THE AGRICULTURIST

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Hoetry.

BY THE RIVER.

Sadly, silently we're watching, By a river dark and wide, As its rolling, surging waters Ever onward swiftly glide. Rays of light and flitting shadows Come and go upon its shore, As we listen for the voices That may greet us never more. In the land beyond this river Our beloved are ever blest; "Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest."

On the rocky banks we stumble, As we look with heavy eyes Over all the waste of waters, Waiting for the mist to rise. Will it softly, quickly scatter? Will its glittering glow unfold Mansions, homes of heavenly beauty, Paths whose glory is untold? Well we know, dark, silent river, That the pure in heart are blest, "Where the wicked cease from troubling,

And the weary are at rest." Tired hands are gently folded Tired brains are freed for ever From the cares which once oppressed But we here, oh, death's dark river, We are standing on thy brink. And from thy deep chilling waters Still we timidly do shrink. Shall we find our fondly cherished Beyond thy dark heaving breast, "Where the wicked cease from trembling And the weary are at rest?"

Agriculture.

Canadian Importing Agency

We call the special attention of our Importing Agency, been established in this the purpose of importing from Europe every variety of Poultry nost everything pertaining including, Poultry foods, medicines, Incubators, Artificial Mothers, &c., all of which will be of furnished to buyers at agency will be a good thing to the good birds. Capt. McKenzie the manager, has had great experipreeding and importing fowls order only from the most

For further particulars address Agency," Fredericton, N United States, and the fowls or goods with your work this month greatly quired, consequently the necessity of ordered will be sent direct from Great depends the keeping ahead the whole Britain to the buyers.

Maple Sugar.

At a time when so much is being said of sugar beets and amber sugar cane, it will be well for the farmer with either beet or cane, not to forget Dirigo Rural, giving his experience in making maple sugar, says :-

It is surprising to see how the facilities for making it and the amount that is made increase with the age of good. the icrms. Rocky hills and wet ravines and lands that had better never be cleared for cultivation, worth more for wood and chade without the use for sugar, are every vear improving for making sugar and as an ornament to the farm, besides giving a perpetual supply of wood. And it safe to say, that with modern improve ments for making, there are hundreds of sugaries which, when once set firmly a going, will give for a competent man's day's work, with a small boy, wife or girl to tuck up the fires 100 pounds for each day so that if they sell for three cents per pound, there is a profit in it. If the season is a poor one or a failure, there is no loss, as there is so little out-lay; and

have but little else to do

There is a great deal of sense in the following excerpt :-

Practical farming is in no way incompatible with scientific knowledge, as those who fling the epithets 'kidglove farming, 'sidewalk farming,' aristocratic farming,' and 'scientific farming' would have us believe. The practical farmer avails himself of every fact and improvement which

the plodding farmer despises. He takes a good paper which intelligently discusses the great subject of agri- Potato water, or water in which which interests the great mass of the population of nearly every recommended in various quarters as farms in the broadest sense, imparts ate remedy for lice on cows and other his knowledge to other farmers as cattle, also for ticks. The affected freely as he received it, that the bene- parts are to be bathed with the potato fit he enjoys may be enjoyed by all water; one application is generally who farm for pleasure or profit; he sufficient. This remedy (if remedy i feels the generous impulses which proves) has the merit of being exshould actuate the universal brother- ceedingly simple, easily employed to himself.'

acciditations,

JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

VOL. II.

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 12, 1879.

The Month.

The Farmer's Advocate, London, anxiety after the snow has passed only be accomplished at a

hurry to plough up a field if it looks bigger and

increase in the prices of all classes of

peas free from bugs this year. Do not sow buggy peas if you can procure

ready, so that it won't be necessary would be large, while others would

part of Canada or the little ahead. In keeping well ahead by be termed a feat of skill to be ac-

sowing too soon this spring. The

good and strong, so the cattle will will alone do a great deal towards ac Do not let the cattle go tramping all often quoted in parts of England, and and the meadows more harm than of high pedigree is astonishing.

The ladies may be seen in the ured for them. Arrange your flowerbeds, and sow your onions carrot and lettuce as soon as possible. Be sure and buy good stock, from reliable men. You can have any garden seed sent direct to your post-office. from any part of the Dominion.

Send to any of our reliable seedsmen, whose advertisements are in our usual columns, for one of their catalogues, Tony give much useful information, and you can there see all the new and staple varieties of field. flower and garden seed.

poor families as there are without his life 6s. 9d. per week; and the putting the milk under the microscope are not necessary to such. sugar seemingly do not know how Shorthorn did almost as well. They he found nothing which indicated But while we would enjoin the duce more milk of the best quality

mutton, like young beef, pays best. POTATO WATER IN REQUISITION .potatoes have been boiled, is now The reading farmer who not only an effective, but an immedihood of man. For none of us liveth and without danger of injury to the cattle.

Early Maturity of Farm Stock.

By the common admission of al Ont., for April opens with an article competent to form opinions on the on the month. The season in West- matter, remunerative meat production ern Canada lis, especially in the pen- cannot be ensured at the present day insula, is considerably earlier than without early maturity and rapid fatwith us. Their wheat is all the im- tening. Young pigs fed from birth portant crop, and the first care of the rapidly, and sent to the pork shops at farmers in spring; here, but few about six weeks old, may be made to farmers comparitively, look with pay, but the production of bacon can away to see if it has been well per- Lambs taught to nibble oilcake as fected, and if the plant is all right. soon as they will eat anything, and But that the difference between West- kept steadily moving so that they fatern Canada and New Brunswick in ten as they grow, may at about ten plagin soil culture is not so great as months old be brought to heavier to make the following hints quite weights of carcase than our fathers inapplicable here, when the snow has used to bring their sheep to after keeppassed away, and the heavy drifts ing them three or four years. And over the fences are fast disappearing: cattle-feeding, to be rendered remun-Run over your wheat-fields with a erative, must be conducted precisely harrow and roller when the ground in the same way, The calf must never is fit. Try part of a field, if you be stinted of food, but have plenty of doubt its efficacy, and watch the re- milk at first, and then milk and meal powers of natural food of the farm, whether it be thin, poor, miserable looking pieces hav and root pulp or green food, a por skim-milk thickened with linseed mea salt and plaster liberally. The Eng- or linseed boiled to a mucilage, may lish farmers find it profitable to send be substituted for the whole milk, but here and purchase our superphos- when this is done the allowance oilcake should be increased. The calf are so con- should at all times be fed so as to on steadily putting on flesh more and as the best more as it grows, never being allowed Most varieties are badly shrunken. to have a check at any time, but to en-

(Our farmers have the advantage of joy one continuous, progressive dereaders to the advertisement of the the seed exported by the Govern- velopment, with greater and sti greater allowances of oilcake or meal Try and raise as much young stock the result of which will be the pro as possible this spring. If we can duction of two year old beef. Well-breed young steers and hei ers, in short, may be ripened into tol

> if only they are of the right strains of There is a difficulty in procuring blood, for a great deal depends on this Practical men of great experience are well aware what astonishing differ-We hope our readers are fully pre- abilities of animals to lay on flesh rareadiness to Of a number of stock picked up indisyour implements are all proportion of "ne'er do well" ones visiting the thrive to a wish. Here and there grain. Have found capable of picking out the good doers from the band at a glance, ere But this is a rare gift, and can scarcegraziers, who desire to produce two year old beef on a large scale, rearing We need not caution you about their own stock, manifests itself. Those who do so can, with the exer cise of ordinary skill, generally man age to rear the right kind of stock up for employing a good pedigree bul complishing the object in view. '

Dirty Milk Cans.

functory rinse. inspectors, but a rigid official exami- and dwarf the mind.

nation of the milk cans brought into scalding before being again filled. his cans are kept so long on the road that he has no time to clean them. They should be bright, and shine both inside and outside every time they leave the dairy farm .- American Dairy

Manuring Says the Maine Farmer on this su ject, on which too much cannot be said as it is the substracture of farming: There is no expenditure on a farm, so safe as that for manure; and the labor required to increase it is never labor lost, at any rate, if the labor directed by an ordinray amount of agricultural knowledge and skill. Every been wrecked and ruined by having reached by all. Chop or pound them source of supply should be made available, and especial care should be taken that nothing capable of fertilizing is lost. If the farmer returns to the soil as much as he takes off, the farm will

retain only its original fertility: the true farmer is never content with this. To add to its fertility, and the amount and quality of the crops taken from he soil, is the aim and ambition of every intelligent husbandman. When his is done, his labor is diminished. his profits are greater and his farm more valuable; nor should the pleasure arising from beautiful fields, golden harvests, fine animals and accumulating prosperity be omitted in making up the estimate of the advant-

ages of successful culture. Manure

may be a homely subject but on its

preparations and use, successful agrierably good maturity at two years old culture must ever depend The preparation of manures involves care and labor but it is labor that pays. The work of preparing a compost is much greater than simply drawing from the yard the droppings of the animals, but it is much more conomical in the end, because the quantity is so much increased and the quality so much improved. The only other method that can compare with t, and that is not so satisfactory because there will be more or less waste s to spread the substances, muck stable litter, leaves, wash of roads leached ashes, &c., over the vard and allow them to be fermented there. The fundamental principle of the preparation of manures is that of impregnating the earths used in the process with the soluble salts and the gasses, which in the ordinary method of rotting, are wholly or at least partially lost to the farmer. The great business of the farmer who aims at profit in his business, should be to convert useless into useful matter; to change

True and False Economy.

dead, putrid substances into organic

matter, into corn, grain and roots

into meat, milk and wool; -into al

the products of 'the farm- in to the

means of wealth and rational happi-

It may not be generally known that at all times but there has rarely been cans that are not kept thoroughly a time when there was greater need washed into the soil, it should be clean are liable to impart to the milk of it than now. The lower price of ploughed in, so as to loosen the soil recently a case occurred in London which remunerating sales are made, done in autumn, there need be no fear where a family suffered an attack of all indicate that the farmer should ex- of any loss from ordinary rain; a stiff sickness and purging immediately ercise great prudence in the manage- retentive soil would retain all it abafter partaking of the usual morning's ment of his affairs, and give special sorbed. On light land there would milk. A physician was called in who attention to his income and expendi- be a great risk of loss if this method traced the causes of the attack to the tures. This is especially the case were adopted, on account of the feebdirty cans from which the milk had with those who are in debt, or who ler absorptive power of the soil .been taken. Dr. Muter, in his report having little in advance, are depend- Well rotted dung was best suited for of the case, says that the milk deliver- ent on the annual proceeds of the farm it, and it should be applied near the ed to him was in the can in which it and their labor for their support. time of sowing; and, if the weather came, and also a larger amount of the There are those in every community were warm and dry, it should be at Young Beer. Taking the top price same milk which had been boiled was whom the pressure of the times, the once ploughed in to prevent loss of of beef at 9d. per pound, the Hereford likewise submitted. From the latter prices of living or the scarcity of ammonia. In cold, moist weather, which weighed at 2 years and 4 he made a careful search for poisons, money hardly ever reaches. They fermentation and evaporation were much of the product is equal to the months (that is, 121 weeks) 140 stone but with a negative result. On open- are those who subsist on the fees of checked, and no loss was sustained by best honey or refined sugar in market. or rather more than 9 pounds a week, ing the can he was struck by the foul office or on the interest of their ac- leaving it on the land. It seems lamentable that so many returned in money for the period of smell which emanated from it, and on cumulations. Lessons of economy

they might get their sugar when they had been sufficiently fatted, but were disease, but noticed some bodies which strictest economy in all our expendi- than any other feed. A quart of they fed for profit, and killed a little appeared to be fungoid cells. He tures, we would by no means narrow meal, twice a day, is worth someyounger, they would have given the then turned his attention to the can the broad distance between economy thing in promoting gentleness. Corn eeder quite as much beef per week at and found that the smell, although and parsimony; between prudence and oats, ground and mixed in equal a less cost, Bullocks that are proper- partly communicated to the milk, and covetousness. If reform in ex- quantities, make the most valuable ly finished off, and their flesh made really existed chiefly in that vessel. penditures is necessary, the farmer meal, and a given quantity of such firm instead of flabby, can hardly be On washing the can be obtained should see that it falls on those things meal is worth more than any other; killed too young. They gain more decided appearances fungoid growths, which are the least essential to his though barley and meal made in when killed under instead of over 2 joints, which were entirely filled by a would be downright foolishness to split peas, and shorts and ship-stuffs, had been rendered poisonous by be- implements of the farm, the absolute winter. ing placed in this dirty can, and he need of which would produce the evil reported accordingly. His conclusion which he seeks to avoid. Equally

The importance of this particular

our cities, made at frequent but ir- point cannot be too strongly urged regular periods, we think, would be or too frequently enforced upon the eminently salutary. Cans on their mind of the farmer, or the truth too return from the cities should always frequently impressed, that economy, undergo a thorough scouring and or rather parsimony in this direction, It is a serious crime and the means of is a poor excuse for the farmer that inflicting untold and irreparable injury. It is not in this, nor in similar things that economy should be begun, but every farmer when tempted to purchase anything, should first ask himself the question, if it is necessary for him to have it, and not purchase it until this query is fully and satisfactorily answered. Then make it a rule to pay in advance for everything that is purchased, for this is one the most important of all the aids to the practice of true economy. A farmer who is in the habit of paying down for his purchases, of course, has with plenty of other food, though almost unlimited credit, if he chooses to make use of it, and thousands have distant from large marts, and can be

Farm Yard Manure.

Agriculturist, on Farm Yard Manure souls to muddle it around after it is in delivered before a body of English a thick soup-like liquid. "It's their farmers, is worth attention :-

vard manure depended greatly on the their heart's content. They live by ly to much the case in this country, it the soft food they there find. So give that may make appearance .- N. Y. phosphoric acid were washed out of it. The commmon practices of storing it the sundries of the swill-tub. Plain in a corner of a field, and of leaving it stale bread, meal and water mixed to be trodden in open courts, were with boiled potatoes, will in either best mode of storing farmyard man. ure, was to put it in water-tight pits needed best until they get strength 3. Loamy soils yield well, but not casionally to prevent its becoming too them wander around loose after it that which had been for months exposed to the weather. Various sub. their delight. stances were sometimes added to manare heaps, with a view of fixing their ammonia, such as the mineral acids. gypsum, charcoal, and lime; but in a well made, pited, and covered heap, these were not much required. Contrary to expectation, it was found that lime had a very good effect in preventing waste of ammonia in a man ure heap, but to be of any value it had to be added only to fresh manure. The application of lime to rotted man-

Much discussion had taken place as vard manure. It was a wide question condition of the manure, the kind of land, and the season of the year. stiff land, it should be carted on the land when fresh; and after being alsome of the soluble matter had been

nature, can form in milk vessels when ment to fall on any of those things know it. They have poor pastures be added. they have had the milk hardening in necessary to inform and improve the in summer, and poor shelter and inindex of what a cow can do.

Poultry Feed.

An exchange says all fowls like variety in food, so bread, dry, or soaked to be soft and pulpy, or bread and meal and cracked corn together, or potatoes mashed up with all or either are reade market on their feeding ground. Above all, every fowl loves meat, raw or cooked-raw best. you live near a city or large town, it is easy to get to the butcher's rawbone scraps. Mash this up with heavy stone-sledge, on a sawtd-off block of hard wood, and chop up the mashed mess fine with a hatchet This is the cheapest food out, if you except scraps. Poultry relish finepounded raw bones better. It is egg food and shell material for laying fowls. It may be given quite largely scraps are above all available for those plant. feed dry. Either way will do, as they like the change. But above all, about

The following extract, from a lec- young ducks, remember that soft food nature, too." Boiled potatoes are the with hard ground. The value of any sample of farm- one thing that leaveneth the lump to How the Body is Built Up.

The muscle and fat of the body

remarks the Journal of Chemistry

are derived from the food, and ani-

mal heat is evolved from their com-

oxvgen admitted by the lungs. When the muscles are inactive, slow combustion goes on; and for every grain of carbon burned, a perfectly definite amount of heat is produced. When ure was attended with great loss of the muscles contract, the combustion is quickened, and the additional heat is liberated in the muscles themselves to the best mode of applying farm. If external work be done, as in lifting a weight or hammering a nail and could not be answered in a single the heat is no longer developed in the sentence. Much depended on the body, but transferred to the weight lifted or the raised hammer, and is thus liberated is exactly equal to the combustion inside the body, Thus distributing the energy with which it thought. An acre dug to a depth of is supplied, but it possesses no crea- 20 to 24 inches costs little relatively a dangerous fermentive poison. Very farm products and the difficulty with and promote weathering. If this were tive power. A man weighing 150 the vines find ample support in a soil single grain of carbon can lift his rot. body to the height of eight feet, and These views are now quite generally wine will be of first quality. accepted by scientific men.

Potato Culture.

apted to the requirements of the po- trees on six general principles: tato-plant is a sandy loam, neither | First. The vigor of a tree subjected

them, and are only given a slight per- mind, and thus promote the intelli- different feed in winter. In the lent fertilizers, and have been known parts and keep the weak erect, as the a few roots and a little grain will tell gence, respectability and consequent house they have no conveniences for to produce on some lands astonishing more erect the branches are, the greate well on your stock during the sum-We think that selling skim milk, or happiness of the farmer and his fami- for making butter, the milk is set results. A dressing of salt and un- er will be the flow of sap to the grow mer. milk adulterated with water, is a ly. Better would it be to dispense where there are no arrangements for leached ashes applied in the growing ing parts. This remedy is especially virtue as compared with selling milk with a new coat, and make the old one keeping it cool in summer, and in the season acts not only as a fertilizer applied to espalier trees. (4). Rebrought to our doors in dirty cans. last another year, than to part with living room exposed to the odors of but is a preventive of the grub move from the vigorous parts the We are not in favour of increasing the means of instruction; to forego the kitchen in winter; and neither prevalent in richly-manured lands, superfluous shoots as early in the seathe class of public officers known as the luxuries of the table than to starve the quantity nor the quality are any Bone-dust also greatly benefits a son as possible. (5). Pinch early

apply manure it is recommended long as possible in espalier trees. scattered broadcast and Second. The sap acts with greater successful growers. This fact proves for fruit branches. that it is of little consequence which Third. The sap tending always to conflicting experiences and their res- vigor than the laterals. pective results is: Select for seed

planted; some sorts grow much larger leaves, are liable to perish. perative. The young tubers require age of two years, they can only be ed size when they have to struggle this even will often fail. After the vines begin to bloom.

when the potatoes are forming and near the surface, cultivation should cease beyond pulling out any weeds

and exposures are not equally good in spite of the fact that the grape will ed. Careful experiments made by whim about young ducks, that they fruit almost everywhere. 1, Strong protected from rain, but watered oc. and growth of some weeks; not let giving a sweet grape, are worth little It in the little pen, to which at first they considered out of the question; 5. and should also be avoided. The land and exposures above indicated should never be taken if others can be had. respect to quality and quantity of crop the rot of the grape, and the produc-

Vineyards should be planted in the following positions in the orders named: 1. Looking toward the south 2. Toward the southeast; 3. Toward the east (but southwest as little as possible); 4. The ground should be level, if dry, and not retentive of moissoil must be dry, either stony or sandy and as deep as possible.

But how to plant well is the quesless bad-always bad. I say take the spade. I am told it is impossible -too long and hard a task, ridiculous ! liberated when the fall, and the heat This is because the process has not knows how to use the spade, it is very better workers, and under the s the body is an apparatus efficient be- simple and not hard-much more yond all others in transforming and rapid and less costly than could be pounds, by the consumption of a thus worked, and the grapes will not

by the consumption of two ounces, of fighting the grape rot. The soil rich. Prepare the land by thoroughfour drachms, twenty grains to a should be thoroughly worked in ly plowing, harrowing and rolling. height of ten thousand feet. Mayer spring with a spade, followed by four Set the plants in rows laid four feet mountains, against Liebig and others or five hoeings in the summer, whether apart, and allow about the same that the muscles in the main play the there are weeds or not, in order to distance between plants. part of machinery, converting fat keep the ground constantly stirred. into the motive power of the organ- and a path should be made in each planting, so that they may be set ism. He saw that neither perves row to work from, so as never to step with considerable wet earth adhearing nor brain possessed the energy neces- on the soil itself. All cultivation and to them; a shovelful of finely-pulversary to animal motion, and believed other manipulations should be done ized and well-rotted manure, applied they held fast or let loose muscular in fine weather and when the land is in each hill at the time of planting. energy as an engineer, by the motion dry. Keep the ground worked always will greatly accelerate the growth of of his fingure in opening or closing a as deep as possible with the hoe; it the crop. Cultivate with the hoe until valve. liberates and controls the will thus remain cool, the vines will the vines cover the ground. mechanical energy of a steam engine. grow wonderfully, and the fruit or the

Principles of Pruning.

Barry, in his "First Garden," rests The soil acknowledged as best ad- the theory of the pruning of fruit

too wet nor yet too dry; heavy soils to pruning depends in a great measure per week and pay the feeder better and some bacteria adhearing to the present and future prosperity. It "pearling." and meal from making induce a watery insipidity of flavor, on the equal distribution of sap in all and render a dry, mealy product im- its branches. To accomplish this the years old. And the same general mass of decomposing mill constituents. commence a system or curtailment by are held as of great value to help possible. A nich, fresh sod yields following means are devised to be suc rule applies to mutton. Young He at once concluded that the milk dispensing with any of the necessary sustain the yield of milk during the probably the best-flavored potatoes cessively employed: (1). Prune the and those less liable to disease. A branches of the most vigorous parts purpose. But for market on a large calcareous soil produces good tubers very short, and those of the weak There are many farmers who have and generally a sure crop, though if parts long. (2). Leave a large quanis that a poison, probably of a fungoid erroneous would it be for retrench- extra good butter cows and do not there is little lime present it should tity of fruit on the strong part, and remove the whole or greater part, from this month; but have a care for them. Salt, ashes and gypsum are excel- the feeble. (3). Bend the strong A little extra mash for the cows, and potato soil. Fresh barnyard manures the soft extremities of the shoots on Apply a top dressing of cheese,

TO JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TEL

The number of weeks an advertisement is to be inserted should be clearly stated. When ordered out, and charged the full time it has

are not advised. They are liable to the vigorous parts and as late as pos affect the flavor of the potatoes sible on the feeble parts except always, and induce a luxuriant growth of any shoots which may be too vigor tops at the expense of the tubers, ous for their position. (6). Lay in which in consequence become an easy the strong shoots on the trellis early. prey to blight. When necessary to and leave the feeble parts loose as

force, and produces more vigorous The relative merits of whole or cut growth on a branch or shoot pruned potatoes for seed agitates the agri- short than on one pruned long; hence cultural world each recurring season. the practice of pruning short where Both systems find advocates among wood branches are desired, and long

mode is followed, other things being the extremities of the shoots, causes equal, The general rule arising from the terminal bud to push with greater

Fourth. The more the sap is ob none but the best, and when the structed in its circulation, the more tuber is cut leave bulk enough to in- likely it will be to produce fruit buds. sure sufficient sustenance to the young | Fifth. The leaves serve to prepare

the sap absorbed by the roots for the The distance apart of both hills nourishment of the tree, and aid the and drills depends on the character formation of buds on the shoots. All

Sixth. When the buds of any shoot vation during the early season is im- or branch do not develop before the a suitable bed to swell in, and become forced into activity by close pruning. irregular and fail to attain the desir- and in some cases, notably the peach

Hiving Bees Without Swarming.

We have tried a new plan of managing our apiary this season. In the burning of our house last winter, we were unfortunate in losing all but a few colonies. There were a few left out doors in chaff hives. Treatment of Grapes to Avoid Rot. swarming time came it was scarcely possible to watch them, owing to the try the expediency of dividing the colonies instead of permitting them to swarm naturally. As soon as the queen cells were nearly ready for the new queens to come out, we placed a new hive beside the old one, and lift ing out first a frame with at least two transferred, being careful to leave the old queen in the old hive. Then fillwith new frames, the new hives were nicely. Old apiarists have practiced this plan more or less for years, but this was my first experience. With but few colonies to look after-too few to pay for the trouble of constant watching during swarming seasonthis seems to work admirably. At any rate, it is much less trouble. and all the colonies we divided last sum. mer have done well and given a fair amount of surplus honey. Of course this is done where some kind of frame hive is used. We use the Langstroth honey. With me the question of the been taught or tried. When one They are more pleasant to handle,

Tomatoes.

desired, set out the plants in a light, This, however, is not our only way sandy loam, not too dry nor yet too

Water the plants previous to trans-

To hasten the maturity of the first fruit that sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all the secondary shoots which afterwards appear above the flowers.

On suitable soil, with ordinary careful cultivation, one acre of land will vield about four hundred bushels of tomatoes. In small gardens, where space is limited, a greater quantity of ruit can be obtained by elevating the branches of the plant from the ground with brush or on frames made for the

The entire length of the boundary of Texas is 4,630 miles, including 875