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# THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 16, 1842.

NO. 4.



## THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 16, 1842.

### POTATOES.

The ripening of Potatoes may be accelerated as much as ten days by sprouting the seed before it is planted. The expense is trifling if a house warmed by a stove. Little more than a square yard of floor need be occupied to sprout 15 bushels, and 15 bushels are sufficient to plant an acre. By the aid of this process, and early sowing, the common Blue-nose potato can be ripened at Halifax the first of September in ordinary seasons. Make slight frame support shelves by first making two ladders, each seven feet in length with rungs or rounds, one foot apart, and averaging three feet in length, those at the top being two feet ten inches, and those at the bottom three feet two inches. Connect these two ladders by three rungs of three feet on each side at right angles with the others. The frame may be set against the side of the room near the stove, and by laying pieces of boards or hoghead staves upon the rungs a range of shelves will be formed. A strip of board about three inches broad should be nailed to the ladders in front of each shelf to prevent the potatoes from falling off. Two to two and a half bushels may be put upon each shelf, imbedded in and covered with soft hay chaff, or fine damaged hay from the outside of a stack, in a pot in earth; the chaff should be slightly damped, and occasionally sprinkled. No cloth is to be put upon this frame, it being necessary that the shelves should have the light. The potatoes should be about the size of a hen's egg. This work should be done, in ordinary seasons, about the middle of March, and by the latter part of April, strong coloured sprouts about two inches long will be formed, which will bear careful handling, being much stronger than the white sprouts which are formed in earth, or in dark cellars. The potatoes should be taken in small baskets to the field, taking care not to break the sprouts. They may be planted thirty inches apart in the drills, which should have the same distance for most kinds of potatoes; but the Irish cup should have not less than three feet between both the sets and the drills, as this potato often fails in consequence of being overseeded. Land that is very rich requires less seed than that which is of ordinary quality, and land that is poor requires more; but the most common error in planting potatoes is, to use too much seed, which sometimes lessens the crop, and always lessens the size of the roots. In some seasons the potatoes on grounds exposed to the sea breeze are affected with the blight, which quickly destroys their leaves, and greatly injures the crop both in quantity and quality. Whenever this has hap-

pened, within the last thirty years, the land planted with "sprouted seed" has suffered little or nothing, because the potatoes had already acquired their full growth.

This disease in potatoes is most frequent when a warm rainy season attended with hazy nights succeeds to a drought. It always falls more heavily upon land which has been ploughed for three or more years in succession, than upon that which was lately under grass, and there are some situations where the potatoes are blighted nearly half the seasons, these are generally gravelly soils on the upper part of high hills facing the Southwest, the direction from which the summer sea breeze usually blows at Halifax. There are also some situations where this disease is never observed; they are the upper parts of hills sloping to the North, and sheltered by woods from all Southerly and Westerly winds. Loamy soils are less frequently injured by this disease, than those which are gravelly, if they are sufficiently drained, because they are less affected by droughts, for the potatoes are seldom blighted till they have first been reduced to a weak unhealthy state by drought, by being drowned with too much water, or chilled by the cold sea breeze. Like the rust upon grain the blight is rarely perceived when the nights are clear. Near the sea, if there is a choice of situations, always plant potatoes where they will be least exposed to the sea breeze. This wind is unfavorable to nearly all the crops we cultivate except cabbage, turnips, and beets, and as all violent winds are injurious to cultivated crops, clumps of wood ought to be permitted to grow on elevated situations so frequently as to break their force in a considerable degree. In this province, or in Newfoundland, if one third of a district were covered with wood in such situations that it would shelter the cultivation from two winds that are most adverse to vegetation, the remaining two-thirds would produce more than the whole would if laid entirely open. A five acre field surrounded by an old forest will produce many kinds of vegetables ten days earlier than the open land near it.

We see wherever the forest adjoins the open sea that there is no large timber near the shore even where the soil is good enough to produce it. Instead of this, the shore will be found fringed with a very close thicket of white spruce or fir, the trees directly on the shore not more than three feet high, and the branches so crowded that a man may walk upon their tops—farther from the shore the trees grow taller, but are still small and very thick set. At the distance of a quarter of a mile back, a sprinkling of short yellow birches a foot or more in thickness may be found, always in the midst of a thicket of firs, and at the distance of a mile and a half back some large spruce and pine and perhaps a little beech may be found. The hemlock rarely finds sufficient shelter near to the sea than three miles. Notwithstanding that nature shows so distinctly that even our large forest trees cannot live without shelter from winds, the thoughtless coasters often clear a field upon the shore, cutting down every bush to the very edge of the bank, and then complains that his potatoes have the tops broken down by high winds. Wherever the shore is so much exposed that any stones or gravel are found to be rolled up above high water mark by the surf, an edging of wood should be left always undisturbed along the bank, to protect the crops from wind, and to serve a shelter for sheep, who always get a great part of their living in winter from the sea beach, when they can come at it.

## FARMING NEAR THE SEA SHORE.

The soil on the seaboard of most countries is inferior to that of the inland districts; but the former possesses a great advantage in the means of procuring manures. Seaweeds of every kind will when first applied produce large crops fit for the food of animals who will furnish a more permanent manure, sea mud in very small quantities has nearly the same effect as seaweed; and where it abounds it is found useful for a considerable time, when applied in large quantities to sand or gravel, but for this purpose it is allowed to lay in heaps for a year or two, during which it is frequently turned, to deprive it of the greater part of its salt. Upon the harbours on the seaboard illnesses spring up, and wherever men are crowded together abundance of manure is formed which must be removed to the fields and applied to its proper use if the inhabitants would preserve their health; for experience has always proved that they who live near to accumulations of filth in towns are exposed to more than a double portion of fevers and scrofulous complaints at all times, and to most dreadful mortality when any pestilential disease passes through the country. In Flanders no small proportion of the food of the inhabitants is raised by means of the manure collected in the towns, and when the Cholera passed through Europe, the scourge fell but lightly on their large cities, where a most scrupulous cleanliness is observed, and every substance that will serve for manure is carefully preserved and removed to the fields; and where by this management, they support a much greater number of people in proportion to the land they occupy than most of the neighbouring nations; and support them much more comfortably.

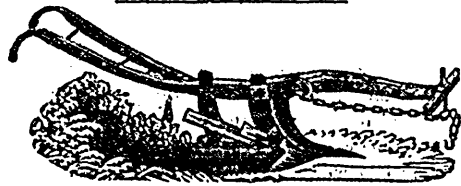
The offal of fish is a powerful manure, but like the seaweeds it should be used with caution, never applying it in large quantities, nor to the same ground for several years in succession, but as great crops of hay and potatoes can be raised with it, which will serve to feed animals who make a more permanent manure, it is always possible to make land very rich where a considerable quantity of it can be procured.

Upon seashores where the water does not freeze in winter sheep are kept without much hay, and in some places they are kept well without feeding them at all; where they can always find abundance of kelp, and some marshy ground near the sea covered with florin grass, the creeping runners of which do not die in winter.

There are so many means of enriching the soil to be found near the sea, that a very poor soil there often becomes of far greater value than very rich land in the interior, and now, if ever, cultivation ought to be pushed to the utmost, when millions who have been employed in manufacturing goods which find no market, are suffering for want of food. The earth, if carefully cultivated will never defraud the labourer of his hire.

"A penny saved is better than a penny earned," said the old woman. Many an old man has said something more foolish. Why are those baskets standing there in the rain with an inch of mud in the bottom? Why, we had them digging early potatoes, and as we shall have to dig more to-morrow we thought we might as well let them stand. And so by the time the late potatoes are fit to dig the bottoms will be so rotten that they will burst out, and then you must spend half a day to cut rods and make a basket, or pay fifteen or eighteen pence, to somebody to make one for you. Now, if you would wash them when you have done using them, and put them under cover, and dry them when there comes a fair day, they would last till they were worn out, and you would find that you had saved as much by half an hour's work, as you could earn by half a day's work. Here are these rakes which ought not to be left out in the

rain; the teeth will swell by soaking with water, and of course pressing hard upon them come, make the holes bigger, and the teeth smaller, and when they come to dry again the teeth will be loose and require wedging; but this labour had been saved by putting the rakes in the barn when they were dry. The handles of the hoes and pickaxes too will be loosened by being wet and will cost labour to fasten them, which had been saved by putting them under cover. The plough there too, will not be wanted this six weeks, if she have the earth scraped off and be put out of the weather, for if left exposed all summer, the tenons will get rotten, and it will break before it is half worn. But what is the use of being so wonderful careful about such trifles? I'll tell you what is the use, I know I have not reckoned up half of what we lose by negligence out of doors. If the old woman was here herself, she could tell better than I can what we lose that way in the house; but I certainly put it low enough, by estimating the losses at six pence a day the year through. Now six pence a-day is something like £9 6d. a year. You know that when the people came about to-day begging for the lame man, we had not a sixpence in the house but had we saved this £9 2s. 6d. which we had earned and lost by negligence, we might have given them a dollar and have had enough left to buy the best cow in the neighbourhood. In old times there were seven wise men, and some person thought proper to collect and preserve a short precept of each of them, but I doubt if any of them is such a useful, every-day piece of wisdom, applicable to all kinds of work, as this of the old woman, and if any body wish to tack the sayings of the seven wise women to the sagacious Dictionary, I would propose that her name, if it can be discerned, should stand first, and opposite to it, "a penny saved is better than a penny earned."



SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

There are many tracts of land which have been enriched by cultivation to the depth of five or six inches, where they rest upon hard bottom, which roots will not penetrate, and consequently the crop is generally suffering with either too much or too little moisture. Such land is not uncommon on soils abounding in gypsum. There are soils resting on clay or tenacious "hard pan," which after draining with a great number of covered drains, still continue cold and unfruitful, the impervious subsoil not only retaining the water almost every where except directly over the drains, but also allowing the vitriolic water from beneath to ascend and destroy the fertility of the land. On such soils the subsoil plough has greatly increased the produce. It loosens the layer directly beneath the part which is cultivated without raising it to the surface, and through this layer the superfluous water will find its way to the drains, while the vitriolic water from below will not pass it, because it is open to permit capillary attraction to operate. It is always of importance to vegetation that air should readily reach the roots. When a hollow is filled with stones and then covered with a foot of good soil, it almost always makes a very fertile patch, compared to the average of the field.

Smith's subsoil plough is extremely heavy, requiring a team of great strength, but the American plough here represented is much lighter, yet has been found capable of doing the work, and cannot have no doubt, be made by some of our own mechanics.

COLCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

INDUSTRY.

At a quarterly meeting of the Colchester Agricultural Society held at the Colchester Hotel, in Truro, 6th of April, 1842, it was resolved that premiums be awarded to Members of the Society for the following purposes, viz.:

- Resolved—That the sum of 30s. shall be awarded to the owner of the best Bull, not exceeding three years old.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the best Mare and Colt, adapted for farming purposes.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Dairy Cow and Calf.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best pair of three year old Steers.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Ram, not exceeding four years old.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best Ewe and Lamb.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the owner of the best Boar, not exceeding 18 months old.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best barrow Hog, of the same age.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 15s. be given to the owner of the best breeding Sow, of the same age.
- That the sum of 10s. be given to the owner of the second best, of the same age.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Wheat, weighing not less than 60 lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Oats, weighing not less than 40 lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Barley, weighing not less than 48 lb  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the grower of the best 4 bushels of Timothy Seed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given for the best ten yards of home made Cloth, men's wear, silled and pressed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 20s. be given for the best ten yards of home made Cloth, women's wear, and pressed.
- That the sum of 15s. be given for the second best.
- That the sum of 12s. 6d. be given for the best quality of home made Flannel, not less than ten yards.
- That the sum of 7s. 6d. be given for the second best, same quality.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Plough.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Harrow.
- That the sum of 20s. be given to the maker of the best Cart.
- That the sum of 5s. be given to the maker of the best Dung-Fork.
- That the sum of 2s. 6d. be given to the maker of the best Hay Fork.
- Resolved—That the sum of 30s. be appropriated for Ploughing Matches for Truro, and that the sum of 30s. for Onslow, each sum to be divided into three prizes for each Township, viz. 15s. for the first, 10s. for the second, and 5s. for the third prize. The Ploughing Matches to be held in each Township at the discretion of the Committee of Management in each place.
- Resolved—That a Fair and Cattle Show shall be held on the Parade in Truro, on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the prizes shall be awarded and paid out of the Provincial Grant to this Society for the present year.
- Resolved—That no person shall be eligible to compete for any prizes, who shall not be a member of this Society at least one month previous to such prizes being awarded.
- Resolved—That the sum of 50s. shall be given to the person who shall have the greatest number of acres under crop, of not less than three acres of land cleared from the forest this present year.

THOS. J. BROWN, Secretary.

Nothing is more important to your usefulness and happiness in life than habits of industry. "This we commanded you," says St Paul, "that if any would not work neither should he eat." Now this would be the sober dictate of good sense, had the apostle never spoken. It is just as true now as it was two thousand years ago, that no person possessing a sound mind in a healthy body has a right to live in this world without labor. If he claims an existence on any other condition let him betake himself to some other planet.

There are many kinds of labor; some which are no less useful than others are almost exclusively mental. You may make your selection from a very wide range of employments, all perhaps, equally important to society. *But something you must do.* Even if you happen to inherit an ample fortune, your health and happiness demand all this. To live in idleness even if you have the means is not only injurious to yourself but a species of fraud upon the community. Let me prevail with you then, when I urge you to start in life fully determined to depend on your own exertions, and to be, in this respect, independent. In a country where the general rule is, that a person shall rise—if he rises at all, by his own merits, the determination is indispensable. It is idle to be looking out for support from some other quarter. Suppose you should obtain an office or place of trust through the friendship, favor or affection of others; what then? Why you hold your post at uncertainties. It may be taken from you at almost any hour. But if you depend on yourself alone, your mountain stands strong, and cannot easily be moved. He who lives upon anything except his own labor, is incessantly surrounded by rivals; his grand resource is that servility in which he is always liable to be surpassed. He is in daily danger of being outbid; his very bread depends upon price, and he lives in a state of never ceasing fear. His is not indeed the dogs life, "hunger and idleness," but it is worse; for it is "idleness with slavery;" the latter being just the price of the former. Slaves not infrequently are well fed and decently clad; but slaves dare not speak. They dare not be suspected even to think differently from their master, hate his acts much as they may; be he tyrant, drunkard, fool, or all three at once, they must be silent, or nine times out of ten lose his approbation. Though possessing a thousand times his knowledge, they must feign a conviction of his superior understanding; though knowing it is they, in fact who do all that he is paid for doing, it is destruction to them to seem as if they thought any portion of the service belonged to themselves. You smile perhaps, and ask what all this tirade against slavery means, in a part of the country where no slavery exists. But remember there is slavery of several kinds; there is mental slavery as well as bodily.

Begin too with a determination to labour through life. There are many who suppose that when they have secured to themselves a competence, they shall sit with folded arms in an easy chair the rest of their days and enjoy it. But they may rest assured that this will never do. The very fact of a person's having spent the early and middle part of his life in active business creates a necessity to the body and mind for its continuance. Youth requires a great variety and amount of action, maturity not so much, and age still less. Yet to age so much as it does in fact require, is much more indispensable than to youth or maturity. Hence the reason why those who retire from business towards the close of life, so often become diseased bodily and mentally; and instead of enjoying themselves and making those around them happy, become a source of misery to themselves and others.

All persons without exception, ought to labour more or less every day in the open air. Of the truth of this opinion the public are beginning to be sensible; and hence we hear much said lately about manual labor schools. Those who from particular circumstances cannot labor in the open air, should substitute in its place some active mechanical employments together with suitable gymnastic exercises. It is the great misfortune of the present day that almost every one is, by his own estimate raised above his real state of life. Nearly every one you meet with is aiming at a situation in which he shall be raised above the drudgery of laboring with his hands. Now we cannot all be "lords" and "gentlemen;" there must be a large part of us after all to make and mend clothes and houses, and carry on trade and commerce, and in spite of all that we can do, the far greater part of us must actually work at something, otherwise we fall under the sentence, "He who will not work shall not eat." Yet so strong is the propensity to be thought "gentlemen," so general is this desire among the youth of this proud money-making

nation, that thousands upon thousands of them are, at this moment, in a state which may end in starvation, not so much because they are too *lazy* to earn their bread, as because they are too *proud*. And what are the consequences? Such a youth remains a burden to his parents, of whom he ought to be the support. Always aspiring to something higher than he can reach, his is a life of disappointment and of shame. If marriage befall him, it is a real affliction, involving others as well as himself. His lot is a thousand times worse than that of the common laboring person. Nineteen times out of twenty a premature death awaits him: and alas! how numerous are the cases in which that death is most miserable, not to say ignominious.—*Cultivator*.

### PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF RAW AND BOILED GRAIN AS FOOD FOR HORSES.

By Mr. Jas. Cowie, Halkerton Mains, Kincardineshire.

[TWENTY VERSIONS.]

Before proceeding to the more practical part of the subject, I would observe, in regard to experiments generally, that they cannot be conducted on too extensive a scale, because, when unforeseen difficulties and inexplicable anomalies present themselves, which often happen in the circumstances, they may be regarded as probable casualties, which do not affect the general results. Acting on this impression, I put nearly the whole horses in my possession on the experimental feeding desired, viz. four on each of three farms I occupy. They were divided into three sets, in the following manner:—

#### First Set.

Two horses fed on cut barley and beans mixed.

Two do. on same quantity and quality boiled.

Ages of these were 4, 11; 11, 10, years.

#### Second Set.

Two horses fed on raw oats and beans.

Two do. on boiled do. do.

Ages of these were 8, 11; 11, 12, years.

#### Third Set.

Two horses fed on raw oats.

Two do. on boiled do.

Ages of these were 7, 9; 9, 10, years.

The barley and beans were given in the proportion of four of barley to one of beans. Having no bruising cylinders, I had the grain cut at a meal-mill. It was soaked, or steeped in water, for twelve hours, before being given to the horses; but no more water was applied than what was necessary simply to damp the mixture. Each horse received a peck, or about sixteen pounds of grain daily, with oat-straw. The weight of the barley was 50 lb and that of the oats 42 lb per bushel. The object of the Highland Society being to ascertain "the comparative merits of raw and boiled grain," I resolved, in selecting the particular kinds of grain for the experiment, to use those on which horses are usually fed, as more reliance on the results would probably then be placed by the generality of farmers.

It may not be improper here to remark, that, previous to the experiments, I was in the practice of giving my horses one feed each alternately of raw, cut, and boiled grain daily, so that none of them had the disadvantage of a sudden change of diet. In arranging the horses for experiment, I divided them according to their tendency to keep in good, or fall into bad condition when hard-worked, as carefully and impartially as I could. At the same time, I had reason to believe that, in making the selection, an advantage was given, from certain causes, in favour of those on the boiled grain. At each of the three farms I appointed a man to take charge of serving out the food for the horses, and I promised him, as well as the other horsemen, a gratuity, should my directions be scrupulously followed. Having satisfied myself with the preliminary arrangements, my greatest difficulty consisted in the *modo* by which the relative condition of the horses at the beginning and end of the experiments might be ascertained. "To have judged from the appearance of the animals, however carefully observed, would have been, at best, but guess-work; and to have measured them would have been liable to error, from various causes. The difference between the first and second measurements might have been so trifling or so great, that no satisfactory deduction could have been drawn as to the amount of improvement, or extent of falling off, in the animal, during the course of the experiments; especially when we

take into account the impossibility of thereby ascertaining the internal increase or decrease of the fatty and other matter.

To avoid all these sources of deception and miscalculation, I solved upon having the horses weighed, as the best mode by which their condition, and consequently the precise effect of the different preparations of the grain, could be ascertained. For this purpose they were weighed in a public weighing-machine, about the first of March, when they were severally put upon the experimental feeding; and again, about the beginning of May, at which time they were taken off it; a period which, both in regard to length, and comprehending nearly all the season of hard work, afforded ample opportunity for a satisfactory test. Each set of horses on the farms was kept at the same kind of work—one man working a pair fed differently, so that no favouritism should be purposely or unintentionally exercised by any party towards the horses, either in the food or their work.

TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS.

Horses fed on	Horses	Weight on 1st March		Weight on 1st May		Loss of weight on Boiled Grain.		Loss of weight on Raw Grain Unbruised.			
		Cwt.	qr.	lb	Cwt.	qr.	lb	Qr.	lb	Qr.	lb
Boiled Grain.	1	11	1	12	10	2	0	3	12	...	...
	2	10	0	14	9	1	4	3	10	...	...
	3	11	1	14	10	3	14	2	0	...	...
	4	10	3	0	10	1	19	1	9	...	...
Raw Grain, unbruised.	5	11	3	0	11	0	0	3	0	...	...
	6	11	1	24	11	0	0	1	24	...	...
	7	10	3	5	10	0	9	...	2	24	...
Raw Grain, bruised or cut.	8	10	2	0	9	2	9	...	3	19	...
	9	10	2	9	10	0	14	...	1	23	...
	10	9	3	0	9	2	23	...	0	3	...
Raw Grain, bruised or cut.	11	12	1	4	12	1	14	...	...	...	...
	12	10	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	...

\* Gain on Raw Grain Bruised.

By this table, the results were as follows:—

Total loss of weight of 6 horses fed on boiled grain,	cwt. qr. lb.	3	2	27
Total loss of weight on 4 horses fed on raw do.	cwt. qr. lb.	2	0	15
Deduct gain by one horse, Same state 1 do.	cwt. qr. lb.	0	0	10
		0	0	10
Average loss on each horse fed on boiled grain,		0	2	14
Average loss on each horse fed on raw grain, bruised and unbruised,		0	1	12

The girths of the horses were taken, but it is not deemed necessary to state them. One or two of the horses fed on boiled grain perspired rather more in their work than the others, and they drank less water. Their dung was a little softer in consistence, but there was no tendency "to purge or become washy." The four horses fed on barley were more severely worked than the others, and therefore required the heavier grain.

It will be seen that horse No. 10 lost only 5 lb, although fed the same as the other three. This is accounted for by the fact, that he usually keeps in better condition than any of the others. If he is left out of the calculation, it is found that the average weight lost on both sets of horses, the one fed on unbruised raw, and the other on boiled grain, is so strikingly near, that, were the one condition of food as easily and economically supplied as the other, it would not matter which was used. The expense, however, independent of the trouble of boiling the grain, amounting to about 1½d. on two feeds for each horse, is such as to render it unadvisable to employ other than raw grain. It is a fact, no doubt, that considerable quantities of grain given in a raw unprepared state pass undigested, which afterwards afford food to birds and fowls, or grow on being put into the ground, as I myself have experienced; but it is equally true, that much of what is boiled likewise passes undigested, though perhaps not in the same proportion. The moist and slippery condition of boiled grain makes it easily swallowed

without much mastication; and the pyloric orifices of the stomach leading into the intestines being always open, the grain passes through the stomach before the gastric juice has time to extract the nourishment from it. Besides, it is possible that the farinaceous or saccharine matter in the grain may in some way be injured during the process of boiling, and its nutritive properties thereby lessened. The same objection applies to the steaming of grain for food, as both seem to resemble each other in their faults and properties. Mr. Stewart, an excellent writer on veterinary subjects, says, "It is matter of indifference whether it be cooked by steam or water."

From these considerations, suggested as they have been by the similar effects which *boiled* and *raw unbruised* grain have in supporting horses, I would call attention to the mode of *bruising* the grain, in preference to either of the ways above described. The husk of oats is a very obdurate integument. It is almost, if not altogether, indigestible; and it is, moreover, not subject, in the form of "sheeled seeds" from the mill, to decomposition, and has not, therefore, been applied to any useful purpose as manure. Why most innkeepers and others prefer to give their horses oats having a strong thick husk, cannot be accounted for on any principle that can counterbalance the circumstance, that husks, being indigestible, are so much useless matter to animals. The thinner the husks and the larger the kernel, the more nourishment must the grain possess.

Mr. Stewart, in speaking of the waste of grain from indigestion, says,—"In some horses, the quantity that passes off entire is very considerable: it has been estimated at one sixth of all that is eaten. But the quantity is not certain, and there is seldom such a loss as this." I am of opinion that the estimate is quite within the mark. I have already stated, that, with the exception of one, those horses which were fed on boiled and unprepared raw grain lost in weight, during the two months which the experiments lasted, about 70 lb. each; while the two horses which had cut grain shew a very different result, one horse having retained his weight, and the other improved it by 10 lb. 70 lb. weight either added to, or subtracted from, an animal of 10 or 12 cwt., has a considerable effect both on his appearance and actual condition. From previous observation and recent calculation, I am convinced that the saving would be very considerable, were the practice adopted of *bruising* or cutting grain to horses, instead of boiling or giving it whole. Reckoning the loss by boiling or giving the grain whole, at one-sixth,\* we have a saving, by *bruising* the corn, on each horse receiving 16 lb. daily, of nearly 3 quarters annually; which, on seven horses in that period, amounts to upwards of 20 quarters, or the value, when converted into money, of an ordinary farm-horse.

It is impossible, in the limits of this paper, to enter fully into the inquiry respecting the most proper and economical food for farm-horses. I shall therefore only add a few remarks.

In a communication with which Mr. Karkeek, an eminent veterinarian, favoured me, he says,—"That in an English Farmer's Society of which I am a member, the subject of the cost of keeping farm-horses during the winter was introduced, and the following experiments were tried. The calculations are made for a single horse per day.

No. 1.		
10 lb. chaffed straw at £1 per ton,.....	1d.	
10 lb. of oats, at 3s. per bushel,.....	9d.	
16 lb. of turnips, at 10s. per ton,.....	1d.	
Expense of cutting and chaffing,.....	0½d.	
		11½d.

No. 2.		
16 lb. hay, at 3s. 6d. per cwt,.....	6d.	
5 lb. of oats, at 3s. per bushel,.....	4½d.	
16 lb. of turnip, at 10s. per ton,.....	1d.	
		11½d.

No. 3.		
28 lb. of steamed turnips,.....	3½d.	
7 lb. of coals, at 1s. per bushel,.....	1d.	
Expense of steaming,.....	0½d.	
16 lb. of straw, at £1 per ton,.....	1½d.	
		6½d."

\* I have heard some practical men estimate the loss at 3d or 3h.

He adds,—"I can speak positively to the fact, that I have known the last plan No. 3 pursued, and to succeed remarkably well. It is true, that the horses perspired considerably while at work; but they kept their condition exceedingly well. I have introduced these three plans, because they were highly recommended by several practical farmers."

These details are worthy of consideration. The whole three methods, more especially the last, are on a less expensive scale than almost any to which we are accustomed; and a trial of any of the plans could easily be made on this side of the Tweed.

The ordinary grains on which farm-horses are fed in Angus, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and the northern counties, are barley and oats. Beans and pease are not much used, probably because they are but partially cultivated. Barley, a feed of which is usually given daily, is boiled along with potatoes or turnips; the oats are most frequently given without any preparation. Barley, by itself, has been objected to, perhaps without proper trial. Professor Dick says, that it "either purges or deranges the stomach." I cannot altogether coincide in this opinion, as I have occasionally fed my horses on barley *entirely*, without observing any of the bad symptoms alluded to. A change of food, however, is considered by physiologists desirable for preserving the proper tone of the stomach. It is certainly agreeable to the human palate, and should perhaps be also to that of the brute. Barley, oats, or beans, may be given separately or mixed. Yellow or Swedish turnips make an excellent addition, and most horses are very fond of them when given in a raw state.

Before concluding, it may be proper to remark, that the *bruised*, and especially the *cut* grain, will not keep long in the open air, as it absorbs moisture, and becomes musty, in which state horses refuse to eat it. *Week's* exposure in damp weather will more or less injure it. It is known that, in order to keep the oatmeal safely, it is put into a "girnol," and well tramped down. The same plan must be followed with *cut* or *bruised* grain, when prepared in large quantities; but it cannot be so firmly pressed together as meal, and, consequently, the air is not so effectually excluded as may be required. The better plan, as far as convenience will permit, is not to bruise more than can be soon consumed.

The cutting of hay and straw is not practised in any agricultural establishment that I know of. Unless the straw-cutter were to be attached to the machinery of the thrashing-mill, and driven along with it (which could be easily done), farmers generally would not be willing to bestow so much manual labour as would be required. The process of cutting, giving sufficient quantities of the cut material to the horses so as they may neither waste nor want, keeping the manger clean, &c. are all supposed to involve a degree of trouble which not many farm servants would be disposed to encounter.

The actual saving on cutting hay, and the labour spared the horses in mastication, have been found to be very considerable; and I do not despair of seeing ultimately brought into practice, in every well regulated farm-establishment, both this and the bruising of oats; believing with Professor Dick, that, before food can yield proper nourishment to the animal, it is necessary that it be minutely broken down and cooked, either naturally or artificially. This must be done before digestion can take place; and the more effectually we can do this, the more easily and completely will the nutritive parts which the food contains be taken into the system, and by thus almost avoiding the possibility of waste, the animal will be supported in the same condition at less cost.

I have only to express a hope, that my observations and experiments may be instrumental in drawing attention to a subject on which I have felt much anxiety, and bestowed much pains. It is desirable that a little more attention be devoted to improving the condition, and adding to the comfort, of the often abused, too much neglected, and nobelst of all our domesticated quadrupeds; whose docility, active habits, strength, and endurance, render him so available to the purposes of the agriculturist.

Extract of a letter from Sir F. A. Mackenzie to the R. E. Agricultural Society.  
**SUBJECTS FOR PRIZES.**

With regard to the prizes offered by our society, I think a great improvement could justly be made in the selection. Will it not be allowed that the highest premium ought to be voted for what is most useful to the nation?

Does then utility guide the prize committee when fixing on the animal list of premiums? For instance let any unprejudiced person, casting his eyes over the list of premiums for 1841, and seeing

only £10 awarded to Messrs. Skirving & Gibbs for their valuable display of roots and seeds, whilst £20 immediately follows for gorse-cutter, allowed by the judges to be by no means perfect,—would he call this a judicious distribution of our funds? What comparison can there be between the value of a Skirving Swede, to the nation, and a gorse-cutter—between a superior kind of turnip or grain calculated to increase largely the supply of food for human beings, or for our animals throughout Britain; and a cutter of gorse for horses and cattle only, and besides a thing out of any use, and never can be of any use to one out of a thousand of our farmers. I am decidedly of opinion, and I shall find every man of common sense agree with me in thinking, that the discovery of a superior, more prolific, or earlier wheat, or other grain; or a weightier and more nutritious root than any now known, would be of more value to our country, and I may say, to the whole world, for it could not be confined to Britain,—than all the gorse-cutters, nay, even than all the short-horns one hundred times over, that ever carried prizes at our national or local shows.—Yet how does the matter stand in the eyes of the prize selecting committee? Why, that £100 was given for short-horns, as premiums; £100 for Herefords; £50 for Devons, £145 for cattle of any kind; £100 for horses; £110 for Leicesters; £100 for Downs; £110 long-woolled sheep; £10 for extra stock, and only £30 for Pigs, by far the most useful, and consequently valuable animal to the mass of the population; total for animals, £910, and as I have already stated, for the roots and seeds on which those very animals wholly depended for their superiority, nay, for their very existence—*ten pounds*. Could, may I humbly ask, these cattle, sheep, &c., be produced in their perfect state, did not such men as Skirving, Gibbs, and others, exert all their talent in discovering roots and seeds, superior in quantity and quality as food for these very animals; and if £910 be devoted to the latter, what will any unprejudiced man say ought to be allowed for that which is the great source and cause of perfection in these animals? Why, £1000, I may say, £10,000 would not be beyond the bounds of a fair proportion, could such a sum be afforded.

Besides this, a new and more valuable root, or new and more prolific kind of grain, is of importance to every man, woman, and child, fed within the boundaries of our isle—will spread its benefits over the whole country, and come into general use in the course of but a very few seasons: whilst the owners of first rate animals do all in their power, to keep their invaluable breeds wholly in their own hands, to prevent any competitors at our shows becoming successful rivals. In one hundred years give what premiums you like the Spencer blood of short-horns, or the Webb-breed of Downs, will not be obtained by any great number of our breeders, nor by one in one thousand of our farmers, unless the premiums are given on conditions which I am about to propose? Which then most deserves encouragement?

What I would suggest is this —That the owners of prize animals should not be allowed to confine a valuable breed to their own farm-yard. I consider it the duty and great object of all our Agricultural Societies to study the general interests and welfare of the whole nation, not that of private individual breeders only—to see that all which has proved its superiority should as much as possible be spread over the whole country, and as the best means of so doing as regards animals, I propose making it conditional that no male animal shall be allowed to compete for a prize without producing a certificate that he has served such a fair proportion of females as may be fixed on, and that all farming prizes shall come under an obligation to serve a proper proportion of females during the rest of their lives for a moderate but a fair remuneration. The male produce too, of female prize animals ought to be kept entire, as a condition agreed on when receiving a premium, and what would still further tend to spread the best breeds over the whole country would be this—that all the males got by prize males should be kept by their owners, a thing easily arranged by making a condition when the females are served by a prize male. As to any security for the fulfilment of such conditions, let us rely on that honour which is the distinguishing mark of every true-born Englishman.

In addition to my proposed innovation, I would briefly suggest that instead of a premium being given commonly to the fattest animal exhibited, a strict inquiry should be made as to the expense of bringing it into that fatted state, and decided by a preference given to that animal or breed which has acquired the best condition on the poorest, cheapest fare. It can be of no value to the generality of our farmers, who look for their subsistence to the profits derived from their farms by judicious economy, to know that the wealthy

expand a sum in preparing their stock for shows, double its value when exposed for exhibition, on the contrary, the really valuable gift to our nation would be those animals arriving at a state of perfection at the smallest expense, and such only ought to obtain premiums.

With regard to prizes, I would place a new, earlier, more prolific, better kind of grain, capable of being grown on inferior soil, as first in importance, since on grain depends the lives of nine-tenths of our immense population. and let it not be forgotten that one bushel of increased produce in grain over every arable acre in Britain, would add 1,200,000 quarters annually to our present corn crops. What object then deserves really the greatest encouragement?

The second place should be assigned to new superior roots, grasses, or any kind of vegetable food.

Superior ploughs, a perfect dibbler, or other implements capable of performing the various operations necessary for tillage best, and at least expense, should decidedly in justice stand third—for their benefit would be felt speedily all over the country—and I do hope after the promise—shall I call it—given by The Royal Society to my application for a committee to decide the merits of various ploughs, and prove by repeated trials on various kinds of soil, which will perform the most and best work with the least draught. As to deciding by the necessarily brief trials at our annual shows, the thing is impossible, but let our Society call on the many willing to devote their time and talents to this most important object, and there will be no want of hundreds ready to form a committee perfectly competent to decide the question, at furthest within six months of their appointment.

Discoveries of new and valuable economical manures, the destruction of the wire-worm—turnip fly, grub—and remedies for the many other evils which afflict the best agriculturists should come next, and not yield an importance to the all absorbing premiums for animals, which ought to stand fourth, though I fear that old habits and prejudices will yet for a while get the better of reason, and give them a higher place than I hope I have succeeded in proving them to deserve.

A large sum is annually devoted to premiums for essays on various subjects, but it may well be doubted whether they produce the beneficial results expected.

What we want is—what I proposed two years ago, but of course too new in idea to be compiled with—a book on agriculture in all its branches, composed and selected from all that is best, published under the authority and sanction of a practical committee of our Society, with new editions every season or third year, omitting what becomes obsolete, and adding all that is new and really useful. Every man possessing twenty acres of land would read this with profit by it.

Last year I proposed that all the principal points of all the best and worst animals exhibited at our shows, should be written out by the judges, and for the information of the young agriculturists that attend our shows to acquire instruction, placed as tickets on some conspicuous part of each animal.

#### A FEW HINTS TO THE WHEAT GROWER.

There is no operation in agriculture to which a greater degree of importance should be attached, than that of properly preparing land for the reception of wheat; yet there is no subject upon which there is a greater amount of ignorance displayed, when of importance and the numbers engaged in the business, are taken into consideration. With most farmers it is sufficient to know that by ploughing two or three times, (and that it may be in an imperfect manner,) the soil becomes comparatively mellow, and they have no knowledge whatever of the changes which the soil undergoes by contacts with atmospheric agents, and that deep, clean, and frequent ploughing are of vital importance to give strength, vigour, and freedom of penetration to the coronal roots of the plant, which cannot make any impression through the *hard pans* caused by unskilful cultivation, unless thoroughly broken up and pulverized.

As wheat is the principal and almost the only staple crop the Canadian farmer can cultivate with profit, we deem it our duty and privilege as conductors of an Agricultural Journal, to disseminate all the useful information in our power on the subject, and give our own opinion, and experience frankly, at the same time to earnestly solicit our Subscribers to make some experiments on the

the ensuing fall, and when the proper time arrives report the results through the medium of *The Cultivator*.

To prove that we do not urge on others what we are unwilling to attempt ourselves, we take much pleasure in reporting a few experiments which we made in the fall of 1830.

The experiments in question, were made on land ploughed or broken up in the month of June, to the whole of which an equal amount of manure and seed was applied. The field on which they were made was divided into four equal portions, and each treated in the following manner:

No. 1. The manure was spread over the ground previous to the first ploughing, and thoroughly incorporated into the soil, in the course of the following operations. The third and last ploughing was laid up into lands four yards wide, sown and harrowed in, and immediately properly water-furrowed.

No. 2. The manure was drawn into the field in the month of April previous, and made into a large compost heap. The first, second, and third ploughings took place at the same period with No. 1, and after the third ploughing which was laid up into narrow lands as above, the ground was harrowed twice lengthwise, and manured from the heap before mentioned. The fourth and last ploughing was performed in the same manner as if intended for drills for turnips, with this difference that instead of being twenty inches as is usual for turnips, the drills were only about fifteen inches asunder. The seed was then sown broad cast, and harrowed in singly lengthwise, with a pair of light harrows, and water sown. The plants came up nearly as regular as if sown with a drilling-machine.

No. 3. Was managed in the same manner as No. 1, with this difference. The manure was taken from the compost heap above alluded to, and spread over the ground the day previous to the third and last ploughing. It was then marked out into lands four yards wide, the seed sown on the manure, and both ploughed in, and afterwards harrowed lightly and water-furrowed.

No. 4. Was managed in every respect as No. 3, with only this difference, that it was left rough and not touched after being ploughed in, which is the usual mode of covering wheat with the plough.

The result of these experiments was as follows—Parts of No. 1 were considerably winterkilled and slightly injured with the frost, and gave a return of about 25 bushels per acre of a middling sample.

No. 2 was not the least injured by being winterkilled or milled, and the stem of the plant or straw stood up stiff and short like beestalks, and gave a return of about 34 bushels per acre of a superior sample.

No. 3 gave a return very similar both to quality and quantity as No. 1.

No. 4 did not yield more than 16 bushels per acre, and that of an inferior sample.

We account for the great difference between the 2nd and 4th, in the following manner.—In the former, the wheat being sown a sufficient depth with finely pulverized soil, came up in a much less period than the latter, and the plants being in rows, sheltered the roots, and they naturally being interwoven together, were not so easily displaced by the thawings and freezings in the spring, but the greatest advantage belonging to the plan is less liability to mildew, and grows much shorter and stiffer in the straw, which is a clear proof, in our opinion, how important it is to those farmers who are engaged largely in the culture of wheat, (introducing drilling machines.)

No. 4 which was left rough and gave so inferior a crop, would have yielded much heavier return, had it been sown ten days earlier.

At the best, it is a plan we have always been decidedly opposed to, for the simple reason that the surface must be more or less covered with receptacles for surface water, which has a tendency to destroy the plants. If any of our readers, who practice this system, are not satisfied as to the validity of our assertion, we advise them to examine their fields thus sown in the latter end of the month of November, or soon after the equinoctial rains, which most generally take place about that time; and if the space between the furrows are not filled with water, which must have a pernicious influence upon the health of the plant at that inclement season of the year, then of course we must charge the result to some other cause with which we are at present unacquainted.

In order to have carried our experiment No 2, to a still greater perfection, we purposed to have made a small sized scuffler or

horse bar, and cleaned the ground of all noxious weeds, in the first week in May, or as soon as the land might be sufficiently dry, but the plan was not acted upon. It is one which we conceive to be practicable, and attended with very little costs. At some future period, we may try other experiments in the cultivation of wheat as well as other grains and roots, and give to our readers the profit and loss, and a detailed description of their management.

In the cultivation of wheat as well as other crops, no specific rule can be laid down, that would be applicable under every circumstance, the quality of the soil, the peculiar state in which the land may be found previous to commencing the operation, and the changes of the seasons, all contribute to influence the management, but upon one point we may safely centre, that the land should be in good heart, and that it requires clean and frequent ploughing.—*British American Cultivator*.

#### A FARM IN FRAMINGHAM, - OLD TIMES.

Mr. Josiah Cloyes is one of our most respectable farmers. He owns about one hundred acres of land in that part of the town which is called Saicin End, and so called because of the Witchcraft Persecution which drove away many respectable families from Salem to seek a more quiet home. The history of that gloomy period makes mention of a family by the name of Cloyes, and of another by the name of Nurse, who were prudent enough to flee from the fanaticism that threatened them. These and some other families of respectability settled in the southwesterly part of Framingham; and that section derived its name from this circumstance.

Mr. Cloyes is a direct descendant of the first settler and is one of the inheritors of the soil possessed by him. He is now in his 78th year yet he swings his scythe every summer and suffers none of "the boys" to cut his corners for him. Nor is he yet afraid to face the bleak northern blast, and he wields his axe and his log-hoe with unerring aim whenever occasion calls.

Within the last two years, being a widower, he led to the altar a second blushing bride of 25, we cannot name her age; ladies are never more than 29 and there's an end on't. Within this term he has also made a small addition to his farm. This addition at the time of his purchase was over-run with blueberry shrubs, white birch, and other bushes higher than the head and shoulders, in a soil too tough for the plough, and manageable only with fire and the hog-hoe, with indefatigable toil in hours when common farm labor admitted—winter and summer. Mr. C. has brought into complete subjection two acres of this tough land, and grain now covers one moiety of it, while waving Indian corn looks green and rich upon the other. One corner of the lot is so rocky that the plough will make no track, but here the hand hoe shows what perseverance may accomplish when regular habits lead to action.

Mr. Cloyes was left an orphan in his twelfth year, his father having been killed by lightning at the age of 41. Abraham Rice, aged 80, was killed by the same stroke, near Mr. C.'s house and while a number of neighbors, standing nigh, were examining a young horse, offered for sale. The colt also was killed, and two of three people were struck down, but they revived.

At that time Lydia Leaned was the greatest writer of rhymes known in these "diggins." On this occasion she composed a very long hymn to commemorate the sad event, and not the least of its merits was a certain jingle in one of the couplets that immortalized the very date of the catastrophe. We have room for four lines only.

"My trembling heart with grief o'erflows  
While I record the death of those  
Who died by thunder sent from Heaven  
In 1777."

These four lines were chiselled on one of the grave-stones and are to be seen in the church-yard.

Mr. Josiah Cloyes, being but one of the heirs to the paternal estate, labored abroad for several years for farmers who were able to pay him, and he thus accumulated a sum sufficient to purchase the rights of the other heirs. He tells us that his wages for several years were fifty-five dollars per annum in addition to board and washing. This was nearly sixty years ago. He then made it his rule to lay up forty out of his fifty-five dollars, and to expend the remaining fifteen in clothing!

What think you, modern dandies, rowdies, fopling, fiddling heroes? Can you lay up forty out of every fifty-five you get by hook or by crook? What say you, modern followers of the plough; or you who can have \$300 per year, can you lay up \$160?—Every



article of clothing is cheaper now than in 1790; and every young man, who is resolved, may live well and yet expend nothing but for clothing.—Is it not clear, therefore, that he who labors for wages has now greater inducements, and may lay up more money, than a man could do at that period?

By his diligence and industry with the aid of less than \$200 inherited from his father, Mr. Cloyes has become independent in his circumstances. He has reared and educated a numerous family who now look up to him with affection and gratitude, and who will contribute to render his declining years as happy as the lot of mortals permits.

It may be argued that every one has not so strong a constitution as Mr. C.—and is not capable of performing so much labor. True, but regular labor contributes most essentially to strengthen the constitution. Solomon says, "Labor and be strong." Labor in the open air will add strength to any one able to labor. We find more old people among farmers than in any class, yet they have been more exposed to hardship and hard weather than mechanics have been. Within a year we have found a great number of farmers upwards of 70 who were still able to perform much labor. Three we now have in our mind who are 85 years of age and are yet bright and capable of labor; they are Captain Gage of Methuen, S. Alden, Esq. of Bridgewater, and Major Kilmore of Rayham. Mr. Cloyes, however, is the only man we know of who at his age (78) still continues to swing his scythe, and to hoe his row with the boys of forty.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

**THE HOOF-AIL.**—From reading an article in your paper on the cure of the Hoof-ail, or Foul in Cattle, I am induced to give you my experience in curing that painful disease. In the month of March, 1841, one of my cows became diseased with the Hoof-ail which I did not discover till it had been so long standing that others had taken the infection. I then attempted a cure with the Oil of Spike which I had hitherto used with success, but to no purpose in this case. By this time nearly the whole stock, consisting of four oxen and about twenty cows, had become infected and such a limping and crippling I never witnessed.

A friend advised me to use tar and brimstone. I then took two quarts of tar and half a pound of brimstone, melted and mixed them well together and carried them into the barn boiling hot in the kettle and with a spoon commenced operations by dipping up the boiling tar and pouring it into the diseased part of the foot and rubbing it into the sore, after taking up the foot and clearing out the dirt and prying away the dead skin or parts of the hoof so as to expose the diseased flesh that the tar might be poured directly on to it.

When the tar became cooled it was again heated, and thus I went through the stock, and in one week's time the whole were cured. In some of the worst cases the tarring was repeated. In 1842 it broke out again when the tar kettle was resorted to with complete success. The boiling tar does not appear to give any pain to the animal unless it is applied to the sound flesh or parts not infected.

MANSIE W. MANSIE.

West Cambridge, July 11, 1842.

**CHEAP BEDS.**—In Spain and Portugal beds are made of the husks of corn, which are very durable, convenient and healthy. These beds are made in the following manner.—The husks are gathered as soon as they are ripe, and in a clean dry day. The outer husks are rejected, and the softer inner ones are collected and dried in the shade, and when dry, the hard ends that were attached to the cob are cut off. They are then drawn through a hatchel or comb, so as to cut them into narrow slips. These enclosed in a sack or formed into a mattress, like prepared hair, will be found almost equal to the best moss or hair mattresses, and are so durable, that with any ordinary care they will last from five to ten years. These beds could be easily made in this country, and would be found far more pleasant, comfortable and healthy, than beds made with moss, hair or feathers. We have seen husk beds in this country; but they were so uncomfortable that we should suppose the makers had stuffed into them not only the hardest outer husks, but cobs and stalks likewise; of course they were unfit for use; but if they had been prepared according to the above directions, they would have been found pleasant and comfortable.—*Houston Telegraph.*

A REMEDY FOR LAUDANUM.—A physician in Baltimore tried

an experiment in restoring by cold water, a girl to consciousness who had taken laudanum. A small stream of cold water was poured upon her face from a picher, as she lay upon her back, and after a few minutes time a twitching of the muscles of the face ensued, which gradually increased; then a spasmodic catching for breath, and in a short time a struggle with those who held her, of some violence took place. The great object was accomplished, and the torpor was so far gone that the patient spoke. She was then placed on her feet, and being held by a couple of stout negroes, the stomach pump was applied, with the aid of which an emetic was administered, and the stomach completely relieved of its contents, and the girl was finally restored.—*Courier.*

**HOW TO SAVE THEM FROM FIRE.**—A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says that in case of stables catching fire, when horses are therein, if any part of their harness is put on they suffer themselves to be led without the least resistance. The publishing of this may be useful. The editor of that paper, however, says that success will depend much upon the manner of the person attempting the experiment. If he be frightful, and exhibit evidence of the fact, it will be hurried and confused or otherwise very unusual mode of proceeding, it will be noticed by the horse, and instead of allaying his fears but increase them, and add to the difficulty of removing him.

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At Fort Sackville Woollen Mill,—Near Halifax

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**NOVA SCOTIA WOOL** manufactured into Broad and Narrow Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c. &c. and warranted to wear twice as long as any imported Goods of the same quality!

**GEORGE EASTWOOD** begs to inform the Farmers of Nova Scotia and of the Province generally, that his new Woollen Mill will be ready to go into operation early in July, and that he will there receive Wool, and manufacture it into

Broad Cloths, any colour,	at 6s. 3d. per yard, or
Narrow,	at 3s. 13d. ...
Pilot Cloths, common colours,	at 5s. 6d. ...
" " dark Indigo Blue,	at 6s. 6d. ...
Tweeds, any colour,	at 2s. 0d. ...
Blankets, from four to ten quarters wide, and from 4 to 12 quarters long,	at 1s. 6d. per lb.
Flannel,	at 0s. 9d. per yard,
Do., coloured,	at 1s. 0d. ...

1 pound of clean Lamb's Wool will make 2 1/2 yards of good Flannel. Wool may be sent in the fleece. It will be sorted, picked, and greased, without charge.

Payment may be made in Money or Wool, at the option of owner.

For the accommodation of the Shore Farmers, Wool may be left in care of Mr. Joseph Crouch, at his Auction Mart, Lower Water Street, Halifax, who will forward it to be worked up, and deliver the Goods when finished.

Fort Sackville, June 13, 1842.

3m.

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