ANDREW LIPSETT.

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Agriculture.

UTILIZING WASTE PLACES.

How many farmers have ever taken the trouble to make a careful estimate of the amount of unutilized land on their farms? There may be several acres overgrown with brush and each year becoming more difficult to clear or there is a considerable area from which the timber has been removed, of the brush and resulting It is left to produce berry bushes, and a great variety of weeds until the soil is so abundantly supthat it will require years of toil to eradicate or subdue There are on many farms acres of valuable land rendered utterly worthless by permitting the water from springs to run over and leach through it. A small outlay in draining would put the land in productive condition, and in many cases spring water might be conveyed barn, where its presence would

If an outlay of five dollars furnish no excuse for prompt action. But the conspicu ous waste places are only a part of permitted to lie idle, or worse to pr The unutilized Careless ploughe need of leaving on a farm, fenced int small fields, it is plain to see that should be charged to the cost of fencing, which is made needlessly high on most farms

is rendered almos where they are not needed. Stumps the ground and impede work. Land from which an early crop is taken i months when it ought to be producing Farmers are regarded as a very economical class, but there lessons of economy to be one of them is to utilize every acre and every rod of our farms to the best possible advantage.

fifty acres or more so closely managed tural papers, who are annually losing enough by failing to utilize the land they have to pay the subscription from which must be subtracted old cows for the farm and for family use. country. They might do no better it is true, if they subscribed for them all, but any influence which tends men to thinking, investigating, and experimenting is likely to improve their practice. If by this brief article we lead any of our readers to ask themselves whether or not they are subjecting themselves to unnecessary loss in the disuse of larger will not have been written in vain .-The Husbandman.

BUY A FARM. lages who are now out of steady emhundred dollars laid up. They are home where they can obtain a portion of their living from the soil. Such men may do well to buy these small farms at the low prices asked. They to read good books and papers, and to observe the practice of successful support. farmers in the vicinity. We know of

MCCOULTAIN.

AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

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ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

VOL. 1.

borrowed capital, for which he must pay, besides taxes, six per cent. inoff and put in productive condition, offered in market for so much less man need have no hesitation about but which has not been suitably buying and owing for a portion of it until such a time as he can turn the property into cash. A great many farms are being sold in New England for about what the wood is worth, New England Farmer.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY. vention of James Watts is the great and rich quality of milk, This last aggregate is equal to ten

above data with the condition of affairs in 1788, before steam engines were introduced in France, as we are thus led to appreciate the enormous revolution which steam and improved machinery has produced. Just 90 or smaller portions of their lands, it years ago, in every \$200,000,000 worth of French products, 60 per cent. of the value represented labor, and 40 labor has increased 40 per cent. At the present time the total industrial large cities and manufacturing vil- productions of France aggregate \$2,ployment, but who have a few represents raw material, and the remainder labor. If the same proportion not farmers, and can never expect as existed in 1788 applied now, takany great pecuniary success in agri- ing account of the increase in labor cultural pursuits, but they long for a noted above, no less than eleventwelfths of the above amount, or \$2, 200,000,000 would be the cost of handiworks." Roughly, then, steam engines and improved tools have procan pay for them without running in duced an economy of \$1,200,000,000. debt, and by industry and no greater But, more than this, if they were sudeconomy than they are now compelled denly swept out of existence and forto practice, they can, after a few gotten there are not enough men and

a remainder of 3,200,000 working-

and productive farm from which to more correctly, in consequence ofmake money, and is clear headed the rapid introduction and improveenough to see where he can make a ment of agricultural machinery, the speculation, by buying a good and farmers and farm hands increased in large farm, he need have no fears number more than 50 per cent. during about running in debt for a portion of the ten years ending 1860; and about it. Although we claim that a man 30 per cent. during the next ten, notcannot, ordinarily, make money at withstanding the losses incident to far ning in New England wholly on the war. This was 13 per cent. more than their share of their entire population. History clearly teaches that terest, yet there are often farms the multiplication of machinery increases the demand for labor and inthan their actual value, that a shrewd creases its capacity to earn wages .-Maine Farmer.

> CROSS-BREED JERSEY AYR. SHIRE COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Which is the best cow for farm and for family use? Where the farmer uses his cows for butter-making, experience would go to show that the grade Jersey is essentially the farmer's cow, a fact widely appreciated. The mark of the Jersey is now noticed on Some of our intelligent, thoughtful every hand in the beautiful and picwriters have been attributing the turesque colors and graceful forms of Take the be readily produced. The large milk Ayrshire. Herewith we give a por- only to think of his own comforts. produced over one pound of butter labor saving machines. Thomas Fitch, of New London, Conwomen out of experimenting in crossing the Jersey upon every known breed of cow, inthe cluding the "Sacred cow of India," was nothing as compared to the gain ago settled on the Jersey Ayrshire as of the many. The steam engine in- the best cross possible for large yield plains and prairies of the West and in question is a white and brindle in sheep need no protection in winter, laborer cannot be estimated; it dimi- which shows through the fine, short they do better without it than with nishes the cost of the necessaries of silky hair at every place where the it; but the frequent heavy losses by life, because it practically annihilates white prevails. As a proof of the cold, starvation, and diseases plainly by its use, breadstuffs easy keeping of this class of cows, the show that all this talk of mildness of one to another portion of kept in excellent condition from the farm stock may live through the lawn with two quarts of middlings more food than can be obtained marvellous statement: "According daily; and upon this feed has been, the range in these favorable localities, and is, producing a little more than but they would certainly do better representing the actual labor of 4,- worthy of being recorded among those be avoided by making the necessary times the present industrial population in the American Agriculturist. It is

> the cocks can be selected from the bushels per acre. pullets, they are converted into potpie, giving the pullets all the room. large enough to care for themselves.

which amounts to 8,400,000 souls, but evident that this is one of the best

people, women, and children, leaving - American Agriculturist.

KEEP THE ANIMALS WARM.

The first blast of wind from the north is a reminder that animals, however tough and hardy, need shelter in winter. It will take less food to keep farm stock over winter in warm stables than when exposed to severe cold. Of course, good wood, stone or brick barns and stables are expensive. and there are many farmers, especialin the recently settled districts. who have not the means to build such structures, but there is no one too poor to furnish some kind of a shelter for their animals. If a man cannot afford to build what he desires, let him do the next best thing, and build something which will furnish shelter even if it is nothing better than a shed with sod for walls, and a root of brush or cornstalks. All attempts at elegance or extra convenience may be left out of the question where a man's purse is farm stock sheltered from cold, wind, and storms in winter, even if the surplus of unemployed labor to the the cows seen grazing in the meadows humane feelings to care for their com-

diseases and parasites which infest neglecting to furnish them with pro- the way out and in. per food or shelter during cold, stormy weather. Cattle of all kinds, when forced to remain in muddy, wet yards, during cold weather, are liable to of farm stock are liable to take cold when exposed to storms, and from animals opens the way to hundreds of purpose. Wood is objectionable

for sheltering stock in winter, as every man knows best what materials be apparent to all breeders of animals The cow South-west it is often asserted that winter without artificial shelter or when severe storms prevail .- New

years in hatching chickens, I am fully selected and saved as farmers select convinced that fowls hatched in the and save their seed corn, will not run

POULTRY HOUSES.

THEIR GENERAL REQUISITES.

Chickens require dry, and at the same time airy apartments, with room for abundant exercise. this purpose the upper story of a her house is well adapted, providing an easy entrance may be made, so that the young birds can have access to the ground and fresh air when the weather is pleasant. Fine weather and the free open skies, with the sunshine to bask in, give as hardy chicks. There is more than many imagine in govern the chick's existence. herded together. A brood of eighteen year to year, and though they may or twenty for one hen and in one differ somewhat in different localities of the building may be so arranged and are very liable to believe their light; still, it is economy to keep all that the chicks may be led down and though one readers are all intelligent. back and forth by means of an in- though our readers are all intelligent but in greatly increased numbers, as clined platform made by placing men, and understand their own farms ong timbers on the ground on the and methods of work in order t

zontally to form the bridge. Poultry houses must be provided with drinking vessels, which in the there are many varieties of stone and only a novice, and unwilling to incur any expense that is really unnecesvessel, especially in winter, as it can It is unnecessary to go into details is also required to hold the feed in a cleanly state. Without soiled and uncleanly, intermixed with their droppings. In this filthy state it is not suitable for them, and they

times during the day. Sufficient can and occasionally heavy losses might not stuff the old hen that mothers the best result have followed its appli. A farmer in this county who is sup- cellar is cool enough to start the VALUE OF GOOD SEED .- A farmer of Where many chicks are congregated it did not posess decided and positive number of sheep in this State and they and the butter invariably comes quick long experience says; "The result of together, they receive bruises that value as a fertilizer, or if enemists like probably will not average more than with the help of the cold water, which LATE CHICKENS THE BEST LAYERS. my experiments with at least thirty. cause them to show white feathers, the term any better, as furnishing the above. Say that wool is worth is probably two degrees colder. When -A correspondent of the Country eight different varieties of wheat for which are otherwise eaused by bad plant food to the crop to which it was Gentleman writes: After repeated ex- years, proves beyond a doubt that breeding. The writer has found applied. periments during the past twenty-five good, healthy, unadulterated seed, proof of this fact during the past

some sheep bred from common Merino stunted from confinement, want of in doubt about it-not much. The Light Brahmas have always ewes and the Cotswold ram. The proper exercise, and unnatural habits.

indeed one can use his own invention, tilizing capacity. We cannot believe, and adapt it to locality and circum- with some agricultural teachers, that stances, which is better vet. The writer has become disgusted with post has been a cause of damage or were farmers, and generally good better in the gable, or directely under contrary we believe it has been a run for early chickens, the plan crops to vast numbers who are ready require in working their productive but at noon, when the sun is bright,

AN OLD SUBJECT.

the heat is two intense and the atmos-

phere too close for health.

In agriculture there are a good and many old subjects, and lots of new A large sermons have to be preached on never be texts. Practices change a little from most men have a way of their own results, better than we do; yet we cannot well help saying something at particular times which we deem suggestions on particular phases of out of a hundred who may not know not take the Farmer regularly, but fered greatly from blight. The growgeneral good by means of the public

abused one, just now; for lots of people are saying hard things about muck. hundreds of successful, intelligent hands are ready to go up, if needs be, in voting for its usefulness and im-When very young the birds should portance. Of course it makes some variously termed muck, concerning narrow but shallow troughs answer a possess decided manurial qualities, It is applicable alike to animals and even though chemists might discard plants, and it is a general rule that There is amount of "plant food." Frequently or otherwise acquired, is too often a no necessity of placing the feed in the muck acts as a decided advantage to predisposing cause of disease in the

Let the hundreds of farmers in our State who have used muck for the last Many prefer several small houses twenty years, and who by this means month of July make far better layers out or deteriorate in the least, but or buildings to one large one with have increased the bulk and value of than those hatched at any other season grow better. In June, 1876, I picked compartments, and in some instances their manure from the piggery, barn of the year. Early hatched chicks seven pounds of the best centre heads it is to be preferred. The best cellar and sheep shed, and have by its commence laying in September, and of my wheat, and drilled it eleven method for raising chickens is the agency harvested larger crops and higher marketable value. Now it also. continue until cold January weather, inches apart in rows, at the rate of old-fashioned one of confining the had fields left in better conditionwhen they discontinue until spring, only forty pounds to the acre. It mothers in small coops, and allowing say if they do not deem it valuable as per cent. raw material. To-day this On the other hand, when hatched in grew most luxuriantly, and was en- the chicks to run at large wherever a fertilizer alone, as their fields and July or August, they begin laying in tirely too thick for large heads. It they please. To do this with success crops will bear witness? Their judg-February and continue until October, attained a height of six and one-half the broods should not come off until ment may not be the judgment of the I find July chickens will average fifty feet, and much of it fell down. April about the first of June, when the long laboratory, but on such matters we to seventy-five more eggs yearly, than 29th, itcommenced heading; was rains are over. Earlier chickens may are willing to accept the decided those hatched in March. My method reaped June 11th, and June 22d it was come into laying sooner, and are more opinion of any level-headed farmer in therefore is to hatch 100 chicks in thrashed making, according to the re- profitable for exhibition, but in the Maine. If they have used muck, August for my own use. As soon as port of a committee, over sixty-seven long run the later breeds are the either as an absorbent or alone, and better. A larger precentage are derived benefit from it, we believe raised, and they make more rapid and they know it; and when a practical CROSS-BREED SHEEP .- At the New vigorous growths; whereas, many of intelligent farmer knows a thing he The pullets are well fed, and are soon York State Fair there were exhibited the winter or early hatched become has acquired from practice, he is not

been my most profitable and favorite fleeces of the first cross measured five If exhibition birds be the object, then absorbent-" where an absorbent is fowl; but with great reluctance, I am inches in length, and the wool was as we must put up poultry-houses. We needed," put in advocates of chemical obliged, after three years' trial to fine as the Merino, and as easily cannot get along without them if the farming. And where, about the far- over 150) of the institution be allowed primitive hoe, and a line of women. place the Partridge Cochins at the combed as that of a Cotswold. The business be carried on at any great mers' premises, let us enquire, is it the privilege of nominating one student mostly superintended by one or two head of the list. As layers they ex- wool of the second cross, as long as extent. For a few fowls, or even for not needed? Everywhere about the years, have comfortable homes on animals in the country to supply an cell any Asiatic breed I have ever that of the pure Cotswold, was still as chicken-raising, a small building, 10 stables to retain the liquid voidings offered to pay the tuition for the course might have been modeled after the farms which will yield them a good equivalent amount of power; and if known, and as market fowls they have fine as Merino wool. The carcases of by 12 feet, and 7 or 8 feet to the peak of the farm animals, nearly all of of every worthy student presenting implements which Noah landed from there were, there would be no way of no equal. They are very handy, the cross breed sheep makes excellent or roof, with one gable having a south- which, at least three-fourths of all himself for admission to the next class, the ark. We did see one threshprocuring the necessary food for their mature early and make short-legged, mutton, and is nearly as heavy as the ern exposure, and all glass, answer a the fertilizing elements in the manyellow-fleshed, heavy-breasted fowls. pure Cotswold. We have frequently good purpose, and is satisfactory con- ures, now goes to waste-in the pig-In our country last year we raised My pullets, hatched last August are alluded to the advantage of this cross, sidering the cost, which is somewhere gery, under the hen perches, under the cost to those having the scholar- our attention. But even in Italy, two thousand million bushels of grain laying now, as they have since last and the interesting example at between \$20 and \$25—a little less at sink spouts, in the barn cellar, where-ships need not be over 150 dollars a with the exception of the Roman and have succeeded well. They gow which would not have been gathered February. They are superior sitters Rochester proves how successful and present prices for labor and materials. ever any particle of liquid voiding or year, a portion of which can be earned Campagna, the culture was fine, and more and more contented every year. but for labor saving machinery. and most careful mothers. I am also profitable a farmer's sheep it would Any farmer accustomed to handling waste is allowed to run off or can be by work upon the farm. A farmer's the crops most promising of a rich But if a young man with good health, The "Scientific American" presents breeding White Cochins for the first be. The farmer's sheep is undoubt- tools could erect such a building him- by this means saved. Here is where and a training for agricultural purstatistics showing that in our great time this season, and thus far am edly the cross- breed.—American Agself, and the money cost would then the great office of muck comes in—
in these offers an exceptional opporwheat, corn, grapes, and fruit all bore
riculturist.

get a good agricultural education, and
the great office of muck comes in—
in these offers an exceptional opporwheat, corn, grapes, and fruit all bore
riculturist.

NO. 25. There are many other plans: and heap, and actually increasing its fermuck used as an absorbent and comwindows in the roof. They are injury to our farmers; but on the too, for then, as now, the better the means of better husbandry and larger rule. Nor did the healthy exercise to bear testimony on this point. Don't acres, prevent them from presenting discontinue its use, farmers, but secure strong and vigorous arguments from a large quantity now for use in the the pulpit on Sunday, nor were throat

and handling.

SEED POTATOES .- The cultivation of potatoes has of late years become precious branch of agriculture. We need not say that the stalk and tuber have been attacked by diseases before unknown, and that insects, some of them unknown to us until lately, as the grey grub, are the cause of great paratively safe from the potato disease that British farmers, to their cost, are too familiar with. Though not unknown in Canada its visits fortunately are few and far between. We have work "in the nick of time"-not for had but one very bad visitation of the dreaded scourage for many years. enough, but for that one possible one Our dry climate is the most effectual remedy of the disease.

This season the potato crop has sufthis is attributed to the extreme heat has been a predisposing cause in the ceives so much healthful nutriment ceased before the plant had come ers complain of a failure in many in instances very feeble.

power this increasing degeneracy the potato, we should select for seed such tubers only as are thoroughly matured. Any others are of impaired worth; while in another locality it strong, heaithy tubers. Like begets

hold. It is a bad plan. She soon so good results to follow the spreading as anybody in this locality sheared his farmers can get it without thermomeweans her young, and oftentimes be. of muck as a top-dressing upon grass flock, and after weighing the fleece, ters and ice, and cold water will lower fore they are sufficiently feathered to lands in autumn, that it would be a found that each sheep averaged two the temperature for gathering. The dispense with the nightly covering, very hard matter to make us believe and a half pounds. Take the whole temperature of our cellar is 64 degrees. twenty cen's per pound, the profits the cream stands too long on the milk from each sheep will be fifty cents. before the skimming, the butter will Take now an estimate of fleeces of the not come so quickly and it is always thoroughbred Merino and Cotswold, poorer, and such butter will not keep which will not average less than well. This is one reason, and the eight pounds per head-the net profits main one, why there is so much rancid on each sheep, \$1.60 of \$1.10 in favor butter. Better churn oftener and have of the thoroughbred will command a good, sweet butter, and skim oftener costs the same to raise the thorough bred as the common sheep; the mutton of one is as good as the other; the profits of the wool of the thorough- in a recent letter from Europe :bred is three times greater than from the common. Every farmer owning Southern France, the entire circuit of a flock of sheep should make it convenient to purchase a thoroughbred ram to improve the quality and yield

> RICA.-Agricultural education the Mass, Agricultural College has at last been placed practically on the on horses to perform. In all the vast basis of free tuition by a recent action country we did not see a horse-rake, of the trustees, who voted "that each a cultivator or any labor saving imgraduate (of which there are now plement. The only cultivator was the to a free scholarship for the full course men, bent their backs to the labor. of four years." A friend has also The ploughs looked as if they son or any young man who desires to harvest. Every inch of ground was

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In the early history of Massachusetts

large proportion of the ministers education, the better the farmer, as a stables, pens and barn cellar, the diseases, dyspepsis and trips to Europe coming fall and next spring. It will considered, at that time, among the more than pay the expense in carting necessary evils connected with the clerical profession. And there are some good farmers yet among New England preachers. Mr. C. C. Adams Episcopal clergyman at Lanosboro', Mass., who occupies a parish farm or "parsonage," has been spending some of his spare hours the past three years in setting an example to others of how men can beautify and improve the appearance of old Mother Earth. The "glebe" consists of twenty-eight acres presented a most forlorn and forhardhack, alders and other bushes, even to the hiding of the stone walls and fences, while the rocks and loose stones in the mowing lay round waiting to dull the mower's scythe or the knives of the machine. He went to work with determination, and is now prepared to compare accounts with Col. Waring and his Ogden farm manage. ment, believing that he has beaten him out and out. He has changed that raged for some time. This may years, keeping a horse, two cows, four have had some effect, but we fear there sheep and forty fowls, from which he has derived not only a good income, impaired constitution of the potato but a clear profit above all expenses, that renders it less able to resist ex- an accurate book account having been treme heat or any other unfavorable kept through the entire term of the circumstance. The effects of the at- experiment. This clerical farmer also endeavors to improve the temporal were allowed to run riot on the plants as well as the spiritual condition of press-then we shall stop printing has been very injurious. The leaves, his parishioners, and has established through which the potato plant re- an annual harvest festival to which he invites his neighbors and friends and treats them with a lunch, a speech and a good time generally. Were such clergyman more common, there would be heard less complaint of small salaries and unappreciative Sabbath audiences. - New England Farmer.

BUTTER MAKING.—In a communication to the Rural New Yorker, F. D. Curtis says :-

If I have made a discovery, or if everybody knew it before me, I will will gather a great deal quicker and and will save hours of churning in the come in fifteen or twenty minutes, as a rule, if the cream is in the right THOROUGHBRED vs. COMMON SHEEP, _ condition and temperature. A cool

"In our recent journey through Italy, through a considerable portion of Austria and Germany, through Belgium and Northern France, the distance being nearly five thousand miles, we observed that the much largest portion of laborers in the field were women. They were not only AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN AME. making hay, but ploughing, mowing, hoeing, grubbing and planting. They were not only doing the work of men.