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THE COLONIAL FARMER,

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 1, 1842.

NO. 9.



THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 1, 1842.

BEMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

At present a general complaint of "hard times," which is confined to one nation, or to one kind of business. This complaint has always been made by some at all times, but it is only now made by so many, as to prove that it is well founded. If we can discover the cause of the evil, we may perhaps find the remedy. It does not appear to have originated from any cause beyond our control. Peace has continued for a long time; seasons have not prevented the earth from yielding a plentiful harvest; food to its inhabitants; the sea still furnishes us with fish. Yet we hear the cry of woe spreading ruin from those who have more than enough of the necessaries of life; their produce they say, will not sell for enough to pay cost, and they cannot employ laborers and tradesmen as they used to do. But why should the Farmer who has enough to live upon be greatly distressed because his surplus produce fetches a low price? What is the cause of the Incubus that has paralyzed the energy of mankind. It is debt, debt not necessarily incurred. It is not very difficult when we are in trouble, to reflect that it is our own fault when it is the case, it may be useful to know it, because we can then change our practice. The remote cause of the difficulty may be traced to the modern offices for lending, a paper currency, which is a heavy man, for the consideration of a heavy interest, to set his property afloat, without the trouble of selling it. Most men wish to become rich, but neither the Farmer, the Merchant, nor the Tradesman will succeed in this wish, without extraordinary industry and application, nor without establishing a rule to spend no more than he earns; and when this course proves successful, many years of hard labor must elapse before wealth can be acquired. But it was generally understood that a man could have nearly the same amount of what he owned in something that answered the purposes of a bank, while at the same time he retained all his real property, the result of speculation soon appeared, and spread from place to place like the Cholera. The Manufacturer increased his workshops; the Merchant doubled his importations; the Farmer increased his acres, and in too many instances left his own occupation for some other by which he expected to acquire sudden wealth. For a time the active man believed that he was growing rich, for it is no more easy to gull half a nation, than to impose upon one intelligent man. We are more frequently too lazy to think, than we are to work, and when it is generally believed that wise men have

thought for us, we often follow them without reflection, as we have seen the sheep follow the old man into the well, the curb of which he mistook for the garden fence. But these golden dreams ended, and many asked to discover that they had involved themselves in debts which they saw no prospect of paying, and all the value they had received, was learning by sad experience, what they might have previously learned by reflection, that the only way to be rich is to spend less than they earn. But during the time that they believed they were going ahead, most had drawn upon their future wealth to introduce a more showy and expensive style of living, an evil which is never confined to those that begin it, for it always spreads till it reaches the lowest class. Virgil gives a distinguished place in his Elysium to the inventors of the useful arts, and as a contrast to this, some of the religious writers, of the "dark ages" inform us that the unhappy spirits of the inventors of oppressive taxes, and of wasteful and extravagant fashions, are in danger of a constant increase of their misery to the end of the world, because there will always be an addition to their punishment, for every additional person who suffers by the tax, or who adopts the luxurious fashion; which is no less injurious; because it absorbs the funds which ought to have kept the helpless portion of the human race comfortable. When men discover that they are spending too fast, few have the fortitude to retrench immediately, but in such cases the time soon arrives that gives an irresistible check to their career; and then the blame is laid upon "dull times," and it would be a pity to deprive people of the privilege of having something to lay the blame of their mismanagement upon, besides themselves.

We all know that dull times cannot be mended by sitting down and grumbling, we must make use of our strength both mental and bodily, let every one think before he acts, and calculate his projects so carefully as to ascertain whether they will be profitable, let every one reduce his expenses below his income, if possible, (and few farmers will find it impossible,) let strict economy be observed, permitting nothing to be lost for want of care, or from neglect in doing work at the time that it ought to have been done. Let every one be sober and industrious, and we shall be upon the right road, and though it is an up-hill road which we cannot go up as fast as we ran down it, yet it will, if we follow it, lead us out of debt and difficulty.

It is never so easy to retrench as in dull times; the fear of being suspected of poverty, often prevents men from reducing their expenses, but in dull times the first that dares to retrench will immediately be imitated by neighbours who have long wished to do the same, but who have not had courage enough to be the first to begin. Fashion is often called a tyrant, because his laws are so frequently mischievous and unreasonable; but we should recollect that he allows his subjects perfect liberty to frame the laws by which he governs them, with a franchise as unlimited as any Chartist could desire. If there are any of his regulations which we dislike, we have the power to change them when we will; if we have ourselves framed the regulations under which he has compelled us to spend more than we earned, till we had all got in debt. And shall we not act like wise men in adopting a rule to earn more than we spend, till we get out again, especially as we

know that as soon as it shall be generally received, Fashion will sanction and enforce it.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

That the Eastern States of America have flourished more than the Southern is well known, yet neither the climate nor the soil are accounted as favourable as those of the more Southern districts, but the enterprising and intelligent New Englanders, where they found the soil insufficient to support them, turned their energy to commerce, the fisheries, and manufactures, with such success that they became much more wealthy than their more ignorant and indolent Southern neighbours, many of whom constantly wore the clothes which were made by the tailors of Connecticut, and exported from New York; and the increasing opposition to the emancipation of the blacks in Boston and New York, may probably be traced to the number of slave plantations in the Southern States which have been transferred to the merchants of these cities in payment of debts. Much of the prosperity of the new Western States also, may be justly ascribed to the superior intelligence and industry of the Yankee portion of the population. Why these things are so, will be seen from the following "Scale of Education in the United States," promising that there are at present a much greater proportion of ignorant persons in some of the Eastern States than there were formerly; the Railroads and other public works having retained among them many thousands of Emigrants from Europe.

SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The census recently completed by the General Government exhibits the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different States, who cannot read or write, as follows:

Connecticut.....	1 to every 568
Vermont.....	475
New Hampshire.....	310
Massachusetts.....	366
Maine.....	198
Michigan.....	96
Rhode Island.....	67
New Jersey.....	59
New York.....	56
Pennsylvania.....	50
Ohio.....	43
Louisiana.....	32½
Maryland.....	27
Mississippi.....	20
Delaware.....	18
Indiana.....	18
South Carolina.....	17
Illinois.....	17
Missouri.....	16
Alabama.....	15
Kentucky.....	13½
Georgia.....	13
Virginia.....	12½
Arkansas.....	11½
Tennessee.....	11
North Carolina.....	7

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM McKEEN, Esq.

President of the Inverness Agricultural Society, at its semi-annual meeting, held at Fort Hood, 18th October, 1842.

Chemistry is the science which defines the laws or principles which regulate the combinations of elementary particles of matter, and relates to those operations wherein the nature of bodies is changed or by which they acquire new properties. Within the last 70 years it has advanced towards perfection with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of Philosophy. To whatever art or manufactory we turn our attention, we find that it has either been created by

Chemistry or indebted to it for some of its greatest improvements. In my present Address it is my object to present a simple view of some of the principles of this important science, and a description of a few of the elemental bodies and their combinations so far as they are connected with Agriculture, and here I would notice a fact which is everywhere diffused, and it is impossible to conceive of the universe subsisting without it, it is the tie which connects the most remote parts of it together, and were it dissolved the universe could no more exist as it does at present—the particles of which the countless Globes are composed would exhale into space and nothing of the creation would exist, but an infinity of innumerable atoms, which renounced the society of each other. Chemical attraction or affinity is that which unites the atoms of two or more distinct substances so as to form one perfect compound, termed combination, and is quite distinct from aggregation or mixture, for instance if we pour oil and water into a glass bottle and shake them until mixed, the substances can never be made to unite permanently together, for if the bottle be allowed to stand a sufficient length of time, the particles of water being heavier than those of the oil will descend to the bottom, while the particles of oil rise to the top. Here then it is evident that there has been a chemical attraction existing between the particles of the two bodies because no chemical change has taken place, in a word there has been a mechanical mixture without any chemical combination, if with the water in this experiment we add a quantity of potash so as to form a pretty strong solution, the particles of the two bodies will intimately combine with each other and the substance obtained will be that useful article Soap, having properties entirely different from either the oil or the potash. The general name for a substance thus obtained by Chemical combination is a compound, the substances of which it is composed are called its component parts or principles; the separation of these is called decomposition, and decomposition is performed for the purpose of ascertaining the composition of a body, it is named Chemical Analysis. The reverse of the constituent parts is denominated Chemical synthesis. Heat or caloric as it is Chemically called is the great counteracting principle to attraction, for when a continued addition of heat is made any body the distances which exist between the constituent atoms are increased, and the bulk of the body is enlarged. Matter is capable of existing in three different states, the solid, fluid, and aeriform. If the principle of heat did not exist, we could not conceive of matter existing in one state, which would be the solidity, it is the application of heat which first softens a hard solid body, and then causes it to assume the fluid and aeriform states thus ice when heated becomes water, and water when heated to a greater degree becomes steam. If heat again be abstracted from the steam it assumes the fluid state, and if further cooled it is the solid form of ice; thus there is kept up a continual struggle between the attraction of aggregation and the repulsive power of heat which gives rise to the beautiful variety of solids, fluids, and airs, exhibited in external nature. Heat exists every where and can be obtained from every thing; all bodies, whether solid, fluid, or aeriform, can be made to emit heat when subjected to certain processes, so that there is not in nature such a thing as absolute cold, even ice contains a quantity of heat, for by Chemical means it can be made colder than we find it in its natural state, and Chemists are from time to time discovering processes by which a greater degree of cold can be obtained than any previously known. If we are unacquainted with the extremes of temperature related either to heat or cold, it has been compared to a chain, the two ends of which are concealed from view, whilst only a few of the middle links are exposed to observation.

The substances about which Agriculture is employed are all compounds, that is they consist of elements into which they are capable of being resolved. Of this no Farmer should be ignorant, he should learn at least so much of Chemistry as to know the nature and combinations of those elements which are almost never met, but from the action of heat and of attraction are going one round of composition and decomposition, the water we drink and the air we breathe are not simples but made up of several fluids, the water of oxygen and hydrogen, the air oxygen and nitrogen and carbonic acid. Animals and vegetables are compounded of nearly the same elementary principles which enter into their systems by the food water and air they are constantly breathing, and which encourage their growth and increase their size, the chief substances which enter largely into the composition of animal matter are the above named elements, with the addition of phosphorus and lime, and the materials composing vegetables are nearly similar, the difference is in the relative quantity and in the mode of combination. I shall give a short description of those elements which bear so conspicuous a part in the animal and vegetable economy—Oxygen Gas is a permanently elastic fluid, it is the one which no compressing force or degree of cold has ever been able to reduce to a liquid or solid form, it is colourless, destitute of taste and smell, and possessed of all the properties of atmospheric air, it has the power of combining with every other simple body, and thus forms compounds such as oxides, acids, and basis of salts; in the act of respiration it is made to unite and becomes a part of the human frame, it is the most rapidly chemical union of oxygen with the combustible body which gives rise to the light and heat in our common fires, candles, &c. Hydrogen Gas is a permanently elastic fluid, transparent and colourless, destitute of taste or smell; it forms one of the constituents of water, it is the lightest body with which chemists are acquainted. Azote, or Nitrogen is also permanently elastic, when breathed it destroys animal life and instantly extinguishes fire. When a burning body is immersed into it, it enters extensively into combination, it is an abundant element in animal matter, and its existence in such large quantities is a chief distinction between the constitution of animal and vegetable life. Carbon or Charcoal is the substance that remains when wood or any vegetable substance, is exposed to red heat in a retort vessel, the properties of this substance are various and remarkable, and it affords a striking proof of the differences of appearance which the same body may assume. Chemical investigations have brought beyond all question, that the Diamond with all its brilliancy is only a bit of charcoal; the diamond burns in oxygen with a brilliant flame, and like charcoal forms carbonic acid; like charcoal it forms steel in combination with iron—the difference between the two bodies seems to be in their state of aggregation, the diamond being harder and crystallized. Calcium, this metal is the one of the well known and indispensable commodity Lime, lime has been known from the remotest ages, and appears always in combination with an acid, most commonly with the carbonic, constituting limestone, marble, calcareous spar, chalk, &c., and frequently with sulphuric acid, constituting gypsum, selenitic, and sulphate of lime; it combines also with the various other acids. Calcium, is white like silver, solid, and much heavier than water; when heated in the open air it burns brilliantly, and quick lime is produced; it readily absorbs water and swells, and the water becoming solidified gives out a great quantity of heat which accounts for the increase of temperature; this process is called slacking-lime. Lime combines with chlorine and forms chloride of lime which is extensively used in bleaching, it is a white powder with a hot taste and has the power of destroying vegetable colours. Chlorine is a gaseous

body, which if breathed undiluted destroys animal life, the combination of metals with chlorine are called chlorides. Phosphorus, this well known substance is commonly prepared from the earth of bones which consists chiefly of phosphate of lime, it is so very combustible that it takes fire in the air emitting a white smoke having the smell of garlic, and appears luminous in the dark, but I shall proceed no further for the present with this subject, I am aware that to many it is unintelligible and uninteresting, I have chosen it merely as an entering wedge by means of which we may be enabled to introduce the whole science.

Knowledge is power, and surely a thorough knowledge of the business we follow is indispensably necessary. Farming is essentially the business of this country, and it is time that farmers should turn their attention a little to those chemical researches which for some time have been directing and enlightening the practices of Europe and America, and raising their profession from its prostrate condition to the rank and dignity of a science. There is no other branch of industry in which so much philosophy can walk side by side with manual labour; and although we have not the advantage of the Retort and Crucible, to test experiments, yet we can learn much from books on Chemistry, and could the science be once introduced into our schools, it would have the effect of increasing our agricultural knowledge, and a consequent and necessary incitement of emulation and enterprise. Without some knowledge of Chemistry, we are unable to comprehend the meaning of numerous phrases in agricultural writings. Hence the apathy prevalent amongst us for those very works which should be our daily companions, should mix with our thoughts, and enlighten and direct our labours. They contain the elements of that science, of which we cannot remain ignorant without sacrificing both our own and the best interest of the public; and give me leave to assure you, we will be much delighted, and always improved by the study of Chemistry; it shows us a multitude of beauties in the creation which we should not otherwise have discerned; it points out the infinite power, the unsearchable wisdom, and the charmingly rich goodness of the glorious maker; such philosophy turns all nature into a school of instruction, and is an excellent handmaid to true religion; it makes every object a step better than a golden step, to raise both our knowledge, and affections to the adorable and immortal cause of all.

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1842.

The importation of foreign grain into the United Kingdom continues to be very large, not only from the northern ports, and America and Canada, but also from the Mediterranean, shipped from Russia and Austria; indeed there is now quite a glut in the British markets. The farmers are holding on not being willing to thresh out their wheat for sale at the present rates, and since the importation of foreign oxen from continental ports, they have refused to sell their cattle at the late ruling prices. Although prices have come down considerably, it is evident that the quantities of consumption must both fall to a much lower standard of the Spanish cattle, which have been recently brought over, none exceed 700 in weight, and the average is about 600, they are principally cream or fawn coloured, and about the head look much like the buffalo. They are very deep in the shoulders, but thin in the hind-quarters and have realized hitherto about £10 a head. The highest price yet given is £14 5s. and the lowest £6 being about 40s. percent. There are several more extensive failures in sympathy among corn merchants. The large annual government contract for supplying the navy with Irish provisions was recently taken at a

reduction of about 25 per cent. on last year's prices. The quantity required was 10,000 tierces of beef, and 14,000 tierces of pork. It was taken by London houses at from 10s. to 12s. per tierce below the prices of the Irish manufacturers. The prices were from £5 9s. 10d. to £5 14s. 8d. for pork, and from £3 18s. 6d. to £5 10s. for beef, the price of the former being about 30s. and of the latter about 26s. per tierce lower than last season. The yield of grain has been very productive throughout the country, and a form of prayer and thankgivings has been issued and ordered to be generally read in churches for the bounty of Providence on the late abundant harvest, and fine weather.

The heat of the last summer was so general and intense, that even Iceland is said to have felt its influence, and had a temperature as high as 50 degrees of Reaumur, 77 Fahrenheit.

I learn from Mr. Hebel, His Prussian Majesty's Consul General, that Count Hoppe, a Belgian gentleman has taken out a patent for the preparation of a manure more powerful and cheaper than any yet invented. His plan is said to consist in fixing all the volatile parts of night soil and other such substances by means of the ashes of the colliery shale of Portland. The shale is employed in the first place, as a source from which oil, turpentine, and other substances are extracted; the residue goes to the preparation of the manure, which is said to be converted somewhere on the Isle of Dogs, and sold in a dry state in the form of bricks, as the materials to be thus employed are inexhaustible, and at present almost valueless. It is expected that the preparation of the fertilizer in question will become a matter of great national importance. As people have become too wise to wonder at sugar being made from old rags, so will they be equally prepared to hear that oil, tallow and soap are to be fabricated from the hardened mud of the coal mines; for such is "shale."

Nearly Four thousand pounds have been already subscribed for the monument to the memory of the late Thomas Wm. Coke, Earl of Leicester. Prominent amongst the subscribers is Lord Wodehouse, the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, for £50, who had all through life been opposed to the deceased Peer in politics. This is as it should be, when the interests of our country and the improvement of agriculture are to be served, all petty and party jealousies should be thrown overboard. In the spread of improvement among the cultivators of the soil all are more or less interested, and should combine therefore for the general welfare.

The distinguished founder of Organic Chemistry, Professor Liebig, of the University of Grissen, has been in England for about a month; one of his principal objects being to examine into the state of Agriculture in this country.

The greater parts of the Strand, Oxford Street, Regent street, Oxford street, Newgate street, and Holbohn, are now laid down with pine blocks, much to the satisfaction of the several inhabitants. The "horrid din" is abolished, and the immense traffic going on, is almost unheard. Every principal thoroughfare will soon be over-spread with timber. Scotch granite has given place to the produce of the Hills; and Irish paviers are altogether at a discount. Just about this period most of the anniversary meetings of the numerous agricultural societies are held, and there are a great number of shows, dinners, &c., falling about this period. The American Minister, the Hon. E. Everett, has been attending several in order to make himself acquainted with all the routine of English Agriculture.

[Bituminous shale usually adjoins the coal of our mines. A good fire can be made with some of the beach stones in (or on the shore of) Cape Breton]—ED. COL. FAR.

From the Pictou Mechanic & Farmer, October 19.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—DISPLAY OF PRODUCE—SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the Market Square had to exhibit signs of animation and bustle, and at 10 o'clock Committee of the Agricultural Society found, from the quantity of produce that had already arrived, and was arriving, that limits of the Square was insufficient to afford room for the exhibition. Accordingly a field, the front of Mr. Matthew Paterson's Farm, was selected, where all parties had a fair opportunity of displaying their stock, butter, cheese, cabbage, &c. &c., to heat advantage.

A splendid Banner prepared expressly for the occasion, flew in the breeze during the day.

After the Committee had made the preliminary arrangements for the due display of the various productions, the Judges proceeded to their task, with a determination, no doubt, to discharge their obligations with faithfulness and impartiality.

Agreeably with a previous arrangement, the Judges, appointed for the purpose, examined the various fields of turnips on the previous day, which were offered for competition. After an examination of very superior fields of Turnip (on the farms of) John Murray, Hallsbitton Stream; James Ross, Hope; Edward Smith, Esq., Norway House; Daniel Hookin & Co and Thomas Campbell, Willow Grove, &c. &c. The prizes were unanimously voted to Mr. Thomas Campbell.

The other premiums were awarded as follows:

- Best Bull, (old) Abraham Patterson, Esq.
- Best do. (young) Wm. Matheson, Esq.
- Best Cow, Mr. George Grant.
- Second do. Mr. Matthew Archibald.
- Best Ram, Mr. William Robley.
- Second do. Mr. John Lamb.
- Best Ewe, William Matheson, Esq.
- Second do. Mr. William Robley.
- Best Ram Lamb, Mr. Thomas Campbell.
- Best Ewe Lamb, Mr. William Robley.
- Best Bear, Mr. James Elliot.
- Second do. Mr. Thomas Campbell.
- Best Sow, Mr. James Elliot.
- Second do. William Corbet, Esq.
- Best Butter, Mrs. Rao.
- Second do. Mrs. Lamb.
- Best Cheese, Mrs. Fullerton.
- Second do. Mrs. Fullerton.
- Best Apples, Mr. Charles Mackenzie.
- Best Cabbage, Mr. John Brown.
- Best Prize Essay, (not yet decided).

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF CHARCOAL.

Though the importance of mixing charcoal with the food of animals, particularly that of swine, has been generally acknowledged, and its benefits extensively tested, still it has been supposed that it only acted as a corrective to the acid tendency of food, and facilitated fattening by improving the health of the animal. Some experiments are, however, on record, which seem to show that charcoal acts a more important part in the matter; than has been usually assigned to it.

In 1793, a family being driven from New York by the war, were absent six or eight weeks before it was deemed prudent to return. A number of fowls confined in a loft in the workshop, the house were forgotten at the time of leaving and as it was known that there was nothing provided for their subsistence, it was expected on the return they would be found starved to death. The astonishment of all, the fowls were found alive and fat, though there was nothing upon which they could have fed, except a quantity of charcoal and shavings, water being supplied from the granite trough.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a gentleman in New York, as we learn from the Recorder, he instituted the following experiment. He placed a turkey in a box or enclosure 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 feet high, excluded light as much as could be done, and allowed a free circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick, broken fine, pounded charcoal and 2 grains of corn per day. The box was kept locked. At the end of a month, the turkey was killed in the presence of several gen-

was large and heavy, and on being opened was found filled with fat. Nothing, on dissection, was found in the gizzard and intestines but charcoal and brick. Last winter the experiment was repeated, and with the same success.

Several years since, in fitting out one of the Liverpool traders for New York, a pig on board was missing and was supposed to be lost. The cargo was taken on board, stowed, and the vessel sailed. It was now discovered that the pig was alive in the coal hold, but as he could not be got at easily, it was concluded to leave him to his fate. He remained in his retreat until the passage was made, when his pigship was found to be not only alive and well, but materially improved in condition; though there was nothing, excepted, he could have swallowed.

When it is remembered that wood, sugar, and several other substances, some of which are most nutritive, are compounded of nearly the same original elements, it would seem possible, by animal chemistry, to convert them to saving life; though all experiments which wood or charcoal failed. The German chemists are converted wood into very palatable bread, by roasting and calcining; but calcinations it has been supposed, would destroy whatever powers of nutrition wood might originally contain. The chemical action of vegetables seems unable to produce the least effect on coal, and not the least particle of it has ever been found in the structure of vegetables, though mixed with the earth and water in which plants were growing, in the form of the most impenetrable powder. Whether animal chemistry is able to do what vegetable organization can not, remains to be seen; though if there be no mistake in the statements alluded to, it would seem probable that this intractable substance is, in some way, made subservient to the nutrition of animals.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Without deciding whether charcoal is nutritive, we believe that experience has proved it a preventive of disease, when given to swine who are fattening. It is also a very good family medicine for bowel complaint attended with sickness at the stomach; for this purpose a table-spoonful, finely powdered, is taken in a glass of cold water, to which it gives no taste, and is for this reason preferred to herb tea by persons who are very thirsty and loathe anything which has any taste. The coal should be powdered freely after it is taken from the kiln and kept in a corked bottle, in a dark place if a glass bottle.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

The preparation and use of mineral constituents one of the points in which the advance of modern agriculture is most apparent. For this advance, we are indebted to the application of chemical science to an investigation of the substances most commonly used to promote the growth of plants. An imitation of the operations of nature has thus been effected, in which there has been a decided improvement on the original, as the change necessary to convert organic matter into the fertilizing material is effected in a very short time; the bulk diminished while the efficacy is increased; and the disgusting, offensive character belonging to the original compounds, entirely done away. Substances, too, once wasted, or rather considered of no value, are now in the course of a few weeks converted into manures of the first quality. Every discovery of this kind is of importance to the agriculturist; for although some of them it is probable will not be made useful on a large scale, and some of the preparations, cannot become common in this country, still there are many which we are confident will be extensively used everywhere; and the better they are known, the more highly appreciated by the farmer or gardener.

Poudrette, or prepared night-soil, is one of the most valuable of these prepared manures, concentrating in a great degree the elements of fertility; and as prepared, being easily portable, used with facility, perfectly inoffensive, and very powerful in its action. The two most extensive manufactories of this article are the New York Poudrette Company.—D. K. Minor, Agent, New York City; and the Lodi Poudrette Company, at Hackensack, New Jersey.—A. Dey, New York, city agent. We are pleased to learn that the demand for the products of these manufactories is constantly increasing, and the profits of the value of the manure so rapidly accumulating. The value of Poudrette, compared with good stable or barn yard manure, is estimated as one of the former to from 12 to 15 of the latter; and some have even estimated the

difference as still greater. When we remember that this manufacture is designed to convert what has always been a nuisance and source of multiplied diseases in our cities into a means of fertility and wealth, its importance will be duly estimated.

Another preparation, which is receiving some favor, is that produced by Bommer's patent, in which all ligneous or woody plants, such as straw, cornstalks, weeds, roots, sea grass, and in fact all vegetable matters, are converted into manure in a much shorter period than by the usual course of decomposition. It is pronounced as efficient as stable manure, more lasting, and costing but little. The process of preparing this manure has nothing difficult about it, and is said to be easily and expeditiously performed. It is probable the patent will for a time, even were its value and questioned, prevent the extensive use which this mode of preparing vegetable matter might otherwise have obtained. Of the peculiar forms of the process we know nothing; but the testimony in its favor from those who have tried it, appears ample. Patent manures, patent implements, and patent medicines, are very apt, however, by practical farmers, to be placed in the same category.

The English agricultural journals have, within the past year, frequently alluded to the qualities of a new fertilizing preparation called Daniel's patent manure. The specifications of the patent have been received in this country; and though evidently intended to mystify, rather than disclose the real process of making the manure, it is easy to see that a powerful manure must be the result of the combination. According to the specifications, the materials of the manure are divided into three classes. First: Ligneous matters, peat, straw, &c. &c. Second: bituminous matters, such as mineral coal, (bituminous, coal-tar, asphaltum, pitch made from coal-tar, or other pitch, mineral rosin, and also tar. Third: animal matter, such as butcher's offal, graves, flesh of dead animals, also fish.

The ligneous matters are reduced to powder by grinding, or by the action of caustic lime. The bituminous matters are also ground into powder; if sticky like pitch, a small quantity of dry, quick lime is added to prevent adhesion to the machine; if liquid, they are converted into vapour by dry distillation, in which vapour the ligneous materials are saturated; or if preferred, the soft bituminous matters, are dissolved in water, to which caustic alkali has been added, and in this the ligneous matters are steeped. The animal matters are mixed with the ligneous and bituminous ones, and then the whole reduced to a powder.

Such a preparation cannot fail to be a fertilizer of the most powerful kind, though it is evident the process needs much simplification before it can be adapted to the use of farmers generally.

Guano is probably the most powerful natural manure known; and the artificial one that shall most resemble that, will doubtless be the most valuable. Voelckel's analysis, the latest and best of this substance, as given by Dr. Dana, in his *Muck Manual*, shows that it contains in the various salts of ammonia 22 m 100, sulphates of potash and soda 9 parts, phosphate of lime 14 parts, soluble guano or humus 12 parts, and insoluble undecomposed organic matter 20 parts. The artificial manures are vegetable in preparation as they furnish the materials for the ammonia, phosphates, and sulphates, which abound in guano. It is likely, indeed certain, that the immense masses of guano existing on the islands of the Pacific, are in a very different chemical condition from what they were when first deposited by the sea fowl; that frequent those coasts and islands; consequently, in no fresh manures in any country can we expect to find the same combination of fertilizing substances as in guano. In no other country could such masses have remained without the wasting or dissipation of their most valuable parts, or their entire substance; the nearly total absence of rain in the guano region preventing such a result. The guano is therefore not only the result of the accumulation, but the chemical combinations of ages, and what agriculture requires of science, in the discovery of the means of effecting, in a short time, what nature has been centuries in performing.

In all preparation of artificial manures, two conditions are requisite; first, value as a fertilizer; and second, facility and simplicity of preparation. Without the first, the labor of manufacture is lost; without the second, few farmers will be able to avail themselves of the benefits such manures offer. Thus far we are inclined to the belief that of all the artificial manures poudrette best fulfils these two conditions; but it by no means follows that other combinations may not be discovered, equally simple and more powerful. Of one thing we may be assured; all such prepara-

sions when brought within his reach and his means, will be hailed by the farmer with pleasure.

CANNOT.

We very much question whether there is a word in the English language productive of as much mischief as the one placed at the head of this article. Indeed it has no business where it is so frequently found; for it is an intruder on our forms of speech, and deemed unworthy of notice by the lexicographer; yet there are some men who are always using it, and find it always at their tongue's end. The man who admits this word into his vocabulary is regularly done up; henceforth he is good for nothing, because he will perform nothing. We like a man, and so do you, who at proper times can utter a plain plump No; for that little word may be their salvation; but if they meet you with a canting cannot, depend upon it, they will—"for a consideration."

Ask your friend why he runs in debt for things for which he has no possible earthly use; and he will tell you he cannot avoid purchasing things when offered at a bargain, even if he has no present use for them. The time, however, will come, when there will be a cannot of another nature to arrest him; and that will be when his foolish purchases have so exhausted his finances, and reduced his credit, that no one will trust him.

Ask that farmer why he allows that bottle of spirits to be carried into his harvest field; and as the ill cut and scattered grain attests, to his manifest loss, and he replies that he has been so long in the habit of doing it, that he cannot do without it when working hard. All nonsense. Thousands, if not millions, have demonstrated the contrary before his face the present year. The truth is, the farmer loves the "good creature," and his cannot is the partial opiate he forces upon his conscience to disguise the fact.

Ask that farmer why he allows his fields to be overrun with thistles, johnswort, daisies; his crops choked with stein kroat, chess, and cockle; his corn overtopped by pigweeds; and his garden by chickweed, purslane, &c.; and he answers he cannot attend to them all; he has so much work to do, that some must be neglected. Such an answer only makes a bad matter worse. It proves that he is a bad calculator as well as a bad worker. The farmer has no business to plan so much work, as to be unable to perform every part well; and the cannot in the case, can deceive no one.

"Neighbor, the bars to your cornfield are very defective, and the gate to your wheat field is so insecure, that I wonder at your leaving them in such a condition, when there are so many unruly cattle running at large." Ah, he answers, I knew it well enough. I intended this week to have made some new bars, and had a new gate hung; but have lost so much time in attending that lawsuit, that I cannot do it now, and must put it off till next week. The next sunny morning, he finds a whole herd of unruly animals in his fields, his crops half destroyed, and a beautiful foundation for another lawsuit laid.

See that poor man, once rich and talented, reeling through the street! He is a sacrifice to this accursed cannot. A beautiful wife has wept tears of intreaty; friends have uttered words of remonstrance; reformed inebriates have taken him by the hand, and pointed out the way by which he may be again a man; but to all the reply, a reply fatal to hope, he been, I cannot. It is a lie. He can. He can forsake his cups; he can again bring joy and gladness to his family; he can again rejoice his friends; but he must first renounce and repudiate this soul and body destroying cannot.

Young man, whatever may be your profession or pursuit, if you would hope for success, never use the word cannot. You may as well attempt to swim with a Scytha grindstone at your neck, and a Paines shot at your heels, as to expect to accomplish anything worthy of a man while this word is in your vocabulary. When the gallant Miller, at the battle of Niagara, was asked by Scott if he could carry the enemy's batteries; suppose, instead of the determined, "I'll try," he had whined out—"I cannot" where would have been his fame, and what the result of that day? Cannot accomplishes nothing but the ruin of him who uses it.

Farmer, keep shy of cannots. Use not the word yourself, and be careful how you employ those that do. Napoleon never allowed the use of the word, impossible; and in the management of a farm there should be no place for cannot. You can do all that is necessary to be done, if you set about it in the right way, and at the right time. If you do not, your labour will be like that of

Sisyphus; over beginning, never ending. Neglect nothing; keep a watchful eye over everything; see that every part moves in harmony and together; and you will have no cause for cannot.—*A bany Cultivator.*

SPRING CARRIAGES.

The great advantage of springs in lessening the labour of draught has been ably illustrated by Edgeworth, who thus explains the action in this respect.—"Theory shows," he observes, "that whilst the wheels of a carriage pass over an obstacle, the load on the carriage must rise along with the wheels, unless it be supported by springs; but that if the load be hung upon springs whilst the carriage wheels tend to throw the load upwards, as the suddenly rise over an obstacle, the springs will bend, because they are opposed not only by the weight, but by the load acting downwards; and the load will consequently not be thrown up *so high* as if there were no springs." But the advantage does not rest on theory alone. Among the interesting experiments on carriages, of which the results are recorded in Edgeworth's treatise, are some which are very decisive as to the saving of labour occasioned by them. In one experiment with two-wheeled carriages, a gross load of 8 cwt. 2 quarters, was drawn with rather greater ease with springs, than a gross load of 5 cwt. 2 quarters, and *without* them. In another trial with four-wheeled carriages, the gross weight drawn with and without springs were respectively about 17 cwt. and 15 cwt.; but in this case, it is stated, the carriages were not loaded sufficiently, to bend the springs with facility, so that their full extent was not ascertained. Some of those experiments were directed to the effect of wooden springs, and the results were sufficient to show how much might be gained by their general adoption in such carriages, as are generally constructed without any springs whatever. In one of the cases related, a man was found capable of drawing in a two-wheeled carriage with wooden springs blocked, to prevent them from acting, a load of 2 cwt.; but when the springs were allowed to play, he drew a load of 3 cwt. 2 quarters, with equal ease. Edgeworth states that he had employed carts with wooden springs for nearly ten years, and had used both straight and elliptic wooden springs successfully. He recommends as cheap and durable, a piece of common tough ash, five inches and a half deep in the middle, two inches at each end, and three inches broad, mounted on steel shackles at one end, and with linking plates at the other. The iron work of the shackles will last for many years, and the wooden springs may be renewed at a very trifling cost. Three wooden springs, connected in a similar manner to distinct springs, may be used conveniently for common carts.—*Penny Cyclopaedia.*

We have no doubt, that the adoption of wooden springs in constructing common carts, would enable a horse to draw a load on our uneven roads, with much greater ease, than in a cart without springs.—*British American Cultivator.*

From the Southern (Va.) Planter, ...

BLACK SHEEP.—A neighbor selected a very likely young ram which he designed "turning out" and at an early time made known such intention to his "headman," Peter. The shearing being over, Peter came to his master and said the lamb he had selected would not do to "turn out" unless he wished to have black sheep in his flock. How do you make that out, Pete? said his master; the lamb is the whitest in the flock. That may be, replied Peter, but I tell you half his lambs will be black, for he has a black streak under his tongue. The master and myself in talking upon the subject came to the conclusion that a greater man than Pete had surveyed the same opinion, and accordingly we picked up an old Virgil and commended the parash. After no little trouble, we found the following:—(Geo. 3—387.)

"Muc uterum, quamvis artem sit candidus ipso
Nigra abest udo tantum cul lingua patato,
Rejice ad maculis infuset vbera pills,
Nabectum."

The English of which, I presume is, but, though the ram himself may be white, reject him, under whose moist palate there is a black tongue, that he may not darken the fibres of the lambs with blackish spots.

Whether Pete borrowed the idea from the Mantuan Bard is not, is a matter of no consequence. The question for you, Mr. Bots, or some of your correspondents, is—is the idea correct. We have, you see, the opinion of a "book farmer" and a practical one—of an ancient and a modern—a great man and a little one.

SEASON. PLOWING AND DRAINING.—In another part of the Cultivator we have alluded to Mr. Smith's excellent lecture on drainage and subsoil plowing. The following extracts we think are worthy the notice of those who have hitherto been doubtful on this subject, and some facts which have lately come to our knowledge respecting the use of the subsoil plow in this country, have convinced us that its general introduction would be of most essential service to our farmers. In the course of his lecture Mr. Smith said:

"A nation has prevailed with some people that it is possible to drain land too much. I do not think so, from the very fact that the soil becomes an excellent magazine for the retention of moisture. A circumstance took place in regard to this in my district, in 1826, every dry season. In that year there was such a long period of dry weather, that the pond was dried up, and there was a great deficiency of crops. I had a field which had been treated in the way I have described, (drained and subsoil plowed,) and I had a crop of hay upon it. The hay in the country round was very poor indeed, producing not above half a crop. On this field which I had deepened to 10 inches, I had a very splendid crop. A proprietor of land in the neighborhood, one of the old school, resisted to the utmost his conviction with regard to the result of thorough draining and subsoil plowing. A person occasionally employed by me, was also engaged in doing work for him. He had asked about this hay, and the gentleman was rather puzzled at the state of the crop, and expressed that he really thought I had drained my land so much that I should have no crop at all. He was immediately after this completely wedded to the system, and from that day has been vigorously engaged in introducing thorough draining and subsoiling all over his estate; and he is now having a great deal of poor soil, on a very rich and productive estate, treated in the same way. Taking the average of that gentleman's estate, I should say that he now produces double the quantity of corn that he used to obtain. He now grows potatoes where he could not grow them before, and on the 15th day he produces regular and large crops of turnips."

In the course of the lecture the question was asked by a gentleman, "What effect thorough draining and subsoil plowing would have on the habit of throwing out the wheat plant by frost?" To this Mr. Smith answered, "There is no difficulty in answering this; it is well known to be owing to the moisture, that the wheat plant is thrown out; and whatever removes the moisture will do the favorable tendency required. I have known many places where almost every winter the greater part of the plants were thrown out. Now the result of thorough draining and subsoil plowing is, that these places retain the plant perfectly well, and they are very abundant crops."—*Cultivator.*

A work lately published in England on the "General Drainage and Distribution of Water," the author says:—It is admitted by all who understand the subject, that where drainage has been carried on upon correct principles, and with proper skill and energy, 8 bushels or one quarter of wheat has been added to the produce per acre." The author further states, that 10,000,000 out of 12,000,000 acres of the arable land of England is undrained or imperfectly drained at present; and he supposes that if this land were perfectly drained, more than 3,000,000 quarters of wheat could be annually added to the produce of that grain alone in England. He endeavours to prove also, that the drainage water might be usefully employed in irrigation, and in giving mill power. The sewerage of the towns of England and Wales, he calculates would annually produce over 3,000,000 tons of disposable manure more than they do at present, capable of enriching an area of 1,000,000 acres. The work referred to, is highly recommended to the attention of land proprietors in the British Isles.

MR. COLEMAN.—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to inform the farmers of western New York against sowing wheat threshed with a machine; for I believe it is one great reason, if not the only one, why we do not have wheat grow as thick now as it used to before machines come in use. I came to that conclusion last year, and threshed my seed with a flail, and the result is, my wheat stood up twice as thick as my neighbours, according to the quantity of seed sown per acre, threshed with machine, which was about one bushel and three fourths per acre, and it stands so yet. I further sowed wheat should be sown as soon as the last week in August, as far as my knowledge extends, wheat sown at that time has failed to be of a good quality, when that sowed 10 or 12 days earlier has been very much injured by the rust.—*Gettised Farmer.*

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In the freshest which lately overflowed and devastated a large portion of the Roanoke country, not only the growing crops were utterly swept away, but large quantities of old corn were destroyed in the barns, carrying distress to all around. The immediate effect was to increase the price of that article from \$2 a barrel, at which it had been selling, to ten dollars. At this period of gloom, a wealthy planter on the Roanoke, perceiving that some men were disposed to extort upon the people, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of corn to his factor in Halifax, with positive instructions not to permit it to become a subject of speculation, but to sell it out in such parcels as the demands of the people might require, at three dollars a barrel, two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to him, the planter, and the balance to be retained by the merchant, as a commission for his trouble. The consequence of this generous act, as may be readily supposed, was to restore comfort and diffuse joy among a depressed population.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

This statement induces us to say that a similar course of action on the part of a Mr. Joseph Porter, of Danvers, who died more than twenty years ago, has caused us to hold his memory in high esteem.

Some where along in the years of '13, '14 or '15, when New England crops were short, and the British cruisers along the coast interrupted the transfer of corn from the Middle States to the North, the price of corn was up to \$2 per bushel. Then this Mr. Porter, who had corn of his own raising, to spare, would sell to the poor for \$1.33 per bushel, and would sell no more than four bushels to any one man, even though poor; and to those whose circumstances were comfortable, he would not sell at any price.

Such was the story, heard in our boyhood, and though we know little more of the man than that, we now seldom pass the farm on which he lived, without remembering the account, and thinking that he must have been a good man.—*N. E. Farmer.*

DEATH OF A MAN FROM GLANDERS.—It has long been known that the glanders was one of the most incurable and fatal diseases of horses, and contagious in the extreme; and within a few years the alarming fact has been disclosed, that man was susceptible of the contagion from the brute, and numerous cases are now on record, where hostlers and others, having the care of glandered horses, have fallen victims to well marked cases of the disease. A late No. of the "Veterinarian," gives, from the *Lancet*, an account of the death of M. Rocher, a student of the hospital of Necker of Paris, from this disease, contracted from a patient of which he had charge, and which died of glanders; thus proving that it may not only be communicated from the horse to man, but from one man to another. To demonstrate the nature of the disease from which M. Rocher died, M. Leblanc, a distinguished surgeon, inoculated a horse with the matter discharged from the tumours formed on the body of M. R. previous to his death, and the animal died, exhibiting every appearance of acute glanders in its most malignant form. The facts of this case, which are recorded at length, show that great care should be used by those having the care of glandered horses; indeed, the public good requires that every such horse should be destroyed at once. It was the opinion of the eminent physicians, M. Berard and M. Leblanc, who attended the unfortunate Rocher, that he did not receive the disease by inoculation, but that in the acute stages of the disease there is a miasmatic infection, similar to that of scarlatina or variola, and consequently greater precautions are necessary than in diseases which can be only communicated by actual contact.—*Cultivator.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUALITY OF THE SALT USED IN MAKING BUTTER.—At a late Agricultural meeting in Augusta, Maine, Dr. Bates stated that the Quakers in Fairfield were in the habit of buying the best description of coarse salt, and cleaning it, and having it ground, and this they used in the manufacture of butter. The consequence was, the butter made by Quakers of Fairfield, had a better reputation, and bore a higher price than the butter made in other towns. He held them up as worthy of imitation. He stated that the loss of the butter manufactured in that State was greater in amount every year, than the sum raised for the State tax—more than two hundred thousand dollars. He believed that, if this fact was generally understood, if the people could be made aware of the loss incurred by bad manufacture, we should at once see an improvement in this article of which so much is produced, which enters into our daily consumption.

MORPETH GOALS.—It appears from the accounts submitted to the Magistrates at the recent Quarter Sessions of the Peace, that the prisoners in Morpeth Jail were now able to maintain themselves without any expense to the county. Mr. Cousins, the present Governor, was the first to introduce prison labour, and the profit realised thereby during the past year amounts considerably above £200.—The articles manufactured are hearthstones and carpeting of various patterns, cocoa-nut fibre, Manilla, and Indian-grass mats, of all sizes, the whole of which are sold at exceedingly moderate prices. As a proof of the great benefits derived by the prisoners themselves, from the plan in operation at Morpeth, it may be stated that instances have occurred of young men being sent to prison, having served no apprenticeship, and being unable to follow any regular profession for a livelihood, and at the termination of their imprisonment the same individuals have left the prison with the means of earning, at a regular rate of wages, nearly £4 a week; so that the county, as well as the prisoners themselves, partake of the benefit of prison labour, introduced and carried on so successfully by the present Governor.

How desirable it would be to introduce the same system of useful labour into our prisons in Canada. It is unreasonable to support and lodge at public expense, criminals that are able to work for their living.—Indeed it is rewarding instead of punishing individuals for their evil deeds. We feel convinced that obliging criminals to work while confined under sentence for their crimes, would be a very great check to the commission of crime.—*British American Cultivator.*

STORING SMALL GRAIN.—You in the east, who have large barns and granaries, and convenient saw mills and lumber yards, cannot conceive the difficulty that you might encounter when settled on a new farm in the west, forty miles from a saw mill. How would you store a few hundred, or a few thousand bushels of thrashed grain? Easy enough, if you only knew how—so could Careless have sealed his letter, if he had only known how. I will tell you how, and when you emigrate to the west, don't forget. Take fence rails and lay down a floor, a little from the ground, and build up the sides by notching. Take straw or hay, and tramp a layer smooth upon the floor, and caulk the cracks between the rails, and pour in the grain, and stack some straw over the top to keep out the rain, and your grain will keep better than in a close granary, and not waste a bushel in a hundred.

BUCKWHEAT may be thrashed upon just such a rail pen, covered over with rails, much better than upon the ground, the grain falling through the rails into the pen below.

A LOVE OF READING, is one of the passions, which like all other passions not so good, grows by what it feeds on, and that parent who can, and does not furnish the means of whetting an appetite so salutary, when well directed, is guilty of the grossest injustice to his children. Newspapers are the mustard of food suitable for such appetites. Reader, do you take one?—*Correspondent of Cult.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The success of the Kent Agricultural College, has led to the formation of a similar Institution at Shepscombe, near Painswick, Gloucestershire. The Design is, for a moderate annual payment, to bring up youths of from 14 years of age to 14 giving them besides a good education, instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, on the best and most scientific principles. On the Continent, agriculture is taught as a science. In this country it has been allowed to depend on isolated instruction, while all other arts and sciences have had the advantage of collegiate courses of education. The farms attached to the Agricultural College at Shepscombe, include various descriptions of arable, pasture, and woodlands in the immediate vicinity, and extend over 900 acres.—*Salopian Journal.*

SUCCESSFUL MODE OF PRESERVING MILK AT SEA.—In November, 1836, a part of the conductor's family, being about to sail for Europe, a dozen bottles of milk were prepared for their use in the following way:—The milk was drawn from the cows immediately into the bottles; the bottles were corked and the corks secured with wire. The bottles were then laid into a kettle upon some straw, the kettle filled with cold water, and the water heated to the boiling point. The milk was used on the passage, perfectly sweet, except one bottle, which lay in a chest unnoticed till it reached Ireland, and then it was found to be as sweet as when bottled at Albany.—*Cultivator.*

Let no man or woman be ashamed to work.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—An old fashioned farmer of some experience, far advanced in years, and who dates from Roxburgh in Scotland, in a letter to the "Cultivator," says, "It should be borne in mind that smut is a very infectious disease, and when once it is picked should not be spread out to dry upon a floor, upon which smutted wheat had previously been thrashed. Smutted should be put into smutted sacks, for the purpose of carrying to the field."

He says he has several times tried the experiment of incrustating wheat with smut, after the seed has been pickled, limed, and dried for sowing, by taking a sample of it in his hand, and rubbing it with the powder of smut balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was, in every instance, so that in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Smut is also sometimes taken from the head in unfermented dung, made from straw of smutted wheat of the former year's growth.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

RECIPE FOR CHOKED CATTLE.—In your October No. of the year, I find a receipt by David E. Lott, to relieve choked cattle. I some months since, sent to the Agriculturalist, Nashville, receipt, and in a few weeks after its publication, received the thanks of a gentleman who, by using the prescribed means, saved a fine horse, after trying all other means recommended with effect. I send it to you:—Raise one of the fore feet as the animal does when shoeing a horse, tie a strong cord, whipl cord or drilique will answer, tight above the knee while the foot is up, let the foot go, and if the animal refuses to put it to the ground, it probably will, a smart stroke with a whip must be dealt, and a second the beast is relieved; be careful in tying the string, to be a slip knot that you can loosen quick, for the pain is excruciating. How it operates is immaterial; my theory (probably a false one) is this, the hard cord acting on the nerves of the arm, produces a spasm, the muscles of the throat are relaxed, and the substance which the brute is choked is thrown from the gullet.—*Correspondent of the Cultivator.*

In the article on "Selling Horses," I concur entirely with the writer who signs himself "A Subscriber," in preferring floors to any I ever saw made of plank, or to any which I believe can be made of that material. My preference is founded upon experience of more than forty years during which I have many opportunities of comparing the two kinds of floors, and hearing the opinions of breeders, trainers, and owners of horses, in a State wherein I believe more attention is paid to this kind of stock than in any other State of our Union.—*Albany Cultivator.*

KICKING COWS.—Hang that Cow—how she kicks! says the milkmaid. Yes, that's the right way to treat her.—Hang! You've hit on the remedy, tho' you were not aware of it when you pronounced that awful sentence, "Hang that cow!" A whip to the Farmer's Cabinet has sold the secret publicly. He says, "In place the patient, he should have said the impatient." In a word, place a heap over her head, and having a running noose over her back, throw the end over the beam, and pull away so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to raise her legs from the ground.—In this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least benefit—got from any spot at all will, but because she can't help it.—*Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.*

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