

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.
MAKING CLOVER HAY IN COCKS.

Nothing is so hard to combat as the prejudice of farmers, who think they can learn nothing in their business. We have often recommended curing clover hay in cocks, as the means of doubling the value of this kind of hay—besides lessening the expense of curing it. Many good farmers and intelligent men have ridiculed the process, because it runs counter to their practice, and was what they could not reconcile to their ideas of good management. But they would never make the trial; if they had done so they would have seen that they were wrong and we right. We beg leave here to say, that in many districts of Great Britain, spreading hay from the swarth, or tedding it, is going wholly out of practice, as causing unnecessary labor, and as diminishing the value of the hay. But they are not blessed with our ordinary sunshine, and heat in the haying season. The hay curing process, with them, is a business of some days on account of their comparatively cool climate and humid atmosphere. But with us, when the grass is matured, and thin, and the weather good, it is often the business of a day. But this cannot be the case with us with early mown hay, particularly where clover abounds. The grass is then full of juices, and the succulent stalks of the clover require time as well as sunshine to part with their moisture. Spread and exposed to a hot sun, the leaves, blossom and exteriors of the stem soon dries, but in drying the exterior of the stems becomes indurated, and refuse, like wood pointed when green, to part with the interior moisture. The consequence is, the grass must either be housed in this half cured condition, and spoil in the mow, or if the curing process is completed, so as to prevent damage the leaves and blossoms, which constitute the best parts of the hay, are over dried, crumble, and are lost. Cured in cocks every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalks, dries alike, and is alike preserved, and the evaporation of moisture goes on I believe even in wet weather, for a partial, though in no wise prejudicial fermentation takes place, and the air dried air which it generates, is far specifically lighter than the atmosphere, is constantly passing off.

We have been induced to these remarks at this timely season, in consequence of finding in the Farmer and Gardener, an agricultural paper published at Baltimore, a communication from John Smith, fully confirming the utility of our recommendation and long practice. It would seem that Mr Smith was led to make the experiment rather from necessity than from choice. But we will let him tell his own story.

"When I commenced cutting my clover hay the last season, the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed, and it became evident we should have a wet spell. I then dropped the scythes and put all hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly green but exempt from external wet) into cocks of about 200 pounds, cured hay, baling them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible. Rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair, and I succeeded by unremitting attention in getting the water dried out of the remainder, and put it up in the same way. It continued rainy TEN DAYS, and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun; the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and contrary to all expectation, gave no indications of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened and found to be in a perfectly sound condition, except so far as the rain

had penetrated, and the external wetting alone, in my opinion, made it necessary to open it at all. Tell farmers they need not be afraid of losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. I have never seen worse weather in hay harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. IT IS MOST EXCELLENT HAY."

Our practice has been, except in cases of necessity, like the one above, to let our hay wilt in the swarth, that is, to cock in the afternoon, that which is cut in the forenoon, and to have the cocks not to exceed fifty to seventy pounds of hay when cured. We are glad to see that a larger quantity will cure well. Let it be remembered that the cocks must not be made by rolling, but by placing with a fork one layer above another till the cock is completed.

[From the New England Farmer.]
Extract of a Letter dated Paris, (France)
April 30, 1836.

"I have lately seen an article published concerning potatoes, which, perhaps may possess some interest. The following is a summary. In a letter from a Mr Bonnet, of Boulogne, to Mr Poiteau, he says, that about the middle of July, wishing to obtain some potatoes of a very early kind, he procured some stalks which a neighbor had pulled up, and from which he had taken all the potatoes, but had left the fibrous roots. Mr B. cut off these stalks about eight inches above the roots, and watered them immediately. The next morning he found the stalks firm and upright, but as the season was dry he covered them with flower-pots inverted; by night they had wilted; he therefore watered them, but left them without the flower-pots, so that they might have the benefit of the night dews. He proceeded in this manner during four days, after which they no longer appeared to wilt; they soon sprouted and leaved away. at the proper time he hilled them, and left them to themselves. About the middle of September he dug them up, and found that they had produced a fine crop of potatoes, and even much superior to the first crop.

Our enterprising neighbors in the New-England States, have lately introduced the culture of silk, and are succeeding beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Encouraged by this, they have just turned their attention to the production of sugar from the Beet Root. For this purpose they some time ago sent an agent to France, to ascertain the most successful process of carrying on the manufacture in that country, where he is now prosecuting his enquiries in company with a scientific German, deputed on a similar mission from Prussia. The accounts this agent has sent home are highly cheering; and accordingly we find that most of the papers teem with notices like the following:

"BEET FOR SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—The Citizens of Hampshire County, at a meeting in the Town Hall of Northampton, held July 3rd, appointed a Committee of one from each town in the county, with instructions to transmit in writing to the Chairman of said Committee, the practicability of raising the Beet in his own immediate neighborhood, and throughout the town in which he lives. And also to communicate any facts on the subject which may come under his notice.

"We may expect much information from the report of this committee, which is composed of some of the most thorough cultivators of the County. Would it not be well for others to imitate their example? The subject is worthy of investigation."

When will Nova Scotia arise and do likewise?—Ed. Bee.

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

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from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	-	12s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	-	6s "
Horses,	-	-	-	20s "
Gigs and Wagons,	-	-	-	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	-	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	-	20s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	-	10s "
Horses,	-	-	-	20s "
Cattle,	-	-	-	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs,	-	-	-	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	-	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages,	-	-	-	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	-	-	-	30s each,
Steerage do.	-	-	-	15s "
Horses,	-	-	-	25s "
Cattle,	-	-	-	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs,	-	-	-	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons,	-	-	-	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	-	-	-	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836.

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EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS.—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J M Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.
Pictou, April 20, 1836

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. ROSS & PALMROSE.