

AGRICULTURE, &c.

PRINCIPLES OF PLOUGHING.

No man who has observed the difference between good and bad ploughing, but will admit that there is an art in guiding and managing the plough at which few farmers arrive. To constitute a good ploughman, a man must have something of a mechanical turn, and must well understand the different objects in view in ploughing the different kinds of soil for the succeeding crop. If there is any defect in the structure, form, or arrangement of the plough, he should be capable of discovering it, and correct or direct its correction, so that the work may be performed in the best possible manner.

The plough should always run level, so as to cut a narrow slice of equal thickness and not a width, that the share should cut clean air but a small turning pivot strip, to enable the mold-board to effectually invert the slice. The nice adjustment of the plough should be made by proper arrangement of the points of resistance and those of force to neutralize each other probably, in adjusting the draft for the purpose of making the plough run steady. These are points which require experience and close observation to learn, and in the absence of an exact criterion to explain are seldom fully understood by ploughmen.

The ploughman should observe the condition of the soil, and the effect of ploughing improperly, and be able to judge correctly when it is in proper condition for that operation. If ploughed when too wet its fertility may be injured for the whole season, or longer. Rich soils may be rendered incapable of producing half a crop by breaking up when too wet. No plough should be put into a soil when it is so wet as to receive a polish from the mould-board, especially in the spring. All these points, and many others, must be matters of study and attention to him who intends to become a thorough ploughman.

THE INSECTS.

Farmers and gardeners are much annoyed and often damaged by the depredations of insects upon their crops. And yet but very few farmers and gardeners understand the natural history of even the most common insect which they often combat, and which frequently baffles all their skill in combating its attacks.

The following methods of effecting this were recommended by him:

"For the diffusion of useful knowledge of insects he said that he had two plans to propose, the first was to have their pictures taken and shown up, so that all farmers and children should 'know them like a book.' He would have the most prominent ones taken in their different stages from the egg, with that included, when practicable, with common and scientific names, and characteristics, &c., and published in a kind of text or handbook, rendered so cheap by legislative protection, as to be afforded in every farm house; and every occupant on finding a new insect might find it there also, and know at once how to treat it.

The Doctors next method was to have farmers preserve one specimen of all kinds of insects found on their farms during the season, and exhibit them at agricultural fairs, where competent committees should examine, label and illustrate to the assembled host of listeners each specimen, and award premiums according to merit."

We like the second suggestion by Dr. Sanborn. It would afford both amusement and practical instruction to him, if he would spend a little time in collecting specimens of insects and studying their manners and customs, and such collections would make a useful exhibition at cattle shows.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Desnot Life in Stumps.—It often happens that trees are in our way that we desire to remove "root and branch" in the shortest possible time. Many trees are liable to throw up sprouts for yards around, and for years after being cut down, to the great plague and trouble of the owner of the soil, keeping him digging and grubbing to remove the sprouts to the detriment of his crops and his own patience—such for instance as locust, poplar, gum and others. To prevent this, all that is necessary, after cutting down the tree, is to bore a hole, say ten to twelve inches down into the stump, and fill with common salt. This will kill the living principle to the utmost extent of the roots. The best time probably would be sometime in August, although I have killed locust in spring and gum in August, while others that I did not salt kept me grubbing for years. Elder bushes are something very tenacious of life, and although I have not tried the salt on them, yet I believe that by grubbing up, or cutting off close to the surface, and applying salt liberally, would most probably be the easiest and quickest plan of destroying them. Canada thistles, if cut off close to the ground with a scythe, when in full down of sap and salted freely, dislodge the operation amazingly. The sprouts come up sparingly, and evidently in a decline, and with a few operations of the same sort, will ultimately "vamoos."—Cor. *Dollar News paper.*

To Ascertain THE WEIGHT of Live Stock.—First see that the animal stands square, then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulder-blade, and measure the feet and inches: this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line from the hinder parts of the bullock, and direct the string along the back to the forepart of the shoulder-blade, and this will be the length.

Then walk the figures thus: supposed girth of the animal, 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together give 33 square superficial feet; and this multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), 759 lbs. When the animal measures less than five and more than three, multiply the girth by the length, and the product by 19 for its weight. We have seen these rules tested, and believe them sufficiently accurate in computing the weight of live stock.—*Ez.*

How to Straighten TREES.—I lately visited a pleasure plantation, and observing that all the trees were remarkably straight-stemmed, was told that all trees will straighten themselves by simply cutting down a slit in the bark with a knife, on the side towards which the tree is desired to come.—*Horticulturist.*

Saint John Street Building,

52, KING STREET.

TO THE TEA, &c.

IN STORE—20 Hds Chests finest Souchong and

Congo TEAS, "Recorder," "Henry Harbeck," "Russell" and "Monson";

3 do Old PEKING, "Hempster,"

5 lbs Crashed SUGAR, Brown Paste Rice

Rice, Molasses, Mustard, & Honey;

Teas, Currants, COFFEE;

30 lbs Dried APPLES, (sliced and cored);

2 lbs CRANBERRIES;

40 Packages RAISINS, in prime order;

3 Tubs RUM, "Family," "Liquor,"

2 lbs Cinnamon, Cloves, MELON, Clark's

Star Anise, Black Pepper, FARNIA, "Ginger,"

DEMON, COCONUT Paste, Prepared COCONUT

CHOCOLATE, "Spoon," Marzipan, Window

GLASS and pottery; Perfume, BURGUNDY,

Chamberlain's SALTERS, boxes, Cucumbers,

PICKLES, vinegar and pickle, Castle and

SOAPS; 20 lbs BEEF, BEEF, PORK, Sausages,

SAUSAGES, BEEF, BEEF, Sausages, Sausage and

Bacon, Hams, Bacon, and OATS; 10 lbs TOASTED

WHEAT, 10 M. CHOCOLATE choicer brands; 10 lbs WOOLSTOCK

Peaches; fat SHAD, Mackrel and Labrador HERRINGS

together with a general assortment of Groceries,

inferior to none in the City at lowest Market rates,

at No. 70 Charlotte street, St. John.

JAMES G. LESTER.

TO LET.—The Hole in the Rock.

April 17. J. G. L.

No. 40, German-Street.

TAILOR and MERCHANT.

IN STORE—

4 gross patent-spring & Caskets Pins;

2 do Wooden Spoon; 2 do Butter Ladles;

2 do Wooden Fawcets; 3 do Alicant Water;

5 boxes Sullivan's Blacking;

60 drams Fresh Eggs; 3 drams Panache Alcohol

Flour; 1 lb Brown Sherry Wine;

4 drams Holland's Gums; 1 pinn Scotch Whiskey;

5 pipes Hennessy's Brandy;

6 cases sparkling Champagne;

3 cases Old Jamaica Rum;

3 lbs Nova Scotia Cider;

10 quinlins No. 1 Codfish;

15 Tons Oats;

250 lbs Turnips;

ORANGES and LEMONS;

Bad Coats, Clothes Lines, Shoe and Scrubbing

Brooms, Nuts, Castor Oil, London Pickles, Choco-

late, Biscuits, Tripoli, Digby Chocolates;

Bird Cage, Citron Peel, together with a

general assortment of Groceries too numerous to

mention.

House—expected—5 hams RICE.

ROBERT STEWART.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

STEAM ENGINE and MACHINE SHOP.

SAINT JOHN and ALLEN STREETS,

Mrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard

Courtesy Bay.

LAWNS on land at the above Establish-

ment Patent and Common WINDLASSES

for Vessels of all sizes; Captain Heads; Shee-

rs; Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Cam-

buses; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels;

Waggon Boxes; Ovens and Furnaces; Mouth-

piece Machines.

The Subscribers, in returning thanks to his

friends and the Public for the very liberal

attention being paid by cultivators to the study

of insects in order that they might better understand

how to defend themselves against them, and save

their crops from their aggressions.

The following methods of effecting this were

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NO. 27, Water Street.

THE Subscriber grateful to the kind patronage

bestowed on him by his friends and the public generally, hereafter to those who have been

continuously engaged in his business, hope to

have his services again.

He has just received from Sheddle a

few barrels of PRIME OYSTERS, which will be

served up in any style required to suit customers.

MEALS at all hours of the Day and Evening.

Choice LIQUORS and CIGARS, Mineral Water,

Sugar, Syrups and Biscuits, of the best quality,

always on hand, ready to order at a moment's notice.

(May 29.) JAMES KENNY.

HORSE SHOEING

GENERAL

BLACKSMITH ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber having received a liberal share

of public patronage during the time he has

been in business, begs respectfully to inform

his friends and the public generally that he is

now prepared to repair all kinds of Machinery

repaired; Irons and BRASS CAPTAINS;

WRENCHES, SCREWDRIVERS, HAMMERS, HAMMER-

HEADS, SCREWDRIVERS, HAMMERS, HAMMER-