SATURDAY by

ANDREW LIPSETT,

OFFICE ON QUEEN STREET,

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

\$1.00. in advance.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

Spaying Cows,

when not intended for breeding:-

more certain and easily cured.

Fertilizers for House Plants.

watering. Plants, to live, must have

leafless sticks in a pot of mud."

the majority of cases withholding the

water is one of the things needed, and

with invalids a stimulating fertilizer

s the one thing of all others not need

ed. When plants are in a flourishing

condition and making growth, then

fertilizers may be useful, especially if

the soil in the pots was originally

rather poor. Any of the fertilizers

tion. For hard wooded, slow growing

plants, very fine bone-flour of bone-

sold by seedsmen for the purpose, is

perhaps the best; a few tablespoon-

fuls being forked into the soil of the

pot. For soft wooded, quick growers

a liquid fertilizer may be used. This

may be guano, a tablespoonful to a

gallon of water; soot, two tablespoon-

fuls to a gallon, or the water of am-

monia (liquid hartshorn) of the drug

stores, an ounce to the gallon. Water

the plants with either of these, in-

stead of clear water, once or twice a

week, as the condition of the plant

requires. No invariable rule can be

Sub-earth ventilation, for making

nois, consists in laying air pipes

The following reasons are given

NO. 19.

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1879.

When to Cut Wheat. A correspondent of the Maine Far-

mer having propounded the question when is the best time to cut wheat." the editor replies in this wise:-

much discussed questiou, and a great upou the subject. Johnson's Encyclo pedia gives us the details of an experilet this stand in the field two weeks, lycopodium. The mixture should shown to a miller, who priced that cut on it in great numbers as evening sets ten cows, together with the absence strength for some more

before it is cut, but we dissent from this theory most emphatically.

results in respect to the quality of the flour, we must understand what changes take place in the kernel after the grain is formed, it is simply a and other things being equal, the

flour cannot fail of being in good quality, white and nutritious. LICE, TICKS, ETC .- Prof. Verrill, in one of the reports of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, says one of the best, simplest, and softest washes for destroying external parasites of animals (man included), is a solution of sulphuret of potassium of watervarying the strength according to the age and tenderness of the skin of the animal. The solution will contain some free potash which might irritate

How to Clear Cow Sheds and Stables of Flies.

The Breslaeur Landwirth notices a variety of methods by which this desirable object may be accomplished. The best time to cut wheat has been One good plan is to place small dishes of chloride of lime in mediately under diversity of views have been expressed the roof; and frequent lime washing of the walls is also said to be of great assistance. Another method consists ment practiced in England in 1840, by in the employment of a preparation a person named John Hannam. This composed of 120 parts of Dalmation insect powder, two parts of finely weeks before the grain was ripe. He divided sulphur, and two parts of then he housed it, and on the same kept in a pig's bladder furnished with day cut another, which stood another a quill nozzle, and a little of it sprinkset thick together in the early hours straw of the first sheef was perfectly upon them will be made evident in a pleuro-pneumonia is among them. green, and the grain, while plump, very few minutes. A cheaper plan second was of a hue approaching yel- of mugwort or motherwort (Artemisia, round if properly cared for.

suddenly cut through with sharp feed of ten cows and their manure, difference in weight both of grain scissors. The bundle with its load of convenient means. A still further plan is to fumigate the rooms with be allowed to burn slowly in a pan of

Importance of Protecting Manure. bune.

The practice of keeping barnyard manure sheltered from the weather it is first farmed and cut it at the is continually gaining in favor with the farmers. To accomplish this of found indispensible. In England this plan is very widely practised. The animals are fed and littered in coverten feet square, are placed in a she of any desired length, open at both doors. The stalls are separated by movable bars, so that when they are ground, and the cattle are not taken out till they are sold or slaughtered mulates, mingled with litter cut to a length of a few inches. As it is trod heat. It decomposes gradually, being kept moist by the liquids discharged. All the fertilizing elements are thus preserved without loss from washing or evaporation.

The cattle fed it this way are not only fed with economy, but maintained in good health. They are daily carded and kept clean, and, supplied with water, manifest entire contentment, The increased value of the manure by this plan has been repeatedly proved. The experiments of Lord Kennaird showed a result in wheat equal to 55 bushels per acre with manure thus protected, against 42 bushels with common barnyard manure; and in potatoes the yield per acre was 471 bushels with the usual kind. These results clearly show that the gain in manure by this me-

The New York Tribune says to an

of allfdescription

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The number of weeks an advertisement is ordered out, and charged the full time it has

Brains with Muscle.

Some people imagine that farming

why dairymen should spay their cows, requires but little outlay of brainpower to make it successful. But as 1. Spayed cows are more easily some one has truthfully said, "Brains kept in good condition than cows that make the best fertilizer a farmer can use." Take two men, one of them 2. They are less liable to sickness with half the physical strength of the of an epizootic kind, and when sick, other, the weakest man of the two will accomplish more than the other 3. When epizootic diseases are pre- if he excels the latter in brain-power. sent in the vicinity, or even in the We have known large, stout, healthy herd, spayed cows are always in con- men, who were hard workers, and dition and fit for the butcher. To yet always on a "stern chase" with prevent loss and save expense in the their work; they were always in hot treatment, with the attendant risk of water, always poor from the simple loss of some, and loss of condition and fact that their bodies were better than milk in all that are effected, they can their brains. Such a man, if he is be sold without loss-which is not the doing as simple work as picking up when harvest usually begins. The of the morning. Its poisonous effect case with cows not spayed, and when stones on a side hill, will get his stone-4. Spayed cows give the same boulder, and then, by stress of mind was full of milk; the straw of the consists in suspending a small bundle quantity and quality of milk the year and muscle, roll it on the drag, while the weaker, but wiser man, would low, and the grain still jucy; but not vulgaris), or a small willow bush, 5. Ten spayed cows will give the place the boat on the lower side of attracted by the smell, will settle up- saving the interest on the outlay for have it loaded, and save his own immediately under the bundle, and cipal by death of one or more by sick. of the chapter, with the man who the string which suspends the latter nes or accident; not to speak of the does not "think;" and this law ap-

> AMERICAN VINES ,- A great deal of excitement is being exhibited in the vine-growing provinces of France in the experiments now in course of of giving her the bull, as is the prebeing tried with American vines. The most learned professors are deand with good reason, for the object made very fat after all: for she has to s of a constantly increasing importfresh stock of plants. It seems to have been pretty well established that the market .- Farmer's Union and Tri. proof against this remorsless foe. The most celebrated of these are the river grape, the ash grape, the summer grape, and the heart-leaved grape. all of which have been studied in tion, it is a mistake to apply a stimugreat detail by M. Millardet, professor at the Faculty of Sciences in health are many, but the most general one with those who have had no ex-

> > A correspondent of the Nebraska Farmer makes the following pertinent

It is a query with me why farmers do not write more for farm papers. There are numbers who could write good, strong articles of practical value, if they would, and so, by interhange of ideas and experiences, all be benefited. I have a conundrum I would like to ask: Why are farmers like a dark lantern? Because they are full of light but do not let it shine

Now I know some few things I used in the garden would answer for think are pretty good, and I would sary to avoid unpleasant odors, and to consult neatness and ease of applica-

reeds of cows is extraordinary. famous in this way, and single inemarkable. Lima, an English Jersey cow, yielded for 1876,-77 and 78, an annual average of 8,852 pounds, probably much more than twelve times the weight of the cow, or, in other age of more than her own weight per

That the quality of hav is very naterially dependent on the time of cutting is well known to experienced farmers. The longer grass is left standing after it has blossomed the greater is the increase of indigestible woody fibre, and the greater the diminution of soluble nutritive conapiary. There are several points that stituents in the hay which it yields, should be considered. Perhaps we and precisely the same remarks should say water comes first, because apply to the clover crop.

if the water was handy. Wet sand is they rest more at ease. Their work the best for bees to suck water from, should be lightened. The most gentle treatment should be exercised; the temper of the colt often depends cool dairy rooms, as practised in Illi- upon this .- American Agriculturist .

Parafine is coming into use in Eng-Sylvester of Harvard, says the Belvi- Ants are sometimes very destructive milk room at 56 degrees the year are coming into bloom, and parafine

Agriculture.

The Colorado Beetle.

know how it operates on the potatoe to the potato plant on which they feed of complaint.

the green leaves and reduces them to culture than it is in its wild state. troublesome, and one need not be pa blackened fibres. In case some may never have seen fast and far, in multitudinous swarms, are sluggish and take on fat easily. full grown specimen of the plague, across immense stretches of territory, from the fact that they gorge and we give the following description of it is a mistake to suppose that the de- cram themselves with food. There i it. Its scientific name is Chrysomela vastation committed by it is only par- room for study while feeding fowls (Doruphora) decembineata. Its size is tial and transitory, or that in the where there are a variety of breed about half an inch. It is of an oval same ratio that the swarms advance kept together The Leghorns will form and somewhat shining body; its they lessen or cease altogether in the pick two or three dozen kernels, and predominant color is orange, but the districts they left. According to off about their business-gathering dormant non feeding chrysalis changes ing of potatoes was completely given The walks, underneath the gravel field proceeds as follows: In the be- mer, it did not prevent the developa fortnight the female lays a plentiful first appeared, the bulbs never reached supply of orange colored eggs, of from maturity, and it was then certain that side of the young plant, during about spot. It is easy to comprehend that company with its consort. The young that a greater deficiency in collecting larvæ, when from five to eight days the crops is there observed.

tember, feed on the potato leaves,

remain all winter through under the

earth, as before stated. "We cannot."

draweth nigh."

There is a diversity of opinion a afterwards they become lighter .-When the larva has attained its full the best way is to encourage the prolength it resembles a caterpillar. Its pagation of insect eating birds; others from the plant into the ground and turns into a chrysalis. The beetle lar construction, and by crushing the derived from it already begins to lay eggs deposited on the leaves. The eggs in the middle of June, thereby vourers, which, after having gone through their metamorphoses in fifty to fifty five days, are succeeded in the beginning of August by a third gen-

eration. The beetles of this last menoned generation, which, until Sep-

Feeding Fowls for Health.

A correspondent of the Country feeding of fowls for health," says :liament. The London Times speak.

locomotive powers, in its versatility, this reason a change of diet is desir- nature, the forms of plants and aniin its power of adapting itself to cir. able. After fowls have been fed to a mals are after death, returned to the cumstances, and in the determination certain extent on one kind of food, earth to be become incorporated with with which it accomplishes its ends. change it, and mark the effect. But it, and then to assume new forms. It can fly considerable distances and it matters little what feed we give to Farmyard manure is quite as much has a wonderful instinct for directing our fowls, more especially laying esteemed upon the Continent as here, its flight; it can take to the water, hens, if we neglect to give them gra- although the study of agricultural and walk or paddle, if not in the open vel. This is quite as important as chemistry is more generally followed flower of sulphur as will dissolve by The Brahmas and Rocks are also the wind blows from the east, hot and with clover pasture and plenty of sea, which is not necessary, on rivers, the food itself. They require a daily and more highly esteemed by farmers boiling for some time. The result good layers and good nurses, quiet in dry, I have known bees to use a pound soaked corn during the summer, will supply of broken clam or oyster shells. there than with us." In this way it approaches a barge or These they devour eagerly, and they a ship, walks up the sides, stows it- are as necessary in summer as in self away in a crevice, or deep in the winter. Because the fowls run at rest during the summer if they are etc., with no injurious effects to the and restless, and poor sitters, but work it does, and if it has to fly a long

sengers and crew, knowing well that need shells.

goes a visible adaptation."

fore mentioned makes an estimate of suitable quantity each day (as they the whole number that may appear relish them better freshly broken) as during a summer season. Thus, in large as a kernel of corn, and some the month of May, 100 females will larger, while in the breaking there have laid their eggs in a potato field; will also be some like dust and sand Much has been said about the Colo- their ravenous progeny, by the end Of this they are fond. When this rado Beetle, but we are afraid, that of summer will amount to from 7,000 practice is followed up through the very much more will be said about to 20,000; and these again, in the season, the fowls will be more quiet the pestiferous insect when, by sad months of June and July, will yield and scratch less. They are as often experience, its powers of ravenous des- about 24 to 72 millions of eggs! The searching for something to cut their truction become to be felt here. Most third generation, visible only till the food, when scratching, as for anything farmers of New Brunswick are, we end of August, may be reckoned by else. The birds will be more healthy, daresay, tamiliar, by this time, with thousands of millions. This increase and will perform their regular functhe appearance of the "bug," and which almost exceeds belief, is owing tions, and give their owner less causshawns or stalks, how it perforates having become more succulent by If well cared for, fowls will not be Though the voracious beetle travels ticular about the breed. Brahmas

do not say that in this respect they as regards the quality of the flesh and

mer regards dung as by far the mo important fertilizer which can be of tained. In his eyes it occupies position much higher than that nitrate of soda, superphosphate of lime, or any other substance. In this opinion the best scientific cultivator entirely concur, and it is delightful to Gentleman, taking for his subject, "the find a point of great importance or which the learned chemist, the practi It is my sincere belief that tully cal farmer, and the illiterate laborer Beetle, "but reflect on this strange one half of the diseases which affect are completely at one. No doubt on of nature, that the two first poultry are brought on by a torpid each would approach his conclusion families of this tribe should remain liver. It is frequently the trouble from far different considerations above ground, and that it is only the with old and very fat fowls. The ex- The chemist sees in farmyard dung a third and last generation which find cess of fat appears to injure the blood, happy combination of constituents, so their way into the earth when winter and the liver is the first organ to feel blended as supply the losses accruing the effects. Beyond a certain extent, from cropping. The farmer and his The Colorado Beetle in the course an overburden of fat in birds or ani- man see in the same substance an unof twenty years has travelled from the mals breeds disease. They should be failing help to a growing crop. Plen-Rocky Mountains to Maine, and we kept in what is termed a good work- ty of good dung, say they, is the stuff may add New Brunswick. In 1877, ing condition, except when being to put under anything, whether wheat it found its way across the Atlantic, and fitted for the shambles. Farther than or pulse. Other manures may be appeared at various places in Germany; this the effect is damaging. The liver good for special purposes, but good, and the anticipated visitation was con- becomes affected, and the other or- old-fashioned muck will do for every sidered of sufficient grave importance gans suffer in sympathy. The evil of purpose. It is in itself a store of to be remarked on in the Rritish Par- intemperance may be indulged in by food which is gradually made availeating as well as by the partaking of able for growing plants during the ing of it said, "that this justly dread. ardent spirits. Long excess is detri- entire period of their existence. It ed addition to the plagues of thirty mental to the health, and produces is the natural means of renewing fercenturies, surpasses them all in its disease in one form or another. For tility, because, in the economy of

cargo, and disembarks with the pas- large is no reason why they do not expected to bloom in winter. Keep skin or animal. the plants in pots out of doors, under wherever they go board and lodging Where fowls have been kept for a the shade of some tree, till September will be found. Active as its habits number of years, year after year in and water sparingly. In the begin- or country throughout the land who also be classed with them. If one usually are, it can be dormant and the same place, ranging over the ning of September shake the soil owns or occupies from a rod square wishes to make a selection from the apparently dead for long periods; it yards at will, there is not an inch of from the roots, replant them in rich to an acre of mother earth should large breeds, he would do well to can instantly transform itself into a ground that they have not travelled sandy loam, and bring them forward have a garden. Nothing affords choose Brahmas or Plymouth Rocks. new coat, new limbs, new armour, and over again and again, and picked up to the sun and air. Place them in a greater pleasure to the members of Of the layers, he may take his choice, new digestive powers. It can change all the substances available to them. sunny window, in-doors, when there the family than the cultivation and but the Polish are the quietest. it is said, its dietary from year to Fowls, do not, like turkeys, range at is danger of frost, and when they daily sight of flowers, while the growyear, nothing comes amiss with it; long distances, but are more attached begin to grow give them an occa- ing of fruits and vegetables adds to amazing fecundity. The writer be- also a large heap of shells. Break a with light soil,-Rural New Yorker. | Moore's Rural Life.

being ripe, our hot sun would dry all glowing charcoal. Flies appear to sent custom, by which time and Others claim that the straw should to make their escape through them.

In order to determine just when wheat should be cut to obtain the best

in the milk," Next gluten which is the nutritious or flesh-forming principle appears; it is this which makes starch and gluten increase and the milk disappears and the kernel is this stage, the quicker the grain is he milk has all disappeared, and the kernel can be crushed between the thumb and finger, and the interior is soft and dough like, then cut the grain

the skin, if too strong. Otherwise

Where to Locate an Apiary. The first great point in going into

there is no danger in its use, though enquiring correspondent :- All the it is something we cannot get along it has a disagreeable smell. Another desirable qualities are not found in without. There is a great quantity equally useful preparation can be their fullest development in any one used by the bees on a hot day to keep ground in about equal parts, with a easily made of quicklime, slacking it breed of fowls. For size, Brahmas, the combs from melting down, be- little oil meal added, makes the best in water until it forms a thick, milky Cochins, Dorkings are Plymouth sides what is used in feeding brood in food for the sow while sucking, to solution. Into this put as much Rocks and good, being the largest. the latter part of the season. When increase the flow of milk; and this will be a deep yellow solution, which disposition and altogether pleasant a day to the hive, allowing a suffici- promote a rapid and healthy growth is very effectual. Care application, of and profitable. The so called laving ent quantity for evaporation. A bee's of the pigs. Geraniums must have a season of gasoline will always banish lice, ticks, breeds are smaller in size, more active life is governed, we might say, by the produce many eggs. Among these way for water, it cannot for its life should be turned into a loose box. the Leghorns, Hamburgs and Hou-Every resident of village, suburb, dans stand high, and the Polish should

deeply under ground for several rods, whereby the air drawn through them A farmer has experimented with the diet fails and the insect under- to their regular runways, and feed sional watering with liquid manure. their comfort and wealth. Even if manure taken from his barn cellar is shaded by trees would be cooler at only therein. Consequently all the They need plenty of sun and air and gardening is not profitable, in a under cover and exactly the same open to the sun. Mr. Charles W. deals death without injury to plants. The Colorado Beetle is in verity a material required by them is closely a comparatively low temperature. money point of view, it pays largely kind of manure dropped just outside formidable invader; to its various hunted out. An old anvil, or a large In a hot room they will not do well. in health and pleasure—both impor- the cellar and of course exposed to protean powers which appear to baffle hard stone, should be kept for this Cactus needs but little water, plenty tant items. So, good reader, don't the weather. The crop from the forextermination, must be added its purpose near their feeding places, and of sun, and should have a small pot delay or fail to have a good garden !- mer was just about double that from round. This is a system well worth water is very thorough in killing the latter .- Lowell Courier. the attention of our dairy men.