

ground is sufficiently pulverised, the clods standing on it, to keep it in close contact with the ground. By rubbing over the ground, it pulverises it thoroughly. The past season, I saw two of his fields, one planted with corn, on our Mohawk flats, which looked like a bed in a garden, the rows of corn could be seen across the field, when only an inch or two high. The other was upland, clay and slate gravel, sown with oats, which was equally successful. I believe when he uses it, he does not previously harrow. He invented it to cover a narrow fat peas, which, by harrowing, he was unable to cover. He even uses it to cover his potatoes after planting them.—*Correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) Cultivator.*

EXTRACTS.

FATTENING SHEEP.—An experiment was made at Shrewsbury in fattening three sheep on peas, allowing them at the same time to run in pasture. They gained 39lb. in 21 days, an average of nearly 10oz. each per day, which we think extraordinary.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Is much used now as a topdressing on grass, wheat, and other grain.

GREAT WEIGHT OF TWIN STEERS.—A pair of these were killed by Mr. Dawson, Rutland, at two years and five months old, which weighed 1,788lb.

LIME-WATER TO KILL WORMS.—To six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface writhing about and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled on them.

The number of cattle in Great Britain and Ireland, is estimated at 7,000,000, that of sheep 72,000,000, the total value of which at present prices there is £110,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY—Dr. Tilley is at work upon a new treatise on agricultural Chemistry for practical purposes, including the best methods of feeding stock and fattening cattle. He intimates that this work will be unincumbered by scientific terms, but how that can be, and clearly express his ideas, we are at a total loss to divine.

RECIPES FOR THE HOVEN IN CATTLE.—The Hadleigh Farmers' Club recommends the following recipe for blown or hoven cattle. 1 lb. glauber salts, 3lb of treacle, and 1oz. of ginger, mixed with one pint and a half of warm water. Powerful stimulants, such as ammonia, are also recommended.

SHEEP STOCK.—After discussing the management of sheep at the Framingham Farmers' Club, it was resolved that they should have free access to either rock or common salt—that nothing is preferable to common hurdles for folding them in fields—that pasturing old clover leys with them, destroys many of the slugs and wire worms, and that their feeding the young wheat in the spring is beneficial.

SCOURS IN SHEEP.—In case of their being thus attacked a small dose of castor oil should be given to remove any offending matter from the bowels, after which four grains of opium and 1oz. of chalk, and then put them upon dry food.

In the "Gardener's Magazine" for February, we find that charcoal as a manure, is coming into pretty general use. It proves very beneficial, wherever applied.

POMERANIA CABBAGE is highly spoken of as being the best autumnal kind.

MAY'S RED VICTORIA CURRANT.—The berries of this magnificent currant are said to measure not unfrequently $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The fruit is of a beautiful scale, and the flavour excellent. The foliage is thicker than the common red currant, and hangs on later, and of course assists in prolonging the fruit.

TAN AS MANURE.—This is found to answer an excellent purpose in improving the sheep pastures on the downs.

The brine in which cucumbers have been preserved, is said to be fatally poisonous to cattle and hogs. One of our citizens a few weeks back lost a cow from her having eaten a great quantity of pickles which had been thrown out in an exposed situation.

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 4 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, throshing for me two or three days, and found it to surpass my expectations. It done the work well, and throshed clean; and I would recommend it as a very superior article, both as regards saving of labour and grain.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

ew 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 CARTMICAL.

New Glasgow, January 3, 1843.

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