

who wishes to proserve seed for the onsu ing year, to try a portion of his crop in the above way; the labour is not much, and the experiment would be worth a trial. I have often found in the greening of potatoes that a slight frost had no bad effect on them; however, care might be taken until they are partly greened.

Yours &c., EDWARD MOLLOY.

[We would be disposed, did time and space permit, to add at some length our own opinions to those so well expressed by our very intelligent correspondent, Mr. Molloy, whom we hope often to hear from.]

Newcastle Farmer.

COBOURG, DECEMBER 1, 1846

The season has now arrived when the Canadian Farmer has a comparative respite from labour, at least from such unceasing application as seed-time and harvest imperatively demand; his time of relaxation is also extended by the shortness of the days, and he has his lengthened evenings of leisure for improving his mind, collecting useful information, and maturing his plans for the arrangement and disposition of his crops for the ensuing season. We would call the attention of the Farmers to a consideration of the propriety of purchasing and applying some of the portable manures now in use, if only as experiment, and to make himself acquainted with their office and action, the quantity required, mode of application, and the proper time and season, together with the preparatory measures (if any) to be adopted; this information is at the present time easy of attainment from the various works on Agriculture now in circulation,—and moreover, reading is the cheapest and most pleasurable amusement to be found, and its effects the most permanent. The foremost among the manures referred to are bones, and guano in its various qualities and modifications, for doubtless a great proportion sold under that name is much adulterated, and some are merely chemical preparations, professing to contain all the really valuable matter to be found in the genuine article. Two seasons since we procured from Toronto a small portion of the I. haboe guano, and applied it coarsely powdered and mixed with double its bulk of plaster, to a few rows of turnips in the midst of a patch, and the effect was most extraordinary, in six days those rows were full 3 inches

higher than the remainder, at the same time, we procured in Cobourg an article sold as guano, (totally unlike the other,) and applied it to turnips, cabbage, and corn, without any visible effect on either. It will be necessary to consider all these preparations rather as stimulants than fertilisers, or at least as possessing more present stimulating, than permanently fertilising qualities. and as such, particularly adapted to such crops as require a rapid growth in their first stage, to place them beyond the reach of any evil to which they are constitutionally liable, or to save them from the attacks of any insect which usually makes its appearance at their earliest and most tender state. Guano and bones, while they rank among the most powerful stimulants and afford results the most satisfactory, need to be used with much caution, and where so used, seldom fail in producing a remunerating crop. Some crops of turnips have been nearly or entirely lost in using guano, by bringing it into immediate contact with the seed, and by applying it as a top dressing, when the ground and the atmosphere have been too dry to make it available, and bones, the most conveniently portable of all manures, have also failed, from not being reduced sufficiently small before being applied, and in consequence the stimulus has not come into action sufficiently early to carry the plant (the turnip) through its first stage into the rough leaf; in the one case the hot pungent effects of the one manure was prejudicial, and in the other it was inert and powerless at a time when (as a stimulant) it was most needed.

It will be observed that this description of manure are especially applicable to hoe crops, and particularly the turnip; and it will be for the Canadian farmer to consider how far they may be cultivated by him at a profit; the deficiency of income in consequence of the reduced price of wheat, which will eventually take place, must be made up from some other source, and although our market here for fat cattle is of a most discouraging character, still we believe it possible to raise and fat beef for the English market at a remunerating price, at the same time, the use of turnips will dispense with a corresponding quantity of hay and oats, which will be generally saleable in the towns and villages, the Stock, too, will be wintered in a far superior manner, less loss by deaths will occur, and no

necessity exist (in consequence of empty barns) for turning out the cattle so early in the Spring, as to consume in April the food of June.

For the Newcastle Farmer.

Mr. Editor,—The subject of good farming has been ably brought before the public by a **NORTH MERLAND FARMER**; but he has left out one point of good husbandry, in not having given his brother farmers information as to where the best implements of farming could be had. It is an admitted fact, that without good implements we cannot expect good crops. In order, therefore, to procure good implements we must encourage good home mechanics by making use of their inventions and improvements, instead of running to the States for articles of an inferior description. At present this is so much the case that few of our mechanics will endeavour to secure success by the necessary application to ensure it.

The great improvements in Ploughs, Harrows, horse rakes, &c. which we have of late years witnessed, afford a guarantee for like success in other branches; I would also notice the improvement in Reaping machines, which cut so much faster than by hand, that I wonder they are not more generally used. But of all modern improvements, give me the *Thrashing Machine*; the kind I prefer is Pitt's. If any of my brother farmers are in want of one that will please them in every respect, they had better get one of them, to be procured at Mr. J. Helm's, Cobourg. I tried one of his make, and consider it equal to any that I ever saw. I would advise every one that wants one, to call and see him before they go elsewhere. I also thrashed for several of our neighbours, and they have allowed me to insert their names, as being quite satisfied with the work. Some of the names are as follows:

JOHN JOPLING,
JAMES JACKSON,
JOHN WEBSTER.

Your's very truly,

RALPH WADE.

Hamilton, Nov. 25, 1846.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE FROM HOLLAND.
—Leeuwarden, Oct. 1.—As a proof how important the exportation of cattle to England from this province is, we can state the following particulars.—From the 1st of January to the 15th September, 1846, there were exported from Harlingen to London, 26 horses, 4,730 cows and oxen, 224 calves, 13,264 sheep and lambs, and 127 pigs.—*Farmers' Journal.*

TOWNSHIP CLUB MEETING.

The Township Club Meeting for December, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next the 5th inst., at the usual hour.

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