
"THF EARTH BEING MAN'S INHERITA TCE, IT BEHOVETM HIM TO CULTIVATE IT PROPERLY."

## Pol. I.

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## TIE FARMER'S MANUAL,

 Containing Sixteen Pages Super Royal Octavo, will be published every Month by James P. A. Phillips, at the Office of the "Heal Quarters," between the Central $n_{\text {ank }}$ and Messrs. Gaynor \& Thompsen's Store.Terms.-Five Shillings per annam, when padin adrance; Six shillings and three-pence, if not paid within six months; and Seven shillings and six-pence, if not paid before the expiration of the year.-Single numbers, Seven pence, half-penny.

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## THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

The season for gathering in the fruits of the earth is now nearly past, the grain has been houser for some time, and the potatoes and other roots are fast going in.
From all we have seen as well as heard from various quarters, the crops genezally throughout the Province have been most abundant. The only exception we have heard named is the wheat, which in some districts have been attacked by the insect called the Weevil, but the injury done has been far less than was apprehended, and upon the whole it may be reckoned an average crop; while oats and all other kinds of grain, with potatoes, will, we think, generally be found to be more than on average. The weather, too, has been the most favorable that could possibly be for securing all kinds of crops, so that every thing has been got in in the best order.
With this increase of produce, we are happy to observe that the farmers have also a prospect of better prices and a readier market. The general revival of business and the preparations now making for extensive lumbering operations must create a large demand for all kinds of Agricultural commodities-a demand much greater than our country can supply, but which we hope will stimulate our farmers to greater efforts, in ordee that we
may wipe away the reproach which now attaches to us-of being dependent upon our neighbours for the necessaries of life. We trust, too, that they will not suffer the prospect of greater gains from other pursuits to divert their attention from their farms, as has been the case to a ruinous extent heretofore. They must remember that while lumbering of itself exhausts the country, agriculture permancutly enriches it-that the one converts the stapie wealth of the Frovince into a fluctuating and uncertain form, dependant upon a thousand contingencies for its value, while the other creates wealth from the otherwise unproductive soil and renders it capable of yielding a continual supply. In fact, it is only so far as Agriculture can be made to furnish the supplies uecessary to the getting of lumber that the latter can become a benefit rather than an injury to the Favince. We would, therefore, say to the farmer, as you see the lumberer prospering, instead of running away from your farm and sceking the lumber camp, adhere to your farm-the more he does with the axe in the woods the more you should do with the plough-he will make a market for all you produce, and that you reccive from hin, invested in the improvement of you. lands and stock, shall remain a perpetual blessing to the country.

Ir is now six months since we commenced publishing the .hianual. The support we have received during this period-though perhaps less than we anticipated-is, nevertheless, encouraging.-Our litlle work appears to be generally appreciated, and in many instances we have had the satisfaction of knowing that we had been able to furnish such hints and suggestions as have been of advantage to the country.
As this is a season when the farmers will have had an opportunity of testing the advantages of the different modes of culture they have adopted, we hope they will not be hackward in furnishing us with the result of their experience. We have hitherto derived but little benefit in the way of

