

# Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

The following facts are going the rounds, and though without any endorser, are worthy the attention of every farmer.

1. All land on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters not little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by application of phosphate of lime and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or that of oyster shell lime, or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the element of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

6. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

11. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

12. Sturdy lands can be most effectively improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock operates as a savings of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value by making them produce more and better crops, by making them earlier and by improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wetlands is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the land, while it decreases production.

17. By stalling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, the organic substances.

20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productivity it is necessary to harrow every second autumn, apply top dressing and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter ploughing, but should be ploughed while they are wet. If at such ploughings the furrow be materially ripened lime, marl or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in the winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition in order that the formation of muscle, bone, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be curried, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and evening.

26. Full complements of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be properly used in farming as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements is as necessary to an agriculturist as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details as that of the lawyer or physician with the knowledge of the science of the law or physics.

30. Wheat, rye, and barley should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up, cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual mode of eradicating them.

32. Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

## Ladies Seminary.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

MRS. KENDALL will receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders, in addition to her daily pupils.

The course of instruction comprehends the English, French, and Italian Languages.

Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, including the use of the Globes; Astronomy, History, Music and Singing, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

For French, Italian, Music, and Singing classes, are open to ladies who desire to pursue any of these branches of study exclusively.

The greatest attention is paid to the comfort, morals, manners, religious instruction, and personal neatness of the pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, including all the branches except Italian, £30 per annum.

DAY PUPILS.

English, £5 0 0 per ann.  
Ditto, including French, 8 0 0  
Music, 8 0 0  
Fuel for season 0 5 0

GERMAN BOARDERS.

Rev G. Percy, D.D. Quebec; J. Thompson Esq. D. Wilkie, Esq. high school, Wm Andrews, M.A. Professor McGill College, Montreal.

Rev S. Bacon, S. Benson, M.D., Henry Cunard Esq. Chatham.

Rev W. Q. Ketchum, J. W. Street and Geo. D. Street, Esqs., St. Andrews.

## E. F. LAW,

Watch and Clockmaker,

Shop adjoining H. Whitakers opposite Bradford Hotel, Water Street.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.

St. Andrews Aug. 12, 1863.

## BRADFORD & CO.,

Eastport, Maine

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

CLOTHS & READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS TRIMMINGS.

SKAMENS OUTFITS.

BOYS CLOTHING, TRUNKS, VALISES

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

July 31, 1863.

## ALBION HOUSE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N.B.

Dress Goods, in all Fashions.

Printed Cashmeres

Chalmers, Alpaccas,

Lama Cloths, and Plain Bareges

Cheap Cottons,

Table Linens, Towels,

Napkins, Sheetings,

JOHN S. MAGEE

## MADE FROM

The Pure Balsams of Vermont

N. H. DOWNS'S,

VEGETABLE

BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This honest, standard old COUGH REMEDY, has been used with entire success, for thirty-five years. It is warranted as usual for COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND ALL BRONCHITIS, AND ALL CONSUMPTIONS.

We have testimonials from many of the best physicians and gentlemen of standing, among whom we mention the Hon. Paul Dillingham, Lieut. Governor of Vermont; Hon. Bates Turner, Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont; Dr. J. B. Woodward, Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, (Successors to N. H. DOWNS'S), 303, St. Paul street, Montreal, C. E.

Sold by M. S. BURN & CO., 26 Tremont Street, and Geo. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.

Also sold Wholesale & Retail by Odell & Turner, St. Andrews, N. B.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per Bottle. Sept. 9, 1863.

## ATKINSON HOUSE,

Between the Steamboat landing and Railway Station, and within three minutes walk of either.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the patronage extended to him, and begs to announce that he has leased the large and commodious House adjoining Capt. Meloney's, west side of Water-st., which has been fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business and endeavors to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of patronage. Charges moderate.

Ang. 5. J. S. ATKINSON.

## COTTON BATTINGS.

Batts. Batts.

Candle Wick. Candle Wick.

Warps. Warps. Warps.

Ladies and Childrens Boots,

Sketon Skirts.

just received and for sale at the

ALBION HOUSE.

## B. E. STEVENSON.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor

Office—Brown's building, opposite Post Office

St. Andrews, July 13, 1863.

DR. PARKER.

Has removed to the Cottage in Queen street, adjoining the Agency of the Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.

St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1861.

## A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW JERSEY.

THE HAMMONTON TRACT OF LAND IN NEW JERSEY.

Has become the center point of an extensive emigration from the New England States, and is now the scene of a large and increasing settlement.

The tract is situated in the County of Hudson, and is bounded by the Hudson River to the north, by the State of New York to the east, by the State of Pennsylvania to the south, and by the State of New Jersey to the west.

The tract is divided into lots of various sizes, and is now being sold by the Government.

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## BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

At the annual meeting between Mr. Andrew D. Smith, of Boston, and Mr. J. W. Parker, of St. Andrews, N.B., the following facts were ascertained, and are published for the benefit of the public.

1. All land on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters not little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by application of phosphate of lime and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or that of oyster shell lime, or marl, if the land needs liming also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the element of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

6. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.

9. All wet lands should be drained.

10. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

11. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

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