

## AGRICULTURAL.

(FOR THE BEE.)

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF  
AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE  
MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 12.

## IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

MR. DAWSON,

SIR—You might as well try to print the Bee without a press and types as a farmer to cultivate his farm to advantage without proper implements. Until lately they were of a very clumsy and awkward description in general, and yet there is room for improvement. Without proper implements there is a great deal of time spent that might be saved, and hard labour endured both by man and beast that might be avoided. There are two things that should be attended to in the construction of all implements of husbandry, viz. strength and durability, and a third, lightness in the most of them. To begin with the plough,—I shall say nothing farther about iron ploughs than that they do not answer but where the land is completely cleared of roots and large stones. I prefer Wilkies, it should be made of well seasoned wood, and well put together; the sole, or that part which the sock goes upon, ought in every case to be iron; perhaps as much depends upon the mounting of a plough as the making—better carry it ten miles to a blacksmith acquainted with the business than get it bungled at the door.—The wider that carts are in proportion to their length, the easier it will be for the team going up and down hill: juniper will be found to be a very suitable wood for them as well as a good many other purposes about the farm. When there is strength of team to draw them, double harrows answer the best purpose. My roller is about 4 feet 4 inches long, and 20 inches in diameter, the heaviest kind of wood is the most suitable, the frame of it ought to have shafts and a box fitted upon it so that the weight may be increased at will. I have now a drill roller on the way with a view to give the drilling of wheat a fair trial, if it succeed I shall afterwards give a description of it. There ought to be a complete set of machinery for drilling drills: the plough light and narrow in the bottom, with only one mould board—the harrow triangular having three bills so constructed as that the two outside ones can be widened and narrowed at pleasure.—The hoes, light plates of steel, about 7 in. long and 3 do. broad. A barn fan is a great convenience, with it the barn can always be kept snug, the different kinds of grain be kept separate, the chaff saved, and many a starving avoided that without them would have been endured, besides the work can be done in a stormy day or in the evenings. Besides these there are a great many implements needed of minor importance; but as a bare enumeration of them would be of little avail, and I have not time to do more, I shall conclude by observing that if farmers would make such an effort to get proper implements of husbandry as we know that mechanics and manufacturers do in providing tools and machinery suitable to their purpose, they would soon be in better order.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

SENTIMENTS.—Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one—what will it make of our State of Maine, if our farmers will throw off prejudices and despise ignorance?

From the New York Farmer.  
PLOUGHING IN A GREEN CROP.

As winter evenings seem to afford a suitable opportunity for intellectual improvement, and considering that the pages of a periodical of this kind are dependent very much on correspondents for matters of information, and that it is the part of every subscriber to contribute his mite to the improvement and information of the readers of an agricultural work of this nature, I have ventured to pen a few of my thoughts.

The farmers of almost every section of country differ materially in their modes of farming, and also in opinion respecting the most profitable manner of converting the produce of their farms into money. Their difference of opinion is certainly allowable and natural, when we take into consideration the difference of soils, the distance from markets, the difficulty in most neighbourhoods of obtaining proper help, &c. all of which the farmer has to accommodate himself to in the best manner he can. The business of a farmer is in my opinion an independent, an honorable, and, when properly pursued, a profitable one; and no doubt, so long as our country continues in prosperity, the increasing demand for produce will insure to the farmer a handsome remuneration for the products of his soil.

Ploughing in of green crops, as practised in the State of New York, is so economical a mode of enriching the soil that I have often marvelled it is not practised to a much greater extent in other places. Allow me to recommend the spreading of a coat of lime previous to ploughing in.

If the slovenly farmer, who allows his weeds to grow up uncontrolled and cover his fields, would, instead of this, plough them under, after a few repetitions of this, he would be surprised at the increased fertility of the soil, and save the labour of carting manure from a distance.

With respect to the best crops for turning under, there are various opinions; ryegrass and red clover are, perhaps, as much in use as any other, though some plough in oats, millet, turnips, &c. In dry situations this succeeds best, as by the ground remaining exposed to wet, the crop turned under would not be so likely to rot.

With regard to turnips for ploughing in, I must acknowledge myself an unbeliever; I have heard of its being done to profit by others, but have seen it tried in my own neighbourhood without success. Perhaps, however, it is owing to some difference in cultivation or soil with which we are unacquainted. It would confer a favour on us Jersey-men, if some of your successful New York farmers would furnish us with their experience on the subject of ploughing under green crops for manure, and on other modes of economising that very expensive, yet indispensable business of agriculture.—Junius.

FARMERS.—It is notorious that a large proportion of farmers are unsuccessful in their business. And why is this want of success? May we not see it in the fact that they are ignorant in the great principles of their own business? And why ignorant of these great principles? Perhaps through the force of early education,—they may never have been taught that it could be useful to them in after-life, or that it could promote their happiness to bring science in aid of their labour, or they may even have been taught that the more learned they were, the more they would be unfitted for the occupation of a farmer. Mistaken, yet too common Education! and in it we see the great cause why the farmer does not rank higher in the grades of society, and his influence more felt in the councils of the nation.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

|                                                                 |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Chain Cables, from 3-9 in. to 1 1-2 inches                      | Ploughs & carts, complete                        |
| Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties                             | With other farming utensils,                     |
| Anchor—different sizes                                          | Grist and Saw-mill chains,                       |
| Windlass Irons—do.                                              | and every other kind of mill-work done to order, |
| Hauso Pipes—do.                                                 | Blitchin Irons and Hooks                         |
| And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice. | Back bands and traces                            |
|                                                                 | Logging and ox-chains.                           |

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836.

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours. May 17. rw

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs.  
Edward Meagher, Defdt.  
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THILIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, Dep. Surv'r, dated 28th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rod and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, abutted & bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERAIN-ST., at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERAIN-ST. as aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been Mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Berney's River Merigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons theretofore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. tf.

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 18. ROSS & PRIM ROSE,