

THE AGRICULTURIST

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The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor.

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 23, 1879.

NO. 20.

Agriculture.

The Export Cattle Trade.

On that always to be remembered Monday, when, in the Exhibition Building in this city, the addresses of the City and County Councils were presented to the Governor General...

Our pet way of having a swarm is to have the hive in readiness and placed where it is to remain, with the inverted cover, which has a smooth, planed surface, placed in front, to put the bees upon...

Some persons claim that they can teach their bees where to cluster. It is well to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good," and, as it is so easily tried, why not commence the school?

The Way to Raise Good Turkeys. In the first place the breeder should curb the ambition common to very many amateur turkey raisers, to have the "largest turkey in the country."

As most of our farming readers probably know, a direct trade in cattle between this Province and the old country, principally, we believe, to Glasgow and a few Irish ports, has commenced.

Be in Readiness. All beekeepers that are worthy of the name have their hives in readiness for swarms.

The extent to which American cheese is being imported into Ayrshire and retained at prices greatly under the cost of the home produce, is beginning to tell in a way that was hardly anticipated by dairy farmers in the county.

The Grandin Farm near Fargo, Dakota, is said to be the largest wheat farm on the globe. It embraces some 40,000 acres, and is divided into four parts, with dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain.

Land, which without an application of manure will give a yield of fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, will by the means of eighty pounds of nitrogen, in a favorable season, give from thirty five to forty bushels of wheat, with a proportional increase of straw.

Never let a swarm stand where they cluster, until the scouts that have been sent out to find a home return; but place it, as soon as practicable, where it is to remain.

Never put a newly hived colony in the sun, but in a shady place; and do not let the sun shine directly on the hive at any hour of the day for the first few days.

Some apiarists recommend putting a frame of unsealed larvae into the hive, to prevent a colony absconding, as bees seldom desert the brood; but this is not always practicable where many bees are kept, and seldom necessary when bees are put in a cool, clean hive, with plenty of ventilation and needed shade.

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lent, but it is certainly worth trying to those already in the business. Without doubt poultry breeding is one of the sadly neglected industries; to a practical mind, however, a few judicious experiments would soon demonstrate that only patient and careful management is essential to success in this as any other business.

How to Train a Colt to Harness.

A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette gives the following as an easy and practical method of accustoming a young colt to the restraints of the harness.

Put on him an easy collar, having a pair of reins attached, or add two pieces to lengthen the traces, and let a strong man walk behind him holding these. After a few minutes the leader may order the man to pull the traces very gently, so as to press the colt very slightly at first.

After this exercise let him be taken to the cart or other vehicle for which he is intended; allow him to smell and examine it; then push it away and draw it up to him several times, raising and lowering the shafts, until he takes no notice of its noise, or of the different appearances when raised and lowered.

Exposure of the kind we have mentioned may also result in the development of certain acute diseases including fever, inflammation of the liver and kidneys and of the other vital organs. In such cases, though not always, the penalty follows closely after the transgression.

When the horse shows signs of shying to any object, do not beat him, but lead him up to it allowing him to stand and look, as he comes closer and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again.

Always start a horse with the voice, never with the cut of a whip. In starting turn a little to one side, and in stopping, when going up a hill, do the same.

American Cheese.

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ly marked. For Glasgow and other large towns the supply available at present is far in excess of the demand, and farmers are to be at their wits' end in regard to the disposal of their milk.

One of the advantages claimed for the soiling system for keeping cows is their greater freedom from the annoyance of flies during the heat of summer, when the air is alive, as it were, with insect life.

Disease from Exposure.

The Maine Farmer cautions farmers to avoid exposure. It says:—

Among the diseases to which laborers upon the farm are especially liable are those of a rheumatic nature, and rheumatism is almost always the result of exposure, and very often of needless exposure.

When young trees have been out of the ground a few days, either in transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly cared for, the bark becomes shrunken, and although the roots may be in tolerably good condition, there is great danger that the tree will die after it is planted.

To Revive Young Trees.

When young trees have been out of the ground a few days, either in transit from the nursery or otherwise, and not properly cared for, the bark becomes shrunken, and although the roots may be in tolerably good condition, there is great danger that the tree will die after it is planted.

The Latest Settler for the Beetle.

I early started under glass a sufficient quantity of seed potatoes to make say forty hills when transferred to my garden grounds. These vines being of early growth, I found, about a week ago, that they were infested with the potato bug.

The experiment has been tried in Iowa of sowing in the Fall, upon one acre of land, two bushels of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were cut down by the frost.

Feed Young Animals Well. The man who wears out a calf's teeth in the effort to make it shirk for itself never raised a prime steer nor a good cow.

Flies in Stables.

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Dust for Animals in Winter.

The most indispensable necessity of an ample supply of dust for animals in the winter. All sorts of animals delight in a dust bath. Chickens who have an easy and continual access to it will never be troubled with vermin, either in their houses or on their bodies.

Ashes as a Fertilizer.

We would say that unleached wood ashes, used either alone as a top dressing or in connection with a compost, form a most valuable fertilizer for orchards, young or old.

Plowing in Rye.

In green manuring of land the plowing in of rye is advantageous. The land should be fertilized in some way when the rye is sown in the fall; and the grain should be plowed in with a large plow about the time that the rye has got its full growth, but before blossoming.

Swamp Land.

Swamp land is better than the present one, for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut off the thick growth of weeds and coarse grass and sedges, and burn these on a dry, windy day, will leave the surface clear, while it is dry enough to plow or break up.

James Campbell of Littleton, Mo.

James Campbell of Littleton, Mo., has six acres of potatoes growing. He also keeps geese. The geese found their way into the potato field and commenced a raid upon the potato bugs, which they rapidly gobbled up.

A writer in an exchange says:—

I have fed all kinds of roots and considerable quantities of them to cattle, and among them all I consider the potato, fed raw to cows, the best for quantity of milk or quality of beef.

Prof. Tanner, an English agricultural chemist, says it has been found by experiment, that it requires to produce one pound of live weight in cattle, severally, 12 lbs. of clover hay, 8 lbs. of peas, 7 lbs. of oats, 6 lbs. of barley, five-sixths of a pound of linseed cake and 100.15 lbs. of Swedish turnips.

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