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Poetry

BY THE RIVER.

Sally, silently we're watching,
By a river dark and wide,
As its rolling, surging waters
Ever onward swiftly glide.

Agriculture

Canadian Importing Agency.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Canadian Importing Agency," which has been established in this city, for the purpose of importing from Europe every variety of Poultry.

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 whatever experiments he may make with either beet or cane, not to forget the staple maple.

It is surprising to see how the facilities for making it and the amount that is made increase with the age of the farms. Rocky hills and wet ravines and lands that had better never be cleared, for cultivation, worth more for wood and shade without the use for sugar, are every year improving for making sugar and as an ornament to the farm, besides giving a perpetual supply of wood.

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 'kid-glove farming,' 'sidewalk farming,' 'aristocratic farming,' and 'scientific farming,' would have us believe.

The Agriculturist

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ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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NO. 1.

The Month.

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., for April opens with an article on the month. The season in Western Canada is, especially in the peninsula, considerably earlier than with us.

Early Maturity of Farm Stock.

By the common admission of all competent to form opinions on the matter, remunerative meat production cannot be ensured at the present day without early maturity and rapid fattening.

Manuring

Says the Maine Farmer on this subject, on which too much cannot be said as it is the substrate 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 is directed by an ordinary amount of agricultural knowledge and skill.

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 ready market on their feeding ground.

Farm Yard Manure.

The following extract, from a lecture (reported in the North British Agriculturist), on Farm Yard Manure delivered before a body of English farmers, is worth attention: The value of any sample of farm-yard manure depended greatly on the manner in which it had been kept.

How the Body is Built Up.

The muscle and fat of the body, remarks the Journal of Chemistry, are derived from the food, and animal heat is evolved from their combustion or their combination with the oxygen admitted by the lungs.

Dirty Milk Cans.

It may not be generally known that cans that are not kept thoroughly clean are liable to impart to the milk a dangerous fermentative poison. Very recently a case occurred in London where a family suffered an attack of sickness and purging immediately after partaking of the usual morning's milk.

True and False Economy.

The practice of economy is essential at all times but there has rarely been a time when there was greater need of it than now. The lower price of farm products and the difficulty with which remunerative sales are made, all indicate that the farmer should exercise great prudence in the management of his affairs, and give special attention to his income and expenditures.

Potato Culture.

The soil acknowledged as best adapted to the requirements of the potato-plant is a sandy loam, neither too wet nor yet too dry; heavy soils induce a watery insipidity of flavor, and render a dry, mealy product impossible.

Principles of Pruning.

Barry, in his "First Garden," rests the theory of the pruning of fruit trees on six general principles: First. The vigor of a tree subjected to pruning depends in a great measure on the equal distribution of sap in all its branches.

Tomatoes.

When an early crop of tomatoes is desired, set out the plants in a light, sandy loam, not too dry nor yet too rich. Prepare the land by thoroughly plowing, harrowing and rolling. Set the plants in rows laid four feet apart, and allow about the same distance between plants.

Young Calves.

Young calves generally do well this month; but have a care for them. A little extra mash for the cows, and a few roots and a little grain will tell well on your stock during the summer.

Potato Water in Requisition.

Potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective, but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple, easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.

Manure.

The importance of this particular point cannot be too strongly urged or too frequently enforced upon the mind of the farmer, or the truth too frequently impressed, that economy, or rather parsimony in this direction, is a serious crime and the means of 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.

Manure.

The following extract, from a lecture (reported in the North British Agriculturist), on Farm Yard Manure delivered before a body of English farmers, is worth attention: The value of any sample of farm-yard manure depended greatly on the manner in which it had been kept. If exposed to rain, as was unfortunately the case in this country, it very rapidly deteriorated—ammonia escaped into the air, and potash and phosphoric acid were washed out of it.

Manure.

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 economical in the end, because the quantity is so much increased and the quality so much improved. The only other method that can compare with it, and that is not so satisfactory because there will be more or less waste to spread the substances, muck, stable litter, leaves, wash of roads, leached ashes, &c., over the yard and allow them to be fermented there.

Manure.

Manure is a commodity that is not only necessary to the farmer, but it is also a source of profit. The farmer who is able to produce a large quantity of manure, is able to sell it at a profit, and thus to increase his income. The farmer who is unable to produce a large quantity of manure, is unable to sell it at a profit, and thus to increase his income.

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JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions
EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Ordinary advertisements, 10c. per line, 1st insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50c.

Business advertisements
inserted for 6 months or 1 year on moderate terms.

The number of weeks an advertisement is to be inserted should be clearly stated. When this is not done it will be continued until ordered out, and charged the full time it has been inserted.

The vigorous parts and as late as possible on the feeble parts except always, any shoots which may be too vigorous for their position.

Second. The sap acts with greater force, and produces more vigorous growth on a branch or shoot pruned short than on one pruned long; hence the practice of pruning short where wood branches are desired, and long for fruit branches.

Third. The sap tending always to the extremities of the shoots, causes the terminal bud to push with greater vigor than the laterals.

Fourth. The more the sap is obstructed in its circulation, the more likely it will be to produce fruit buds.

Fifth. The leaves serve to prepare the sap absorbed by the roots for the nourishment of the tree, and aid the formation of buds on the shoots. All trees, therefore, deprived of their leaves, are liable to perish.

Sixth. When the buds of any shoot or branch do not develop before the age of two years, they can only be forced into activity by close pruning, and in some cases, notably the peach, this even will often fail.

Having 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.

When an early crop of tomatoes is desired, set out the plants in a light, sandy loam, not too dry nor yet too rich. Prepare the land by thoroughly plowing, harrowing and rolling.

Water the plants previous to transplanting, so that they may be set with considerable wet earth adhering to them; a shovelful of finely-pulverized and well-rotted manure, applied in each hill at the time of planting, will greatly accelerate the growth of the crop.

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 yield about four hundred bushels of tomatoes. In small gardens, where space is limited, a greater quantity of fruit can be obtained by elevating the branches of the plant from the ground with brush or on frames made for the purpose. But for market on a large scale this extra labor is not advised.

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