

Scientific Farmer

LUGRIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15 NEW SERIES VOL. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1877.

NO. 46, WHOLE NUMBER 729

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Farmers are inclined to consider "scientific" agriculture, as something only taught in books, theoretical in a great degree; but this is not so, as science is nothing but knowledge, and knowledge is not a little scribble upon a piece of paper, but a little scribble upon the mind of a man who is skilled in farming—men who keep their farms in good condition, have good fences, plow and plant at the right time, cultivate their crops, etc., are all scientific farmers. But the men who study scientific agriculture in colleges, and graduate as Professors of this science, without a thorough practical of farming, are not scientific farmers, although they generally claim that title exclusively. No man can say that he knows that the application of certain fertilizers to certain crops is particularly beneficial, unless he has had a positive practical knowledge of the alleged fact. The reading that such application produces good results, even in the writings of a hundred men, is not proof that it is so; and that is far from being a good proof, for instance, when a man applies potash to a certain crop for years, and sometimes omits to put it on a part of the field to show the result, and he finds that no potash is applied to that part, he knows that it is beneficial, and, consequently, he is a scientific farmer, so far as the application of potash to one, or more, crops is concerned. So, if he shall become an expert in every branch of farming, by obtaining knowledge from books, papers, or otherwise, or what is supposed to be knowledge, and find it to be true or false by a practical test, he becomes a scientific farmer in the full sense or meaning of the term. The idea is prevalent that a young man may be sent to an agricultural college, and after studying agricultural chemistry a year or two, and being taken out upon the farm occasionally to see the crops growing, and the application of fertilizers, that he becomes a scientific farmer! That is not so, because he lacks the thorough practical training—work with his own hands—of a scientific farmer, and work your way to the title, "scientific farmer," which you will never justify unless you obtain it by practice on a farm.

FAILURE OF GRAPE AT THE WEST.

A well-known horticulturist of Ohio writes: "In many parts of the West and Southwest there have been very discouraging failures of nearly all the desirable kinds of grapes the past two years. Even the Concord, that was thought to be everywhere reliable, has entirely failed in many localities. At a meeting of the Montgomery county, O., Horticultural Society, Mr. N. Ohmer stated that his Concord vineyard had failed entirely, two years in succession, and he did not feel like waiting for a third, but had concluded to grub out the vines, and plant something more profitable in their place. He believed the Concord vines would do well while young, but as they grew old, they fail. At a previous meeting of the society, a grower, who is the most extensive grape-grower in that region, states that the grape crop was almost an entire failure. For 12 acres of Catawba vines he did not have a pound of good grapes. Most of the Concord were also ruined by the rot. He put 9,000 pounds of Iron Sulfate on about 3 acres. Taylor's Bullit had done well growing among Catawbas that rotted. Norton's Virginia was also good. These are the only Concord vines that he had tried quite a number of Roger's Excelsior, but found them of no use except when grown against a wall or building. He had seen young vineyards of Concord doing well. I have similar reports respecting the failures of Concord and other grapes, from correspondents in different parts of Central and Southern Ohio and Indiana. In regard to what causes the rot, this question has baffled horticulturists almost as much as that of the year blight, and the theories respecting it are nearly as numerous and conflicting. We need more extended and careful observation of facts on which to base conclusions. It has been noticed for many years that heavy rains in the month of June are quite sure to be followed by a visitation of grape rot in July and August. It is not clear, however, just how much moisture at the roots is the cause of the disease; and if this were the chief cause, it is difficult to see why it is that the disease should be more prevalent of late years than formerly, and worse on old vines than young. Some of our scientists are of the opinion that the rot is caused by a fungus, like the mildew—the spores of which are absorbed by the leaves or the roots of the vine, and carry by the sap into fruit, where they develop their mischief.

WINE "BUTTER."

The sale of fruit "butter" in all large cities is very large. It is put up in wooden pails, with close-fitting covers, and pails and butters are sold together. The "American Grocer," published in New York, says: "Fruit butter may be made in the country very easily and cheaply. The same purpose that sugar subserves in the manufacture here may be accomplished there by the use of cider. When apples are ripe, make say three barrels of cider. Then press and pour down the three barrels of cider to one and a half, and set it convenient to four bushels of apples. Pour on to the apples from the cider enough to answer the purpose, and fire up. At the cider boils away, add more and more, until it is all used up, and the contents of the kettle are brought down to a proper consistency, of which one must be judge. A little practice

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Sooner or later the farmers in the United States must adopt hedges for fences, as the cost of all the fences in this country is estimated by good authorities to be about \$1,500,000,000, or \$45 a head for each inhabitant, old or young; and it costs \$100,000,000 annually to keep them in repair. Recently, Major Brisbane, of the United States Army, compiled statistics

in regard to the annual destruction of timber in the nation, from which it appears that the consumption requires about 5,500,000 acres every year. He puts the requirements for fencing purposes at about one half of this vast amount, which we think is too high; but it is nevertheless immense, and not withstanding the gradual increase of free planting for future use, it is certain that a radical change in our fence system is absolutely necessary, or two generations hence the country will be practically without fences. The kind of hedges most grown are the buckthorn and barberry for the North, and the Osage orange for the South. In regard to the barberry, the Wallingford Circular says: "We have a barberry on our grounds 25 rods long, and nine years old, from the seed. Two rows of plants were set, the rows one foot apart, and the plants one foot apart in the rows; and set alternately, to break joints. This hedge has been clipped a little, two or three times, to keep it even, and is now six or seven feet high, with a firm, compact base, perfectly impenetrable to the smaller animals, and stout enough to turn ordinary farm stock, except for a short distance at one end where the soil is light. A pound of barberry, or buckthorn seed, costing one dollar, will produce plants enough for 100 rods of fence.

Miscellaneous.

A man behind the times should be put on Worcester sauce, because it is a ketchup.

A down east editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may come a similar joke on his creditors.

The difference between a fisherman and a lay schoolboy is, a sudden hook and the other hates his hook.

Nonchalant means the peculiarly indifferent look which is put on by men who never pay when dunned for money. It should be written, however, nonshelout.

Srenslair: "Tome, Sweet Home, doh em no place like home." Colored lady at the window. "Well, you jester git along home or I'll jow samfin."

One of our agricultural exchanges heads an article: "What cows should farmers keep?" We would respectfully suggest that they should keep their own, as serious inconvenience sometimes arises from a propensity to keep things belonging to others.

The mayor had the honor to take the hostess to dinner. "I don't know, Mr. Mayor," said the lady, "whether you are at all afraid of the measles, but my little children have them, and I myself have had a slight attack." The mayor rose to the occasion. "Madam," he said, "I should be only too delighted to take anything from so charming a source."

A "hard case" was interrogated the other Sunday by a friend, who had just seen him at church, but whom he now found swallowing a glass of brandy and water at a public bar room: "I saw you in church this morning listening to a discourse upon righteousness and temperance; how comes it that I now see you here drinking?" "I was always thirsty after righteousness," was the answer.

Killed by the Sting of a Bee.

A distressing event occurred at Sydney recently, and was the subject of a coroner's inquiry on the following day, viz., the death of Henry Larkham, Sr., a retired farmer from the sting of a bee. It appeared from the evidence given before Mr. M. F. Carter, divisional coroner, that about five o'clock Mr. Larkham was in his son's garden, and on passing in front of the beehives, received a sting upon the temple. The old gentleman at once returned to the house, and asked a young man named Loyd to fetch the blue bag, which was done, and the liquid blue was applied. Loyd likewise, at the request of Mr. Larkham, took an egg from his pocket which he gathered from a nest. It appeared from the evidence that upon sitting down in the yard, Mr. Larkham had fainted, and was bathed with vinegar and water. This, however, proved a powerless restorative, death supervening within a quarter of an hour after the sting. Dr. Gimblet was called at the inquiry, and stated that he had been sent for, but deceased died before he could reach the house. He had since examined the body, and found a wound upon the right temple inflicted by a bee. This it was which caused death. Upon this testimony the jury returned their verdict.

Hensary Building.

We advise every man to build a henry, on the same principle that a farmer would build a barn; first for comfort, second for convenience, and then add as much for elegance and style as he is willing to pay for. But such an expense should not be carried to the business account, to be settled out of the profits of the stock, but rather to the account of ornament, to be paid in the owner's satisfaction at fine appearances.

The plan we would adopt for a poultry house is this: Build on a southern slope, if you can. Dig out for a back wall, to be cemented up; then lay upon it a shod roof, the roof and sides angled, with tarred paper between the boards and shingles. It should be ten feet high in the front and five in the rear. On the inside have a walk three feet wide running the whole length, high enough from the ground to let the fowls under, to scratch and go out into the yard. Lay a floor over the rest with the roosts on the back part, with the shelves under them to catch the droppings, so arranged as to be removed and cleaned once a week. The nests for large hens should be a foot high, and large at the entrance, running back two

feet. With such nests as these, hens seldom learn to eat eggs. Fasten the nests on the partition which separates the walk from the coop. A building thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide may be separated into three rooms, large enough for twenty-five fowls to a room. Such a building can be put up for fifty dollars, and is worth as much for all practical purposes as the most elegant building, while every body can be assured to keep good fowls can afford such a henry.

A Slight Set-Back.

The meat supply from America to England has met with a sudden check. Several reasons are assigned for this, the principal being the increased cost of delivery in London, in from 14 to 20 pence per cwt., and the decrease of demand, and the decrease of demand of hot weather has lessened the demand, and there is also the new element of competition. It is reported that steps have been taken in London to secure a supply of dead meat from other countries than America, and much nearer home. At a recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in London, one of the members stated that contracts have been made to ensure the supply during the next six months of the carcasses of 50,000 sheep and 4,000 oxen from the slaughter houses in Vienna, the meat to be delivered in London in from 14 to 20 pence. The shortness of the time required for the transit, it is urged, does away with the costly process of refrigeration necessary in the case of meat brought across the Atlantic. It is also reported that there is nothing to prevent the importation of dead meat from Austria, Hungary, Poland, and other parts of Russia. In other words, demand will create supply, and the supply will create demand.

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The General Comment says: An ingenious gentleman of Berlin, Herr Friedrich Netisch, has invented a horse. The animal is made of iron, and the motive power, instead of being supplied from the muscles of the legs, is derived from the legs of the rider. The iron horse, as the Berlin papers call him, showed off his pace the other day in the garden of the Hagen Summer Theatre, in the presence of the leading mechanicians and journalists of the German Capital. The concern is described as consisting of a couple of wheels, two meters high between them "finds itself" the horse, upon which mount the rider. The latter moves his legs, "after the English fashion of riding" (this means he presses, that he rises and falls in his saddle) and the thing goes along as fast as a quick trotting horse. The road makes no difference—it is all the same whether the machine goes gently over the stones or moves swiftly on the hard high road—and the facility with which the strange steed turned round corners excited the admiration of all beholders. Herr Netisch believes that his invention will be of great use to porters and others for the carrying of light loads, and he has confident hopes that it will be highly appreciated by the numerous classes who are fond of saddle exercises but are destitute of the wherewithal to buy and maintain horses and carriages. It is even conceivable that in this convention we have the charger of the future. An animal that does not eat and cannot die would be of inestimable value in warfare. There are one or two rather significant omissions in the description of what we quote. We are not told how a man of flesh and blood is expected to support the fatigue of moving, by rising in his stirrups, a creature of iron, or if it is possible to keep it going in any place less flat than Berlin, a city which, as everybody knows, is as level as a billiard board.

It therefore behoves the milk producer to keep a clean grass sward for grazing with cows.—*Utica Herald.*

Raise Good Cattle.

There is an important lesson in the following article from the *Drovers' Journal*. More and more in every department of agriculture the stress of urgency comes for the production of the highest quality both of products and animals. Of course the subject article treats the matter from the standpoint of the market, but as it is the object of the farmer to turn the yield of his land in to money, he should consider well that while there is no risk about a 1 product and animals, those which are inferior may slipper beef or be sold at non-paying prices. It is true not only of cattle, but of every thing the farmer has to sell, that "good to choice" are always in demand, and are sure to bring "strong prices."

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Raise Good C

A Full Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. Just Received from England and United States, Wholesale & Retail.

All our Teachers, and Boys and Girls, and Country Dealers, are invited to come and BUY.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE. Just Received, Hoyt's Gorman Cologne, Green's Angust Flower, Kierstead's Kidney Preparation, JOHN M. WILEY, Druggist and Apothecary.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. NOTICE is hereby given that the Public Schools of this city will re-open on Monday, the 20th inst.

For Sale or to Let. THE new Building and premises lately completed by Catherine McDonald at a Saloon and Restaurant situated between King and Queen Streets, is now ready for occupancy.

RECEIVED. 3 PATENT Jig Saws, will saw 2 1/2 inch of the thickest. A Splendid Machine. 15 LEMONT & SONS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. Tuesday, 17th day of July, 1877. HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FLOR. FLOR. Ely Perkins, 200 Barrels. Assorted Brands just come for the People.

Customers may rely on the above Brands being a good article and fresh from the Mill. Please come and know for yourselves if these things are so. All goods sold at lowest market rates.

DR. CARSON'S CATARRH REMEDY IS IN FREDERICTON. It will do the work effectively. Testimonials from persons living in our city will be sent on request.

SOMETHING NEW! TALLMADGES Letter File and Binder. PRICE 25 CENTS, Samples sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample all sent to the Trade. Sent for price list.

Hardware. Received from Philadelphia. 10,000 SCREW BOLTS, 2,000 SCREW NUTS, 1,000 SCREW DRIVERS, 1,000 SCREW WRENCHES, 1,000 SCREW KEYES, 1,000 SCREW SCREWS, 1,000 SCREW NAILS, 1,000 SCREW PINS, 1,000 SCREW WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW HEADS, 1,000 SCREW POINTS, 1,000 SCREW TIPS, 1,000 SCREW SOCKETS, 1,000 SCREW WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW COLLARS, 1,000 SCREW LOCKWASHERS, 1,000 SCREW SPRING WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW CONE WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW CONE NUTS, 1,000 SCREW CONE WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW CONE NUTS, 1,000 SCREW CONE WASHERS, 1,000 SCREW CONE NUTS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS. 20 Pieces Light. SUMMER GOODS, worth from 30 to 40 cents, selling for 15 CENTS.

Seal Brown, DESS AMBROS, ALSO IN BLACK, NAVY BLUE, DRAB, GRAY, &c. &c.

NEW PRINTS, ALL FAST COLORS, AT 8 CENTS!

WHITE QUILTS, FRINGED AT \$1.00; AND Bleached Towels, 7 1/2 CENTS!

STOVES STOVES. 30 COOKING STOVES, No 8 and 9, for Wood, Gas, or Oil.

Waltham Watches. ELGIN WATCHES. In Ladies and Gents' size.

TO Let for 3 Months. OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL. A ROTTEN CHAIRS Old Mine Sydney Coal in Store at lowest prices.

Notice. To our Friends and Customers. LOGAN LINDSAY & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

Money Wanted. \$500 WANTED, Payable in 12 and 24 months, exceptional security, interest paid monthly at 4 per cent.

Notice. All persons indebted to THOMAS STANLEY of Fredericton, Merchants Tailor, by book account, stop of hand or otherwise, are requested to pay the same to FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Notice. In the matter of William Stephenson and John W. McLean, Plaintiffs and James A. Reid, Defendant.

Notice. A WHIT of attachment has been issued in this case, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Official Assignee's office, in Glasgow Street, Fredericton, on the 20th inst.

Great Reduction in Glass-ware, for Cash, at GUY'S VARIETY STORE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY. 1 HANDSOME PARLOR SET, 1 HANDSOME PARLOR SET.

JULY 30th 1877. NEW GOODS at SAINT MARY'S FERRY DRY GOODS STORE, and the ALBION HOUSE, FREDERICTON.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED 10 Packages of American Cottons, PRINTS, DUCKS, &c., And marked Low for Cash.

We guarantee the Goods at our Branch Store, St. Mary's Ferry, to be sold at the same low price, FOR CASH ONLY.

JACKSON ADAMS' Cabinet Shop & Furniture Warehouses, THE OLD STAND-COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Has on hand an excellent Stock of Furniture, comprising Walnut Sideboards (elaborate and very highly finished) Book Cases, Extension and Centre Tables, Whittens, Music Racks, Piano Stools, &c. &c.

ALL of the BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED. Go where you cannot fail to be pleased in making selections of good Furniture.

An Inspection is solicited. FREDERICTON, July 23, 1877.

Cheap Millinery. Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, and Millinery of every description very cheap.

HATS. HATS. HATS. HATS of every description for Men, Boys and Children - newest styles, at lowest prices.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a Farm of about 100 acres, situated on the River St. John, in the Township of St. John, County of York.

Notice. JOHN RICHARDS, Auctioneer. A ROTTEN CHAIRS Old Mine Sydney Coal in Store at lowest prices.

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WAVERLY HOUSE FREDERICTON. JUST RECEIVED. Thos. W. Smith's GREAT Clearing out Sale! READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscriber would inform his numerous customers and friends that he has this day commenced at greatly reduced prices to sell out his stock of clothing and will continue to do so until the Fall importations arrive.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DETACHED Private Residences will be in the hands of the Public on the 30th inst.

IMPORTANT CHANGE! GREAT REDUCTION IN Furniture & Crockery!

ROCKY. If you want the best of Furniture, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, or Fancy Goods, in the most reasonable prices, made of the best materials, at lowest prices, and in the most reasonable time, call on the undersigned.

CHEAP Dry Goods. A FULL ASSORTMENT Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP Dry Goods. A FULL ASSORTMENT Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP Room Papers. Room Papers and Paper Window Blinds, a large stock on hand, at lowest prices.

BAZAAR. A BAZAAR in aid of the endowment fund of the St. John's Hospital, will be held on Thursday, the 30th inst.

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JUST OPENED. THESE are decidedly the best and latest working machines of the kind manufactured in the world.

Catarrh Remedy. DAILY EXPECTED! A PACKAGE. Send along your money for a cure.

Notice of Sale. TO James Campbell and William Campbell, of Kingsclear, in the County of York, and to all whom it may concern.

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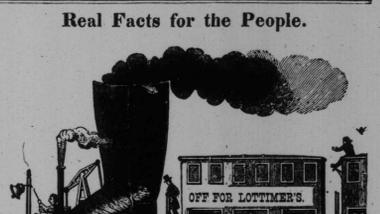
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Now is the time to look for Lottimer's FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

Where will be found the largest and best variety of Boots and Shoes in the City, Exceedingly Cheap.

He does not claim to have the largest in quantity, but he does claim to have the largest in variety, in this city, and at such low prices that will astonish everybody.

Will Save Money by buying at Lottimer's Shoe Store. He has reduced the price of many lines of stock on hand to less than they could be purchased for to-day from the manufacturers, and has marked his stock of goods just opened at this price.

Small Advance on Cost. As the people must be satisfied that Lottimer's Fashionable Shoe Store IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY.

As Proof of this please read the following Price List. Many lines in the following price list were never sold in Fredericton at such low prices before.

Ladies' and Misses' Braided Slippers, only 25 cents. Ladies' Corset Slippers, only 25 cents.

Ladies' Serge Slippers, with elastic in the front, only 45 cents. Ladies' Serge Slippers, with elastic in the front, only 45 cents.

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