

fidently estimates his entire crop of corn this year at not less than eight thousand bushels. His 30 acres of oats were supposed to average between 40 and 50 bushels to the acre—making, with his corn, an aggregate crop of twelve thousand bushels of grain, as the product of the labor of 12 hands, exclusive of the beans. His is what I would call very energetic and successful farming. Is it excelled, or even equaled, by any other farmer in the United States under any thing like similar circumstances?

Mr. Weaver has a field of 40 acres on his home farm, which he cultivates for two successive years in wheat, and two in clover for hay and seed. His first wheat crop on the clover ley, has averaged, by actual measurement, thirty-six bushels to the acre, weighing 60 lb to the bushel. The second crop is never so heavy as the first. He has frequently made two hundred barrels of flour from his wheat crop on these forty acres—being an average of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Weaver does not object to taking several successive crops of corn or wheat from the same land, provided it is rich. He contends that it is necessary to take two successive crops of wheat from his clover field, in order to cleanse and pulverize it sufficiently to secure a good stand of clover. It should be stated that considerable quantities of manure from Mr. Weaver's barn and stables are applied to this field on the young clover. Mr. Weaver uses all his manure as a top dressing to his grass lands and clover lots. He disapproves the practice of plowing under manure.

Mr. Weaver's stock of every kind, are of a very fine quality, and are all kept constantly fat—the most economical and profitable mode, as Mr. Weaver contends, of keeping stock. He crushes all his corn for stock-feeding in the ear, and he considers his crushing machine as the most profitable upon his estate. **Plowman.**

Rockbridge County, August 29, 1842."

From the American Agriculturist.

LONG AND SHORT MANURE.

Gent.—The question of long and short manure is of too much importance to remain unsettled, as I apprehend it does, at present, each having its advocates for strength and durability in its effects upon land and crops; and we want experimental writers to determine this point. There are many questions asked, where there is one answer given founded upon experience. Questions ought to be asked it is true, and they ought also to be answered; but it frequently happens that many months elapse before they can be answered by actual experiment, during which time they are either forgotten or neglected. But to my starting point. The lot which I am now cultivating contains about three acres, to manure which, I had access to three heaps—the first the produce of ten hogs, fed under cover and littered with straw, the manure being thrown out with the straw, as this became unfit for further use, the second heap was from the stables and barn-yards, where the manure had been thrown during the winter with the litter, as I always bed both cattle and horses; the third was from a barn-yard at a distance, where the manure had been suffered to collect and rot for three or four years in a very slowly and unthrifty-like manner. The whole was spread on the ground before planting, taking care to plow it in as soon as it was carted on and spread. I don't think there was much difference in the quantity carried on to each section, if so it was accidental, not intentional. The ground was then plowed, leaving a dead furrow between each land, and as it was a stiff clay soil, it became necessary to roll it before any thing further could be advantageously done, after rolling, it was thoroughly harrowed, and again plowed, then rolled, then harrowed; by this time much loose straw and coarse manure appeared on the top. This was carefully raked off into the dead furrows and again rolled, then planted with sugar beet, twenty-two inches between the rows, and during the months of July and August they were thinned out and fed to hogs, intending to leave them standing eight inches apart in the rows; but through the inexperience of the hands who sowed and thinned them, they will vary some from this distance. I should think, from my own experience, eight inches between the plants which are intended for maturity, twenty-two inches between the rows, if to be cultivated with the hoe, is about right; but if with the cultivator, plow and harrow, two and a half feet is near enough. I make the following estimate of the crop, including what has already been fed out to hogs.—from the old manure 800 bushels per acre; from the stable manure 1000, and from the hog manure 1200, or in this proportion. Whether they yield more or less, it is the strength and efficacy of the manure to which I wish to call public

attention; and more especially to the difference between green and fresh manure and that which has been fermented and left exposed to sun, wind and rains. Upon the coarse manure and straw raked from the beet bed into the deep furrow, I planted potatoes and turned a furrow from the beet bed each side upon them, breaking the lumps of earth, (clay,) and levelling with the hoe; this was the first hoe they have received except pulling out the weeds by hand, they being covered deep and planted with small pieces of from one to three eyes each.

Thus—

each piece eight inches from its fellow. Larger ones I have seldom seen, and there is every appearance of a good yield. Let this question of long and short manure be settled. It is my opinion that the sooner it is spread upon the earth after it is dropped from the animal the better. I have tried it upon a piece of grass land in two past years, and from land which in 1840 bore comparatively nothing, I have this year cut 2½ tons hay per acre, by manuring it highly in 1841 and 1842 with that which came fresh from the stable, and was put upon the land in the month of March. I have nothing to say against the age of manure kept under cover and from that I believe the longer it is kept the better, even until it turns to muck; with this too I have had some experience, and know something of its great power to stimulate vegetation.

October, 1842.

INQUIRY.

ESPY'S VENTILATOR.—Whether Mr. Espy has found out the laws which regulate storms on a great scale or not, he has hit upon a little matter by which we think he will make the laws of the wind on a small scale, serve the public, and fill his pockets. It is the thing so long sought in vain, a remedy for smoky chimneys, and general ventilator. It consists of nothing but a metallic cone placed on the top of a flue horizontally with a vane, to keep the point of the cone to the breeze. The direction which the wind gets by passing over the cone, produces a vacuum at the large end, which is the outlet, and so creates a draft. The effect is altogether surprising. Some places which were odious with foul air, have been rendered perfectly sweet by this simple apparatus, and chimneys which were given over by the doctors as incurable, have been brought to regular action.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SWIFTHNESS OF MEN.—It is said that men who are used to it, will outrun horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will be able to walk down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired, but the man will be fresh for motion as at the beginning. The king's messengers walk in Persia 108 miles in 24 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages will hunt the elk tire it down and take it—they are said to have performed a journey of 3,600 miles in less than six weeks.—*North British Monthly Magazine.*

Get your sleds in good order, and cut paths to your heap of wood, and fencing poles, and spread fir branches on boggy places.

Curiosity is the tradesman's mistress; but she must not be courted, or she is gone; yet if you can make her think you do not worship her, she courts you.

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