for attend- whey they possibly can and make a ing to this important crop which has cheese that will crowd its way through much neglected of late the market, thereby lowering the years, many are under the impression standard of quality in their goods. It and appeared also from this discussion that certainly the farmer should be the there is a growing tendency toward hest judge of his own work, as to delivering milk to factories but once years in the New England States, but by setting it in water or spreading it they are beginning to change their by dividing into small messes to be opinion about this, and, the quan- cooled by the night air. The results, tity raised last year was greater than so far as quality of cheese is concerncounts of cost and yield have been it is delivered twice a day. Where kept there is no want of proof that the factories are owned and run by inthe defof production is much smaller dividuals it is a prevailing custom for pretty sure that if the same course R. Richardson, of Kerwood, one of the prised that they had neglected so pound on the cheese to draw the milk. Many experiments were made in draw it for, as each has to make a Maine la year, showing immense re- separate journey to the factory with

Brunswick. Our soil is as good and ing should begin with "cooling the strongly recomending that his ser-This would save nearly all vices be secured for the position. bacco, which has been one of the great and pure and not in a condition to birds to become duck-footed, and, and that the more readily he submits man declares that an unexpected ap- discussing the question whether or handful of salt. It required nearly with the land system, can save this The following were given as some feed must be plenty enough to allow and retain dampness from the drop- is the first important step in all train- right arm with

must be resorted to by the use measurement, using barnyard manure, water, ice, or air. While rapid cool-E. H. Judd said his yield was an it is suddenly reduced below 60 decomfortable by protecting them from the heat of the sun in oppressive weather, was emphasized at the close of the discussion by a unanimous resoluimproving the products of the dairy. that trees be planted along the roads where cows are to be driven, and in pastures where cows run, or that arti-

> Mr. Ballantyne, M.P., spoke against asked him to put his carrying whey away from the factory in cans in which milk is brought. properly cleansed it might not do any other harm than to eat off the tir from the cans, which it is sure to do But experience has proved there is no safety in trusting to a thorough cleans ing, as somebody among the numerous patrons of the factory is all the time failing in this duty and bringing had flavor and loss which is traceable directly to this cause. A resolution passed corroborative of these views.

ticial shades be established

The Dairymen's Association of West-Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, recomnended curing cheese in basements and lower stories of factories, never in garrets or near the roof, as cheese is injured by curing in such dry, and hot and dry places. Also covering the ends of cheese as well as the sides out on and not afterward. Before boxing strip off the end cloths and grease and burnish the faces of the

> Mr. Ballantyne referred to cured salt with Goodrich salt which faulty in flavor, while that salted with Liverpool salt was fine and well-cured. very earnest and somewhat protracted. and the sense of the convention

form and strong tendency to lay on right by the horse's shoulders, fat and flesh when not in milk; and their right arm over the horse, are now so plenty in his section that pull down with the left, thoroughbreds can be obtained for but quantity but of better quality than It is the proof of the activity and tion of food, whether for large milk production or rapid accumulation of

model cheese-factory on the Model down until he stops trying to get up. to it a butter factory, and to furnish after he has stood a few minutes, put all the needed apparatus for manufac- him down again. Repeat these down unanimus wish of the convention to take up his foot, he chooses to come but party politics seem very likely to side, without jumping or struggling, interfere with its speedy progress. A but waiting for you to free his feet only two dissenting, expressing "the utmost confidence in Prof L. B. Arnold knowledge on all matters pertaining his interest, when his feet are taken Cooling milk before delivering to cheese eminently qualify him to take can, and be still. Next, make your

tiring to the shade; water must be and other ailments.

TWO LESSONS IN HORSE-TRAINING.

"Can a colt that is cross and disposed to kick in harness be broke so him kick; if he makes an offer to as to be trusty?" I answer yes, as kick, take up the other foot, let him upon the public mind, we make room every part of the bark of the roots, and the growth not satisfactory. a rule, but there may be exceptions; and probably the discipline which him the same as you did when he was from The Live-Stock Journal, of Lon- they everywhere absorb when the in such cases is to reseed to grass after enables him to overcome the habit up. By this something to make him don, the second from its Chicago moist earth comes in contact with having thoroughly tilled and subdued will make him more trusty, in case kick, I don't mean anything cruel and namesake: the harness breaks, or he happens to brutal, but something irritating to the get his legs tangled up with ropes, vines, or brush, than he would have been without the habit, and the dis- before; if he kicks, bring him down. ploughed, harrowed, or rolled, in a of the roots push their way out the second year by some grain crop For example, a horse that would kick stand on all his feet, and let you do by a slow-walking horse, thereby re. get old enough to form bark and to grass alone as early as the 20th of in transportation, artificial cooling fearfully if he got his tail over one of anything to him, rub or tickle any ducing very much a farmer's expendithe reins, after the discipline which part of him-do anything except ture in that somewhat large itemcured him of the habit, was much bet- abuse him; but remember that even wages. This being of such vital im- they assist the tree. Having filled or some other early crop, making ing by which the milk or any part of ter in that respect than most horses, tickling may be carried far enough to portance to farmers, it is matter for the hole half full of fine. soft, rich sure that the surface is put in fine for when he felt a line under his tail, become abuse. When he will stand great wonder that they should not sail, with no turl, grass or manure on tilth before seeding. After land has grees was not approved of; it was the instead of holding it, he would lift his for anything but abuse, the second hitherto have recognized the fact, and the roots, if the soil is rather dry lain to grass until it will barely cut ness man, and he requires all the ad- and fish for a fertilizer. He said that gradual cool- tail at once, thereby letting the line lesson is well learned; and the idea taken steps to provide themselves with apply a little water, so as to thorough- half a crop of hay, it needs a change, vantages to be derived from good well cured cornstalks are eaten by ing down to at least 70 degrees, is ur free. Another case: I once took a taught is, that it is better for the colt fast-walking horses, whose education ly wet the roots and soil; if very dry, and such a turf will make the best milch cows with better relish than gently demanded for all milk liable young horse to the shop, left him and to choose to let you do as you please in this branch had not been entirely increase the water; then the rest of of corn ground by plowing and tilling management, the most improved mode his best hay, and would produce more to taint or other fault, and desirable went away; when I came back, expecting to find him shod, I was told at what you do. When the colt has best performers of both sexes, so as in that they could not shoe him without learned this lesson, it is policy for time to form a breed of fast-walkers throwing him down; he would kick, you to treat him as kindly as you pos- in the same way that the Americans strike and bite. They asked if they sibly can; kind treatment is due him have formed a breed of trotters so reshould throw him, I answered: "No, as a reward for doing well. Any les- nowned for their speed as to defy the but when I come again, if you cannot sons after this must be given when world. They began by first educating shoe him without, then you may throw about regular work. If he kicks their horses to trot, and then by a shop of his own accord. Putting one kicking-spells when at work, put the not the farmers in this country do the knee on the floor, placing the other rope on his foot as in training, and same with reference to walking horses? knee; he put it up, and held it for me probably stop him. One reason why to strike on it with the hammer until I like to use the long rope in giving with a long swinging stride, who can after he was very good to shoe. The rope after I put the colt at work, and discipline in each case that was neces- have perfect control of him. I have prizes given at all horse-shows for the ary to accomplish these results was driven colts thirty-four miles a day, best walkers would be a step in the hours each, but the education and dis- home again, with a rope on the foot ever, are before-hand with us in this, and practical application of the prin- all, and the colt but very little. There horses. But the first thing to be done ments. The first thing to teach the will try to answer any questions any do as he chooses; he will rejoice in kicking in general, or in particular. and enjoy the liberty of choosing to do as you wish to have him do, when you

> My way of working with such a co is this; I take him into some so up the nigh forward foot by passing The Rev. W. F. Clarke gave his the leg, and tight enough to preven preference to the Ayrshires for gen. his getting his foot to the ground; to put on a harness that I am no for the rope to run through, with the horse, and when he steps I take his foot up by pulling on the rope and keeping it up by keeping the is rather to be admired than despised. rope tight; then, as the horse jumps I follow at the end of the rope.

leads himin any other direction

Desire for liberty and self-interest

lesson may take from one to three

may be the next day, if convenient never try to give more than one lesson

straps, as before; strap up one foot, have the rope on the other, then do down. The the first lesson, instead of the short one may feel disposed to ask about

to the training ground, with ropes and

WHEN MILK IS RICHEST.

Under the heading of " A Few Facts About Milk," we find the following in London Agricultural Gazette. cre ited to Land and Water. Such statements not only lead astray, but

are the principles through which the do great discredit to true science: It has been discovered, from chemi cal analysis, that the evening's mil is richer than morning's. Professe Boedeker has analyzed the milk of healthy cow at different periods of the day, and found that the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent) exceed ed those of the morning's milk (10 per cent), while the water contained the fluid was diminished from 89 ne cent to 86 per cent. The fatty matter gradually increases as the day progresses. In the morning it amounts to 21 per cent, at noon 31 per cent and in the evening 53 per cent. The practical importance of this discovery is at once apparent, inasmuch as it develops the fact that while 16 oz. morning's milk will yield but } oz. of butter, about double the quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. evening's milk, from 21 to 23 per cent but the albumen is diminished from 44-100ths per cent to 31-100ths per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight (4) per cent) and most plentiful at noon (43 per cent). The percentage of the salt undergoes almost no change at any time of the day.

This is all wrong, and shows th shortsightedness of publishing for th instruction of the public the results a single experiment that may be varied by many circumstances not at first apparent. The truth is, the richness of milk does not depend at all upon the time of day; all other circumstances being the same, it is controlled by the length of the time between milkings-the longer the time the poorer the milk. When the days are short the night's milk is richest, if the milking is done at the extremes of the day. When the nights are short milk is richest in the morning, and when the intervals between milkings are equal the milk will be alike, unless some conditions are varied, as exercise, quiet, heat or cold, etc., which may interfere and cause variations. This has been demonstrated on a large scale with whole dairies and at factories where several Observations upon such a scale, many carries conviction, as they cannot be warped by the petty conditions

Bee-sting is rather heroic treatment For the second lesson, take the colt | ted a speedy and permanent cure.

which single animals are liable.

THE WALKING GAIT.

The subject is generally discussed. something that will be likely to make both at home and abroad, and for the and air. The soil should be very stimulate meadows or pastures where, sake of impressing its importance finely pulverized, and placed upon as they say, the grass is running out, come down, and, when down, do to for the following extracts, the first whether they are large or small, for What I have found to be the best plan

colt, like tickling the flank. Let him the ground so much quicker, would up again, and, and do the same as represent so much more ground soon the white ends of the new growth toes on the turf the first year, followed When I went back, two days when being harnessed, harness him judicious selection of sires and dams foot up on my to kick, the taking up of one foot will command a long price, for what is more delightful than riding a horse said he never one used by most professional horse at a walk. Nor is this all, for a horse good at his other paces. Special seventeen down to the landing and right direction. Our colonies, howso as not to incommode the driver at do give prizes for the best walking walk well; it is very easily done, only requiring a little patience and time. A horse that can walk off on the

road at the rate of five miles per hour.

and at a correspondingly rapid

when harnessed to the plow or harrow. is a treasure to the farmer; and vet such horses are more rare than 2.30 trotters. The trouble is not so much from lack of capacity for fast walking, n most of our horses, as from a failure to cultivate that gait. The rage among the boys, stable hands, and even staid and sober farmers, is for speed; and as soon as the colt is broken he must be made to trot. He is taught at once to understand that the walk is a gait matter of no consequence, and thus habits and constitution, almost may a naturally fast-walker becomes, pains were taken in developing and breeding for increased speed at the or six miles per hour, would be as often been performed according met with as trotters that can go ten miles per hour for any considerable length of time. We are anxious that this matter should receive the attention of our agricultural societies, and that liberal purses should be given at our annual fairs for contests of speed at this most useful gait. These walking races would would be almost, if not quite as attractive a feature, and would "draw" nearly as well as trotting or running races, if the purses were equally as large. It is the close contest for a large prize that gives to races their chief attraction, and there may be quite as close and exciting a to be treated with due respect. Still contest in a walking race for a \$1,000 if there is any preference, it lies on prize, as in trotting or running; while the side of early Autumn planting, in the effect which the awarding of large prizes for such races would have upon start out and cling to the new soil the common stock of our country Raspberries perhaps do best would most certainly be highly planted in Autumn, but they must b

"A method of ascertaining the mow. For the first 8 feet of depth 300 cubic feet will make a ton; be- success. They were on a spot which smothering us with mud.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, of Edgewood, has found-according to the latest annual report of the Connectitimes repeated, have a weight which cut Experiment Station-that "a soggy and nearly worthless hill-slope has become dry and valuable for pasture mainly as the result of an application

need doctoring. To keep cows cool what is of more consequence, absorb to that power the better for him; this plication of it to the lame and painful not "frogs eat strawberries," and the two barrels of salt and several days' country from ruin. Nothing can save which his wife had verdict seems to be "not proven," labor to go over the ground, but it us, as said the late noble teacher, suffered greatly for six months, effec- with evidence strongly favoring in- was effectual. I have seen nothing of Frederick Robertson, but a return to

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NO. 3.

TO RENOVATE GRASS-LAND.

Many ways are recommended to them. We need not calculate much the soil by growing on it one or two A fast walking horse getting over on the spongiole, for the tree has left intervening crops. These will genall those where it was dug up; and erally be a hoed crop, of corn or potawood for pores to conduct the water August or 1st of September, after and air, then, and not till then, do harvesting a crop of early potatoes, of earth, sods, grass, or well-rotted a crop the first year give more fodder manure if the soil is poor; then stamp than hay would have done had it been with left for mowing instead, and the farmer secures a good crib of corn besides, dirt and at the same time gets the land pieces of board—anything to keep the ground from drying by Summer he can make any two acres thus drought. If severe drought comes. water; first digging away the earth nearly down to the roots, then turn cutting and feeding to them green as in the water where it will reach the they may want it, then would have given if left for pasture. of fresh, sweet juicy food at a time when the products of the pastures are ant to be dry and woody for stock to thrive on. In some parts of the country, it is claimed that some lots will do better if left permanently to grass but in this grain-growing district of Western New York, a grass lot will have passed its prime after about two leave any land to grow only half a low the foregoing direction in setting. up after their stock of grass begins to fail the better. of evergreens may be shortened in, as

> -Not half so much maple sugar is made as ought to be, and what is evergreen and to thicken and beautify made should be of better quality. it when it has grown a few years. The business, properly conducted, is If you want a tall, main stem, do not managed on quite a different plan from shorten; if a low, broad, spreading that of twenty years ago, which to centre, clip the top. If the above di- those having an ordinary knowledge rection is followed they are as sure to of the subject I can explain in a few live as the apple or elm. Every farm, words: Select a site for house for arch. and every suburban residence should where there is a side-hill if possible. to assist in unloading sap and running it from stone-tub to pan or evaporator. My house, for ten feet evaporator, is People do not consider, as a general 16x20; 7 feet high, from sill to plate. thing, that plants and trees differ in I tap with medium spouts, which go into the side of the pail near the top: use tin pails, twelve or fourteen quarts the animal kingdom. They have size, and cover pails with a square inch board; gather sap with a hogshead drawn on a sled; pump from hogshead with a tin foot-pamp; run the sap from store-tub to evaporator tree inch-iron pipe connected to tub by a may be removed, either in Autumn or short piece of rubber pipe; from the Spring, provided the operation has iron pipe it goes through a regilator, lished rules. Early Winter is by no The regulator is just as useful means Autumn planting. Autumn sheet-iron pan. No arch is planting is as sure as possible after without a furuace front and grates the fall of the leaf. Here is where I boil syrup until it will raise Baume's too many planters fail: they wait ensaccharometer to 33°, boiling hot tirely too long, and the cold hard strain through flannel, and I put into winds kill their trees before they half-gallon glass fruit jars while it is become fully established in their boiling hot, and it will keep and remost cases all tain its flavor for a long time. The stone-fruits succeed better when removed in spring; and evergreens also, unless the change is made late in boil until the saccharometre, dropped Summer, say during August, choosing in while boiling, will raise to 40° a dull cloudy time. Apples and pears soft sugar for family use need boiling are not so particular; they only ask to 38°.

that some revolutionary meteoroloyear the thistles appeared and they phenomena? Here is a nut for the

had spread in spite of all efforts to kill weather prophets to crack

to my possession, they were scattered Twelve years' experience on a farm over about half an acre of my pasture. has satisfied an English writer "that For two years I tried keeping them Great Britain and Ireland might be cut close to the ground, but that did turned into gardens, and that work not kill. The next summer I took a might be found therein for every ablesharp knife and cut off each thistle bodied man in the country." He stalk about two inches below the sur- adds: "Nothing but a reform of our Gardeners in England have been face of the ground and applied a small whole social system, commencing simpler habits and purer lives.'

which case the young rootlets will gical influences are at work to Amerian English Winter? So queries the London Gardners' Chronicle, and add in way of explanation: " Every two or three days comes beneath the waves of When I bought my farm six years ago, it contained a small patch of is passing on, and will sweep over our will require a cube of 8 feet or 512 Canada thistle, which the former tight little island; and cone they do cubic feet for a ton; at the bottom of owner had been trying to exterminate fast and thick, putting Jack Frost to for a number of years, but without flight and drenching us with rain, or tween the bottem and top the measure grain had one year been stacked and extensive clearing of the vast Ameri for a ton will vary regularly between threshed in the field; the following can forests anything to do with this