

The Agriculturist.

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

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Agriculture.

We solicit correspondence from our friends throughout the Province, on all matters relative to country life. The business of the Farm in all its various branches will receive particular attention from us. We wish to enlist among our contributors those who desire to advance and improve the condition of the farmer and elevate and improve his profession. There are many practical farmers who are well able to impart information in the work they are engaged in, and their experience would benefit others; we intend to make the AGRICULTURIST a medium through which such experience may be made useful. The farmer feels the keen competition of the present day as much as the business man, and he requires all the advantages to be derived from good management, the most improved mode of doing his work, the best labor saving implements, the stock most suitable for his purpose and such kindred subjects. To give him this information and assistance will be the aim and object of the AGRICULTURIST, and we trust we will have the assistance and support of all who wish our Province to take the position it is so well entitled to, both by its natural capabilities and the character of its people. All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We do not undertake to return rejected contributions.

We must ask our patrons to indulge us a little in this department for a week or two. Circumstances have rendered it impossible for us to pay much attention to original matter in this number. We hope to be able to do better in the future.

SALE OF WHEAT.

It will be observed by our advertising columns, that a quantity of the wheat which will be sold on May 1st. We learn that the demand for this seed is very great, and as the Government wish to assist all, it will be sold in small lots, no one person will be allowed to purchase the whole at a low price, and then make a handsome profit by re-selling it. It will be put up at cost price and two bushels sold to each purchaser, unless all applicants are supplied before the stock is exhausted. This will give the poorest settler just as good a chance to get new, clean seed, as the richest farmer in York County. We hope this timely action on the part of the Government will have the effect of inducing a larger breadth of wheat to be sown this year, than ever before in this Province. The success we have had for some years in raising this grain, should encourage every farmer in this County to raise their own bread—try it for one year, and we are sure you will not regret it, but on the contrary you will feel with a year's bread on hand.

CORN RAISING.

The time is now at hand for attending to this important crop which has been very much neglected of late years, many are under the impression that it don't pay to raise corn, and certainly the farmer should be the best judge of his own work, as to what pays and what does not. The same opinion has prevailed for some years in the New England States, but they are beginning to change their opinion about this, and, the quantity raised last year was greater than for many years, and when proper accounts of cost and yield have been kept there is no want of proof that the production is much smaller than generally supposed, and we feel pretty sure that if the same course was adopted in this Province for a few years, our people would be surprised that they had neglected so valuable a crop. Many experiments were made in Maine last year, showing immense returns, but these are exceptional, and we do not care to build our argument on such cases—but there seems to be no doubt that corn may be grown to almost any extent on the average farm for from 30 cents to 50 cents per bushel, in some favored location it can be done lower than this. If this is the case in Maine, why not in New Brunswick. Our soil is as good and climate as suitable, and when proved we have done as well. A club in the Connecticut Valley has been discussing this matter and think it better to raise corn than to becco, which has been one of the great dependencies for some time. The following were given as some of the yields that could be depended upon, and seem reasonable.

Mr. B. E. Smith said he planted a piece of corn, an acre and three rods by actual measurement. It was land that had been in grass eight years without manure. The fertilizer used was the "Stockbridge," costing \$22 by one acre. From the whole piece he obtained 91 bushels of corn, or 86 bushels to the acre. The fodder was heavy, estimated at three tons for the piece—enough to pay the cost of cultivation. John M. Smith, by careful cultivation (and he had the figures to show it), finds he can raise corn at 30 cents per bushel, using barnyard manure. Chas. Parsons, Jr., raised 100 bushels of ears to the acre, at the rate of 30 bushels of shelled corn per acre; the fodder was heavy, estimated at three tons, worth \$20 to feed to milk cows. J. C. Newhall raised 100 bushels of ears to the acre, by measurement, using barnyard manure, at an estimated cost of \$31 per acre. E. H. Judd said his yield was an average of 45 bushels of shelled corn per acre, using a mixture of potash and fish for a fertilizer. He said that well cured cornstalks are eaten by milk cows with better relish than his best hay, and would produce more milk, fed with the same quantity of good hay. He thought he could raise corn at a cost of 40 cents per bushel. M. Smith stated that he raised 127 acres of land, using barnyard manure principally. Mr. S. Harding said his corn costs him not exceeding 40 cents per bushel to raise. Three tons of well cured cornstalks are worth more than one ton of good English hay. It is not economy to raise less than 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre.

Far more is made out of the fodder than we are in the habit of doing. This is worthy the attention of our farmers—if they can get feed equal to one from two tons of first class hay from each acre of corn, in addition to the grain, it is worth looking after. Once get into the way of sowing our corn fodder, and it will be done generally, and assist to tide a long winter over.

CANADA DAIRYMEN IN COUNCIL.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario lately held a three days' meeting in Ingersoll. Among items of general interest developed in the animated discussions was the fact that the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese ready for market in the neighborhood of Ingersoll is considerably over ten pounds, and that the average last year was larger than usual. A larger amount than usual was delivered to the factories, but it proved a little inferior in richness. The tenor of remark on this subject showed that the makers here generally use more milk for a pound of cheese than is required in the States, and that those who required the most, as a rule, made the best cheese. Eastern Ontario requires less than the Western part of the Province, owing chiefly to the practice of early shipping, much of their cheese being sent off at twenty days' old. Many of the factories, both in Eastern and Western Ontario, are run on the joint-stock principle, and a practice is creeping into use among the companies of binding their makers to furnish a fairly marketable pound of cheese from not exceeding ten pounds of milk. This is a pernicious regulation and works mischief in the end. To save themselves from loss the cheese-makers are induced to leave in the curds the largest amount of whey they possibly can, and make a cheese that will crowd its way through the market, thereby lowering the standard of quality in their goods. It appeared also from this discussion that there is a growing tendency toward delivering milk to factories but once a day, which of course is done in the morning. The night's milk is cooled by setting it in water or spreading it by dividing into small masses to be cooled by the night air. The results, so far as quality of cheese is concerned, appear to be quite as good as when it is delivered twice a day. Where the factories are crowded and run by individuals it is a prevailing custom for them to draw all the milk. Mr. L. R. Richardson, of Kerwood, one of the largest manufacturers in Canada, says it costs him a little over one cent a pound on the cheese to draw the milk. This is less than patrons can afford to draw it for, as each has to make a separate journey to the factory with his milk whether the mess be large or small. The practice, therefore, of delivering once a day is a matter of considerable importance in the net result of the several patrons of a factory.

Cooling milk before delivering to the factory was made a prominent topic, and it was urged that the cooling should begin with "cooling the cows." This would save nearly all the trouble experienced in the heat of the season from bad milk. By keeping the cows cool and comfortable and healthy, their milk would be sound and pure and not in a condition to need doctoring. To keep cows cool need must be plenty enough to allow of filling themselves quickly and retiring to the shade; water must be

convenient and good, and slow driving and milking in an airy shade are also essentials. If feed in the heated term is scanty in the pasture, it should be made plenty by soiling, and if natural shade is wanting artificial should be applied. Cows thus cared for will give milk of a quality that will not need artificial cooling if taken to the factory twice a day. All that would be required would be to move it in well ventilated cans. It would then arrive at the factory all the better for the airing and agitation of a five-mile ride. In default of proper care of the cows and free ventilation in transportation, artificial cooling must be resorted to by the use of water, ice, or air. With the rapid cooling by which the milk or any part of it is suddenly reduced below 60 degrees, is not approved of; it was the general sentiment that gradual cooling down to at least 70 degrees, is a gently demanded for all milk liable to taint or other fault, and desirable for any milk in hot weather. The necessity of keeping cows cool and comfortable by protecting them from the heat of the sun in oppressive weather, was emphasized at the close of the discussion by a unanimous resolution recommending for the purpose of improving the products of the dairy, that trees be planted along the roads where cows are to be driven, and in pastures where cows run, or that artificial shades be established.

Mr. Ballantyne, M.P., spoke against carrying they away from the factory in cans in which milk is brought. If properly cleaned it might not do any other harm than to cut off the tin from the cans, which it is sure to do. But experience has proved there is no safety in trusting to a thorough cleansing, as somebody among the numerous patrons of the factory is all the time failing in this duty and bringing bad flavor and loss which is traceable directly to this cause. A resolution was passed corroborative of these views.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, recommended curing cheese in basements and lower stories of factories, never in garrets or near the roof, as cheese is injured by curing in such dry, and hot and dry places. Also covering the ends of cheese as well as the sides must be to be greased on the first put on and not afterward. Before stripping off the end cloths and grease and burnish the faces of the cheese.

Mr. Ballantyne referred to cured salt with Godrich salt which was faulty in flavor, while that salted with Liverpool salt was fine and well-cured. The discussion on relative values was very earnest and somewhat protracted, and the sense of the convention was expressed in a resolution favoring Liverpool salt for butter and cheese.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke gave his preference to the Ayreshires for general use in Canada dairying; first, because they are unsurpassed as milkers; second, because of the great uniformity in the characteristics of the stock; third, because of their fine form and strong tendency to lay on fat and flesh when not in milk; and fourth, because they may be had at reasonable prices. Ayshire cattle are now so plenty in his section that thoroughbreds can be obtained for but a small advance above the common stock, while they greatly excel the common stock in ability to produce milk, which is not only larger in quantity but of better quality than that of the common cows. Harris Lewis thought the Ayreshires to be nervous. Mr. Clarke thought what Mr. Lewis objected to as nervousness is only an evidence of high spirit, which is rather to be admired than despised. It is the proof of the activity and vigor necessary to the perfect utilization of food, whether for large milk production or rapid accumulation of fat and flesh.

The Government has erected a model cheese factory on the Model Farm, at Guelph, and propose to add to it a butter factory, and to furnish all the needed apparatus for manufacture and experiment, as it was the unanimous wish of the convention to have the work proceeded with at once, but party politics seem very likely to interfere with its speedy progress. A resolution was passed by a rising vote, only two dissenting, expressing "the utmost confidence in Prof. L. B. Arnold as one whose great ability and practical knowledge on all matters pertaining to the manufacture of butter and cheese eminently qualify him to take charge of and make successful the dairy part of the establishment," and strongly recommending that his services be secured for the position.

Wooden floors are objected to for poultry-houses by *The Country*, for the reason that they tend to cause the birds to become duck-footed, and, what is of more consequence, absorb and retain dampness from the droppings, and so prove a source of cramp and other ailments.

TWO LESSONS IN HORSE-TRAINING.

"Can a colt that is cross and disposed to kick in harness be broke so as to be trusty?" I answer yes, as a rule, but there may be exceptions; and probably the discipline which enables him to overcome the habit will make him more trusty, in case the harness breaks, or he happens to get his legs tangled up with ropes, vines, or brush, than he would have been without the habit, and the discipline which overcame the habit. For example, a horse that would kick fearfully if he got his tail over one of the reins, after the discipline which cured him of the habit, was much better in that respect than most horses, for when he felt a line under his tail, instead of holding it, he would lift his tail at once, thereby letting the line free. Another case: I once took a young horse to the shop, left him and went away; when I came back, expecting to find him shod, I was told that they could not shoe him without striking him down; he would kick, throw a-d-bite. They asked if they should throw him, I answered: "No, but when I come again, if you cannot shoe him without, then you may throw him." When I went back two days after, the horse followed me into the shop of his own accord. Putting one knee on the floor, placing the other as a bench in front of the horse, I asked him to put his foot up on my knee; he put it up, and held it for me to strike on it with the hammer until I told him to take it down. The smith shod him, and said he never shod a horse that stood better; ever after he was very good to shoe. The discipline in each case that was necessary to accomplish these results was given in three lessons of about two hours each, but the education and discipline I had to receive before I could give those lessons took years of study and practical application of the principles which control all animal movements. The first thing to teach the colt is, that he is at perfect liberty to do as he chooses; he will rejoice in and enjoy the liberty of choosing to do as you wish to have him do, when you have taught him that his own condition will be more comfortable if his freedom to choose takes him in that direction than it will be if it leads him in any other direction. Desire for liberty and self-interest are the principles through which the trainer gets control of his subject.

My way of working with such a colt is this; I take him into some soft place where it will not be likely to hurt him when he is down, strap up the high forward foot by passing a strap once around the fetlock joint to prevent its slipping, then around the leg, and tight enough to prevent his getting his foot to the ground; I then put a strap and rope to the off foot, make him step, and, when he steps, take up his foot and hold it so that he must come down on to his knees. Some do this by standing right by the horse's shoulders, with their right arm over the horse, the left hand holding the rope; they lift up on the rope with the right hand, pull down with the left, and hold the foot up and let the horse take them with him as he jumps about, trying to get his feet free. I much prefer to put on a harness that I am not afraid to hurt—one with collar and with a loop on the top of the collar, for the rope to run through, with a rope 12 or 15 feet long, I stand behind the horse, and when he steps I take his foot up by pulling on the rope, and keeping it up by keeping the rope tight; then, as the horse jumps, I follow at the end of the rope. If the foot is kept up so that he must come down on his knees every time, he will soon stop jumping; give him his own time to come down flat on his side; when he comes down, hold him down until he stops trying to get up; after he has stood a few minutes, put him down again. Repeat these down and up movements until, when you take up his foot, he chooses to come down with his knees, and down on his side, without jumping or struggling, but waiting for you to free his feet and ask him to get up. This first lesson may take from one to three hours, and is well learned when the horse has been taught that it is for his interest, when his feet are taken from him, to get down as quick as he can, and be still. Next, make your colt as comfortable as possible until the time for another lesson, which may be the next day, if convenient; never try to give more than one lesson a day—never try to teach a colt one idea at a time. The first lesson is for the purpose of teaching that there is a superior controlling power, and that the more readily he submits to that power the better for him; this is the first important step in all training and in all government.

For the second lesson, take the colt to the training ground, with ropes and straps, as before; strap up one foot, have the rope on the other, then do something that will be likely to make him kick; if he makes an offer to kick, take up the other foot, let him come down, and, when down, do to him the same as you did when he was up. By this something to make him kick, I don't mean anything cruel and brutal, but something irritating to the colt, like tickling the flank. Let him up again, and do the same as before; if he kicks, bring him down. Continue this lesson until the colt will stand on all his feet, and let you do anything to him, but do not touch any part of him; but remember that even tickling may be carried far enough to become abuse. When he will stand for anything but abuse, the second lesson is well learned; and the idea taught is, that it is better for the colt to choose to let you do as you please with him, than it is to choose to kick at what you do. When the colt has learned this lesson, it is policy for you to treat him as kindly as you possibly can; kind treatment is due him as a reward for doing well. Any lessons after this must be given when being regular work. If he kicks when being harnessed, harness him with one foot strapped up; if he has kicking-spells when at work, put the rope on his foot as in training, and work him with it on, and if he begins to kick, the taking up of one foot will probably stop him. One reason why I like to use the long rope in giving the first lesson, instead of the short one used by most professional horse trainers, is because I can use the same rope after I put the colt at work, and have perfect control of him. I have driven colts thirty-four miles a day, seventeen down to the landing and home again, with a rope on the foot all the way. This rope can be put on so as not to incommode the driver at all, and the colt but very little. There is no room for more particulars, but I will try to answer any questions any one may feel disposed to ask about kicking in general, or in particular.

THE WALKING GAIT.

The subject is generally discussed, both at home and abroad, and for the sake of impressing its importance upon the public mind, we make room for the following extracts, the first from *The Live Stock Journal*, of London, the second from its Chicago namesake:

A fast walking horse getting over the ground so much quicker, would represent so much more ground ploughed, harrowed, or rolled, in a given time, than that accomplished by a slow-walking horse, thereby reducing very much a farmer's expenditure in that somewhat large item—wages. This being of such vital importance to farmers, it is matter for great wonder that they should not hitherto have recognized the fact, and taken steps to provide themselves with fast-walking horses, whose education in this branch had not been entirely neglected, and to have bred from the best performers of both sexes, so as in time to form a breed of fast-walkers in the same way that the Americans have formed a breed of trotters so renowned for their speed as to defy the world. They began by first educating their horses to trot, and then by the judicious selection of sires and dams to found a race of trotters. Why do not the farmers in this country do the same with reference to walking horses? A fast-walking hack should always command a long price, for what is more delightful than riding a horse with a long swinging stride, who can master from five to six miles an hour at a walk. Nor is this all, for a horse which is a perfect walker is sure to be good at his other paces. Special prizes given at all horse-shows for the best walkers would be a step in the right direction. Our colonies, however, are before-hand with us in this, for in Australia all the principal shows do give prizes for the best walking horses. But the first thing to be done is to teach the young animal how to walk well; it is very easily done, only requiring a little patience and time.

WHEN MILK IS RICHEST.

Under the heading of "A Few Facts About Milk," we find the following in *The London Agricultural Gazette*, are cited to *Land and Water*. Such statements not only lead astray, but do great discredit to true science. It has been discovered, from chemical analysis, that the evening's milk is richer than morning's. Professor Boekeker has analyzed the milk of a healthy cow at different periods of the day, and found that the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent), while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 80 per cent to 86 per cent. The fatty matter gradually increases as the day progresses. In the morning it amounts to 24 per cent, at noon 23 per cent, and in the evening 27 per cent. The practical importance of this discovery is at once apparent, inasmuch as it develops the fact that while 16 oz. of morning's milk will yield but 4 oz. of butter, about double the quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The case is also increased in the evening's milk, from 24 to 23 per cent, but the albumen is diminished from 44.100ths per cent to 31.100ths per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight (44 per cent) and most plentiful at noon (47 per cent). The percentage of the salt undergoes almost no change at any time of the day.

This is all wrong, and shows the shortsightedness of publishing for the instruction of the public the results of a single experiment that may be varied by many circumstances not at all apparent. The truth is, the richness of milk does not depend at all upon the time of day; all other circumstances being the same, it is controlled by the length of the time between milkings—the longer the time the poorer the milk. When the days are short the night's milk is richest, if the milking is done at the extremes of the day. When the nights are short milk is richest in the morning, and when the intervals between milkings are equal the milk will be alike, unless some conditions are varied, as exercise, quiet, heat or cold, etc., which may in interfere and cause variations. This has been demonstrated on a large scale with whole dairies and at factories where several hundred cows have furnished milk. Observations upon such a scale, many times repeated, have a weight which carries conviction, as they cannot be warped by the petty conditions to which single animals are liable.

Be-sting is rather heroic treatment for rheumatism, but a German gentleman declares that an unexpected application of it to the lame and painful right arm with which his wife had suffered greatly for six months, effected a speedy and permanent cure.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The plants of trees absorb water and air. The soil should be very finely pulverized, and placed upon every part of the bark of the roots, whether they are large or small, for they everywhere absorb when the moist earth comes in contact with them. We need not calculate much on the spongiole, for the tree has left all those where it was dug up, and soon the white ends of the new growth of the roots push their way out through the ground, and when they get old enough to form bark and wood for pores to conduct the water and air, then, and not till then, do they assist the tree. Having filled the hole half full of fine soil, rich soil, with no turf, grass or manure on the roots, if the soil is rather dry apply a little water, so as to thoroughly wet the roots and soil; if very dry, increase the water; then the rest of the filling-up may be with a mixture of earth, sods, grass, or well-rotted manure if the soil is poor; then stamp hard, and cover the surface with mulch—for which use rubbish, coarse manure, leaves, grass, with dirt enough to prevent blowing off; even pieces of board—anything to keep the ground from drying by Summer drought. If severe drought comes, water; first digging away the earth nearly down to the roots, then turn in the water where it will reach the roots.

As to evergreens, I have found the best time to set them is soon after setting fruit and shade trees, just as the buds of the evergreens begin to swell, or have grown an inch or two; usually in May in latitude 40 deg to 43 deg; but this year it may be the last half year of April. Do not set the roots to sun or to dry in the least; the resin in the bark of the root will harden, which is death to the evergreen, though the drying up may not take place for a month or two. Follow the foregoing directions in setting, and if the earth is dry, ram it very hard in filling the hole. The limbs of evergreens may be shortened in, as well as those of deciduous trees. Cutting the ends of the limbs, even half the length, tends to secure the life of evergreen and to thicken and beautify it when it has grown a few years. If you want a tall, main stem, do not shorten; if a low, broad, spreading centre, clip the top. If the above direction is followed they are as sure to live as the apple or elm. Every farm, and every suburban residence should be decorated with evergreens.

THE TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING.

People do not consider, as a general thing, that plants and trees differ in habits and constitution, almost as much as the various members of the animal kingdom. They have their likes and dislikes, as it were, and these must receive due consideration to insure success. In a few words, our experience with the best planting season is this: Any tree may be removed, either in Autumn or Spring, provided the operation has been performed according to established rules. Early Winter is by no means Autumn planting. Autumn planting is as sure as possible after the fall of the leaf. Here is where too many planters fail; they wait entirely too long, and the cold hard winds kill their trees before they become fully established in their new footing. In most cases all stone-fruits succeed better when removed in spring; and evergreen also, unless the change is made late in Summer, say during August, choosing a dull cloudy day. Apples and pears are not so particular; they only ask to be treated with due respect. Still, if there is any preference, it lies on the side of early Autumn planting, in which case the young rootlets will start out and cling to the new soil. Raspberries perhaps do best when planted in Autumn, but they must be thoroughly mulched to prevent the frost from heaving them out of the ground.

When I bought my farm six years ago, it contained a small patch of Canada thistle, which the former owner had been trying to exterminate for a number of years, but without success. They were on a spot which had one year been stacked and threshed in the field; the following year the thistles appeared and they had spread in spite of all efforts to kill them, until at the time they came into my possession, they were scattered over about half an acre of my pasture. For two years I tried keeping them out close to the ground, but that did not kill. The next summer I took a sharp knife and cut off each thistle stalk about two inches below the surface of the ground and applied a small handful of salt. It required nearly two barrels of salt and several days' labor to go over the ground, but it was effectual. I have seen nothing of them since.

MAPLE SUGAR BY MODERN METHODS.

Not half so much maple sugar is made as ought to be, and what is made should be of better quality. The business, properly conducted, is managed on quite a different plan from that of twenty years ago, which to those having an ordinary knowledge of the subject I can explain in a few words: Select a site for house for arch, where there is a side-hill if possible, to assist in unloading sap and running it from stone-tub to pan or evaporator. My house, for ten feet evaporator, is 16x20; 7 feet high, from sill to plate. I tap with medium spouts, which go into the side of the sap near the top; use tin pails, twelve or fourteen quarts size, and cover pails with a square inch board; gather sap with a hogs-head drawn on a sled, pump from hogs-head with a tin foot-pump; run the sap from stone-tub to evaporator through iron pipe connected to tub by a short piece of rubber pipe; from the iron pipe it goes through a regulator, which regulates the depth of sap. The regulator is just as useful in a sheet-iron pan. No arch is fit to use without a furnace front and grate. I boil syrup until it will raise Baume's saccharometer to 33°, boiling hot, strain through flannel, and I put in half-gallon glass fruit jars while it is boiling hot, and it will keep and retain its flavor for a long time. The jars will not break if stood on a wet cloth while filling. For caked sugar boil until the saccharometer, dropped in while boiling, will raise to 40°; soft sugar for family use need boiling to 38°.

TO RENOVATE GRASS-LAND.

Many ways are recommended to stimulate meadows or pastures, where, as they say, the grass is running out, and the growth not satisfactory. What I have found to be the best plan in such cases is to reseed to grass after having thoroughly tilled and subsoiled the soil by growing on it one or two intervening crops. These will generally be a hoed crop, of corn or potatoes on the turf the first year, followed the second year by some grain crop to seed down with. Or we may seed to grass alone as early as the 20th of August or 1st of September, after harvesting a crop of early potatoes, or some other early crop, making sure that the surface is put in fine tilth before seeding. After land has lain fall to grass until it will barely cut half a crop of hay, it needs a change, and such a turf will make the best of corn ground by plowing and tilling it, and often the corn stalks from such a crop the first year give more fodder than hay would have done had it been left for mowing instead, and the farmer secures a good crib of corn besides, and at the same time gets the land well subsoiled. If the farmer is relying on such a grass lot for pasture, he can make any two acres, thus planted to fodder corn go further in supplying Summer feed his cattle as they may want it, than ten acres would have given if left for pasture, for it will supply them with a plenty of fresh, sweet juicy food at a time when the products of the pastures are apt to be dry and woolly for stock to thrive on. In some parts of the country, it is claimed that some lots will do better if left permanently to grass but in this grass-growing district of Western New York, a grass lot will have passed its prime after about two years, and as it does not pay us to leave any land to grow only half a crop, the sooner such lots are broken up after their stock of grass begins to fail the better.

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THE TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING.

People do not consider, as a general thing, that plants and trees differ in habits and constitution, almost as much as the various members of the animal kingdom. They have their likes and dislikes, as it were, and these must receive due consideration to insure success. In a few words, our experience with the best planting season is this: Any tree may be removed, either in Autumn or Spring, provided the operation has been performed according to established rules. Early Winter is by no means Autumn planting. Autumn planting is as sure as possible after the fall of the leaf. Here is where too many planters fail; they wait entirely too long, and the cold hard winds kill their trees before they become fully established in their new footing. In most cases all stone-fruits succeed better when removed in spring; and evergreen also, unless the change is made late in Summer, say during August, choosing a dull cloudy day. Apples and pears are not so particular; they only ask to be treated with due respect. Still, if there is any preference, it lies on the side of early Autumn planting, in which case the young rootlets will start out and cling to the new soil. Raspberries perhaps do best when planted in Autumn, but they must be thoroughly mulched to prevent the frost from heaving them out of the ground.

When I bought my farm six years ago, it contained a small patch of Canada thistle, which the former owner had been trying to exterminate for a number of years, but without success. They were on a spot which had one year been stacked and threshed in the field; the following year the thistles appeared and they had spread in spite of all efforts to kill them, until at the time they came into my possession, they were scattered over about half an acre of my pasture. For two years I tried keeping them out close to the ground, but that did not kill. The next summer I took a sharp knife and cut off each thistle stalk about two inches below the surface of the ground and applied a small handful of salt. It required nearly two barrels of salt and several days' labor to go over the ground, but it was effectual. I have seen nothing of them since.

MAPLE SUGAR BY MODERN METHODS.

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WAR NOTES.

The British Government have decided to send the "Thunderer" to British Columbia for the protection of that coast.

A large number of non-commissioned officers, required immediately for employment as platoon sergeants to regiments of infantry, have arrived at Chatham Garrison.

Russian Pressure upon Turkey.—With characteristic shrewdness the Russians are trying to persuade the Turks that, in case of war between England and Russia, it would be wise for the Porte to take sides.

A large body of workmen at Chatham Dockyard are energetically pushing forward the remainder of the armament for the battleship "Dreadnaught" which is to be one of the first to be got ready for sea.

TERRITORIAL ALTERATIONS.—Vinty Fair remarks: The Treaty of San Stefano would introduce the following alterations of territory and inhabitants—Serbia would gain 3,280 English square miles and 215,000 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 are Muslims.

Russian War Preparations.—From Cronstadt a correspondent writes that strenuous endeavors are being made to complete the war preparations in the forts outside Cronstadt before the opening of the navigation.

Russia's Reply to English Demands.—The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian announces that there are signs that Russia is preparing a counter-move to the "decided step" which the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Cabinet had been decided to take.

Negotiations regarding the congress and the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops have led to no result, and it is considered very unfortunate that, Bismarck and Gortschakoff have fallen ill at this juncture.

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The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 27, 1878. REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

What strikes an impartial observer of our public affairs at the present time is the lack of able Representative men sent by these Lower Provinces to the Dominion Parliament. It is said that in former years both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had men in their Councils whose abilities were of a very high order.

Now, we do not wish to sound an unnecessary note of alarm, but it is patent to every common sense observer that our Provinces need something more than what we have at present.

Any one knows that if we were to gather our representatives together in one body they would not constitute a platform of which we could be especially proud.

There are two very substantial reasons why we should send an able set of men from New Brunswick to the Dominion Parliament.

Several lessons are taught by this fact. One is the gratifying compliment paid to a dread of nothing more than to be called drunk.

Understand that at a late meeting of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick the question of providing examinations for women was taken up and discussed.

POOR PARKING IN CANADA.—The Cincinnati Free Courier reports the poor parking of the Dominion of Canada.

WHO IS TO BE GOVERNOR?

That is the question. Mr. Tilley who has proved himself so great a favorite will likely leave the Governorship Chair early in June, and rumor is already busy with probable successors.

We would like also to have a man who is known, and has done something. We do not wish to sound an unnecessary note of alarm, but it is patent to every common sense observer that our Provinces need something more than what we have at present.

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THE TELEGRAMS' HINT TO CANDIDATES.

The Telegraph of April 23rd, reads a political lecture to all aspirants for Legislative honors, which is significant at the present juncture of circumstances.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Concerning the Governorship a brilliant thought flashes into our editorial brain. Why not give it to that estimable Clerk of the Government and supporters.

President Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company died in New York on Sunday last. Mr. Orton was a native of New York and at the time of his death was 52 years of age.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.—An entertainment of choice and attractive nature is promised our citizens on Thursday evening next.

THE REFORM CLUB MINISTERS.—The Reform Club Ministers have given their second performance in the City Hall on Monday evening last.

OLD FOLKS CONCERN.—A most enjoyable evening was afforded our citizens in the City Hall on Thursday evening.

THE SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT.—Those who are interested in the suppression of the slave trade will doubtless be glad to see some statistics of the working of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

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A BULL FIGHT IN SPAIN.

The following is an account of a bull-fight which lately took place at Madrid, and was witnessed by all the Royal family, the Ambassadors, and the grandees, and by 16,000 other spectators.

At a meeting of the members of the Church of England, attending the Cathedral, called by His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, G. R. Parkin and James S. Beck, Esquires, were elected delegates to the Diocesan Church Society.

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THE MINISTER TRIPS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

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