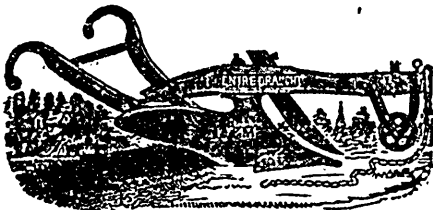


and the Scotch or Wych Elm will thrive in the middle of a town, where our own trees can hardly live. The European Beech, or fine tree, thrives well, and resists our coldest seasons. The American Button-wood or Western Plane tree stood without injury in Halifax for more than forty years, but finally these trees, and the Lombardy poplars were killed at the heart by the winter which followed the cold summer of 1816, as it commenced before the wood of the young shoots was ripened. The Horse Chestnut grows slowly, but has not been injured by cold seasons. The favorite tree of the old French Acadians, the Willow, thrives almost every where except near Cape Sable where it can scarcely resist the cold winds that attend their fogs. The Osier Willow succeeds well, and is in many places well worth planting, as a rod of moist rich ground will always, if planted with Osiers, furnish materials for as many baskets as a farmer wants.

Where a tract of ground is reserved to supply a farm with fuel and fencing stuff, the outer edge should be left always untouched, except by necessary roads; it will then become a very close thick cover, which will be very useful to the wood it shelters; and as sheltered wood grows much faster than that which is exposed, the wood which is wanted should be cut by thinning those parts which are becoming too thick, always leaving the most thrifty trees. Where there are thickets of Spruce poles, if they are cut in such a way as to form crooked lanes not more than a rod wide, the wood which is left will be but little exposed, and the gaps will very soon be closed, but where an acre or more is wholly cut down, many years must elapse before there will be any wood worth cutting on the ground again.

In new settlements wood is almost viewed as a nuisance, and often wastefully destroyed; but prudent men will always carefully preserve the hardwood, which grows on land which they do not want to clear, for they often live to see the wood worth ten times the original value of the land, and the land always retains its full strength while covered with wood, but is growing constantly more sterile when laid open to the sun without cultivation. In barren districts the swamps which are dry enough to produce Spruce Timber, or good fencing poles, are by much the most valuable part of the land, because it is rarely possible to preserve the timber on the dry barren from fires.



FROUTY & MEARS'S PLOUGH FOR TURNING THE SOD SO AS TO LAY IT FLAT.

It will be observed that there is a wheel fixed to the beam of the plough that can be raised or lowered at pleasure; these wheels have been proved, by many experiments, to diminish considerably the power of draught required to move the plough upon sod ground, and also upon all tolerably smooth and dry ground, but in soft wet ground they are useless, and sometimes hurtful. We have seen a person attempt to plough a piece of salt marsh which was very wet and muddy below the surface, but he could not turn a furrow, the grass being torn up by the roots, to the depth of ten or twelve inches. As he could handle the Blacksmith's tools, he took his plough home and fixed a small wheel to the beam, and a knife (which cut

obliquely) to the mould board, and then with ease ploughed the marsh very handsomely, the depth of his furrow being gauged to the position of the wheel.

DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Ploughing Match.—The first Ploughing Match instituted by the Dartmouth Agricultural Society, was held at Preston on Tuesday the 4th inst. The Committee, J. Tempest, J. Mc Donald, and William Foster, Esquires, having selected for the purpose a field on the farm of Mr John Farquharson, on the Preston road, about three miles from the steam boat wharf—the soil being a light loam, tolerably cleared and well adapted for the purpose. The day proved highly favourable for the exhibition, as about eleven o'clock, the committee having previously laid off the ground and placed the marking flags, operations were commenced by nine ploughs, all excepting one drawn by a pair of horses, each ploughman driving his own team. The scene now began to exhibit an interest to which the inhabitants of that district had hitherto been strangers. The highest part of the field being considerably elevated above the surrounding country, afforded an extensive view including the signal hill and the North part of the city while the more immediate neighbourhood broken into hill and dale and clothed with forest rich in "Autumn's varied tints," afforded an admirable position from which the contest might be seen. On this hill a numerous party were assembled, and much gratification was expressed at seeing so many ladies adding to the gaiety of the scene, honoring the exhibition by their presence, and doubtless animating the competitors in their endeavours to excel.

The ploughing was maintained with spirit till near three o'clock when the judges, Messrs. Mitchell and Walker, (who had been absent during the ploughing) revisited the field and having made a careful examination of the work unanimously agreed that the Prizes should be distributed in the following order, viz.:

First Prize,	Mr. Hood Clifford,	\$10
Second do.	" John Craig,	8
Third do.	" Peter Currie,	6
Fourth do.	" Robert Settle,	4
Fifth do.	" William York,	3

The President, John E. Fairbanks, Esq., then proceeded to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors and took occasion to remark on such institutions generally, the gratification to be experienced in promoting them, and their tendency to improve the mind and elevate the mind, and to render the country independent of others so far as regards the chief comforts and necessities of life. The pleasure and satisfaction produced by such meetings as these could not be concealed, for it was exhibited in every countenance around him. He therefore urged the propriety of enlarging the list of the members of the Society and rendering it by continued and liberal support still more extensively beneficial. He continued by expressing a hope that in another year we should witness effects, not only in improved implements, cattle, and gear, but improved skill in handling them. He concluded by stating that 6,000 persons of all ranks and stations attended the last Agricultural meeting and Cattle-show at Bristol in England, and this proves the commanding interest attached to them even in that and highly fertile country, and should operate as a stimulus to our exertions, for it should be borne in mind that the most valuable coveries in Agriculture are within 10 days sail of our shores, and that the chief object of our Central Board is to receive and to tribute such intelligence.

The Hon. Attorney General, who was in the field at an early hour, next addressed some very appropriate remarks to those present. He expressed himself warmly attached to the pursuits in which they were engaged—encouraged them to perseverance and compliance with the ploughmen on the manner in which they had performed their work, recommended increased diligence, and assured them of the reward, as it was promised by a source that never failed. His announcement that he had himself commenced the pursuit of his affairs within the district, and intended to pursue them as far as other engagements would permit, was received with much satisfaction. He concluded his remarks by reminding the young and diligent husbandmen that still higher and fairer prizes remained competition than any the Society had yet been empowered to bestow. Three hearty cheers were next given for the Ladies who honored the meeting with their presence. The company then retired, to partake of a neat collation, and expressed their warm