

melon, which we would recommend to our horticulturists instead of the many inferior kinds which we have seen raised in several parts of both Provinces.

Conservative Lace-net.--Mr. Brough, of Pelham street in Nottingham, has made a beautiful and cheap article as a covering for trees and plants, to guard them from wasps and flies. It is eight feet wide, and only ten pence a yard.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE want of convenient implements of husbandry is conspicuously apparent among the many deficiencies which characterize the agricultural establishments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and although our farmers complain incessantly of the shortness of the seasons, and of the insufficiency of labour performed, compared with the price which they give for it, still very few put suitable tools into the hands of their workmen. Some of our farmers entertain an hereditary attachment to the awkward implements which for generations have been handed down, unaltered, from father to son; whilst others, again, patronise the manufactory and importation of a few improvements in the shape of "Yankee notions," which might be made in our own Provinces, and for which large sums are annually remitted to the United States. The forks, rakes, pails, axe-handles, &c. which are exhibited in piles at the doors of so many shops in this City, are proofs of my assertion. It must be confessed, that too many of our farmers manifest but little observation, and still less enterprize. They pursue their *make do*, but not *do well*, system, year after year. Although we fully appreciate the benefits which are derived from the im-

proved breeds of cattle, and of choice seeds, still we are convinced, that agricultural societies would promote the object of their associations by more attention to the introduction and distribution of improved implements of husbandry, and to the encouragement of the manufacture of them in our own Provinces. At present it would seem as if the ash of our own country was unfit for the handle of a fork or an axe, and as if none out a "Down Easter" or New Yorker could give either of them the legitimate length and turn. Our farmers talk of the length of our winters, the shortness of the spring, the price of labour, the uncertainty of the crops, and many other drawbacks and difficulties, which receive additional influence from their own apathy; for notwithstanding the long winter evenings, it would appear that they do not furnish time and leisure for making many conveniences for farming purposes. When a farm is in that perfect state of snugness and arrangement, as respects stables, barns, barn yards, gates, fences, and such agricultural implements as an industrious farmer with common ingenuity might make, then, and not until there is an overplus of time with such a state of things, can it be said with truth that the hours of a long winter are profitless and unavailable. But it must be confessed, that the work of a long winter's evening, or a stormy winter's day, is too frequently postponed for the long days of a short spring, when we have often seen the farmer and his workman repairing carts, ploughs, harrows, hoe-handles, &c.

When we compare the implements in use upon a farm in England with those upon a farm in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia; we must conclude either that time is more valuable in Great Britain, and that, therefore, the farmer uses every means to make the most profitable use of it, or that time in our Provinces is of no value, and that we do not re-