

MORPETH GOALS.—It appears from the accounts submitted to the Magistrates at the recent Quarter Sessions of the Peace, that the prisoners in Morpeth Jail were now able to maintain themselves without any expense to the county. Mr. Cousins, the present Governor, was the first to introduce prison labour, and the profit realised thereby during the past year amounts considerably above £200.—The articles manufactured are hearthstones and carpeting of various patterns, cocoa-nut fibre, Manilla, and Indian-grass mats, of all sizes, the whole of which are sold at exceedingly moderate prices. As a proof of the great benefits derived by the prisoners themselves, from the plan in operation at Morpeth, it may be stated that instances have occurred of young men being sent to prison, having served no apprenticeship, and being unable to follow any regular profession for a livelihood, and at the termination of their imprisonment the same individuals have left the prison with the means of earning, at a regular rate of wages, nearly £4 a week; so that the county, as well as the prisoners themselves, partake of the benefit of prison labour, introduced and carried on so successfully by the present Governor.

How desirable it would be to introduce the same system of useful labour into our prisons in Canada. It is unreasonable to support and lodge at public expense, criminals that are able to work for their living.—Indeed it is rewarding instead of punishing individuals for their evil deeds. We feel convinced that obliging criminals to work while confined under sentence for their crimes, would be a very great check to the commission of crime.—*British American Cultivator.*

STORING SMALL GRAIN.—You in the east, who have large barns and granaries, and convenient saw mills and lumber yards, cannot conceive the difficulty that you might encounter when settled on a new farm in the west, forty miles from a saw mill. How would you store a few hundred, or a few thousand bushels of thrashed grain? Easy enough, if you only knew how—so could Careless have sealed his letter, if he had only known how. I will tell you how, and when you emigrate to the west, don't forget. Take fence rails and lay down a floor, a little from the ground, and build up the sides by notching. Take straw or hay, and tramp a layer smooth upon the floor, and caulk the cracks between the rails, and pour in the grain, and stack some straw over the top to keep out the rain, and your grain will keep better than in a close granary, and not waste a bushel in a hundred.

BUCKWHEAT may be thrashed upon just such a rail pen, covered over with rails, much better than upon the ground, the grain falling through the rails into the pen below.

A LOVE OF READING, is one of the passions, which like all other passions not so good, grows by what it feeds on, and that parent who can, and does not furnish the means of whetting an appetite so salutary, when well directed, is guilty of the grossest injustice to his children. Newspapers are the mustard of food suitable for such appetites. Reader, do you take one?—*Correspondent of Cult.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The success of the Kent Agricultural College, has led to the formation of a similar Institution at Shepscombe, near Painswick, Gloucestershire. The Design is, for a moderate annual payment, to bring up youths of from 14 years of age to 14, giving them besides a good education, instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, on the best and most scientific principles. On the Continent, agriculture is taught as a science. In this country it has been allowed to depend on isolated instruction, while all other arts and sciences have had the advantage of collegiate courses of education. The farms attached to the Agricultural College at Shepscombe, include various descriptions of arable, pasture, and woodlands in the immediate vicinity, and extend over 900 acres.—*Salopian Journal.*

SUCCESSFUL MODE OF PRESERVING MILK AT SEA.—In November, 1836, a part of the conductor's family, being about to sail for Europe, a dozen bottles of milk were prepared for their use in the following way:—The milk was drawn from the cows immediately into the bottles; the bottles were corked and the corks secured with wire. The bottles were then laid into a kettle upon some straw, the kettle filled with cold water, and the water heated to the boiling point. The milk was used on the passage, perfectly sweet, except one bottle, which lay in a chest unnoticed till it reached Ireland, and then it was found to be as sweet as when bottled at Albany.—*Cultivator.*

Let no man or woman be ashamed to work.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—An old fashioned farmer of some experience, far advanced in years, and who dates from Roxburgh in Scotland, in a letter to the "Cultivator," says, "It should be borne in mind that smut is a very infectious disease, and when once it is picked should not be spread out to dry upon a floor, upon which smutted wheat had previously been thrashed. Smutted should be put into smutted sacks, for the purpose of carrying to the field."

He says he has several times tried the experiment of incrustating wheat with smut, after the seed has been pickled, limed, and dried for sowing, by taking a sample of it in his hand, and rubbing it with the powder of smut balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was, in every instance, so that in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Smut is also sometimes taken from the herd in unfermented dung, made from straw of smutted wheat of the former year's growth.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

RECIPE FOR CHOKED CATTLE.—In your October No. of the year, I find a receipt by David E. Lott, to relieve choked cattle. I some months since, sent to the Agriculturalist, Nashville, receipt, and in a few weeks after its publication, received thanks of a gentleman who, by using the prescribed means, on a fine horse, after trying all other means recommended with effect. I send it to you:—Raise one of the fore feet as the animal does when shoeing a horse, tie a strong cord, whipl cord or drilique will answer, tight above the knee while the foot is up, let the foot go, and if the animal refuses to put it to the ground, it probably will, a smart stroke with a whip must be dealt, and a second the beast is relieved; be careful in tying the string, to be a slip knot that you can loosen quick, for the pain is excruciating. How it operates is immaterial; my theory (probably a false one) is this, the hard cord acting on the nerves of the arm, produces a spasm, the muscles of the throat are relaxed, and the substance which the brute is choked is thrown from the gullet.—*Correspondent of the Cultivator.*

In the article on "Setting Horses," I concur entirely with the writer who signs himself "A Subscriber," in preferring floors to any I ever saw made of plank, or to any which I believe can be made of that material. My preference is founded upon experience of more than forty years during which I have many opportunities of comparing the two kinds of floors, and hearing the opinions of breeders, trainers, and owners of horses, in a State wherein I believe more attention is paid to this kind of stock than in any other State of our Union.—*Albany Cultivator.*

KICKING COWS.—Hang that Cow—how she kicks! says the milkmaid. Yes, that's the right way to treat her.—Hang! You've hit on the remedy, tho' you were not aware of it when you pronounced that awful sentence, "Hang that cow!" A whip to the Farmer's Cabinet has sold the secret publicly. He says, to place the patient, he should have said the impatient, in a heap with a heap over head, and having a running noose over her back, throw the end over the beam, and pull away so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to raise her legs from the ground.—In this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least benefit from any spit or all will, but because she can't help it.—*Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.*

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