

the atmosphere. A large portion of the nutritive qualities escape in gas, or is washed away by the heavy rains. The greater the exposure to the atmosphere, the greater the loss. Therefore the practice of carting out the barnyard manure in the fall, and spreading it in small heaps upon the soil intended for ploughing in the spring, is still more censurable. But the fall manure is often carted into the fields and deposited in one or two large heaps to rot, for the purpose of manuring corn and potato hills in the spring; and strange as it may seem, many old farmers yet believe that old rotted manure promotes vegetation better than fresh, or unfermented manure! They appear to be ignorant of the fact, that the longer manure remains exposed to rot, the less nutriment, or food for plants it retains; and the more it becomes assimilated to mere earth.

To put either fresh or rotted manure in the hill, in the season of planting potatoes and corn, as a general practice, is injudicious. But half the quantity of fresh unfermented manure, in the hill well mixed in the soil, would afford probably more nutriment than double the quantity of old rotted manure.

The moisture, necessary to vegetation, is conveyed to the roots of young trees, or the corn, or other plants, through the medium of earth. If any light or dry material is in contact with the roots, it tends to cut off the regular and natural supply of water, and the plant must either extend its roots through the dry substance to draw its supply of moisture or else become feeble, and perhaps perish. Hence, in a dry season, more particularly, manuring in the hill, often proves very injurious to the growth of plants. If manuring the corn hill is ever judicious, it is only a cold moist and sterile soil, or swarded land deeply ploughed, where a farmer has not a sufficient quantity of manure to mix in the soil. The surest method to enrich the soil for future years, is to plough in the manure. The roots of corn, extending several feet around the hill, will find whatever nourishment the soil contains; and it is far better to afford a sufficient supply when the corn is coming to maturity, than merely to force the kernel to vegetate a few days earlier by means of a hot-bed.

Our preceding remarks show the importance of covering manure well with earth, previous to its fermentation. Hence the common practice of spreading the manure upon the surface and "harrowing it in" is attended with great loss, as a large portion will remain dry upon the surface, and for no other use than enriching the atmosphere.

Manure being the life of a farm, every exertion should be used to procure all kinds of it. Compost, soot ashes, lime, gypsum, burnt clay or soft bricks pulverised, decomposed vegetable substances, weeds, leaves of trees, coarse grass, &c. &c. will all tend to fertilize the soil. None are ignorant that such as is taken from the vaults, afford the greatest quantity of nutriment to plants. On farms it ought never to be lost. The yards for swine, ought always to be excavated, or be in the form of a basin, so that this manure in richness next to the last, should be preserved in a moist state. The same remark applies to the barn yard for other cattle, except that the latter ought to have a level and dry margin for feeding cattle occasionally. Soon after planting in the spring, a farmer ought to commence hauling into these yards the different substances we have enumerated, and any others within his reach which can be converted into a manure. These substances will become incorporated with the manure of the cattle, and also absorb their urine, and the whole mass will be less liable to dry up and waste in the summer season.

A good farmer will be careful to yard his cattle at night as much as practicable through the warm, and in the day time, in the winter seasons. It has been found to be very beneficial to keep the cattle in a moist state by means of aqueducts, whenever practicable. In fine, farmers should spare no labor or expense to obtain a plentiful supply of manure to fertilize the soil. The liberality to "Mother earth" will be repaid with equal abundance.—*Northern Farmer.*

ROOT CULTURE.

The root culture presents many advantages to the stock farmer. Roots are less exhausting to the soil than grain; they are admirably fitted to form a part of a course of crops; are very beneficial in pulverizing the soil; afford abundance of food for farm stock; may be substituted for grain; and serve to augment and improve the valuable product of the cattle yard. An acre of ground, under good culture, will produce, on a fair average, twenty tons of Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, or potatoes.—Supposing a lean animal to consume one bushel a day, and a fattening two bushels, the produce of an acre will then subsist three lean bullocks 110 days, nearly the period of our winter, and three fattening ones 55 days. We merely assume these as reasonable data, and ask, if the result does not prove the profitability of their culture? But we are not permitted to doubt upon this subject, if we credit the testimony of those who have tried them, and whose continuance in the culture is the best proof of their value. Roots enter largely into the system of Flemish husbandry, which has been extolled as inferior to none other, and in many parts of Great Britain, turnips are considered the basis of profitable farming. In our country, root culture is winning its way to notice and to favour. Few who have managed it judiciously have been willing to relinquish it; while others are annually commencing it. The great obstacle to the more rapid extension of the culture among us, is the want of experience, the want of proper implements, as drill barrows, cultivators, &c. and the labour of securing the crop in winter. The apparent magnitude of these obstacles is daily diminishing, and we shall ere long discover, that root crops may be cultivated, and secured for winter use, as easily as other farm crops.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FRASER and JAMES McKAY, of Barney's River, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate settlement, as one of the subscribers intends leaving the Province in autumn.

HUGH FRASER,
JAMES McKAY.

Barney's River, June 1, 1837.

The Public are informed, that the Blacksmith and Mill Business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who solicits their patronage.

HUGH FRASER.

June, 1837.

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WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. [June 5.]

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,
CORN in 2 bushel bags,
AND
A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,
For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU,
On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day
of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order
of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logie, formerly
of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,

AND

LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town
of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded
and described as follows: On the south by Water-st.,
and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot
formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the
north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet;
and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs
Mooring.

PETER DONALDSON,

June 14, 1837.

Administrator.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,
and Isabella from Greenock,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron;
Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax;
spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;

pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron
coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles;
griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;

coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings;
locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed
screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill
saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical
instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table,
jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons;
coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,

(well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmith's and
other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes;
candlesticks; CRIAMPING MACHINES; brass
sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS;

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons;
bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass,
putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings; mirrors,
(variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of

WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.

A few Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf
HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-
gar, crockery, sets China; shoe leather, &c. &c.

Water street, Pictou, June 6. if

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the barque Wexford, of Wex-
ford, which vessel lately run on board the brig Loyal-
ist, at sea, and was subsequently abandoned, is hereby
informed, that his said vessel has been picked up and
carried into the Port of Sydney, C. B. where she now
lies in charge of the Agent for Lloyd's, and he is
hereby required to repair to the spot, and take his
said vessel in charge, as she is repairable.

JAS. DAWSON,

June 28.

Lloyd's Agent, Pictou.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will
please to give the above one insertion.

ON HAND,

10 BBLs PORK; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS
of every description. J. DAWSON.