

THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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At this season of the year, throw straw, rushes, ferns, or green sods, into the pigen once or twice a week, in quantities sufficient to prevent any appearance of mud; let there be a heap of wood near where the wash of the kitchen is thrown, and let a portion of it be spread over the wet part twice a week, and let the same care be taken of the privy. Such management, will, besides preserving a considerable portion of manure, reduce the numbers of the very unwellcome kinds of visitors; flies, and attacks of bowel complaints.

DRAUGHT OF HORSES.

The power which an ordinary horse can exert in draught, travelling at the rate of three miles an hour, is supposed to be that which could raise a weight of 125 pounds out of a well, by drawing a rope attached to it which passed over a single pulley at the top of the well; and this force of draught of 125 pounds will draw ten tons on a level railway.

A light four-wheeled cart, weighing with its load, 1000 pounds, is repeatedly drawn upon different sorts of roads, and the average number of experiments gave the following results:

Description of Road.	Force of draught required to move the carriage.
Turnpike road, hard, dry.....	30½ lbs.
Do. dirty.....	39
Hard, compact loam.....	53
Ordinary by-road.....	106
Turnpike road, new gravelled.....	143
Loose, sandy road.....	204
The friction at the axles, which were of wood, was of course, nearly constant, and probably absorbed at least 12½ lbs. of the force of draught, leaving therefore for the resistance caused by the road under.	
Turnpike road, hard, dry.....	about 18 lbs.
Do. dirty.....	26½
Do. new gravelled.....	130½
Loose sandy road.....	191½

So that in the last case, one by no means of rare occurrence in any parts of the country, the portion of draught immediately absorbed by the state of the roads, was ten times as great as on a hard turnpike road, and about fifteen times as great as that which was lost from friction at the axles. The nearer a horse is placed to the load, the greater weight he can draw, but a part of his power

is lost when there is any loose or elastic body between a horse and his load which prevents him from applying his power directly to the weight that is to be moved. Carriages hung upon C springs, which allow the body to play backwards and forwards are far more fatiguing to the horse, than those which have springs which only move up and down, or side wise indeed these last are more easily drawn over a rough stony road than a carriage without springs, while the former draw much harder, nearly for the same reason that a stick that would be cut off with a single blow of the axe when laid upon a log, will require ten if laid upon a faggot or bundle of bushes, according to the practice of the ancient hermits, who are said to have cut their fuel in this manner to learn patience.

A greater load can be drawn by a horse upon a new truck, firmly bolted to the axletree than upon an old one which has the bolts worn loose; and for the same reason it requires more power to draw a load on many box-carts, than on a truck, as they are often very loosely put together, but some of the Scotch carts are as well secured against playing backward and forward as a truck.

Two horses can draw more harnessed abreast, than when one goes before the other, and two or more horses can draw considerably more if each one has a light cart to himself, than if they formed one team in a waggon, but they are more fatigued by the cart, and fail sooner, and must be all good horses; while inferior horses can be made useful in a team. It is therefore generally best to work horses in carts when the distance that the load must be drawn is short, because the horse can rest in going back; but in waggons, or in teams of two or more, when the distance is such that it will require half a day, or more to pass it. Never, except upon some very extraordinary occasion, compel a horse to exert his utmost strength, or speed; ten minutes of extreme exertion has often ruined a good horse. The man who compels his horses to work so hard that they are always distressed, loses more than he gains by making his cattle miserable; for they will last but a short time.

When you stop a horse to allow him to breathe after ascending a hard hill, always unbuckle the girth, to allow him to breathe freely, and make it a rule to never draw the girth tighter than is absolutely necessary to secure the saddle, for it is necessary to the health of all animals that the lungs should have free play, which they cannot have if the chest is compressed.

From the American (N.Y.) Agriculturist.

SUMMER DRINKS.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON EATING AND DRINKING IN HOT WEATHER.

We can well recollect the time, as the haying and harvesting season approached, it was deemed necessary, in every well-supplied farmhouse, to send "to town," or the village store, and lay in a demijohn or keg of old Jamaica, Santa Cruz, New England, cider brandy, or rye whisky, to help through these severer labours of the farm. Alcohol, in some shape, was deemed indispensable by the greater part of the farmers. Occasionally a man was found far in advance of the age, who avoided it altogether, regarding it with no more favor than the most inveterate reformer of the present day. One of these we well remember, whose ready wit, and fund of anecdote, and always social and humorous spirit, afforded amusement and instruction to many a childhood hour, who lived till he was 96; and another, our always active and indefatigable parson, still in vigorous health and the performance of his clerical duties, is close verging upon 90. These were strictly temperance men, never touching ardent spirits on any pretence. But there is no