

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, bills, axe-handles, &c. which are exhibited in piles at the doors of 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 *do not do well*, system, year after year. Although we fully appreciate the benefits which are derived from the improved 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 Province. At present it would seem as if the state of our own country was unfit for the handle of a fork or an axe, and as if none but 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 workmen repairing carts, ploughs, harrows, &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 require those implements which are found to husband it in other countries. But as the very opposite state is the truth of the case, the want of farming utensils is one among the many neglects which characterise our agriculture. We have often seen two men grinding a scythe, and not unfrequently the assistance of a boy required to pour water, whilst one man held the scythe and another turned the stone. Of course the parties must have a chat, and as talking and turning would be doing two things at a time, they must rest occasionally from their labour, that they might use the more restless member in their mouth with more comfort. Many an hour has been wasted in this manner, which could have been saved by a grindstone fitted with very simple machinery, to be turned by the foot like a turner's lathe, and to regulate through some water in a trough beneath it. With such an instrument, one man sharpens his own scythe or axe in a few minutes. We have seen a grindstone fitted in this manner, and the price cost of it, we believe, was but twenty shillings. Now, as time is money, and as hours make days, we would ask any farmer how many twenty shillings are consumed in a year with the grinding of scythes and axes, when an extra hand is required for the operation. Every farmer, therefore, should possess a grindstone on rollers.

The revolving horse-rake "is found to be one of the most useful labour saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well."

The different agricultural societies would do well to unite a proportion of their funds for the importation of pattern implements of husbandry, such as improved ploughs, harrows, grubbers, scarifiers, sowers, horse-hoes, drills, drill-harrows, and drill rollers, furrowers, compressors, and any other implements calculated to expedite work upon improved and economical principles.

Much has been said against the capabilities of our Provinces as agricultural countries, but little has been done to ascertain the power and extent of them. Work is performed under most disadvantageous circumstances, and still the returns from it are bountiful. The fertilizing influence of snow upon the soil, gives not

only a rapid but an abundant crop; and the present season, which commenced with such unpromising appearances, is a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Province, notwithstanding long winters, short springs, despair, and our defective systems of husbandry.—*New-Brunswick Agriculturist.*

There is too much truth in the preceding observations, and it is certainly high time that we should begin to manufacture many small articles that we purchase from our more industrious neighbours. We however see some good symptoms. The form of our Ploughs was, in many places, materially improved by the former Agricultural Society, and a number of useful implements have been imported within a few years, which it is to be hoped will be used as models, for we have many among us who can make them if they please.

COUGH OF SWINE.

This disease differs little from the Whooping Cough in the human species. There is the same distressing suffocation, and from the same cause. The tenacious pitch-like phlegm, (which in this disease as well as in the Whooping Cough, will readily draw into threads a yard long,) sticks the sides of the vesicles of the lungs so fast together, when brought in contact by the convulsive motion of coughing, that the action of breathing can hardly force them open. It differs, however, in one respect, for unless checked by medicine it never ceases till it has destroyed the animal, while the Whooping Cough always ceases after a certain period, and would rarely prove fatal were it not for the mischievous medicines that are given. This Cough is contagious, seizing all the pigs in the pen, and an instance has occurred in which the pigs were cured, fattened, and killed in November—the manure was all taken away, and the following spring several cartloads of green sods were thrown into the pen, and young pigs brought from another place put into it, who were within a fortnight attacked by the Cough. If a pig is killed after the barking or whooping has commenced, hundreds of small, thread-like worms will be found in the windpipe and the cavities of the lungs. The cure consists in destroying these worms, which is effected by giving the swine as much sulphur as they can bear without purging for two or three weeks. This remedy is equally efficacious in the disease usually called measles, which is caused by a smaller animalcule that may be found in the small knots or kernels in mealy pork. This animal (the *Cysticercus*) has sometimes been formed in the muscular system of man, and even in the human eye. The *Filaria bronchialis* which produces the Cough in swine, or a species like it, causes a fatal Cough in Cattle in Europe, for which no remedy appears to be known. It has also been found in the lungs of persons suffering with Consumption, and in the lungs of inferior animals which were affected with tubercles.

A Red Beet was raised this season in the garden of Mr. Robert L. Harris*, in Lower Horton, of the following extraordinary dimensions:—length, 14 inches; circumference, 26½ inches; weight of root and leaves, 22½ lbs; weight of root only, 16½ lbs.

* The gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the well-written essay upon the culture of Wheat in our last, where, by mistake "Chas K." Harris appears as the name of the author.

The Stock imported from England and the United States by the Central Board of Agriculture was sold at Studley on the 27th ult. The sale was very respectable attended by persons from different parts of the country, and we have much pleasure in stating that the competition, as proved by the prices at which the animals were sold, was such as to demonstrate that the spirit of improvement is awakened, that spirit which applied to the most useful of all arts, cannot fail to do good.