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Agriculture.

We solicit correspondence from our friends throughout the Province, on all matters relative to country life. The business of the Farm in all its various branches will receive particular attention from us.

We must ask our patrons to be diligent as a little in this department for a week or two. Circumstances have rendered it impossible for us to pay much attention to original matter in this number.

SALE OF WHEAT.

It will be observed by your advertising columns, that a quantity of the wheat sold on May 1st.

We hope this timely action on the part of the Government will have the effect of inducing a larger breadth of wheat to be sown this year, than ever before in this Province.

CORN RAISING.

The time is now at hand for attending to this important crop which has been very much neglected of late years, many as under the impression that it don't pay to raise corn.

Many experiments were made in Maine last year, showing immense returns, but these are exceptional, and we do not care to build our argument on such cases.

The following were given as some of the yields that could be depended upon, and seem reasonable.

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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NO. 3.

Mr. B. E. Smith said he planted a piece of corn, an acre and three rods by actual measurement. It was land that had been in grass eight years without manure.

E. H. Judd said his yield was an average of 45 bushels of shelled corn per acre, using a mixture of potash and fish for a fertilizer.

Far more is made out of the fodder than we are in the habit of doing. This is worthy the attention of our farmers—if they can get feed equal to from one to two tons of first class hay from each acre of corn, in addition to the grain, it is worth looking after.

CANADA DAIRYMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Dairymen's Association of Western 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.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke gave his preference to the Ayrshires for general use in Canada dairying; first, because they are unsurpassed as milkers; second, because of the great uniformity in the characteristics of the stock; third, because of their fine form and strong tendency to lay on fat and flesh when not in milk; and fourth, because they may be had at reasonable prices.

The Government has erected a model cheese-factory on the Model Farm at Guelph, and propose to add to it a butter factory, and to furnish all the needed apparatus for manufacture and experiment, as it was the unanimous wish of the convention to have the work proceeded with at once, but party politics seem very likely to interfere with its speedy progress.

Cooling milk before delivering to the factory was made a prominent topic, and it was urged that the cooling should begin with "cooling the cows." This would save nearly all the trouble experienced in the heat of the season from bad milk.

A club in the Connecticut Valley has been discussing this matter and think it better to raise corn than to be so, which has been one of the great dependences for some time.

convenient and good, and slow driving and milking in an airy shade are also essentials. If feed in the heated term is scanty in the pasture, it should be made plenty by soiling, and if natural shade is wanting artificial should be applied.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, recommended 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.

My way of working with such a colt is this; I take him into some soft place where it will not be likely to hurt him when he is down, strap up the nigh forward foot by passing a strap one around the fetlock joint to prevent its slipping, then around the leg, and tight enough to prevent his getting his foot to the ground;

Mr. Ballantyne referred to cured salt with Goodrich salt which was faulty in flavor, while that salted with Liverpool salt was fine and well-cured.

When the evening's milk (13 per cent) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent), while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 per cent to 86 per cent.

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Wooden floors are objected to for poultry-houses by The Country, for the reason that they tend to cause the birds to become duck-footed, and, what is of more consequence, absorb and retain dampness from the droppings and so prove a source of cramp and other ailments.

TWO LESSONS IN HORSE-TRAINING.

"Can a colt that is cross and disposed to kick in harness be broke so as to be trusty?" I answer yes, as a rule, but there may be exceptions; and probably the discipline which will make him more trusty, in case the harness breaks, or he happens to get his legs tangled up with ropes, vines, or brush, than he would have been without the habit, and the discipline which overcame the habit.

WHEN MILK IS RICHEST.

Under the heading of "A Few Facts About Milk," we find the following in The London Agricultural Gazette, credited to Land and Water. Such statements not only lead astray, but do great discredit to true science.

It has been discovered, from chemical analysis, that the evening's milk is richer than morning's. Professor Boekeker has analyzed the milk of a healthy cow at different periods of the day, and found that the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent), while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 per cent to 86 per cent.

This is all wrong, and shows the shortsightedness of publishing for the instruction of the public the results of 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.

For the second lesson, take the colt to the training ground, with ropes and straps, as before; strap up one foot, have the rope on the other, then do something that will be likely to make him kick; if he makes an offer to kick, take up the other foot, let him come down, and when down, do the same as you did when he was up.

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THE WALKING GAIT.

The subject is generally discussed, both at home and abroad, and for the sake of impressing its importance upon the public mind, we make room for the following extracts, the first from The Live Stock Journal, of London, the second from its Chicago namesake.

A fast walking horse getting over the ground so much quicker, would represent so much more ground ploughed, harrowed, or rolled, in a given time, than that accomplished by a slow-walking horse, thereby reducing very much a farmer's expenditure in that somewhat large item—wages.

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

Gardeners in England have been discussing the question whether or not "frogs eat strawberries," and the verdict seems to be "not proven," with evidence strongly favoring innocence.

TRANSPANTING TREES.

The plants of trees absorb water and air. The soil should be very finely pulverized, and placed upon every part of the bark of the roots, whether they are large or small, for they everywhere absorb when the most earth comes in contact with them.

As to evergreens, I have found the best time to set them is soon after setting fruit and shade trees, just as the buds of the evergreens begin to swell, or have grown an inch or two; usually in May in latitude 40 deg to 43 deg; but this year it may be the last half year of April.

THE TIME FOR TRANSPANTING.

People do not consider, as a general thing, that plants and trees differ in habits and constitution, almost as much as the various members of the animal kingdom. They have their likes and dislikes, as it were, and these must receive due consideration to insure success.

When I bought my farm six years ago, it contained a small patch of Canada thistle, which the former owner had been trying to exterminate for a number of years, but without success.

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TO RENOVATE GRASS-LAND.

Many ways are recommended to stimulate meadows or pastures where, as they say, the grass is running out, and the growth not satisfactory.

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MAPLE SUGAR BY MODERN METHODS.

Not half so much maple sugar is made as ought to be, and what is made should be of better quality. The business, properly conducted, is managed on quite a different plan from that of twenty years ago, which to those having an ordinary knowledge of the subject I can explain in a few words.

My house, for ten feet evaporator, is 16x20; 7 feet high, from sill to plate. I tap with medium spouts, which go into the side of the pail near the top; use tin pails, twelve or fourteen quart size, and cover pails with a square inch board; gather sap with a hogs-head drawn on a sled; pump from hogs-head with a tin foot-pump; run the sap from a store-tub to evaporator inch-iron pipe connected to tub by a short piece of rubber pipe; from the iron pipe it goes through a regulator, which regulates the depth of sap.

Must the bold Britain acknowledge that some revolutionary meteorological influences are at work to Americanize that glorious institution of his, an English Winter? So queries The London Gardener's Chronicle, and add, in way of explanation: "Every two or three days come beneath the waves of the great western ocean the announcement that a storm of American origin is passing on, and will sweep over our tight little island; and come they do fast and thick, putting Jack Frost to flight and drenching us with rain, or smothering us with mud. Has the extensive clearing of the vast American forests anything to do with this phenomena? Here is a nut for the weather prophets to crack."

Twelve years' experience on a farm has satisfied an English writer "that Great Britain and Ireland might be turned into gardens, and that work might be found therein for every able-bodied man in the country." He adds: "Nothing but a reform of our whole social system, commencing with the land system, can save this country from ruin. Nothing can save us, as said the late noble teacher, Frederick Robertson, but a return to simpler habits and purer lives."

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