# POOR DOCUMENT



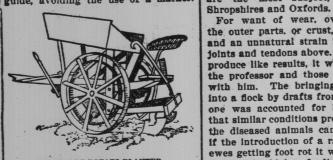
## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 13 1900.



INDOOR WINTER WORK.

likely to be ridiculed, says The Stock A Potato Planter-Cost \$1.50 and Three Days' Time-How It Operates. Breeder's Magazine, but there are clay The potato planter shown in the cut lands known to the writer which seem has been in use in this neighborhood to hold it almost as tenaciously. Professor Dick was one of the first promifor three years, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent. It cost me \$1.50 nent veterinarians to arrive at the and three days' time and works as sat-isfactorily as a \$50 or \$60 machine An isfactorily as a \$50 or \$60 machine. An old mowing machine frame and wheels rot, as he and others pointed out that from the fence corner of one neighbor, the sheep is by nature an inhabitant of a spring seat, a lifting lever and sever- dry, hilly countries and its removal to moist, fat meadow lands deprived the al old castings from a discarded binder of another, a pair of hillers from an old feet of that pressure and wear and tear which is necessary to form the wooden frame, five tooth cultivator, a hard hoof of the mountain sheep, the new shovel plow point from the store, goat and the pony, and without wear some nails, bolts and a little old lumber or proper pressure the feet would acwere the materials.

The wheels are placed as far apart as I desired the rows of potatoes to be, so as to use the wheel mark for a guide, avoiding the use of a marker.



HOMEMADE POTATO PLANTER. The shovel plow is bolted to a solid 3 by 3 piece about two feet long, the other end of which is placed solidly against the under side of the tongue and hinged so that it can be raised and lowered by a lever to which the point attached by a chain. The lever is shown just in front of the wheel and near the whiffletrees. A rude box of three or four bushels' capacity is built between and over the wheels, slanting toward the seat, so that, as the potatoes are used out of the rear end, those remaining will roll toward the operator, always keeping within his easy each. A spout or tube four or five inches square leads from the rear of

the box to the furrow behind the plow.

spring seat, picking up the potatoes

into the shout. I find it works better



FOOT ROT.

Contagiousness

that a meadow reproduced it after sev-

en years, in which no sheep had been

pastured there. Such a statement was

cumulate and retain moist soil, cal-

written about.

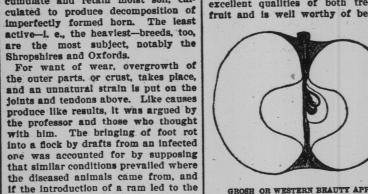
Small Flocks.

Breeder. In the keeping of sheep it is

WESTERN BEAUTY APPLE.

Properly the Grosh and Also Known as Big Rambo, Ohio Beauty, Etc. In regard to an apple which is locally known in Pennsylvania as English Rambo, H. E. Van Deman says in Ru-

ral New Yorker: It is properly called Grosh, although it is much more generally known as Western Beauty and in some degree as Big Rambo, Ohio Beauty, Musgrove and a few other synonyms. English Rambo I have never before heard applied to it. That is one of the synonyms of Domine. It is not strange that it is called Big Rambo, for the habit of the tree is much like that of the true Rambo, and the fruit is somewhat similar in shape, color, flavor and season, but is very much larger. It is an apple of most excellent qualities of both tree and fruit and is well worthy of being in



GROSH OR WESTERN BRAUTY APPLE

ewes getting foot rot it was said to be every family orchard. It is one of the due to the higher feeding and lesser best flavored apples of its season and, traveling and wear to which their I think, better than Rambo, being rich subacid, very agreeable and the fiesh slide up a large shock. A smooth, wide feet were subject. Such special pleading does not carry conviction to the tender and juicy. It is large, flat, writer, though there are not wanting smooth and regular in shape, except, high authorities who still persist in that one side is usually a little larger the noncontagiousness of foot rot. The than the other. The stem is short and Ettrick Shepherd (Hogg) said he had the calyx large and open. The color is greenish yellow, with abundant stripes known a farm to be infected by merely driving an infected flock over it, and splashes of pale red. The tree is and he was an observer whose name a strong grower and the leaves very will live as long as sheep are kept and

large. Dr. John A. Warder, the great pomologist, esteemed it in his day as one of the best fall apples. In my own Any one may keep a small flock with orchard in Kansas and wherever I satisfactory success. Failures in the have seen it I have found it to be keeping of sheep happen mostly, if not invariably, in having too large a The operator sits at his ease on the flock to begin with, says The Sheep its season.

when, according to information obtain-

CORN FODDER. Notions About Quick, Easy and Prof-itable Handling. FARM AND CARDEN Corn is handled with more difficulty than most other farm crops, and any

Inexpensive House.

PERSPECTIVE OF ICEHOUSE.

this, filling all crevices with pounded

after the roof is on, shade the walls

somewhat and prevent the rain from

may be of rough boards well nailed.

house this can be built as follows:

The first cut represents a more ex-

pensive house, with a vertical section

Now, according to an Ohio Farmer

ice in a solid block on top of

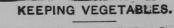
an icehouse?" You have plenty of have one man pitch and the other on rails. Just take them and build a double pen and fill in between with old straw, chaff, forest leaves or anything of like nature. Tramp it in solid; then take the old boards, fasten them on the inside of inner pen, vertically, no matter if they don't join up closely. Now put eight or ten inches of your packing material in the bottom, build

than with the old way of kneeling on

in the milk pail than the best hay. In many instances corn is hauled from the field unhusked, stacked in a sheltered place and husked after the rush of fall work is over. In this way the field is cleared before frost, allowing it to be run through with the sod cutter or plowed.

ice. If it be freezing weather, throw some water over each layer, and it will freeze and be united in a solid mass. Build your ice eight or ten inches from the sides of the pen, and as you build it up tramp in your packing material, whatever it may be. Build your ice as high as the pen. Now over all put plenty of sawdust, chaff or anything that will exclude the air, which is one of the principal factors in keeping ice. hard wood board is the best. Those Now put up a few rafters made of outer pen, allowing them to extend over a considerable distance. This will,

"While the fruit box is used almost altogether for shipping California. Colorado and Oregon apples to our eastern markets and for export as well and meets with the general ap-proval of commission men and retailers, there seems to be an unwritten law among these men that the western among the most satisfactory apples of apples and none others shall be packed its season. Its history dates back to about 1815, Rural New Yorker. "It is my firm belief, based on actual experience, that cut. This is not a very expensive house and in the times of joist frames can be d by Charles Downing from members they are justified in the stand they have taken and in discouraging the use of the box among eastern apple growers and shippers. As much money with less labor can be obtained by us ing a full size. nicely coopered bar rel, neatly marked and stenciled, and, above all, filled with honestly graded perfect fruit. I have used both bar rels and boxes and find the former altogether more satisfactory than the latter. I think, however, that the box may be used with profit for fine quality pears, though it has been demonstrated to me this summer that the barrel is again foremost for style and



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rotection For Spinach—How Leeks Keep Best—Care of Onions. Protect your spinach with a covering of a couple of inches of straw or litter. This plant is quite hardy, but if the leaves are exposed to the sun when frosted serious damage will be the result. The leaves become spotted or yellow from its effects. Late sowings intended for use in the spring will be greatly benefited by cover, as they are very apt to have their roots exposed to the air through the disturbance of the soil by the thaws after heavy freezing. Considerable loss will be the result from this cause unless they are fairly, well covered up. Take up leeks and plant closely to-

gether in some convenient place for use. Cover them up to the crown with soil to help their blanching. Put sumcient cover over them to allow of getting supplies when needed, or the soil can be drawn up to them in the rows where they have been grown and covered up there. They are quite hardy, and will keep best in the ground.

Onions are best stored in a cool, dry, airy place. They will keep longer where the atmosphere is just above freezing point. Stir them, over occa-sionally with a broom and pick out all diseased roots, dry up the decayed matter left by them, rub off and clean away all unnecessary scales. This kind of work can be attended to during wet weather. This advice applies to potatoes kept in cellars. On occasions of the kind mentioned they may be gone over, bad ones removed, and the seed for next year picked out and put some place where there will not be any danger of their sprouting: prematurely. Many a light crop can be ascribed to this cause. Keep the tubers dormant until they are wanted for starting, and you will be repaid by strong growth and heavier crops, says a writer in poles, spike them to the top rail of the American Gardening, which is authority, for the advice given.

> Keep Seed Potatoes In Cold Storage. A few years ago there was some excitement over what was known as second crop potatoes for seed. These potatoes were merely some that had been planted after the other crop was dug, but as the planting was generally done as far south as the Ohio river the second crop matured sufficiently to make first class seed; but did not ripen enough to give a seed past its prime at planting time in the spring.

Students of such questions now believe that there was no, virtue at all in

notic ... s for making the task lighter are pretty sure to attract attention. A correspondent of The Orange Judd Farmer says: There are a great many devices of low racks so that the stalks may be carried in armfuls on them, but undoubtedly the quickest way is to tie the stalks into good bundles and

the wagon. Then, in unloading, there is not that loss which occurs in a load of loose stalks. I cut my corn with a binder and do not untie the bundles at husking, but simply turn them around a few times. A table is used to lay the bundles on while husking, thus saving a good deal of back bending to the husker and more palatable leaves for the stock

> the corn. I stack the stalks near the door of the hayloft driveway and in winter cut the stalks with a fodder cutter and feed in the barn. Pound for pound, the

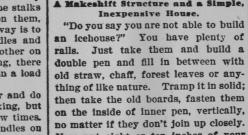
cut corn fodder gives us better returns

When corn has been shocked without tying into bundles, a good way to load is to lean a wide board against the rack and one end at the butts of the shock to be loaded. Have a strong rope with a sling at one end to draw around the head of the shock. The man on the load, aided by the one on the ground at the start, can easily

who have not tried this will be surprised what an amount can be handled in this way. Barrels or Boxes For Fruit?

reaching the ice. The roofing material writer, you will be surprised if you do all this at the length of time you can keep ice, but if you wish a better and plan of foundation in the second

ICE STORAGE. A Makeshift Structure and a Simple.



to take only one piece in the hand at a fore it walks and walks before it runs, time, dropping in the spout with one hand while reaching after a seed piece with the other. The spout is followed by the coverers, which leave the ground slightly ridged over the seed. A cross harrowing just before the sprouts begin to show leaves the round level and in fine condition. The front end of the frame to which the coverers are attached is hinged to the two rear upright pieces which support the box. A lever is beside the seat to raise and lower the coverers at the end of the rows. The coverer frame to become proficient in as in the shepshould be hung low at the front end, herd's art. and the hillers must be set just the right distance apart and at just the

the constellations, and of course the ight angle. ewe and the lambs go with the father A little trouble arose at first in this of the flock. It is apt to be thought espect. One seed piece when dropthat the sheep is too high in the scale oed would stop just where it first of popular favor to make it safe for a ouched the ground and the next one beginner to start in the business. This night roll or jump ahead a foot or nore, thus making them lie at unequal distances when dropped evenly in point of time. This was overcome by nailing to the front and sides of the ower end of the spout a piece of an old rubber bootleg which touched the bottom of the furrow. Then the seed had to stay right where it dropped. A man to drive the team and to raise and lower the plow at the ends, another man to feed the machine and operate the lever which controls the coverers and a team which walks not too rapidly can mark. furrow, drop and cover five or six acres in a day. The machine does not work satisfactorily on hilly land. It will work up or down the hill all right, but going sidewise it is inclined to slide.

#### Automatic Rabbit Trap. The sketch of an automatic rabbit trap is furnished to the lowa Home-

stead by a correspondent, who says:



"It is a rapid firing gun and catches both going and coming and always resets itself. A hole should be dug in the ground to receive a box or barrel and deep enough so the top is just even with the surface of the ground. The trap is then placed on the box with the fall doors directly over it. Cover the sides of the box on each side of brush over it all, leaving the ends of prices owing to shortness of keep, tothe trap uncovered, and your work is tal or partial failure of the turnip complete. No bait is required. The crop and the high price of feeding rabbits are attracted by the brush heap, and when once there they see the opening and try to pass through it and are trapped. To make the trap take two boards 1 by 8, 3½ or four feet long, for the sides and two boards 1 by 4. 4 feet long, for the top and bot-tom. The top and sides should be nail-ed together first, then saw the bottom board, leaving the fail doors each about a foot long. Do not saw square across, but leave a bevel, so that the er, but there is no way of escape doors will catch when they fall back sgainst overheating by overcrowding. -Sheep Breeder. in place."

and dropping them at regular intervals most necessary to begin in a small way. As the infant crawls at first b of the Grosh family in Pennsylvania, the original tree was raised from seed so with the keeper of sheep, which of by Mr. John Grosh and planted at Maall the domestic animals are the most rietta, in that state, where it was still difficult to keep successfully. Arithstanding in 1877. By some means unmetic, too, does not count in the busiknown to the pomologists west of the ness of the shepherd, for if one is able Alleghanies, it was found by them in to keep successfully a dozen sheep, Ohio about 1850, or perhaps earlier. . It which any person of common judgis quite certain that some one had ment with a little knowledge or good common sense may do, it does not fol-low that he can keep with the same taken the grafts westward from Pennsylvania without leaving any record of success a hundred or a thousand, for the fact.

Not knowing the original name in all the arts appertaining to agricul-Grosh, which the variety had in its nature and the keeping of farm stock tive state, and supposing it to be of there is no branch of them so difficult western origin, the name Beauty of the West was given to it, and this was soon shortened to Western Beauty. The ram is now in the ascendant in All who have this apple, under whatever name, should hereafter call it Grosh and not be afraid to recommend it for general cultivation.

### A New Cherry Worm

is one of the common mistakes made A new cherry pest, a true maggot, by those who wish to be-as the saying differing from the familiar grub of the curculio, has been reported this seagoes-in the swim. Really this is the son, and growers of the eastern, cenvery best time for one to get a flock, a small one to begin with. And every tral and northern states are warned against it by the Cornell station. One prospect promises that the present condition of this industry will be lasting can usually readily determine when a and permanent. Population has ad cherry is "wormy" from the attacks of vanced beyond the ability of its purthe plum curculio, but this new pest gets in its work in such an inconspicuveyors to keep up to its demands for every necessary of life. Values of evous way that the fruit it infests might erything have jumped up beyond the easily be classed among the fairest and most sanguine expectations and hopes best on the tree or in the dish on our of all concerned in supplying the pubbreakfast table until it has been kept lic with the necessaries of life. Of this a few days, when the infested portion improvement the shepherd is enjoying rots and falls in. From the above the greater part, for the fleece is in statements cherry growers can readily unusual demand at satisfactory prices, understand how serious a menace to while every year the public is clamortheir business this new pest might ing for more mutton, and those who easily become and how important it never ate the flesh of the sheep before, will be for them to learn all they can about it, for which purpose bulletin once having tasted its succulence and fine flavor and discovered its high nu-172 of the Cornell station has been istritive value, are becoming steady

consumers of it. And not only is this Laying Down Fruit Canes. the case, but where once this best of "Most varieties of raspberries, blackflesh meat is introduced it stays, and berries and grapes need winter protecthe demand for it increases. In fact, there are not half enough sheep in tion in this region. The cane or vines must be laid down and covered." In hand, and the steady demand for more calling attention to this point a Coloraof them will insure a satisfactory profdo exchange says: "The usual way it to those who go in for a flock and when covering raspberries and blackmake a beginning now and before berries is to remove some of the earth there is a set more considerable advance in value. The prospect for this on one side of the plants, then lay them carefully down and fasten them by drivis like a sunrise, which foretells the ing down iron or wooden hooks over the still brighter glow of the noonday. canes and shoveling a few inches of soil

over them. Some prefer straw or coarse Good Horses In Demand. The most salable animal at the pres for it is more quickly put on and reent time is a matured horse-it does moved in the spring and makes a not matter whether he is a cart horse or a hunter so long as he is good of mulch and fertilizer for the plants in summer. Probably the simplest plan his kind-and the farmer who has any of such horses to spare is a fortunate is to throw up a furrow or two on each side of the row with a breaking plow individual, seeing that other kinds of and complete the covering with shovstock, particularly store cattle and sheep, are making unremunerative els.

One Thousand Dollar Prize For an

Apple. The Minnesota State Horticultural stuffs. Horses have mouths, too, but ociety offers a premium of \$1,000 for the trade for them is not crippled in a seedling apple which shall be as the same way as it is for other kinds of hardy and as prolific a tree as the stock .- London Live Stock Journal. Duchess of Oldenburgh, with fruit equal Too Much Warmth.

Wealthy and keeping as well as Ma-Too much warmth is infinitely mor linda. The awarding committee is Promischievous to a flock in the winter fessor S. B. Green, J. M. Underwood, than too much cold. Instinct teaches J. S. Harris, Clarence Wedge and A. K. sheep to protect themselves against Bush. The secretary, from whom all cold in the winter by huddling togethparticulars of the competition can be learned, is A. W. Latham, 207 Kasota Minnespolis, Minn.

for money.' Subsoiling and Drainage.

A western correspondent who has tried an experiment with subsolling writes to The American Cultivator of his disappointment in the result. The first year turned out as he had expect-

ed, and there was an increased crop. But the next year the land settled down harder and wetter than it was before, and he was completely discouraged. Undoubtedly, says The Cultivator, in this case the subsoil was a heavy clay, and when it had been broken up the water settled into it, making the pulverized soil a muddy clay, which, when dried out, was harder than it was originally. The lesson from this experience is plain. It does not good to heavy land to subsoil it without first making a way to dispose of the surplus water through underdrains. On well drained land one thorough sub soiling never entirely loses its good effect.

> What to Do With Cowpeas Agrostologist J. G. Smith express es the opinion that when cowpeas are grown for fertilizer it is best either to feed the vines and return the manure to the soil or to plow them under at once, instead of letting them stay on the ground all the winter. By the latter practice there is often a loss of twothirds of the fertilizing value of the

vines because of the leaching out of soluble fertilizers by the winter rains. The feeding value is far greater than the fertilizing value, so that it is better to use them either green or as hay than to turn the crop under.

News and Notes.

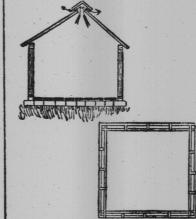
Excellent wheat, oats and barley have been grown this season in the Yukon region, near Dawson City, and it is claimed that the wheat has ripmantire for covering canes and vines, | ened from 10 to 20 days earlier than it does in the Red river valley. It seems to be pretty thoroughly set-

tled by the scientists that beet sugar can never be profitably made on a small scale. It requires a costly extracting and refining plant. The best thing a farmer remote from a factory can do with a small lot of beets is to feed them to stock, and a very good

thing this is too. Under its offer of practical aid in forestry the department of agriculture now has applications for assistance on 1,500,000 acres of land and is already doing important work on two in size, quality and appearance to the ; tracts of 40.000 and (8.000 acres, respectively, in the Adirondacks. A setting of letture under glass may be made the last of October or first of November, to be ready for the holidays, but usually the best market comes about the last of February. I zy about and more frequent sales of For this reset the ground as it is clear-

ed for the boliday trade.

ent up with a very little cash outlay The size of building is 14 feet over all. First lay a foundation of cobble or broken stone, and on this lay sills made of 2 by 8 joist spaced apart by spiking in four inch blocks at the place where studding is to be set, which are 2 by 8, using three on each side between the corner posts, which are formed of one 2 by 8 and two 2 by 6 scantlings. This gives a good chance to fasten the lining at the corners. The height of building being eight feet, use 2 by 8 short pieces cut between each studding for nail ties to fasten the siding. Line up inside horizontally, filling the space between the sawdust as you line up. Making the siding vertical and the lining horizontal is suffi cient bracing for a building of this size The plate is of a single 2 by 8, spiked well on top of studding. The rafters



VERTICAL SECTION-GROUND PLAN. are 2 by 4, with short collar beam to every third set of rafters. The roof are used. The lower one is used to askit s lap. store away the ice and the upper one to throw in sawdust, which can be easily done from a wagon, as the height is on ly eight feet.

The Drift From Farm to City. New York city has an association of en who are endeavoring to solve the question "Why do so many persons leave the country and come to the city?" The New York Commercial Advertiser reports a conference heid lately at which George T. Powell read a paper advocating the idea that "ar imperfect knowledge of agriculaure furnishes at least one reason for the is drift cityward. About 25 people of note were appointed a committee on "the promotion of agriculture." Au .ong the names were such familiar on is as Professor Walter A. Wyckoff of P rince-

ton, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Prv fessor I. P. Roberts, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lovell, Abram S. Hewitt, WU liam E. Dodge and R. Fulton Cutting.

Among other measures o unsidered with the object of spreading agricultural knowledge was the est ablishment of a school of herticultury ; near New York city. Mr. Powell, w ho has been seeking information foy: four years past in regard to agriv ultural conditions in New York state from farmers. merchants, bankers a'ad manufacturers, says reports show a general inquifarms and indicate s. revival of interest in land.

the second crop idea. It wa that the tubers were arrested in their development before full ripeness had been attained. If potatoes at maturity are put into cold storage and kept at a temperature near freezing till they are wanted for seed in the spring, they will be found to: be in every way as a good as the so called second crop pota-

The trouble is that potatoes are not kept in a temperature that arrests all % development and chemical change. Frequently they are not dug till they have had time to become fully ripe in a the ground. Then they are put into a warm cellars, and deterioration sets.in. Change goes on in the potato, and moisture escapes from it through all ; the fall months, and when the callary really gets cool enough to keep it in a good condition it has already lost much of its value as a seed potato. Wherever a farmer lives within reach of a cold storage house he should avail himself of it for the storage of his.

seed potatoes, what ever he does with the tubers intended, for general market, says Farm, Fie ld and Fireside.

Protecting Peach Buda Whitening the twigs and buds by spraying them with whitewash has. been: pronounce' | by some authorities, on account of i ts cheapness and beneficial, effect, the a most promising method: of: winter protection. At the Missouri; station whitened buds remain practically de grmant until April; when unprotected buds swell perceptibly during war m days late in February and: early in March. Whitened buds blossem ti iree to six days later than unprotecter d buds. Eighty per cent of whitened buds passed the winter safemay be of any material suitable for 1y, when only 20 per cent of unwhitenthe purpose. The drawing shows a ed buds passed the worst winters un-board roof. The ventilator is easily. hanned. The first spraying is best givunderstood from the cuts. Two doors en pri or to the usual Thanksgiving

Tapping Maple Orchards. Ar Jerican Cultivator advises those whe se maple trees were badly injured by the forest caterpillar this year to de ide not to tap them next spring. W here the foliage was nearly all dea number of prominent men and wome s royed, as it was in many cases, there Tyas a great drain upon the tree to replace it, even as there is when a fruit tree is allowed to overbear. It needs a rest the next year to recover from it. Even if it yields some sup it is likely to be thin and of poor quality, making but little sugar, and the tree will be injured for future crops, if not killed by the drain. The temptation will be great, as sugar may be scarce and high, but a farmer had better lose a single crop than to destroy his orchard.

> Best Varieties of Cabbage The correspondent desiring the best variety of early cabbage for commercial purposes will sooner or later fall back on a good strain of Jersey Wakefield. If his trade calls for a small solid head. I know of no better variety than a selected strain of American grown Winningstadt, sown late, writes a Pennsylvania gardener to Rural New Yorker. While no rule of practice will be applicable or suitable for every locality or person, yet in my experien the plan of sowing the seed in the place to be occupied by the plants has much to commend it. Personally I prefer the Wakefield for early and

Mat Dutch for late

