

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

We have heretofore, and very often adverted to the subject of fattening swine, but as we are frequently honoured with additions to our subscription list of persons who are not much acquainted with the contents of the former volumes, we shall, for their accommodation, sometimes use repetitions in substance, if not in words.

Acid or fermented food for swine has been much recommended. Arthur Young, a high authority among farmers, says "the most profitable method of converting corn of any kind into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in cisterns in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water; stirring it several times a day, for three weeks, in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which time it will have fermented well, and have become acid, and until then it is not ready to use. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it not duly prepared. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, whose authority as an agriculturist is of great weight, observed, that sour food is not only most grateful and alimentary to swine, but that one gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet.

But an English work entitled *Farmer's Calendar*, declares, that "much has been said, and little understood, about purposely souring food for hogs. It is not that acidity can possibly tend to pinguefaction (making fat,) but it is found that hogs will readily fatten upon acid or acedent food, a sweetish taste and glutinous quality succeeding fermentation; and that they will do still more readily upon such as has never reached the acid state, I know, and have seen, in hundreds of instances. Is a proof wanted? How much more readily do the country hogs feed upon sweet and unfermented food, than those of the starch house upon the fermented and subacid wash, however rich. I say subacid, for did not starch makers run off a great part of that which is really *sour*, they would kill instead of fatten their hogs."

In order to reconcile these writers it will only be necessary to advert to the different stages of ordinary fermentation, and the products of each stage. The first stage of fermentation produces sugar, and is called the saccharine fermentation. The second stage develops alcohol, or spirit of wine, and is called the vinous fermentation. The third stage produces vinegar, and is called the acid fermentation; and the fourth and last stage converts the matter fermenting into a substance which is not only offensive, but poisonous, and is called the putrid or destructive fermentation. Thus, if you soak wheat, or other farinaceous substance, in water of a proper temperature, it will first become sweet, and begin to sprout or vegetate, it will next afford spirit or alcohol; continue the process, the wash turns sour, at first slightly, and then more strongly acid, and at last the whole becomes putrid. It probably contains most nourishment when it is sweetest, but it is valuable till very sour, when it is worth little or nothing; and when the putrid fermentation has commenced it is worse than nothing, as food for any animal. The farmer then should give his fermented wash to his pigs while it is yet sweet, or but beginning to turn sour.

From the Northampton Gazette.

EXPERIMENT WITH CLOVER.

Mr. William Clark, Jun'r. of this town, a

very successful and enterprising farmer, has a crop of clover, of *second growth*, on his Jewett farm, that yields from one and a half to two tons to the acre. The piece consists of twelve or fourteen acres, and two years ago was a miserable field, for the most part sandy and porous, with some swampy places covered with bushes and coarse grass, and worth but little. Last year Mr. Clark took it seriously in hand, gave it a thorough dressing of manure, say 20 loads to the acre, and planted it with corn. At the last hoeing he sowed it with clover, herds'-grass and red top, and has never permitted it to be fed. This season he did nothing but apply about half a bushel of plaster of Paris to the acre. The first crop was not so good on account of the cold and dry weather. It averages, first and second growth, full two and a half tons to the acre, and its abundant productiveness is attributed by Mr. Clark to the fact that the manure was *applied to the surface merely*, being harrowed instead of being ploughed in, and that *it was never fed*. It is estimated to be worth ten dollars an acre (net) more than oats, which would have been the customary crop to succeed the corn. The field is as beautiful a sight as has filled the eye of a farmer this year any where, and we hope that it will engage the observation and thoughts of those who love good crops.

From the Family Receipt Book.

ECONOMICAL USE OF TREES.—In many parts of England and Scotland, trees are cut down above the surface of the earth, leaving the stumps an incumbrance to the ground, when they might be rooted up to advantage, if used in the following manner:—Dig out these butts, or stumps, and with a common augur bore a hole in their centre, about six or nine inches deep, into which put a charge of powder of three or four inches; then fill up the space above it by an iron screw of the same dimensions, and put a quick match, of about eighteen inches long, into the hollow of the screw, and set fire thereto, and retire; the explosion will split the log or stump into various pieces, in one of which the screw will be found retained. Much valuable fuel may be thus obtained from the knotty roots of oaks, elms, yew trees, &c.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. Jas. Ronson, Esq. situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Halton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who were purchasers at the sale of Farm Stock by Thomas Underwood at John McKenzie's, West River, in November last year, and who gave their promissory notes payable one year after date, that the said notes are indorsed and payable to me, and must be paid when due, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Pictou, 6th Oct., 1835. c-w

MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent of share, a **GRIST MILL**, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. if

Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept. r. 16.]

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE.

Special Sessions.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF DISTRICT RATES.

WHEREAS complaint has been made by Mr. MATTHEW PATTERSON, the District Treasurer, against all those collectors of District Rates, for the non-payment of the several balances due by them on their respective Bills for the present year. Notice is hereby given that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Court House in the town of Pictou, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of adopting measures for enforcing the payment of the deficiency of the District Rates, at which time & place the Collectors are required to attend and pay over to the Treasurer all sums that they may then have collected; and to shew cause (if any they have) why the whole amount of the balances set to and opposite their respective names, as reported by the Treasurer, has not been paid; otherwise, they will be forthwith prosecuted according as the law directs; of which all persons are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Justices,

JAMES SKINNER, JUNR.

Clerk of the Peace.

u-w

Pictou, Oct. 7, 1835.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's *Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING*—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 16th September, 1835

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7 1/2 cts per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bho cheanna FA ghaid, agus ri' bhi air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicedar ann am Pictou.

ALNEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISO, Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdain ceangailto, na Cuig Tasdain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIODAIL, Le Paudrig Ground.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greannto.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Ql.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	55 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	nons
LAMB per lb.	3d
MUTTON per lb.	2 1/2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d