

two and a half dollars, and he was driven to Brighton and killed, weighing upwards of one thousand pounds. The extracting of teeth, if done so thoroughly as to give a sufficient vent, is a cure I believe.

Winthrop, June 19, 1843.

ELIJAH WOOD.

PORE EVIL.—This disease, says the Southern Planter, has generally been considered incurable, but Mr Samuel Terril, of Caroline, an old gentleman of the highest respectability, called at our office a few days since, to say that he had a never failing remedy in the little evergreen, commonly called the *ground ivy*. The leaf is gathered and dried before the fire until it can be pounded, when a table spoonful is mixed with an equal quantity of slacked lime, and the swelling having been laid open to the bone, the mixture is laid on the wound and kept on its place by a bandage. Mr. Terril says he has used it himself, and that he has known it frequently used by others, and that, in no instance, has the first application failed to effect a cure.

NEW GRAIN FORK.

At a farm near Buffalo we saw a new grain-fork, the best adapted for pitching sheaves of grain, of anything of the kind we ever before noticed.

Its construction is perfectly simple, and it can be made by any skillful blacksmith accustomed to forge pitchforks. It consists of two tines, nine inches long, which are spread 2 inches at the shank and 2½ at the ends. The shank has a sudden curve at the end, of about 2 inches, so as to bring the points of the fork nearly in a line with the direction of the handle and shank. The naked part of the shank is eight inches long, 1 inch wide, by one third of an inch thick, and enters the handle, which has a ferule on the end 5 inches, secured to the shank by a strong rivet. The tines and shank are made of the best of German steel, and possess great elasticity, which very much lessens the labor of pitching. The handle may be of any desired length, but should possess as much elasticity as possible. Mr. A. Raynor informed us, he could easily throw a sheaf over his barn from the load, and that he never pitched so easily with any instrument as this. The sheaf leaves the tines with an elastic spring, and the fork at the same time utters a musical sound, like the tuning fork, when struck, of a music master.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

"MOTHER CHANGES HER MIND."

Perhaps in no way do mothers more effectually destroy their own influence with children, and injure them, than from neglecting to practice decision. The following little fact will illustrate the pernicious influence of this course of conduct:

A little girl remarked a short time since that beaver hats were quite fashionable, and that she would have one. 'Have you forgotten,' said I, 'that your mother yesterday remarked that the hat you wore last winter is quite neat, and that she did not wish to encourage extravagance, and a love of fashion in a little girl.' 'Ah well,' replied she, 'no matter for that—mother said that our Susan should not go to Miss W's party the other evening, because she was very much afraid there would be dancing there, but when sister cried about it and made a fuss, mother consented to let her go, and bought her a new pair of shoes and pretty blue scarf to wear. Besides, I am sure it is quite right to wish to have a fashionable hat to go to church in, and I'll tease mother to buy me one. And I know I shall get it—for mother often changes her mind.'

Blaikie's Portable Threshing Machine.

Worked with two, three, or four horses at pleasure.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate to the Agricultural community throughout Nova Scotia, and the adjoining Colonies, that he is prepared to receive orders for making *Threshing Machines*, either portable or stationary. He believes that he is justified in stating that his machines are equal in speed, if not superior to any now in use in the Colonies, or in the United States. With two horses, his machine will thresh 25 bushels of wheat per hour, and a fourth more for every additional horse, when the grain is in fair working condition. With two horses it will thresh 45 bushels of oats per hour, and a fourth more for every additional horse. The horses move in a circle of 25 feet in diameter, at the rate of 2½ to 3 miles per hour, and can work during the full day without fatigue. The portable machines can be removed from one barn to another with ease,—are easily erected and put in operation, and are rarely subject to get out of order. From the low price at which they are made, and the rapid sale they have already received, wherever they have been tried, he has reason to believe that they only require to be known to come into extensive use.

Letters addressed (post paid or free) to the manufacturer, or to the editor of the *Mechanic & Farmer*, will receive every attention.

THOMAS BLAIKIE.

Green Hill, West River, February 1.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that in December, 1841, I purchased one of Mr. Thomas Blaikie's *Stationary Threshing Machines*, and that since that time by the great saving of time and labour resulting from the use of it, it has amply repaid me for the use of it. I can therefore confidently recommend these machines to every farmer who may require such an article; and will venture to assure any person that if they purchase one they will never have reason to regret it, as an unprofitable investment of capital.

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, January, 1843.

Having worked for some time with one of Mr Blaikie's *Threshing Machines*, with moving horse power, would recommend it as a superior article, and are certain, that no farmer could make a better investment than to supply himself with a machine of this kind.

SAMUEL FRASER,
JOHN FRASER.

New Glasgow, January 3, 1843.

I have had Messrs. Frasers' *Threshing Machine*, made by Mr. Thomas Blaikie, threshing for me two or three days, and found it to surpass my expectations. It done the work well, and threshed clean, and I would recommend it as a very superior article, both as regards saving of labour and grain.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New Glasgow, January 3, 1843.

Having witnessed the *Threshing Apparatus*, made by Mr. Thomas Blaikie, in full operation, I give it as my decided opinion, that it far exceeds, in usefulness, and saving of labour, any thing of a similar nature which has come under my observation, and that it is preferable to any other kind used in the Province.

JAMES CARMICHAEL.

New Glasgow, January 3, 1843.

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