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RURAL TOPICS.

N. Y. STATE FAIR DISCUSSIONS.

At one of these evening discussions a speaker said that when he commenced farming he wrote to John Johnston, the celebrated old farmer of Ceneva, N. Y., for advice, and he replied that "he might raise crops, but without direct personal attention he would certainly fail with his live stock, and without good live stock, well kept, there was no money in the business. force of these statements-they imagine that they can substitute the use of artificial fertilizers for the making of barnyard manure. Others think that summer fallowing and plowing ject of dairying, speaking in substance under green crops may do in the absence of both animal and artificial importance at the outset, the securing things can both be done; it is a question of the ralative economy of the three systems." Here is something ers in the United States for farmers to make money by farming without "good live stock"-not the poor, scrawny animals that we sometimes see the to ten pounds of butter a week, and dan he year around, and make pound of butter from 12 quarts to \$91.25. Then the skimand their manure is worth \$20 per head, if properly managed; so farmers, you see that "good live stock" pays

The same speaker, who is one of diminishing naturally as the time of the most scientific farmers of the calving becomes distant." State, said: "We can make barnyard manure cheaper than we can buy ar 'ificial fertilizers." This man is know's what he is talking about. It is farm will support profitably. ght that in some cases it would pay to buy commercial fertilizers, as to keep and feed cattle. In keep and also, we can afford to keep feed-barn, oilcake, &c. greatly enriched the manure, so as to make up, the loss of the nitrogen carried off in make the land richer by feeding the clover to sheep than by plowing it un- digest enough of it. It is like winterder. We can buy sheep at four or ing pigs on raw potatoes; they can five cents a pound in the autumn, feed just barely keep alive, which is not difficulty in obtaining the right kind of sheep, and eventually we shall probably be compelled to raise them for ourselves, but if we do, let them be better than we can buy. At present, a three-year wether weighing about ninety pounds costs four dollars.

PLOWING UNDER CLOVER.

under green clover is as good to keep too ripe. For milk production, the up the fertility of land as to use animal earlier it is cut the better, but very to whip them they were drawing their manure. He had obtained good crops early cutting may not always pay for thirty-six years, from very poor quite the best. Perhaps the best rule land originally by plowing under for ordinary peactice is to cut just as cover once in three years; the rota- it is heading or approaching blosse tion is oats, clover, wheat, and the vield of wheat is from eighteen to twenty-two bushels per acre. As 1 their lands in good state of fertility, merely for the support of the animal without by manure of any kind, by is equal to about two per cent. of her plowing under green clover. Another weight per day, and this does not farmer said: "Clover is the cheapest allow for her yielding a drop of milk. as to the habits of the Colorado potato fertilizer, if the manure has to be If the cow weighs a thousand pounds beetle has been carried out by Mr drawn far, and the roots are more and we give her twenty pounds of W. Brodie, President of the Toronto valuable than the tops; but where food per day, we may have a live Entomological Society. He took grasses grow; well I would not plow cow, but that is all we shall have. If several lots of the larve and placed up the land often, because the cattle we give thirty pounds there will be a them in such conditions as to moisture prefer the grasses to the new seeding, milk yield, and consequently a profit and light as imitated the natural conas is shown by their eagerness to eat from the ten pounds not needed for ditions most closely. The result of the grasses in the corners of the the support of the animal. If we in- the experiments decidedly contradicts fences where the land has not been crease the ration to forty pounds we the theory that the beetle is extendplowed." Another speaker said that get a profit from twenty pounds. In ing its list of food plants. In no clover is much better for sheep than regard to the kind of feed, German or instance would the larve touch anytimothy hay, as they like it better, golden millet is destined to come into thing but a solanaceous plant. and it keeps them in better condition. general use. The seed may also be these plants, Mr. Brodie says:-"The A good deal depends on the kind of matured for towls (for which purpose solanaceous plants found in Ontario good animals pays, but to feed scrubs pigs, if the millet is not wanted for generally admitted Poryphora wil is a great waste. The price you even- soiling. It is better than corn fodder, feed are the Hyoscyamus alger, Rhysgwhat determines the question of pro- drink of a dairy cow is also very im- numnigrum, Solanum dulcamara, Datura fit or loss. It is lamentable sometimes portant. Good milk is 87 per cent. stramonium. It is very doubtful in to see how little a farmer cares about water, and some milk 99. So the Doryphora, either in the larvæ or

rightly managed the clover itself may It should be made to continue blooming during the whole season, but must not be overcrowded with stock.

GOOD MILKING COWS.

An old dairyman said : " In regard o the kind of animals kept, the first cross of Ayrshire on native secures three times in four as good milking that blood alone will answer, it care be neglected, and indeed the tage in the fact that they are generally o much better treated than com

Prof. L. B. Arnold followed these as follows: Two points are of prime of proper milking stock (having the of an ample supply of the best food. in either respect, and there is a vast In regard to feeding, very few people appreciate how small a proportion of the feed is converted into milk, and support of the cow. During the seafor her support, and have it turned dry time in July, and grass is scarce supply of food and water. We must also remember that the habit of milkgiving is diminished and permanently injured when a cow is starved, besides

THE QUALITY OF THE FEED.

quality of the feed also makes an important difference. One kind will not take the place of another. If you vive a cow three times as much of the albuminoids as she needs, and only half the proper quantity of supporters of respiration, there will be a waste of the former. To be sure, the first may be converted into the second to a cerwill not occur. A proper proportion should be maintained. Also it is often overlooked that food should be easy of digestion. Give a cow all the not digest enough to keep herself up and give milk. If she does give milk, she will use berself up and become poor. 'All the good hav a cow can pigs grow fat. The food of a milch cow should be young and tender, or else so cooked as readily to decompose. Grass is most excellent, being quickly digested, and in fact, needing very little alteration to convert it into milk, which it very closely resembles Another speaker said, that plowing is harder to digest, especially if cut horse was feeling his collar, and

-would not let it head, anyhow." FOOD KOR SUPPORT MERELY, An extensive dairyman of Central have said before. farmers can keep New York said that the food required animals you keep. What you feed to it is excellent) or for horses, cattle or outside of cultivation, on which it is

drink out of it like a lady. Nor will for one hour." It do to make it will be a

For the Colonial Farmer. MR. EDITOR, -I often see in your mall plot of ground or a small quan- pupa state. ity of seed. I thought I would give We are slow to change old practices ton's Surprise potatoes. They were George Gilman, Esq.; and two rows

S. K. NASON.

Miscellaneous.

How Horses are Made Balky. An active, high spirited horse wil start quickly and strike a trot at the first step. A timid driver is alarmed, he will jerk up the horse suddenly and violently. This irritates the horse, up quietly, and spoken to in a mild

I once had a horse of this spirit, that I could start or stop in his best speed by the voice, and in so low a tone that a person riding at my side would not notice that I had spoken.

Again a horse of such disposition may be harnessed with a "slow poke." They cannat start together: this irritates the spirited horse, and will make him balk, as I have often seen in city

Let a man who is very active b compelled to walk for some time be hind one who is very slow. He wil find it a trial to his temper.

A horse may be put to a heavy with a tight collar, making the y, or being greatly overloaded he i bliged to jerk violently to start his load, thereby bruising the flesh, and perhaps the next day, on being put o light work the "unreasonable" horse will balk merely because his shoulders have been bruised the day

I once had a mare that would balk ful to avoid them, found her a most valuable animal, and never had any

I have seen horses whipped shame-

HOW THEY ARE CURED.

I saw such a team driven by a boy He called to them to start, but no novement was made at first. He called out, "Take your time," and jump. much less time than would be required

For horses that are confirmed balk ers, propably an examinatin would show some such causes as I have named, and by removing the cause the horse could probably be cured of his habit .- Our Dumb Animals.

Experiments with the Colorado

A series of interesting experiments tually get for the fatted animals, is and more of it grows on an acre. The lis viscosa, Nicandra physaloides, Solaimproving his stock. Clover hay is water must be pure and abun lant if imago state, will feed on the two last

has a hydraulic ram, a windmill, a plants, and would afford no food in The fowls may be kept in one of these rain cannot wash out the salts with be so during the pasturing season, well and two springs, and is going to the spring season, and so scarce that homely structures till money enough which it abounds .- Gardener's Record. have a vat high enough for a cow to they would not feed the July brood is made from them to erect a substan-

twenty-seven days, twenty-four forty-seven days. Twenty per cent survived forty-seven days' fast: pairing occurred and ova were deposited to a small extent during the first ten

during its winged life will about defoliate one potato plant. found that about the middle of August, beetles that had been fed, when dethinks it certain that those who have

the most effective insect enemy of the beetle, and which has not before been found in Canada - Torento Glabe.

Planting Evergreens.

There is no better seas on than this month for planting evergreen trees. the tree sufficient to enable the roots to take hold of the soil and establish themselves firmly before the storms of winter, the summer's growth planting without injury. While we have transplanted successfully in May and June, and in August, September and October, we have had fewer failures in the latter month than in any other. Much of the success or failure of newly planted evergreens depends the performance of the work. greens, dreading that they may be thrown out of the soil by the deep established themselves in the ground. This may be easily prevented by care in planting and timely mulching. The trees that have adapted themselves to the soil and have by their rootlets of drawing the plant food from their new home, will have a great advantage the next summer over those just

For transplanting, take up the young trees with the roots and rootlets as free from injury as possible, and do not let them become dry from any cause till they are planted in the fresh. moist soil. Let the holes to received them be wider and deeper than the roots seem to require: put some good earth under them, and cover the roots some inches; then with your hand pull them up a little, so that the earth will fill the vacant spaces between the roots; then put in more earth; tramp firmly; fill up the holes with the earth taken from them; tread firmly again, and the planting is completed. This is the way we plant, and we are successful in growing evergreens taken from the woods-Canadian balsams, pines, cedars hemlocks others. - Exchange.

keeping fine poultry by not having suitable buildings, and there being also they feel unable to erect such buildings as they fancy are necessary. To such we would say, begin in a small way. If you havn't the funds wherewith to homes may always and some material at hand to make a shelter. Nearness to a saw-mill, of course, will make it easy to procure cheap lumber, or slabs, for the erection of a rough poultryhouse, rustic in its appearance. yet affording good protection from the hot sun, pelting storms, or cold weather. In some localities, straw, who were raised in thatched cottages, better suited for the purpose. This and had no doubt that winning birds compost should be kept dry, in ar far ahead of timothy for milk, and if we would make any sort of milk. He named. They are, he wever, all late may be reared under a roof of straw. airy place, and ridged up, so that the

tial building for their accommodation. KILLINGKCUT WORMS .- A correshe let his cows wet their feet in drink- The tenacity of life shown by the If one is in carnest, there is a way. pondent of the Country Gentleman thus ing, but conveys away the surplus beetle is astonishing, but that tenacity We will suppose you have plenty of advises on this point: "If the sod is Tribune. water by underground channels. Far- seems only to exist in such beetles as straw; the style of architecture is turned early, say in February or hermore, he is going to have a grove have partaken of food after they had primitive, very similar to that of the March, let it stand until just before for his cows to lie down in at midday reached the perfect state. Of fifty Indian. A side-hill location is good, planting time, when it will have a after drinking. By these appliances beetles that had not tasted food since In such cases only one roof necessary. good coat of green vegetation, which he act of drinking can be made an leaving the larval stage, four died on But, if the ground is level, only poles turned under will afford sufficient food actual pleasure and enjoyment to the the fourth day, thirty-seven were and straw are needed. Let the ends for some time; and by the time the eattle. They will come back again dead on the fifth day, thirty-nine on of the poles rest on the ground, being corn makes its appearance many of and again, drinking a little at a time, the eighth day, forty-two on the tenth inclined at an angle suitable to shed the worms will have become grown, nd the effect of such drinking on the day, forty-five on the eleventh day. rain when the roof is finished. The and have left. They usually leave ilk production is highly favorable. Over 75 per cent. died within five poles should be of equal length, and with the advent of warm weather. As days, the males dying first. No pair- made to serve as rafters. The upper a general thing they do but little ing took place, no ova were deposited, ends of each pair should be securely damage, for they seldom cut a plant and no disposition to hybernate was fastened: the lower ends should be down below the bud, and it readily aluable paper large yields from a evinced. The other five died in the equidistant from side to side, at the comes up again, and soon gets strong base of the structure. Smaller poles enough to withstand their ravages But with beetles that had been fed the may be fastened on these rafters, at until hot weather. Your correspondyou what I raised from a piece of result was different. Of thirty mature right angles, and the whole covered ent is mistaken, (?) I think, when he ground 60 feet square, or ten square beetles two were dead in fourteen several inches, or even two feet, with says that by ploughing early in the

> be made profitable, even in such a grubs already in a torpid state. wigwam as this, and the proprietor As to the amount of food consumed, specimens to sell at a high price to spring purchase a bright, healthy

> > He calling upon the originator of the chickens which will not be excelled Concord grape, and a sight of the by any either for eating or laying.

"Concord," we would feel that the great beauty may be obtained in the country (wed him its hearty gratitude progeny-for example, by putting a

haste of modern civilization, and they also and too little sympathy in their

producing a hardy native grape that several generations. shall rival in sweetness and flavor the celebrated Chasselas or Black Hamburg .- Mass. Plouglman.

TO PREPARE VEGETABLE MOULD.-As early in November as the leaves of trees can be collected, let them be into a close place, and dressed up there in the form of a hot-bed. Let this be well saturated with the drainings from the dung-heap, with suds from the wash-house, with uring from the stable and cow-house, where this latter article can be procured. this heap or bed be covered and lined Some persons are deterred from with fresh stable dung, to make i subsided, let the leaves be uncovered a lack of money these hard times, and turned over, to mix the dry and the wet well together, and if moisture be required, let them have it of the same description, repeating the pro cess till all be reduced to fine mould build an expensive fowlhouse, make This will be ready for use in two your ingenuity serve the purpose of months from the time of collecting capital. Those who live in country the leaves, and to prevent any waste of the liquid recommended, a layer of maiden earth, of two feet thick, should receive any of the valuable liquid that would otherwise run to waste. Leaves of slow decomposition should which, however, are the best for retaining heat in hot-beds and pits salt-marsh hay, or common swamp The leaves of Fir should also be avoid hay, may be used as material. We ed, but those of the Sycamore, Alder,

continued indefinitely, as to length, turned would freeze, he killed the from the same breed. Poultry may I believe freezeng will kill few if any

Fowl Crossing for Profit.-In the stock some model fowl-house, erected cockerel of pure blood and one of the by the man who has more money to small breeds-such as Leghorn, Hamspend in the gratification of his fancy. burg, Game, or Dorking. Put him with twelve to twenty common or THE ORIGIN OF THE CONCORD GRAPE. pure-blooded hens of the large breeds -A visit to Concord, Massachusetts. - Cochin, Brahma, etc. - and with due of eminent poulterers in Massachusetts

brown Leghorn cockerel with buff It is no common treat to talk with Cochin hens, or a white Dorking man who began with a definite pur- cockerel with white Cochin hens. My

this purpose through thirty four years the male hird; but either of these of persistent effort; such men are too crosses are equally good if the disseldom met with in the impatient tinctions I have noticed are observed.

WHY NOT?-Our scientists tell The story of the origin of the Con- difference between animal and vege- with the gale-away on trackless seas wished-not for worlds would I have cord grape has been so often told that table life as some think. We know pilots shuddered at the wheel, and the accepted any other from his gradging t would seem like useless repetition that even in one generation a half- ragged strands were strewn with ship- hand. Well, he refused it he spurned to mention it, if it were not interesting starved animal will deteriorate, and wrecks innumerable. Verily, the me from his door!" in illustrating the theory of Mr. Bull, that three or four generations of such spirits of storm and destruction were that the native grape is to be regarded treatment will dwarf and decrease abroad on the dark wings of the midas the only safe source of hardy stock, any race of animals. Is it not pro- night blast! Mr. Bull found a wild vine growing bable that, under the same or similar Did old Carl Jeffers think of all this, and last time. He warned me against on a fence in the rear of his garden circumstances, grain will deteriorate as he sat in that odd little shop of his returning to besiege him with my which had come up there by chance, not only in quantity, but also in the door locked and the wooden shut- tedious tales of want; but he need not and attracted his attention from the quality? If the crop is supplied with ters barred, and the fire shining redly have been afraid!" good quality and early ripening of the proper kind of food, properly on his wrinkled forehead? Very likely he raised some thousands of seedlings, lieve that it will deteriorate any more for he was a thoughtful, curious sort fond of youthe only one of which was worth than an animal. We know of in- of genius with an indescribable mixsaving was the famous "Concord." stances where the same corn has been ture of philosophy and genial kind-The original Concord vine still grows cultivated for thirty years on the ness in the warm of anatomy which bitterly. "Yes, it roused me from in a healthy condition, and has a good same farm, and still, so far from de- he denominated his heart! And the crop of fruit upon it; the stem is teriorating, has increased in produc quaint odds and ends of antique furabout the size of a man's wrist, and it tion and value. It is a firm belief niture with which his shop (only a with my betrothal ring yet on her has furnished the seed of many thon- with many (and facts seem to support little second-hand warehouse) was finger. O! the faithlessness of sands of new varieties raised year it) that seed taken from a thin, barren crowded, seemed to exercise a sober- woman! after year by this indefatigable ex- soil, and planted in a rich and pro- ing influence over the currents of his perimenter, who encouraged by his ductive one, will produce better than thoughts. There were strange old great success, has not despaired of seed which had been grown there for carved chairs, cushions in dimly gor-

shaft is dag through the clay forma. heat-glitter of the intense fire. tion and into the gravel or sand below as to let the drainage into this pit, and his mind without further delay. method described, and ho had a hole! sunk at the lower point on each side Charles !"

obtained a result which it might easily have cost a few hundred dollars

Courage in Every-Day Life.

Have the courage to discharge a ebt while you have the money in Have the courage to do without

your eyes may covet it. Have the courage to speak your

aind when it is necessary you should lo so, and hold your tongue when prudent you should do so. Have the courage to speak to

riend in a " seedy " coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired. Have the conrage to make a will

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money. Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance von have, when you are convinced that he lacks

Have courage to show that you resect honesty, in whatever guise appears; and your contempt for dis honest duplicity, by whomsoever

with a friend's infirmities," but no

Have the courage to wear your of lothes until you pay for your nev

Have the courage to obey you Maker at the risk of being ridicule

Have the courage to prefer comfort nd prosperity to fashion in all things. Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seel redit for knowledge under fals

Have the courage to provide enter ainment for your friends within your

Select Story.

pest, with great shrouds of rain glancing sadly down on his drenched sweeping by in fitful gusts, and a and worn garments. "I was freezing heavy canopy of inky cloud and dark- and starving to-night, and I went to ness above. Far in the country side his palace to ask food and shelter. groups of giant trees wrestled wildly Mind, it was only temporary aid I

geous tapestry, and tables with claw legs, and dusty clocks that wouldn't CHEAPAND EASY DRAINAGE. - There go, and cracked musical boxes that is in use in some parts of the country wouldn't keep still but were always a very cheap and practical method of setting up their shrill tunes at every underdrainage, which farmers proper jar of the floor and dim pictures and ly circumstanced can employ to ad- stained engravings, and statuettes vantage, but which is seldom men- without any arms, and gilded stands tioned in the agricultural papers. The without any legs! And in the midst plan is most effectually adopted of this weird assemblage, enthroned wherever, at a depth of a few, or in a moth eaten velvet arm-chair, with shoulders, "this love is a curious sort perhaps several feet, a strata of clay his feet on a battered drum that had or hard-pan, through which water long since beat its last reveille sat vill not penetrate, overlies gravel, or, old Carl Jeffers, smoking his twisted other porous substance, when, if a lamber pipe, and watching the white

Suddenly be paused a moment, as it, a vast amount of water will find a the wind rattled the pictures on the jectedly. natural subterranean and perfect out; wail, in an attitude of fixed attention. Farmers' Club that in instances where only be the wind, and vet-if T propose to do now?" they found a low place on their land, thought it were a human creature in

filled the hole with any refuse stone bolts and bars of the door, as if deter- seek my fortune, Carl !"

where, on Main Street, water in wet an inch of total darkness, but Carl thing for us both to est." times had flooded the surface for rods, Jeffers' eyesight was keen enough, And the kindly sout had rushed out and it was thought to be a difficult nevertheless to discern a solitary into the driving rain and howling and expensive job to properly drain figure crouched upon his door-step. tempest before his guest could stop it away; but as the corporation ex. As the white bewildered face turned him. tended it chose for Street Commissioner towards his own with a vague, black Charles Rivers sat awile, moodily

gleam of consciousness fluttered away expense of a few dollars only, was from the pallid countenance.

Half an hour afterwards Charles Rivers came slowly to his senses in Carl Jeffers' crimson velvet chair, wrapped in Carl Jeffers' quilted dressing-gown, and thoroughly warmed through by the glow of Carl Jeffers' piled up grate, with the old man's countenance bending over him with all a woman's earnest tenderness!

"Where am I?" stammered the young stranger, looking around him that you do not need, however much in total bewilderment. "Ah, I remember now-I remember sinking lown at your door, Carl, and thinking that the bitterness of death was upon me-and then came your kind old face like a flash before my eyes and I

Carl Jeffers energetically poked the fire, and rubbed his spectacles, exceeding curious to know what combination of circumstances had led to this strange crisis, and equally unwilling. n his rough, untaught sense of deli-

eacy, to ask any questions. "To think how matters have changed !" he exclaimed, "since you and your cousin, Mr. Wilbe Melbourne used to come here to the old curiosity shop, as you called it. And your uncle is dead-and all his property left to Mr. Wilde, instead of youand things scattered here and there, Why, I've some of your uncle's old furniture in this very room, Mr. Charles-look at that desk and the

carved dressing-table vonder!" Charles Rivers brought down his clenched fist on the stand beside him with a force that made Carl start and pause in his incoherent sentences.

"Yes," he said, sternly, "it was inexpected enough, that will of my uncle's. I was always the old man's lavorite, but if his money had been left to me, as every one believed it for cent, with Wilde. I would have

"To be sure you would, Mr. Charles." said the old man, sympathetically But surely he does not know that

"A needless question to ask. Jeffers," said the young wanderer.

Carl Jeffers stood looking at his guest in blank, incredulous dismay. "Yes-he repulsed me, for the first

"But Mr, Charles surely the beauits fruit; from the fruit of this vine worked and cared for, we do not be- it may have passed through his mind, tiful young lady who used to be so

"Did you see her to-night?" "No," said Rivers, im a gentler tone. "I do not think she would have turned so coldly from my pleadings, were it only for the sake of common humanity. But I am glad she did not appear. O, Carl, it would have killed me to look upon her changed face There is no use trying to disguise the fact-I love her even now better than

of business, and the more I see of it, the less I understand of it! There's one indisputable fact, howare best off in the long run!"

"It may be so," said Rivers, des

"And you won't consider it an imlet at a very light appense. Several "Aye," he muttered, after a brief pertenent question from an old friend members have stated at the Batavia period of listening, "I knew it could like me, Mr. Charles-what do you

"Something-anything to earn ar honest livlihood, I suppose," he said He started up, laid his pipe on the smiling faintly. "Since my fortune a well, down through this clay, then mantal, and went to undo the massive has not come to me, I must go and

and removed the exeavated earth so mined to settle the mooted point in "A brave resolve," exclaimed the old man. " And now, Mr. Charles. after that no water was ever seen The wind and rain rushed in in if you won't mind keeping an ege on standing there any more. The same gusty torrents-the gas-light over the the are, I'll just run down the street plan was practiced in Batavia village, counter flamed and flickered within and get a bottle of wine, and some-

farmer who had practiced the stare, he recognized it, crying out; watching the glowing embers, and "By all the powers lif it is not Mr. then rose and began pacing up and down the narrow room. At length he of the street, which, after filling with He bent forward to catch the faint, paused before the elaborately carved stone and levelling, secured the per- ing form in his arms just as the last secretary-deak, which, with other old-