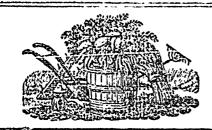
THE COLONIAL FARMER,

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF NOVA-SCOTIA. NEW-BRUNSWICK, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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BLACK QUARTER.

As a number of Cows have lately died of this disease, we wish stall attention to its contagious nature, being convinced that per precautions would prevent the greater part of the losses this source. The stable in which a sick animal has been, sold be thoroughly cleaned, smoked with sulphur, and that part at was near the standing of the sick one, whitewashed with lime. fore any other cattle are allowed to enter it. It would be most selent always to bury the dead animals without skinning them, stifthey are skinned, it should always be remembered that the king can be communicated to man by inoculation, and that it is egrous to touch the parts that are blackened with settled blood. is any part where there is a scratch. The disease has in several sinces, been communicated to horses and swine which were in same stable with sick Cows.

The person who has attended the diseased creature, should alstehange his clothes before he goes among other cattle.

The progress of this disease is so rapid, that the animals often before it has been observed that they were sick : of course recan be but little chance of relief from any medicine; but the there may be an opportunity for making a trial, we would mmend a dose of three pints, or two quarts of Molasses, a idy which we have known to give sudden relief in violent inestion which attacked a Cow soon after calving.

thes should always be preserved in a dry place for manure, and be spread upon grass land, either in the beginning of May, or tily after haymaking, at the rate of forty hushels to the acre, will have a very perceivable effect upon land that has forbeen frequently manured. By applying the ashes at a time the grass is beginning to grow, the potash will be preserved, would have been, in a great measure lost, had it been exfor the rains of winter by spreading it in the fall. About times the quantity of leached ashes should be used, and it delie applied at the same seasons, as it generally contains a detable quantity of sulphate of potash, which being a salt that reasily dissolved, remains after the free potosli is washed out. fine in leached ashes is in an excellent state for manure, being aled with carbonic sold which it has taken from the Potash.

frequently turned, has been praised as a top dressing for grass; but for this puspose the awamp soil ought to be thrown upon the dry land and exposed to the all for several months, frequently turning it. Oxygen gas is a principal agent in decomposing animal and vegetable matter so as to fit it for the nourishment of vegetables, but peat generally contains from in a state that attracts and fixes the exigen, thus preventing discommention. A considerable quantity of vifriolic water usually enters peat awamps, and the iron in vitriol is in the state of Protoxide, or a combination of one part iron and one of oxygen; now one part of iron will also combine with two, and with three parts of Oxygen, in which last case it is called Peroxyde, and is harmless, if not useful to vegetation. By exposure oxygen will be extracted from the atmosphere which will change the Protoxide to Peroxide.

Ashes produce sweet wholesome grass, excellent for soiling, but cattle ought not to be fed with fresh grass from land manured with fresh stable dung, or other rank manure, as it will expose them to

Neither ashes nor lime should ever be mixed with Stable manure, because it will immediately liberate, and occasion the loss of a quantity of ammonia, a very useful part of the manure, as any person may satisfy himself by mixing a little with dung that has begun to ferment, and working it over, when the strong scent of the ammonia will be perceived immediately, and often the eyes will be affected by it. For the same reason line and asheashould not be added to heaps of manure that contain the offal of fish of other unimal matter.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The utility of these exhibitions is great and undoubted. Strange as it may seem, yet it is a fact, that not long since ploughing was very badly performed in many parts of England, and even during the past season at a ploughing match in that country attended by a large number of ploughmen, nearly all had drivers to their horses and worked them in a line, or one before another, but wherever ploughing matches are introduced and kept up, the young men soon learn to drive their own teams, and to plough strait furrows. When the great saving of labour, and improvement in the work that is produced by good ploughing, is observed, it would be well for farmers to reflect whether many other practices that are continued Lecause they are ancient, may not be capable of as much improvement. The following extracts of a letter from an old Yorkshire farmer, now settled in this country, will give an idea of what English farming once was, in some parts where it is now of a high character .- " Farming only began to be alive at the commencement of the French war. The population was suddenly greatly increased by the vast body of emigrants from the continent who fled to England, and at the same time the taxes were prodigiously increased. The farmers were roused, finding it necessary to bestir themselves in earnest. Agricultural Societies were formed, and by introducing improvements they slowly rose to their present state."-" At the time I was first able to drive the plough, soon after the termination of the first American war, rents and produce were low, farmers had little animation, never striving to pay their rents with any part of their crop, but waiting till they could have been used to mix with peat earth, which after being sell a cow, a few sheep, or a fat pig, the poor and county