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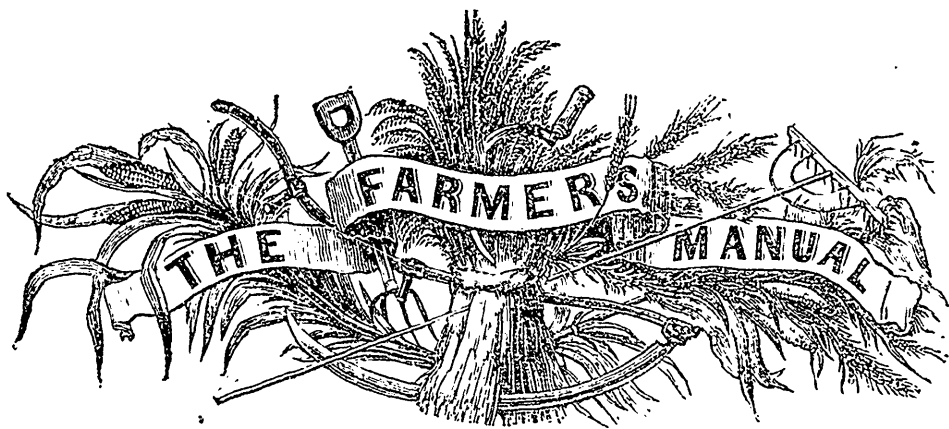
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"THE EARTH BEING MAN'S INHERITANCE, IT BEHOVETH HIM TO CULTIVATE IT PROPERLY."

Vol. I. FREDERICTON, N. B. NOVEMBER, 1844. No. 7.

### THE FARMER'S MANUAL,

Containing Sixteen Pages Super Royal Octavo, will be published every Month by James P. A. Phillips, at the Office of the "HEAD QUARTERS," between the Central Bank and Messrs. Gaynor & Thompson's Store.

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### THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

The *Bermudian* of the 28th September, contains the following remarks upon the subject of Agriculture, which we readily transfer to our columns, as a great part of it is particularly applicable to the Society of this County, and the entire article will afford some useful hints, which may hereafter be acted upon.

"The Governor, in his excellent speech at the prorogation of the Legislature, alluded to the formation of a Central Agricultural Society, as a desirable object. When we consider the general attention which the cultivation of the soil now receives—the handsome increase of production—and the wide spread interest felt in our agricultural improvement, as evinced by the immense mass of people who assembled at the exhibition in May last, the judiciousness of His Excellency's allusion flashes at once upon the mind.

"It is needless to attempt to enumerate the advantages, so self-evident are they, which must be the effluence of a Central Agricultural Society, formed of individuals who would sedulously endeavour to promote its objects. Individuals engaged in similar pursuits, but disunited, cannot effectuate a tithe of the benefit, which they might be the means of producing by association. In a scheme, the object of which is the good of all, the most cer-

tain channel of success is through a well organized association. By this means, mind is brought into active contact with mind—opinions flow spontaneously, and their soundness or accuracy is measured at once—the various methods of procedure which have obtained in different countries, are adduced, commented upon, and the most feasible adopted; in short, a congregation of many minds is of incalculable service to the success of any scheme for the benefit of a community.

"We have the skeleton of an Agricultural Society. Its life went out long since—its compactness, if it ever had any, rapidly crumbled away—and its merely hangs together by rotten ligatures, which would snap before the touch of a finger.—Let it be buried, say we: and let us have, phoenix-like, from its ashes, a vigorous association—an association of men who will constitute an efficient society. Men are to be found throughout the Island who feel a deep interest in our rural advancement, and would, we are confident, take pride in a coalition, for accelerating that agricultural movement which is already in healthy existence.

"An Agricultural Society having for its officers men of activity and intelligence, is much wanted. But let this be understood, it would be better, far better, for us to have no association of the kind, than to have one into which supineness, and carelessness would be allowed to creep—to be effective, it should be perpetually active—the machinery unceasingly at work.

"The management of public concerns in this country, has too long been redolent of apathy and indifference; but these drawbacks are not so rifle as formerly; and if men will agree to take an interest in, and zealously apply their minds to, every matter of general concernment, the drawbacks, which we have alluded to, will soon disappear.

While on a late visit to the Grand Lake, we were much pleased to observe that many of the farmers in that part of the country had been paying considerable attention to the cultivation of

Flax during the past season. We hope this branch of Agriculture will continue to receive attention, and upon a much more extended scale, especially as we now have a ready market for all that can be raised within the Province; and further, as the commodity is equally profitable for either domestic purposes or exportation, and that our climate is well adapted to its culture.

We were shown some pieces of Linen, of home manufacture, which we considered in no way inferior to the imported article for the purposes for which it was intended. Many pieces of Cloth, Counterpanes, and Shawls, which we also saw, made by own countrywomen, were alike creditable to them and that part of the country in which they reside. May prosperity attend them.

A writer in an exchange paper says, he has noticed in taking up a fence which had been erected for fourteen years, that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found those posts which were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound, while those which were set as they grew, were rotted off. It would be well for persons who have posts to set for fencing, to pay some attention to this hint.

We some time since observed in the Nova Scotia papers, that the Agricultural Society of Pictou, by their Committee, have adopted a system of visiting, during the proper season, the Farms in that district, for the purpose of inspection, to ascertain what improvements are being made in the science. There can be no doubt that much good will result from a system so judicious, and we should be much pleased to see a similar course pursued by our Agricultural Societies in this Province.

Messrs. George Currie and Joseph Coy, residents of adjoining farms in the Parish of Gagetown, who, about this time last year, brought to market a large quantity of Cheese, have again brought to Fredericton, by one conveyance, 5,000 pounds, which they have disposed of at a fair rate.

**A GOOD ORCHARD.**—Every farmer who is not in possession of a good orchard, should set about planting one. The profit and convenience of an orchard are almost invaluable to the farmer—good fruit will always sell if he happens to have a surplus, and a plenty of fruit takes away the appetite for intoxicating drink—this is a fact which cannot be too often repeated.

To him who has a great plenty of land and a great variety of surface, I would advise for an orchard, a valley between hills if possible, so that the wash from the land surrounding may always tend to the orchard—and the winds may be impeded by the hills, from visiting the orchard too roughly.

There has been great diversity of opinion upon the distance of planting trees from each other—some have contended that the distance should be four rods, that the sun and air may have full influence on every tree, and every part of it—others

have contended that a distance much less is better. My own experience and observations is in favor of close planting, so that by the time trees have got to their usual size, the limbs of them shall meet and interlock each other, and the ground underneath will be perfectly shaded. Trees thus growing will produce larger and finer fruit, and ground thus shaded will not be likely to be sapped with the growth of grass or weeds, nor parched or dried by the sun.

A young orchard should always be kept under cultivation—it will make an excellent potato field for many years provided it is well manured—and when it has become so shady that potatoes will not grow, then keep it for a summer retreat for your hogs. The hogs will keep in good health upon the poor apples that fall from the trees, and the worm that calculates on a resurrection in the form of a curculio, finds nought but annihilation in the jaws of swine. Therefore, the result is, after a few years, fine fruit without wormy apples.

Although the last season was a very good one for fruit, yet there was not enough raised in our State to supply the demand, and 15,000 barrels were brought down on the western railroad to supply the demand in Boston.

We never need fear raising too much fine fruit—for when such a contingency happens, by the aid of steam we can seek a market in the islands of the ocean, or across the Atlantic, where American fruit is always cheerfully and well received.

**HINTS TO FARMERS.**—Liberality, in the provision of food for domestic animals, is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality, in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from danger all sorts of crops.

Liberality in providing utensils, is the saving of both time and labor. The more perfect your instruments, the more profitable are they.

**PUBLIC SPIRIT.**—He is a public benefactor who by the prudent and skilful outlay of his time and money, shall make a single field yield permanently a double crop; and he who does this over a square mile, virtually adds a square mile to the national territory, nay, he does more; he doubles to his extent the territorial resources of the country, without giving the state any larger territory to defend. All hail, then, to the improvers of the soil. Health and long life be their fortune; may their hearts be light, and their purses heavy; may their dreams be few and pleasant, and their sleep the sweet repose of the weary; may they see the fruits of their own labor, and may their sons reap still heavier harvests.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

**FATTENING CATTLE WITH POTATOES.**—There is quite a difference of opinion among farmers with regard to fattening cattle with potatoes. Some contend that when cattle are fed on potatoes they should be kept on potatoes they should be kept in the stable and not allowed any water. They contend that the animals will take on fat faster, and are not so apt to scour, as when allowed to drink. My own opinion is, that cattle, whether fed on potatoes, turnips or meal, should be turned out of the stable every morning and suffered to drink as much as they please. Nature, in this respect is the best teacher. I should be happy to have the experience of others on this subject.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

## LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

## LETTER XV.

*On Feeding Stock.*—Various are the methods, and numerous the neglectful practices of feeding stock. The descriptions given by various Agricultural writers, are also doubtful, and frequently unapplicable to the farmers of this Province; but as it has been my intention in these letters, to recommend nothing beyond my own observations and experience, I shall propose some general rules for feeding, of which I have seen satisfactory proof.

And first, it should be borne in mind that all the food given to stock, which is not improving thereby, or making return either by labor or dairy, is a total loss to the owner, excepting in the article of manure, which will also be light and of less value while the stock continues lean. Ground provender is preferable to the grain for fattening horses and swine, but cattle being ruminating animals, do better with the corn on the cob and the oats in the sheaf. Grass being more easy in digestion than hay, is more fattening, which proves the necessity of animals feeding on dry hay, only being frequently supplied with good water. To feed altogether on good merchantable hay, is very expensive, but every considerable farmer has much valuable fodder that he cannot sell, and then he may be justifiable in feeding merchantable hay to make up the deficiency. To feed cattle with a very small quantity of succulent roots, such as the turnip, beet, or potato, and then no more hay than they will eat up, and look for a little more, is the best method of keeping the stock in good health, and much the cheapest for the owner. Hay to be used alone, will extend the animal's stomach to an enormous dimension, and cattle are as liable to dyspepsia as men, and in that state less benefit may be effected. The same case applies also to swine with raw potatoes in the autumn, they extend the bulk, but make no fat; but with the potatoes boiled, and a small quantity of grain or meal, the swine thrive well. Old potatoes fed to swine in the pasture in the months of June and July, pay better than at any other season of the year. Thus, while the pasture will not fatten them, nor the potatoes when used alone, both used together effect it. One acre of good meadow land will afford hay to feed a cow eight months in the stable, and it will afford pasture for her, if not mowed, for the three summer months. Horses fed on a small quantity of grain, and kept with a good appetite for hay, are always active and ready for any service; but too much hay makes them inactive, and too much grain ruins them.

To make stock of any kind fat, care must be taken that their food is abundant, nutritive, and easy of digestion, as may be easily discovered by their excrements, and their shelter should be quiet and comfortable. Swine, although apt to be very contentious, may always be quieted with plenty of food and plenty of room, in a warm nest.

Neat cattle should be so situated as to be in sight of, but not in fear of each other.

Beef cattle, fed with potatoes, turnips, or the mangel wurtzel, will not require more than half the hay they otherwise would, and their manure will be far more valuable.

The extra feed, that would make one pound of beef per day, would, if given to milch cows, increase their mess eight quarts per day, which, with ordinary management, would make a pound of butter. A strong reason in favor of the dairy—that which feeds two cows scantily, and perhaps both dry, might keep one well, that would give a good return of milk.

A little short feed for sheep is as useful to the fleece as manure to the field.

Every farmer raising a large quantity of potatoes, will have many bushels wholly unsaleable, but equally good for feeding. The system of boiling them for the swine, now seems very properly established, and it does best also to wash them before boiling—then they should be mixed with all the meal or bran that may be spared. As they generally lay quiet through the night, I have preferred giving them some dry grain for their supper. By being methodical in feeding, the animals become habituated to the method, and like the labourer, can understand by their own feelings when dinner time should arrive.

Farms so situated as to admit of a large vegetable cellar, free from water and frost, under the barn, have a decided advantage over others, and the owner will find a very great benefit derived from feeding succulent roots abundantly to the stock.

Mangel wurtzel or cow beets should be dug before the potatoes, because a part of the root growing above the ground is exposed to the frost; but the ruta baga, or indeed any kind of turnips, may remain in the ground until the snow comes, and be dug whenever the frost is out of the ground, without injuring them for the stock, excepting in the tops, which should always be considered a valuable fodder, particularly for cows giving milk.

Turnips and beets fed to cattle, should always pass through a cutting box, which may be made in various ways, and with little expense.

Animals sometimes lose their appetite, and do not thrive until they regain it, in which case care should be taken to change their diet. Swine accustomed to boiled potatoes, do better frequently to have a feed of raw potatoes, and when they are kept from the ground, they should frequently be fed with charcoal or rotten wood. Horses fed in the stable, should also be fed with raw potatoes frequently.

An animal that is well fed and kept fat the first year, may easily be kept in good condition afterwards, calves particularly, if kept fat until they are weaned, and then have three months in a good pasture, require very little care and expense afterwards, and I have seldom known one that was not injured the first half year, to fail in making a fine animal. When an animal is in good order, it requires less food to keep him so than it does to keep a lean animal of the same size from growing worse. Ill shaped animals are generally those that have been ill-fed when young, and the best young stock is generally produced from the best fed animals.

I am pleased to see the Devonshire and Durham cattle imported, and Dishley and Leicester breeds of sheep, confident that it arises from that spirit of enterprise so much needed; but I had much rather see my countrymen competing with Lord Durham and the Devonshire farmers in the improvement of our own stock, from a firm belief that we are fully able to do so. And although we have no speculating Noblemen willing to give us a thousand pounds for a bull, yet we may hope for a fair remunerating price, which is always the best for

A FARMER.

Sunbury, October, 1844.

**PLANTS.**—Experienced agriculturists state, that plants, whether in garden, field or forest, if in rows should be placed in the directions of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays, daily, on both sides of the row.

**REPORT**  
OF THE SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR  
1844.

In coming before the Society with our third Annual Report, we still find reason to complain of a want of a more general interest and support from the whole County, and we necessarily feel the want of a great market town, like Fredericton or Saint John for our Shire Town, where independence and numerical influence would not fail to give effect to our exertions.

We are again under renewed obligations to render our grateful thanks to the Almighty for another fruitful season and remarkably fine weather for securing the Hay and Grain crops, which have never been more abundant or better secured.

How far our Society's efforts have been instrumental in producing an abundance we submit to those to decide who have most carefully investigated the subject.

Considering the very great depression in the farmers' markets of Fredericton and Saint John, it is rather a matter of surprise that so great a surplus is produced to be slighted by such ungrateful consumers.

The price of fresh meat in our market bears no proportion to that of other provisions as compared with other countries, and the misguided policy of our traders in giving a preference to foreign produce should induce our farmers to barrel their Beef and Pork rather than send it fresh to market, and thereby prevent such large importations from the United States.

A small experiment has this season been made in raising Broom Corn, which although failing in part in consequence of an attack of grub-worms, and also the badness of the seed, yet has proved that it is not more difficult to raise it than other corn; and since the brooms are well manufactured in this Province, it will be as imprudent to import American Brooms in future as it has been to import Hay from New York, because they had a peculiar method of screwing it into very nice bundles.

The experiment of sowing wheat on very poor land, and covering it with straw has also been repeated this season, and as far as we have learned with good effect.

Our articles of domestic manufacture are of a respectable description, and our implements of husbandry are such as to render manual labor very light in comparison with that of former years.

The appearance of the Weevil in our Wheat in August caused some alarm, but its stay was transitory, and the damage sustained by it in this County is generally reported to be very small.

The great importance of Agriculture does not seem to be understood by some whose selfish views stimulate them to clinch fast all they can procure rather than risk the broadcast seed upon a fertile soil exposed to all the chances of an uncertain season.

The result of the various pursuits, occupations and speculations of the inhabitants of this Province for the last twenty years have been decidedly in favor of Agriculture.

Many have doubted the well authenticated reports of the Flemish farmers success in his profession; but we have the satisfaction to see in this County a man commencing on a poor piece of upland, and making it fertile and productive from its own resources; while on the other hand we see others commencing on a rich soil and making it very poor by injudicious management.

It is very pleasing to observe an increasing attention to draining and improving farms; but

much remains still to be effected—for within two miles of this fertile spot on which we now stand there is more than one thousand acres of valuable alluvial yet unreclaimed; and this is not a solitary case—many such unreclaimed tracts may be found throughout the county.

The importance of inviting capitalists into this fertile County, where capital may be most profitably invested, should engage the attention of the friends of Agriculture and improvement; and the great importance of giving encouragement to mechanics and labourers ought not to be lost sight of.

Great complaints have been made that this Society does not import an improved breed of Stock, while those who complain most do the least towards enabling us to do so.

The low price of Beef and the number of our imported breeds seem to preclude the necessity of a further importation of Neat Cattle; but the scarcity of good horses in the market and the large sums paid for them annually from the United States and Nova Scotia, renders the subject worthy consideration whether this Society had not better import a good Canadian Entire Horse.

We have found the English Dray Horse too inactive for our ordinary business, and the Race Horse too delicate; but both the Coach Horse and Hunter very useful. But it is every where evident that too little pains are taken to bring the animals to perfection. The best animals being generally purchased for early use instead of their being retained by the farmers to improve their Stock.

At the Cattle Show and Fair held at McLean's in Maugerville, the following persons had Premiums awarded them for the following Stock, &c., viz:—

To T. O. Miles, Esq., for the best Bull; John Duffy, second best do.; Stephen Burpy, third do.; Arch. McLean for the best Cow; T. O. Miles, Esq., second do.; Mr. Stirling, third do.; C. L. Hatheway, for the best Ram; Isaac Burpy, second do.; John Duffy, for the best Boar; A. McLean, second do.; and to R. Cowperthwaite, for the best Home-spun Cloth; Stephen Estabrooks, second ditto.

C. L. HATHEWAY, Secretary.

Maugerville, Oct. 8, 1844.

N. B.—Further premiums for produce, &c., to be awarded on the last Saturday in December.

**TAINT OR DRY ROT IN THE POTATOE.**—From the experience I have had in the cultivation of the Potatoe, I have come to the conclusion that the taint or dry rot owes its origin entirely to an injudicious method of planting the seed; and after mature consideration, I have adopted a system of planting, which I have practised for twenty years with such success, as never once to have had an instance of dry rot among my Potatoe crops during that time, although they were growing sometimes in direct contiguity to other Potatoes, which, from being planted in a different manner, were labouring under the effects of the disease. It shall now be my endeavour, in as simple and concise a manner as possible, to lay this system before my readers, convinced that they will in practice find it a most effectual remedy for the disease in question. The chief cause of this disease I consider to be the prevalent error in planting the potatoe, of placing the seed in a quantity of dung laid in the middle of the drill. He who knows anything of the qualities of dung, knows it is of itself incapable of promoting vegetation, or sustaining vegetable life, until decomposed and incorporated with a portion of earthy soil, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that disease and failures in the Potatoe crops are

so prevalent. The wonder is, that while such a system of planting is persevered in, any of these crops should succeed at all under such treatment, and indeed this is only to be accounted for by the small quantity of the dung applied, which is generally found mixed with great quantities of half rotten straw and other extraneous substances, such as coal-cinders, &c., and were it not that the fresh earth is immediately laid on the top of the dung after the seed is planted, the failure of the crops would be to a much larger extent; of this I have no doubt. The ground, too if in a very impoverished state, may by speedily digesting and drying up the dung, prevent to a great extent a total failure of the crop, although the seed were planted thus injudiciously in the midst of the dung; for it will be observed that in such ground the rot is not so destructive as in such deep soils. The first and great point, therefore, in setting the Potatoe, is to have the manure properly commingled with the soil before introducing the seed, the plan I adopt in planting, which is briefly as follows:—

In preparing a parcel of ground for the reception of the Potatoe seed, I proceed to have the manure spread regularly over the surface, and evenly dug in. I then either drill the ground, after the manner of gardeners in sowing peas, and plant the Potatoes in the drill, or plant them with a dibble, without drilling about two or three inches beneath the surface, the dibble being formed with a broad point, so as to insure the Potato having no open space left beneath it, when dropped into the hole. For large fields, which cannot well be dug or planted in this manner, I would recommend the ground to be prepared and the dung spread exactly as for Oats or Barley. Then have the ground drilled, and in planting place the seed Potatoe in the clean soil, on the back of the half drill, formed by the return of the plough, which half drill should be made larger than ordinary, to bring the seed as near to the centre of the drill as possible, so as to afford every advantage of the fresh soil to vegetation in. In this way the fructifying earth, in which the seed is embedded, will secure its growth, and so soon as it throws out roots, it will reap the full benefit of the manure contained in the surrounding soil. It is of the utmost importance to have the seed planted, so, as it may have the earth both below and above it when put in; for in keeping the seed free from the dung, I apprehend, lies the whole secret, which should be particularly attended to.—From a work on this subject, by J. Smith.—Blackie and Sons, Glasgow.

**APPLICATION OF MANURES.**—The value and necessity of manures to successful farming, is now generally admitted but there is still much that is faulty in the modes of applying them; and while it is acknowledged that there is still much to learn respecting their operation, there are a few principles that experience teaches us are worthy of more notice than has yet been given them.

One of these is that in the same soil, some varieties of the cultivated plants require more manure for their growth and perfection than others. Every farmer is aware of this; he knows that corn requires more manure than peas or beans; and that some of the tap-rooted quick growing plants, will, with a small allowance of manure at the outset, give a good crop on soils where the grasses, or wheat and barley would be a failure. Few, however, have inquired into the reason of these facts, or allowed them to have their proper influence in the application of their manures. The causes of this differ-

ence in the requiring of manure are several; one of them is their adaptation to drawing nourishment from the air, instead of depending solely on the soil for it. Quick growing plants with broad leaves, and few roots, or those single and deep penetrating, possess this power in a remarkable degree. Only examine the root of the common pea for instance, and compare it with that of corn or wheat, and this difference will be manifest at once. The roots of corn spreads in every direction; it clearly requires a large and rich pasture; its double sets of roots seem provided at once for support and nourishment, and it is remarkable that the last throwing forth of the roots, like those from the vines of some of the cucurbitæ, takes place precisely at the time when large supplies of nutriment are required for the formation of the fruit. The root of the pea on the contrary is very much smaller in proportion to the bulk of the plant; it does not spread like those of corn and wheat, but it penetrates to a considerable depth, and seems more adapted to provide the moisture than the nutriment of the plant.

Another cause why plants do not require equal supplies of manure, is to be found in the fact of their not all consuming the same time in arriving at perfection. As a general rule, it may be said that the longer a plant is in the soil before it matures its seeds, the more the soil is exhausted. Of this, winter wheat is a well known instance as compared with summer wheat; but perhaps a still better example is that to which allusion has already been made that of corn and peas. The last requires not more nor than two thirds the time of the former for maturity, and the exhaustion of the soil by it cannot be compared with the former. Buckwheat too, is of a remarkable rapid growth, and hence it has been selected as one of the best plants known for the process of green manuring. Used in this way, it evidently returns to the soil more than it takes from it, fertilizing, instead of impoverishing and leaving a much larger supply of organic matter for the use of the future crop, than existed previously.

A cause not remotely allied to the one just considered, is found in the well known result, that where the seeds are to be matured on the soil, more manure is required, or in other words the exhaustion of the soil is greater, than where such maturity or the formation of seed does not take place. Thus while a crop of turnips or beets exhaust the soil comparatively little, these same plants when transplanted for seed are of the most exhausting kind, as every grower of seed knows; and the same may be said of most of those roots that do not mature their seeds the first year. Clover is also a well known example of this. If clover is cut before it is matured, the roots seem scarcely checked in their vigor, new shoots are rapidly thrown out, and the exhaustion which has taken place is evidently of the slightest kind. On the contrary if clover is allowed to mature its seed, the effect which the process has on the exhaustion of both the soil and the plant, is of the most striking kind; so great indeed that an attempt at two crops of seed from the same plant is rarely if ever known, and a course of other crops and reseeded usually follows, where clover seed is grown.

From these considerations, which we are not able at this time to pursue farther, it would seem that the application of equal quantities of manure to all crops is a useless expenditure. That we should ascertain those upon which manure produces the best effect when applied, and not let the mere convenience of the application, determine its

use. It is true there are a few cultivated soils on which manure is not advantageous, but there are some crops to which large applications of strong or unfermented manures would be fatal. Thus corn will be the better for a quantity that would destroy wheat; and the pea requires less than the potatoe, as a direct application. There are some plants that require the stimulating or forcing, that characterized the action of fresh manures; while that action to others, would be an injury instead of a benefit. Of this the vigorous and productive corn grown in or round old yards, or deposits of manure, and the lodged, rusted, shrunken wheat of similar places, is a conclusive and instructive example. We are convinced that the best application of manures is a subject which has received too little attention from our farmers; and while he is to be commended who applies all the manure within his reach, more profitable results would be realized by many, were they to be applied more in consonance with the laws which govern the growth and nutrition of the several plants cultivated.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**BURNING STUBBLE GROUND.**—In conversation with a farmer the other day, he stated that he thought he had received much benefit from burning over a piece of stubble ground. It caught fire by accident, from some bushes that he had cut and was burning; and the field, being dry, the fire run over it and burned the stubble pretty clean. It was sowed the spring following to grain of some sort, (we did not learn what) and it was found that the ashes were a good dressing, and improved the crops of that year and the grass which followed.

The plan of burning stubble was practised much in olden times. Old Virgil said or sung about it more than eighteen hundred years ago:

“ Long practice has the sure improvement found,  
With kindled fires to burn the barren ground;  
When light the stubble, to the flames resigned,  
Is driven along, and crackles in the wind.”

Beaton, in his new system of cultivation, mentions the practice of a Mr. Curtis, of Lynn, Norfolk, (England,) as follows:—His stubble was shorn and left about eighteen inches high, and so completely set fire to, as to consume every particle that appeared upon the surface. This operation, says he, destroyed every weed and seed that grew, leaving the surface entirely covered with ashes: the consequence was, that his crop of wheat proved extremely advantageous; its produce being full four quarters per acre. Moreover, his land, treated in this manner, was remarkably clean and free from weeds.—*Maine Farmer*.

**BUSHES.**—Having had my attention called to this subject by remarks on it in your last two papers, I would venture to give you my own philosophy of the matter.

I remember when a boy, that such was the prevalent belief in this lunar influence on cutting bushes that farmers would furnish their whole *posse* of help, old men and boys, with the heel-half of broken grass-scythes, and wage a war of extermination upon all the bushes on the premises, which could be massacred on these two veritable days in August; and what remained unharmed for want of help and time, it was frequently thought best to let escape till another year, to enable them to accomplish the work most effectually; and hence they were, too often, still neglected and suffered to encumber the grounds. I often inquired of older and wiser heads, why bushes must be cut on such days and such days only? The answer usually

was, that cutting bushes at this particular time the moon in the month of August, was the sure of killing them out; and in vain did I ask for the philosophy of it.

In maturer years, I have supposed the philosophy of it this. In the month of August with us, the fruits and leaves of shrubbery are in their greatest perfection of development and growth; consequently, at this time, have made the greatest demand of sap from the roots; and therefore, if the shrub is cut off near the ground, the roots are left so little nutriment at a season when the earth is usually rather dry, together with the scorching rays of a hot sun, that they of necessity dry up and perish for lack of nutritious matter, which, I suppose, ordinarily begins to descend from the branches to the roots about this time.

How far we are to regard the age of the moon I will not say; only, I conclude that generally, if not universally, the period of greatest maturity with the leaves, &c., of bushes, is about the last quarter of the moon in the month of August.

I, therefore, have as much confidence in one day as another of the moon's age, providing I cut bushes at the time when they have made their greatest draft upon the roots, and before (from their decline) they begin to pay back somewhat of their debt to the roots.—*Correspondent of N. E. Farmer*.

**DARTMOUTH PLOUGHING MATCH.**—Agreeably to the arrangements of the Dartmouth Agricultural Society, a Ploughing Match took place at Mr Hood Clifford's farm, on Tuesday. The occasion brought together a large number of the respectable yeomanry of the township, and others places in the vicinity, besides several visitors from the city and Peninsula of Halifax, among whom were Mr. A. Reid, J. R. Lovett, Esq. John Winters, Esq. Mr. Kline, senr. and son, &c. A great many young ladies, also, attended. Only six ploughs were brought into competition, and consequently the labor of the Judges was in a great degree abridged, yet the performance of each plough was so excellent that it was a very difficult and weighty task to the Judges to decide upon the merits of the competitors, comparatively. The judges were Messrs A. Shiels, G. Tulloch, and J. Marshall. At the conclusion of the Judges' inspection, the competitors were called together, and the President of the D. A. Society, John E. Fainbanks, Esq. prefaced the delivery of the prize, by a highly appropriate speech, which contained much important advice and information, not only to the persons particularly addressed, but to all present. The prizes were distributed as follows:—1st. J. Meagher, £2. 2nd H. Clifford, £1 10. 3rd J. Arnold, £1, 4th. G. Bell, jr, 15s; 5th. P. Currie, 10s.

All the spectators who were competent to appreciate the service of the Judges, heartily approved of their impartiality and correctness in discharging their duty. J. Tempest, Esqr. and Mr. W. Foster superintended the entertainment of the visitors, and they spared no efforts that the spirit of hospitality could prompt to make every body comfortable and satisfied.—*Halifax Recorder*.

**HENS.**—A neighbour of ours, states that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says one cut of this fat as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting; and thus his hens lay through the whole winter.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## CHARLOTTETOWN FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—

The Annual Fair for the exhibition and sale of Live Stock, came off on Wednesday last, agreeable to notice, on the Market square. The day being fine, drew together a vast assemblage of persons from all parts of the Island. There was a large number of horses and cattle, of various descriptions, on the ground. There was also a good show of very superior breeds of Sheep. Some few sales took place during the day, and in the evening a little was done in the way of exchanging horses. The scarcity of money at present limited the number of sales. Persons of all ranks and grades were to be seen mingling together, interesting themselves in the proceedings of the day; indeed, it appeared on the whole to be as much set apart for the meeting and enjoyment of friends, as that of business. We could not help noticing the cheeks of many a "bonnie lassie" decked off in their holiday attire.

The cattle exhibited by John Grubb, are of the Durham breed, and drew the attention of many respectable agriculturists, who appeared highly to appreciate the importance of such valuable stock. Indeed they were the wonder and admiration of all present.

We also noticed a pen of very superior Leicester Rams, lately imported from England by Mr. James Northey; which were sold at auction. Also two pens of fine Ewes and Lambs owned by W. Douse, Esq., Vice President of the Agricultural Society, but in consequence of the Ewes being three years old, they could not compete for the premiums. Messrs. Beer, Longworth, Laird, Duncan, Rowe, and several other farmers also had some very excellent Sheep, which, for symmetry might challenge the British North American Colonies.

The Judges having concluded upon their decisions, repaired, with the Secretary and members of the Society, to the *Royal Hotel*, when a distribution of the prizes were made to those to whom they were awarded. After which they sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided in Mrs. Weymouth's usual style. Every justice having been done the dinner, and a number of appropriate toasts drank, a good deal of conversation took place relative to agriculture; and about 8 o'clock the company separated, much pleased with the proceedings of the day, and with the general satisfaction the decision of the Judges had given.

**BREAK YOUR HORSES TO WORK WITHOUT BLINDERS.**—We have always thought the "blind-ers" or "eyewinkers" on our harness which we work our horses in, were not only a useless appendage but oftentimes injurious. We consider them useless, because we cannot think or see the good they do. We never heard but one reason for using them, and that was given by a stage driver, and that was the following: "That off horse, you see, is a lazy dog, and needs the "string" pretty often. His mate is more free—now if he could see me when I go to strike his mate, he would spring and take the whole load, and the off one shirk out just the same." There is some reason in that, to be sure. We can't always have horses matched equally in teams, either as it regards temper or strength, and of course, once in a while, it may work well to hide a free horse's eyes from the evil that is descending in the form of an angry driver's lash; but as an offset to this, the lazy horse will also see the blow coming, and probably will spring out of the way too, as well as the other, so that the power will be as equally applied

by them both. We think that many horses are disposed to "shy" more, as it is called when their eyes are partially covered by blinders than when not. Horses may be trained to work without them and colts should, by all means, be taught to do it. We think horses appear much better without than with them, especially if they have a good eye naturally.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—If farmers (because they are practical farmers) think that their experience is all-sufficient, if they think they have nothing to learn, if they think they can safely neglect the opportunities of acquiring knowledge connected with their proper business, let me tell them that they labour under a great and dangerous delusion. If you are satisfied with the limited experience that your own farm affords, if you really believe that the farming in your particular parish admits of no improvement, let me remind you that these were the impressions entertained 50 years since, and 100 years since, by practical farmers who then thought, I have no doubt, that there was nothing to be learnt, and that there could be no advantage in attempting to benefit by the experience and experiments of others. Now, with respect to works on agriculture, let me ask any reasonable man, whatever might be his practical experience whether he does not think it highly probable, that advantages might be derived by having access to such information.—*Sir. R. Peel.*

**TAMING OF CALVES—CURIOUS FACT.**—It has been said that the Indians have a method of taming young fawns, by breathing into their nostrile, after which the fawns will follow them like any other tame animal—and that calves might be tamed in the same manner.

A farmer from Oxford, a short time since, stated to us, that a cow which had calved in the woods having been brought home,—the calf being as wild as a deer, usual in such cases, he thought it would be a good opportunity to test the truth of this statement, which he had often heard—and mentioned it to his son who went out and caught the calf—which to use his own expression, "*wilted down*," as if in excessive fright. He breathed smartly into his nostrils several times, upon which the fright appeared to subside, and the animal "*looked up bright*." He walked slowly away—and the calf got up and followed after him, until called back by the cow. The fact is curious enough, and if the same result will always follow, might sometimes be useful.—*Norway Advertiser.*

**CULTIVATOR.**—This is an implement of agriculture, the use of which is to loosen the earth between the rows of plants, so as to destroy weeds and give the earth and plants the benefit of atmospheric influence. It is formed of a central piece of timber with diverging moveable side-pieces, into which shares or points of iron are fixed, and the whole, drawn by a horse, pulises and stirs the earth, without penetrating so deeply as to injure the roots of the plants under cultivation, as is sometimes done by the common plough, particularly in crops of corn and potatoes. In preparing these plants for hoeing, the cultivator is now generally used in preference to the plough, as possessing all the advantages of that implement, with none of its disadvantages. As with the plough, so with the cultivator; a great variety of these implements have been placed before the public, the general principle in all the same, and differing only in the details and construction.



## THE FARMERS' FAIR.

TUNE—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Ye husbandmen, both far and near,  
Up, up, stir around, prepare  
With sons, and wives and daughters, too,  
To attend the Farmers' Fair.

Bring wheat and corn of various kinds,  
Bring all that's new and rare.  
And barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, millet,  
All to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring pumpkins, squashes, carrots, beets,  
Quince, apple, peach, and pear,  
Potatoe, turnips, cabbage peas  
And beans to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring "sheep and oxen," large and fine,  
And cows, and horse and mare,  
And pairs of horses, asses, mules—  
Bring all to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring heifers, steers, and stately calves,  
Let "bulls and goats" be there,  
Bring natives, short horns, long horns, no horns,  
All to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring porkers spotted, porkers white,  
Suit every connoisseur—  
Let Berkshire, Byfield, China, Leicester,  
Meet at the Farmers' Fair.

Ye wives and daughters bring your best,  
And best with good compare;  
Bring something that your hands have wrought,  
And come to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring golden butter, melting cheese,  
Bring nick-nacks, rich and rare;  
Let woollens, cottons, linnens, silks—  
Bring praises ON THE FAIR.

Mechanics too and artists come,  
Bring samples of your ware;  
Display the products of your skill,  
And crowd the Farmers' Fair.

Bring cultivators, harrows, ploughs,  
All made for wear and tear;  
Corn planters, drills, yokes, shovels, hoes,  
And rakes to the Farmers' Fair.

Machines for thrashing, fanning mills,  
Horse-power and smaller ware,  
Straw-cutter, corn-mill, cheese-press, churn—  
Bring all to the Farmers' Fair.

One word to him of generous soul,  
Who loves thus to prepare—  
Oh, let that "Farmers' coat of arms,"  
Be here at the Farmers' Fair.

Ye clergy, teachers, students, come,  
Come taste the bright blue air;  
Pale, sallow, sickly, "feeble folk,"  
Turn out to the Farmers' Fair.

Ye Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants too,  
Come gather round—for where  
Shall non-producers learn their place?  
Save at the Farmers' Fair.

Come men and women, old and young—  
Let boys and girls be there;  
Come rich, come poor, come mute and blind—  
Come ALL to the Farmers' Fair.

Bring smiling faces, cheerful hearts—  
At home leave gloom and care—  
Let a right good hearty shake of the hand,  
Go round at the Farmers' Fair.

The Farmers' Fair—that glorious day—  
May U and I be there;  
And friendship, joy, and peace unite,  
To bless the Farmers' Fair.

The Farmers' Fair—oh glorious day,  
Loved here and everywhere;  
Now all in chorus join and raise  
Three cheers for the FARMERS' FAIR.

(From the Tennessee Agriculturist.)

## TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

It has been sometime since I talked to the girls. This evening I will give them a few lines, letting them know that I think of them yet. As usual, I am dwelling on the common, every day affairs of life, and feeling more and more the importance of young females being well acquainted with all the minutiae thereof. The reason for my writing as I do at present, I will give you.

A few days since, I heard a gentleman, who wished a domestic, industrious, and contented wife, speaking of a pretty, interesting girl, praising her modest deportment and engaging manners: but at last, wound up with "She does not know how to do any thing useful; she could not even make her own dresses; she would be of very little use in this world of hard labour." Now I had nearly the same opinion myself, though I would not tell him you know; but I thought I would tell you, and let you profit by it, if you choose. He spoke also of some young ladies who studied mental and moral philosophy, chemistry, and other branches, and wanted to know what use it would finally be. He was certain, from his own observations, they did not have enough of philosophy to govern their temper and general conduct; and as to chemistry all their study of it had not given them a knowledge of bread-making, which he considered a very important item, his mother having been successful in that line of business, and he had been accustomed to the best sort of bread. He thought if their studies were not of some practical utility, they might as well be let alone.

I was really amused, to hear views so much in opposition to the prevailing notions of the day; and to tell the truth, I thought there was some good common sense in them, though I informed him the girls would laugh most heartily at such nonsensical stuff, in these days of improvement, when many considered it polite and sensible, to be perfectly ignorant of common affairs. My advice was, that he should go away out in the country, and look for the daughter of some good farmer, who had taught his family that it is honorable to engage in all the useful employments in which the greater part of the duty of woman consists—one who could sit down happily at home, and study household good, without sighing for the excitement of fine dress, fashionable furniture, fashionable visits, and all these fashionable things that disturb the peace of young housekeepers, and render home a scene of misery and strife, instead of the gathering place of the heart's best affections.

If girls had any idea of what would promote their future happiness and interest, more of their precious time would be spent in the acquisition of useful and necessary knowledge, rather than frittering it away to gain a few (generally useless) accomplishments. The first is of great importance, in every situation of life: the latter are almost always given up, as soon as their professor takes her station at the head of a family. I was led to consider what should be the character of a lady who has finished her education, or who at least has left school, and also of the training necessary to form that character. Nothing preventing, I will tell you my cogitations at some future time, although some of you will think I am altogether to old-fashioned to be writing in those days of light and knowledge.

LUCK.

It has been truly said, that the humble man is like a good tree—the more full of fruit the branches are the lower they bend.

## EXPLANATION OF CHEMICAL TERMS.

Acids are substances of a sour taste. The acids are very numerous—their most distinguishing properties are—1st. They change to red those colors of vegetable which the alkalis change to green. 2d. They combine with alkalis, and thereby form various kinds of salt.

Some of the acids are met with in a solid state—others in a fluid state, as vinegar—and others in a gaseous state. Of the latter is Carbonic Acid, which requires a more particular description.

The carbonic acid, when uncombined with any other substance, is always met with in a state of gas, and hence it is called carbonic acid gas. It is the same substance which was formerly called fixed air. It exists in a small proportion in the atmosphere. It destroys life and extinguishes the light of a candle when immersed in it. It is disengaged largely from liquors, such as Beer, Cider, or Wine, when in the act of fermentation. It is this gas which produces the many unhappy accidents in some subterraneous caverns, in closed cellars, containing large quantities of fermenting liquors, in some deep wells, and in bedchambers warmed by burning charcoal in pans.

This acid combines with a great variety of substances, which are then called carbonates. It exists in marble, chalk and limestone, in different proportions, all of which are called carbonates of lime, and the burning of limestone is for no other purpose but to expel the carbonic acid, which is done by heat, in which operation the limestone loses nearly half its weight.

The alkalis attract it from the atmosphere. It is present in pot and pearl ashes, from which it is disengaged by the addition of a stronger acid, as every one may have seen in throwing pearl-ash into cider, as some people do to drink in the morning. The acid in the cider in uniting with the pearl-ash displaces the carbonic acid, which rises in the form of gas through the liquor, producing much foam with a hissing noise, called effervescence.

**ATMOSPHERIC AIR**, or the air which surrounds this earth, is a mixture of two different kinds of earth, is a mixture of two different kinds of air, called *oxygen* and *azote*. It likewise contains a small proportion of carbonic acid gas, a substance already described. ♦

It is well known that no animal will live nor fire burn without air, but it is that part of the air called *oxygen* which is necessary for both. It is this which supports life and combustion; and where there is no oxygen an animal will die and a light will be extinguished as suddenly as where there is no air at all.

All this may be made plain by a very easy experiment. Take a little candle, put it into a candlestick, and set it into a pail of water so deep as that the light of the candle may rise three or four inches above the surface of the water. Then take a deep tumbler or wide-mouthed decanter, invert it and let it down over the candle till the brim shall dip in the water. As the candle continues burning, the water will be seen rising in the decanter until it is about a quarter part full, when the candle will suddenly go out. Now the reason of the water's rising in the empty decanter is, because the oxygen is gradually consumed by the lighted candle: and the reason that the candle goes out is, that the oxygen at that instant is all gone, or has all been expended in the combustion. What is then left in the decanter will be the other part or kind of air called *azote*, and if a small animal should be introduced into this air, it would die as suddenly as if it had no air at all.

Oxygen gas, (for you must remember that every substance in the form of air is called a gas) is a very wonderful substance. It unites with iron when exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time, and converts it into rust; it unites with melted pewter or lead, and converts it into rust; it unites with melted pewter or lead, and converts them into dross or oxyde, as it is called; it unites with another kind of gas called hydrogen, and forms water. Yes, what perhaps it may surprise you to know, water is not a simple as most people suppose, but a compound substance composed of oxygen and hydrogen gas. Both its decomposition and its composition are common experiments in every chemical room.

Oxygen likewise is one of the ingredients in the composition of acids, all of which are compound substances; hence, oxygen has been called the great acidifying principle. Thus, it unites with sulphur in the act of combustion, and forms sulphuric acid—oil of vitriol, as it was formerly called; it unites with carbon or charcoal, when burning, and forms carbonic acid gas, already described; and hence we see how the carbonic acid gas, which sometimes proves fatal in close shut bedchambers, heated with burning charcoal is produced. The oxygen in the atmosphere unites with the carbon or charcoal when burning, and thus produces this gas, so deleterious to life, when breathed without a due proportion of atmospheric air mixed with it.

These four elementary substances—oxygen, hydrogen, azote and carbon, possess a very wonderful agency in nature, and every one who has any wish to look beyond the mere surface of things, cannot but be gratified in knowing more about them. It is important that the character and distinguishing properties of each should be well understood. These are given in the following concise definitions which are not to be forgotten, viz:—

*Oxygen* is one of the constituent principles of water; it is called vital or respirable air and essential both to the support of life and combustion. This substance performs an important part in most of the changes which take place in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

*Hydrogen* is one of the constituent principles of water; it is very inflammable, and was formerly called inflammable air. It is the lightest of all ponderable substances. This is the substance generally used in filling air-balloons. It is readily obtained by the decomposition of water. Vegetables and animals also in a state of decay and putrefaction, afford it, and it is evolved from various mines and volcanoes.

*Azote* is that part of Atmospheric air which is incapable of supporting life or combustion. All combustible substances burn violently in pure oxygen gas, and if it was not diluted in the atmosphere by a large portion of azote, it would be impossible to extinguish any considerable fire when once lighted up, and something like the general conflagration of the world would immediately commence. Azote exists abundantly in nature, forming the greater part of the atmosphere, and is one of the principal ingredients in animal substances.

*Carbon* is the pure part of charcoal. It forms a large proportion of all vegetables; it exists also in animals, but its quantity is small.

*Carbonic Acid* is a combination of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 18 parts carbon to 82 parts oxygen.

An account of this substance has already been given under the article "Acids." It may here be added that the sources of this acid are immense. It exists in the atmosphere; it is found in abun-

dance in many mineral waters, as at Ballston and Saratoga, in the State of New York; it is produced by the composition of wood and charcoal, by the fermentation of liquors, and by the decomposition or putrefaction of vegetable substances; but the largest store of it is that enormous quantity solidified or rendered solid in all the immense beds of limestone with which every part of the globe abounds.

Of limestone, 45 parts in every hundred are computed to be carbonic acid.

As before observed, when uncombined with any other substance, it always exists in the state of gas. It is heavier than atmospheric air. If this gas be poured from a wide-mouthed jar upon a lighted candle, it will be as effectually extinguished as by water.

*Efferescence* is a sudden disengagement of gas taking place within a liquid, and separating from it with a hissing noise.

*Chemical Affinity* is a term used to signify the attraction or tendency there is between the particles of certain substances, of different natures, to unite, thereby forming a third substance possessing properties altogether different from those of either of the two substances of which it is composed. Thus potash and oil have a tendency to unite, thereby forming soap, which is a third substance very different from the oil or the potash, of which it is composed.

These substances which are capable of uniting in this manner, are said to have affinity for each other, as oil and potash; but oil will not unite with water, and therefore those substances which do not form a chemical union are said to have no affinity.

*The Primitive Earths* are four, viz: clay, sand, lime and magnesia.

These are the only earths which enter into the composition of soil; they enter also in very minute portions into the organization of plants. Sand and clay are by far the most abundant: lime is required but in small proportions; every soil, however, is defective without it. Magnesia is found but in few soils; its place is well supplied by lime: its entire absence, therefore, is not considered any defect.

**CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.**—The following is an extract from a very excellent agricultural address, delivered in October last, by Rev. Charles B. Kittridge of Westboro', before the Agricultural Society of Westboro' and vicinity:—

'But there is another source of profit to the agriculturist too often overlooked and neglected: I refer to the production of fruit. I refer to it now simply as a source of pecuniary profit, or a means of wealth.—Good fruit is an article which never wants a market; and the demand will doubtless increase, for many years at least, with the supply. There is nothing, perhaps, produced with so little labour and expense, which, at the same time, yields so abundant a reward.—There is a single tree in this town, reared by the hand of one of your members, which though not yet ten years old, produced the last year, four barrels of prime winter fruit. These were sold for not less than \$1.50 per barrel; paying an interest at six per cent. on \$100. One hundred such trees might be set upon an acre of ground. The original cost of the trees we will suppose to be \$100 or one dollar each, and the value of the land \$100. During the first ten years after their sitting, we will suppose that the trees pay the annual interest on their original cost, together with the expenses of cultivation, which is far below their actual yield. The land during this period, is

equally valuable for cultivation as before the setting of the trees, and may reasonably be supposed to pay its own interest. In ten years, then, under proper management, we have one hundred trees in a bearing state like the one above referred to, which, with the land they cover, have cost \$200. Now deducting two hundred per cent. from the simple tree for unfruitful years, and causes of unproductiveness, and \$50 per annum for expense of cultivation, and \$12 interest on the original cost, there remains a net profit of \$138 per annum on a single acre, which is equal to the interest at six per cent. of \$2,500! Or in other words a single acre of land in this state is worth \$2,500.

'Take another fact: In an adjoining town I have occasionally passed a row of quince trees set along by the garden wall, some six or eight rods in length. These bushes for several years have been worth to the owner some \$600 or \$700; that is, they have an annual interest at six per cent. on that sum. More than six hundred trees of the same kind might be judiciously set upon an acre of ground; which yielding at the same rate would give the owner the pretty little sum of \$1,200 per annum!

But deducting one half for unfruitful trees and half of the remainder for expense of cultivation and causes of unproductiveness, and there remain still the handsome profit of \$300 on a single acre, or an interest at six per cent on \$5,000! If these estimates be sound, and I see not why they are not so, where, I ask, is the highway to wealth, if the agriculturist has not found it?'

**Eggs.**—Almost every body loves good fresh eggs, and with or without glasses or silver spoons, can contrive to eat them. Whether boiled or fried, raw or roasted, made into custard with sugar and spices, or swallowed gently with a bordering of old port, they agree with the palate and the stomach, and neatly laid out with fair slices of bacon they form a repast within the reach of all, and to be despised by none. But though most farmers keep fowls, and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not yet learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by fat and well fed hens, and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be some difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one will be large, fine coloured, and of good consistence, and the albumen or white, clear and pure, while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as though there was not vitality or substance enough in the parent fowl to properly carry out and complete the work that nature had sketched. In order to have good eggs, the hens should be well fed, and also provided during the months they are unable to come at the ground, with a box of earth containing abundance of fine gravel, (if limestone so much the better,) that they may be able to grind and prepare for digestion the food they receive. Fowls form no small item in the profits of the small farmer, and few creatures better repay the care and attention they receive. Of eggs, those of the domestic hen are decidedly the best; but those of both ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of domestic cookery. Eggs can be kept any length of time, if the air is perfectly excluded, and the place of deposit kept at a low temperature."—*Genesee Farmer.*

**ROTATION OF CROPS.**—Mr. Benj. H. Hart, of Dutchess County, practises the following course with success: first year, corn and roots—the second, oats with clover seed, and to remain two years in

clover; the first crop cut for hay, the second, the seed stripped off, leaving the grass to be partly eaten off by wethers, which are procured in October, fattened on clover, hay, and turnips, and sent to market on the first of March, leaving a moderate stock on hand through the summer.

**AUTUMNAL LIMING.**—Messrs. Editors:—Nineteen years ago, Mr. Isaac Cunard, of Lancaster Co., Pa., spread a portion of a field, from whence he had taken a crop of clover hay, with lime, early in the autumn, the remainder of the field being limed in the same proportion the next spring, when the whole was turned in for corn; the land having since been worked and cropped precisely in the same manner; but every year, including the present season of unprecedented drought, the superiority in the crop in the autumn-dressed land had been conspicuous, even from the distance of miles. The venerable intelligent owner of the soil considers the cause for this lasting superiority of crop—whether of corn, oats, wheat or clover—may be traced to the circumstance of permitting the lime to lie on the surface of the land during the whole winter, its fructifying principle being carried down into the earth by the rains and dews during that period; assisted also by the pulverizing and opening influences of the frosts and thaws; while, on the remainder of the field, he believes that, in the first place, about one half the lime was lost by being turned down to the bottom of the furrow in the spring, and *nearly the other half* had been deprived of the power of action, by the same improper means. At all events, present appearances, even after a lapse of 19 years, are very much in favor of an autumnal dressing on clover-land designed for breaking up for corn in the spring.

The knowledge of this fact, induced a neighbor to lime his meadow in the autumn, upon which he carried abroad a copious dressing of rich compost the following spring; the effect was surprisingly beneficial, the natural herbage springing after, being of a different species and particularly adapted for sheep pasturage, as also for that of fitting cattle, which eat indiscriminately the whole of the crop, leaving no tufts of long grass, as is usual in fields that have been grazed the whole summer. This was several years since, but to the present day, the superiority of that meadow is the constant topic of conversation in the neighborhood, although no one thinks of going and doing likewise, promise as they may.

Messrs. Editors:—I am a man in trade, having both these lands under my eye at the present moment; and am sometimes led to consider that there must be some truth in the remark, that Farmers, as a class, are rather "backward in coming forward" in the adoption of new modes of management. I may be excused, perhaps, for entertaining this idea, when I say, that having learnt there had been a mowing machine invented in a distant county, I went thither, and after satisfying myself that it was in reality what it had been represented, I purchased one for \$100, and having long since convinced myself that I have saved 50 per cent by its adoption in my business: so I am the physician who have healed myself.

Your constant reader and Subscriber.

—Cor: *Boston Cultivator*.

E. ELLIS.

**THE FEEDING OF CATTLE.**—Mr Ellsworth, in his annual report, remarks that the subject of the economical feeding of cattle, deserves due attention. It will be remembered that during the winter of 1842—43, a great number of cattle perished for

the want of sufficient food. This was doubtless owing to the too great dependence placed upon some particular articles of fodder, and the severity and length of the winter which shut them up from the pastures. A more careful economy of winter food by using at the periods of fall and early winter that food which would answer less for the severe, cold weather, with greater attention to the warmth of the animal, might do much to prevent the occurrence of such a time of distress as prevailed in some of the more northern of the western States last winter. The proportions of nutritious substances found in the different kinds of fodder, and the amount needed for the conservation of the animal, (for conservation fodder, as it is sometimes termed) should be known, and thus substitutes may be resorted to in such a manner as to avoid the greatest inconvenience of an unlooked-for period of cold weather. The following table will furnish the relative value of a few of the principal articles of fodder, as determined by experiment—100 pounds of good hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn, 442 pounds rye straw, 164 pounds oat straw, 153 pounds pea stalk, 201 pounds raw potatoes, 175 pounds boiled do., 339 pounds mangle wurtzel, 594 pounds turnips, 54 pounds rye, 46 pounds wheat, 59 pounds oats, 45 pounds peas or beans, 64 pounds buckwheat, 57 pounds Indian corn, 68 pounds acorns, 105 pounds wheat bran, 109 pounds rye bran, 167 pounds wheat, pea, and oat chaff, 179 pounds rye and barley.—16 pounds of hay are equal to 32 pounds of potatoe; and 14 pounds boiled potatoes will allow of the diminution of eight pounds of hay. An ox requires two per cent, of his live weight per day in hay; if he works, 2½ per cent; a milch cow, 3; a fattening ox 5 per cent. at first, 4 per cent. when half fat, or 4½ average. Sheep, when grown, 3¼ per cent. of their weight in hay per day. In the wintering of stock, there is yet greater room for improvements, by providing good warm shelter or stabling for animals, and boiling, grinding, or breaking the food prepared for them. Grinding the cob with the corn is said to add one-third to its value for feeding, and converting the straw or cornstalks fed out into chaff before using them so equally beneficial.

(From the London Gardener's Chronicle.)

## THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANURING LAND.

Under this head I propose to discuss the best means of retaining or increasing the fertilizing properties of manures.

Plants, having no power of locomotion, must have their food supplied to them upon the spot where they grow. Now, as from nothing it is clear that nothing can be made, so it is equally certain that the grain, leaves, straw, and roots of a stalk of wheat must have derived the materials of which their fabric is composed from the earth, in which the straw, leaves, and grain grow. Now, we have only to apply the same truth to different parts of which a plant is composed, and instead of saying that as a whole it derives its material from the earth or air, we prove that it must have carbon and the elements of water for its starch and sugar, an addition of nitrogen for its gluten or albumen, phosphate of lime and magnesia for the husk of its seed, and silicate of potash for its straw; and we have only further to prove that these elements must be present for one crop, and with variations or omissions are essential for another, and also that by the addition of individual elements, we can increase the quantity of individual produce, as azote for gluten, carbonaceous matter for starch,—we have

only to prove this, and we arrive at once at the foundation of Agricultural Chemistry, at the basis of those great principles which must ever guide the scientific farmer, in a judicious application of manures—the food of plants. A moment's reflection, too, will convince any one who thinks it worth while to consider the subject at all, that cause of failure, which we so often hear of in the application of manures, arises from the want of attention to these principles.

Let us take an example:—A Farmer is anxious to try a certain manure: we will say nitrate of soda or potash. He applies it to his land according to the prescribed rule of so much per acre.

Now the nitrate acts as a manure principally, if not entirely, by supplying the alkali, soda, or potash to the soil. The Cerealia (wheat, barley, &c.) exhaust the soil of alkali, because a union of it with silicic acid is necessary for the stiffness of the stalk; and this, I may observe, *en passant*, is the cause of the green, rank appearance of the grain crops to which the nitrates are applied.

But it may happen, and does frequently happen, that there is no deficiency of alkali in a soil. Now in such a case it is obvious that the nitrate must fail. Another farmer applies it where the alkali is deficient, and it succeeds: hence the discordance in experiments of which we hear so much.

I will take a second example:—A crop of turnips, or mangle-wortzel, or potatoes, is manured, in part, with guano and azotised manure, and the crop from the last named is the best. Another crop of wheat, barley, or beans, shall be manured in a similar way, and that from the guano succeeded best. Now in these cases the results are strictly in accordance with chemical facts; and yet the experimenter who fails on the turnip crop, rejects the guano as a useless expenditure.

There is another source of apparent failure and consequent disappointment in the use of guano and artificial manures, which cannot be too strongly dwelt upon: I mean the fallacy of judging the effect of manures by appearances. If what is manured with rotten stable manure and guano, or urine, the plants from the stable manure will have the freshest, greenest, and strongest appearance; but notwithstanding this, the grain from the guano will be the best sample, superior both in quality and quantity to that in the other experiment.

Experiment, sound co-operative experiment, is the means by which these principles can be proved true or false; but no good results will ever be obtained by putting a bushel of this or that manure at random upon the first crop that comes to hand, and judging of the result from mere appearances; on the contrary, much mischief may arise, and a certain retardation of one of the most interesting and important of sciences to Agriculture. Mr. Pusey was, to a certain extent, right when he stated that the experiment of the Duke of Richmond was the first real contribution of chemistry to agriculture. But this was not the fault of the science, but of those who have undertaken experiments. An experiment, as Leibig has observed, is the expression of a thought; and whether this thought is that of the Chemist or the Farmer, it is quite impossible to prove its soundness unless the minutest details are attended to. C. R. BREE.

**EARLY CUCUMBERS.**—Take a herring or raisin box, cut a piece of turf the size of the box, then lengthways and crossways, to make eight pieces. Put it into the box inverted; put in rich soil half an inch deep, plant seed enough for a hill on each turf, cover them with rich soil half an inch deep, place

the box by a stove, sprinkle water on as occasion requires, set the box out the south side of the house in pleasant weather, carrying it in at nights; and at a proper time remove them to the garden. The benefits of this mode are, the little trouble and expense attending it, and the ease with which they are transplanted. By removing each piece of turf separately, they seem not to be stunted at all in growth.

**FALL PLOWING.**—The season is now at hand when this work should be performed, and I beg leave to state some of the advantages which are, in my opinion, to be derived from it. One important advantage to be derived from fall plowing is, a more thorough and complete pulverization of the soil intended for spring crops than could otherwise be obtained. This, particularly on stiff soils, is of the first importance. The action of the frost during the cold season has the effect to divide and pulverize the upturned furrows, so that in the spring a mellow tilth is found, which cannot fail to be beneficial to all crops we may desire to raise. Upon this point I am not aware that there is any difference of opinion. Another reason for fall plowing is that crops on all plowed land are generally better than on land plowed solely in the spring. I have known excellent crops grown on ground which was plowed in autumn, without any further preparation in the spring, except a thorough harrowing. Another advantage is, the advancing of spring work, by having, as far as possible, all the plowing done in the fall of the year. In those sections of the country where winter grain is not extensively grown, and where, consequently, the principal reliance must be on spring grain, the spring work is excessively fatiguing and laborious, especially for teams, and any method which will relieve this branch of farm labor, must be advantageous to the farmer's interest. It not unfrequently happens, too, that the land intended for spring crops is so much saturated with water in spring, as not to admit of plowing until just about the season of planting or sowing, so that when the land is to be plowed, the putting in the crop must inevitably be delayed beyond the proper season. Add to this the consideration that all crops can be got in in better season, and all the operations of the farm performed in a more proper manner, when sufficient time is allowed, than when all the labor of plowing and putting in crops, fencing, &c., is crowded in the short space of two months, and we have, I should think, sufficient reasons for practicing fall plowing to a much greater extent than is now prevalent in this country.

I will close by expressing the satisfaction which I have derived from agricultural reading, and urging upon farmers the propriety of sustaining agricultural journals.

A PLOWMAN.

[One argument in favor of fall plowing is not mentioned in the above—that is, the destruction of insects and their larvae, by exposing them to the action of frosts.]—*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

**UTILITY OF GESE TO FARMERS.**—It has been long remarked that cattle of all kinds are never unhealthy where geese are kept in any quantity; but the reason assigned is simply this, that geese consume with complete impunity certain noxious weeds and grasses which taint more or less according to their abundance, the finest paddocks pastured by horses, bullocks and sheep. Most farmers are aware of this, and in many places where the beeves appear sickly, geese are let into the pastures, and the soil where they tread is converted for the time being into a sort of infirmary.

**Manure.**—It is perhaps not generally known, that manure raised in summer, is greatly superior to that produced in the stalls during winter. The strength and consequent value of all cattle dung will, of course, depend upon the nature of their food; if soiled, during summer, upon clover, tares, sainfoin, &c., there can be no doubt that the manure will have a proportionately greater effect upon the land, than if the beasts be kept in the straw yard; and if stall-fed either in winter or summer, for the purpose of fattening, it will be still better. Compost heaps may be raised from urine, frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle, by erecting a receptacle at the back of the stalls, just outside the building, low enough to allow the urine to pass into it; the most foul or weedy moulds may be thrown in, and when the mass is completely saturated, and the earthy matters covered with the urine, the compost may be thrown out, and the proceeding again renewed. The action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that where worms and many other destructive insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with it for a time, are deprived of their living functions, and therefore as the deteriorating influences of the rain, sun, and arid winds, are all putrescent, manures or compost are so serious, it would be necessary to protect this compost from their influences by a suitable covering.

**Potatoes.**—A novel mode of growing potatoes has been tried in Germany with beneficial effects. A corner of a cellar was covered with a bed of  $\frac{2}{3}$  river sand, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  common mould, into which was placed in April, 32 potatoes, without covering them with mould or sand; these produced in November about one peck, the 10th part of which were as big as an apple, the rest were smaller. The peel was very thin, the pulp white and mealy, and the taste unusually pleasant. No culture was used, and yet they grew without the influence of the sun or heat of the day. This experiment is worth a trial in warm frost-proof cellars, for early potatoes.

**Raising Potatoes in poor Soils.**—A successful experiment has been made in planting potatoes in poor clayey soils; it is by covering them with a layer of tanners' spent bark, before turning a furrow over them. By this means a loose spongy bed is provided for the young tubers; weeds are prevented from springing up, and a sufficient moisture is preserved during the most protracted draught, as the spent bark, covered by the surface soil, will retain water for a long period after a rain.

### USEFUL RECIPES.

**Rats.**—As a Mr. Meyer is making a secret of a poison for rats, I publish a cheap and efficacious one, recommended by the late Sir Humphrey Davy, as being tasteless, odourless, and impalpable (carbonate of barytes, 2 ounces, mixed with 1 pound of grease.) It produces great thirst, and death immediately after drinking, thus preventing the animals going back to their holes. To prevent accidents to dogs, cats, and poultry, it should be spread on the inside of an iron or tin vessel hung with wire, bottom upwards, over a beam, just high enough for a rat to pass under easily. I have proved the efficacy of this poison during many years, and have added many strong-smelling substances, without increasing my success.

**Lime-water to kill Worms.**—To six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few moments, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few moments, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled on them.

**Recipe for Pickles.**—To each hundred of cucumbers, put in a pint of salt, and pour in boiling water sufficiently to cover the whole. Cover them tight, to prevent the steam from escaping; in this condition, let them stand for twenty-four hours. They are then to be taken out, and after being wiped perfectly dry, care being taken that the skin is not broken, placed in the jar in which they are to be kept. Boiling vinegar (if spice is to be used, it should be boiled with vinegar) is then to be put to them, the jar closed tight, and in a fortnight, delicious hard pickles are produced, as green as the day they were upon the vines.

**Pickling Cabbages.**—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage, put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar, put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and allspice may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining.

**Economical White Paint.**—Skin-milk, 2 quarts; fresh slaked lime, 8 ounces; linseed oil, 6 ounces; white Burgundy pitch, 2 ounces; Spanish white, 3 pounds. The lime to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added a little at a time; then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. The quantity is sufficient for twenty seven square yards, two coats, and the expense a mere trifle.

**Black Rust on Plum Trees.**—Shave the excrescence close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the watery substance, and cover the wound with wax, and it will soon heal over. In this manner, the limbs can all be saved, and the health of the tree preserved.

**Carrots.**—Spirits of tar has been used with great success as a manure for carrots. Procure a quantity of fine sand, which saturate with the spirit until it is completely mixed; before digging, scatter it upon the ground, at the rate of one gallon to every 60 or 70 square yards.

**Make your own Candles.**—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum, water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

**Watery Potatoes.**—Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg, and however watery the potatoes may be, when the water is poured off they will be perfectly dry and mealy.

**Spruce Beer.**—Cold water, 10 gallons, boiling water, 11 gallons; mix in a barrel, and add 30 pounds of molasses and 1 ounce or more of essence of spruce, and a pint of yeast. Bottle in two or three days.

**Valuable Salve.**—Take three carrots and grate them, place in a vessel and cover with lard, without salt. Boil thoroughly, strain and add sufficient bees-wax to make a paste. This is a most invaluable ointment or salve, for cuts, burns, scalds, or wounds of any kind.

**Cure for Founder.**—The seeds of sunflowers are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure.

**Rats.**—It is said, that if rats are troublesome, sprinkle unslaked lime in their holes and about the places where they congregate, and they will take "French leave."

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The condition of Agricultural mechanics in a county is the best possible criterion by which to estimate the character of its cultivation—for this must be carried to a high pitch before a demand can exist for well constructed and efficient, but necessarily expensive implements; and thus the improvement which has of late years taken place in British Agriculture, is in nothing more satisfactorily apparent than in the superiority of our present farm implements over those formerly in use. Scarifiers and cultivators have now, for many purposes, taken the place of the tedious plough; drilling machines, as well as machines for scattering seed broadcast, have taken the place of manual labour; and the threshing machine has been substituted for the flail; and chaff-cutters and turnip-cutters are generally used where such implements were formerly unknown.

Although these substitutions have not all been affected within the last few years, yet any one who has had the opportunity of attending the annual meetings of the English Agricultural Society, and of comparing the implements there exhibited from year to year, must acknowledge that great improvements have taken place in the Mechanics of Agriculture, even within the still short period of that Society's existence. Speaking of the exhibition of implements at Derby in 1843, the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* last year made the following observations:—"The most rapid strides have been made in this department. The show of implements at Oxford was not very good; nothing very new or perfect was exhibited there. At Cambridge it was much better; Liverpool and Bristol surpassed the preceding; and at Derby there was the greatest collection of every kind of implements—from the simple plough to the portable steam-engine—which had ever been brought into one spot. For three days we spent many hours delightfully in following the new inventions and the improvements pointed out by the different makers; and many more days would have been required to notice all that was worth the attention of the Agricultural mechanician."

Our report, some weeks ago, of the exhibition at Southampton, shows how far this rapid progress of improvement has been sustained.

Those who have been unable to visit the show-wards of the Society at its annual meetings, may easily estimate the extent of this improvement by comparing the works which have been published on the subject. The latest of these, that by Mr. J. Allen Ransome, Ipswich, is incomparably the best that has appeared; it is descriptive of a greater variety of better implements than any of its predecessors, and it exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the principle on which the efficiency of the different machines depends. We shall have opportunity in the course of future articles on Agricultural mechanics, of noticing Mr. Ransome's opinions on various farm implements; and it is therefore unnecessary at present to refer particularly to his descriptions of them. In illustration, however, of the improvement in them to which we have been alluding, we take the liberty of extracting the following remarks on their condition centuries ago:—

"In our own island ploughs were, during the early and dark ages of its history, rudely constructed, intolerably heavy, and of all kinds of shapes; a result which might have been reasonably anticipated, for, by an old British law, every ploughman was required to make his own plough. The harrows, and other agricultural implements, were

equally ill-shaped. Drills were utterly unknown, until about the sixteenth century, and when, about the year 1730, the celebrated Jethro Tull endeavoured to banish the flail from the barn, his neighbours loaded him with execrations. The tradition of the neighborhood of Prosperous Farm, near Hungerford, which Tull cultivated, still is, that he was 'wicked enough to construct a machine, which, by working a set of sticks, beat out the corn without manual labor.' This is the first traditional notice of a threshing-machine with which I am acquainted."

The chapter on threshing-machines in this work—one of the best in the book—details the successive steps in this improvement since that period. We shall endeavour hereafter to describe, and fairly to estimate the value of the various farm implements now used, in the condition to which they have been brought by that process of improvement to which we have been alluding; and we are glad to be able to say, that in preparing these descriptions, and in forming these estimates, we have been promised the assistance of many eminent manufacturers—that of Mr. Ransome among others.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.  
SELLING OFF.

**G**ENTLEMEN'S Fine Dress BOOTS, Walking and Dress SHOES, Pumps and Slippers, Strong BOOTS, and Shoes of various kinds.

LADIE'S Fine black Prunella Boots at 4s. and upwards; do. do. do. do. (Kid Vamps,) of the very best Description.

"Double Soled Walking BOOTS, Vamped and Goloshed.

"Colored Prunella Boots, various kinds;

"Morocco, Calf and Seal Walking Shoes, Manufactured in *Saint John*, superior in appearance and durability to any imported.

"Fine French Kid, Prunella, Seal and Welsh Kid Walking Slippers;

"Fine dress Kid, white and black Satin Slippers, of various kinds and Prices.

GIRL'S Seal and Morocco Walking Slippers;

do. do. do. Ties;

do. Prunella Boots and shoes.

BOY'S strong Boots and Bootees, Walking shoes, Pumps and slippers. Dress shoes of various kinds;

children's ankle strapped shoes of every description; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and childrens Rubbers, various kinds;

Ladies and Gentlemens cork Insoles for Boots and Shoes, a superior article for damp weather.

☞ In order to make room for a large assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, suitable for the coming Fall and Winter, expected to arrive from *Liverpool, London, and Glasgow*, by the first of October, the Subscriber is induced to sell off the whole of his *Stock* remaining on hand at *Cost*.

S. K. FOSTER.

Fredericton, Aug. 29, 1844.—6w M4m. *Queen Street.*

N. B.—Boot and Shoes, purchased at this Establishment can be repaired by a first rate workman at very low charges, by leaving them at the store.

S. K. F.

## No. 4, KING STREET:

**T**HE subscriber has on hand a general supply of GROCERIES, and various other articles, which he offers for sale at very low rates for *cash*.—Retailers and families requiring a winters's supply, will do well to call or forward their orders, as a liberal reduction will be made to such persons. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to, and goods forwarded with care.

JOHN T. SMITH.

St. John, Oct. 11, 1844.

## NAVY BREAD.

**5 TONS** NAVY BREAD for sale low by  
J. & R. REED.

**FREDERICTON FOUNDRY.**

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that their Foundry is now in successful operation, and they are prepared to do all kinds of Castings for Mills and other Machinery at the shortest notice. Cooking, Franking and close Stoves, made to order or repaired; parties wishing it, can be supplied with every description of Tin Ware, either wholesale or retail, at very low rates, and on the most favorable terms. Orders left at the Foundry, King Street, or at the Foundry Warehouse, Queen Street, will be punctually attended to.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 1844.

FOR SALE, at very low rates, all kinds of Tin Ware; Pork, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Liverpool and American Soap, Saleratus, Tobacco, Mould and Dipt Candles, Corn Brooms, 1,600 feet 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass, at 2d. per pane and upwards, Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper, Quills, and a variety of other articles. On Consignment, 7 bbls. Silver-skin Onions, in prime order, and several excellent Brass Clocks, at £3 each.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 1844.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber has on hand Fresh Flour, of the very best quality; Fresh Indian Meal and Oat Meal; Indian Corn in Bags and by the Bushel; Wheat Bran and Horse Feed.

**GROCERIES.**

Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Molasses; Tea; Coffee; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves, &c. &c.

**DRY GOODS.**

Cloths; Cottons; Prints; Mole Skins; Merinoes; Orleans Cloth; Linen; Lining Cotton; Handkerchiefs; Muslins; Thread; Cotton Warps, &c. These the Subscriber offers for Cash at the lowest prices.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, July 2, 1844.

**Bright Sugar and Coffee.**

Received from Matansas, ex Brig *Experience* and *Eliza Ann* :

**388 H**DS., 50 Tierces and 50 bbls. **Bright Sugar**; 140 bags **Coffee**, for sale by **N. S. DEMILL.**

Saint John, Sept. 2, 1844—2m.

**NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to close his present Business, requests all Persons who are indebted to him, to make *immediate payment*.

GEO. W. GAYNOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 1844.

**No. 26, South Wharf, St. John.**

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**

Received from *Philadelphia*, ex *Ship James White*, and *Schooner Megunticook*.

**150 B**ARRELS superfine FLOUR, (New Wheat) 120 do Corn Meal, 100 barrels Rye Flour,

IN STORE :

20 barrels No. 1, Fat Shad, 100 sides New York inspected Sole Leather, 150 Dry, salted, and hung dry Hides, 6000 feet 8x10 and 10x12 Glass, 25 chests souchong Tea, 10 bbls clear Pork, 50 boxes smoked Herrings, 50 sides Upper Leather, 40 Reams Printing Paper, 50 corn Brooms, (American.)

Wheel Heads, Nests Measures, Falls and Brooms (domestic), Dry Fish, Tobacco.

COLIN E. CROSS.

Sept. 9, 1844.

**SOAP, GLASS, MESS BEEF.**

Ex *Mary Elizabeth*, from Boston :

**50 B**OXES No. 1 Family Soap; 9 barrels Navy Bread; 15 kegs Saleratus; 70 boxes 8x10 Glass; 4 half-barrels Mess Beef; 2 barrels Beef Hearts, will be sold low from the wharf, by

THOS. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Oct. 5, 1844.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**



THE Public are informed that the Subscriber carries on the business of BOOT AND SHOE Making at his Establishment in King Street, where he will be happy to receive orders.

Gentlemen's fine DRESS and WALKING BOOTS, made of the best material, and by first-rate workmen, for *Twenty Seven Shillings and Six Pence*.

Ladies Shoes from *Five to Ten Shillings*.

STRONG BOOTS and SHOES at proportionate prices.

Business punctually attended to.

WILLIAM F. BARKER.

Fredericton, July 24, 1844.

Tanning, Currying, and Leather Cutting, also carried on by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms.

**NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE.**



THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Shop next above Mr. Harvey Garcelon's Store, where he intends carrying on the business of Boot, Shoe Making and Leather Cutting, and flatters himself that by a strict attention to business, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best description constantly on hand, at the very lowest prices possible, and any deficiency in the workmanship will be made good free of expense. Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, Walking SHOES and PUMPS, made to order at the shortest notice.

Sole Leather, Upper Leather, and Calf skin, of the very best quality, either wholesale or cut in any quantity, and will be sold as low as can be bought in town. Green Hides, do. calf skins will be taken in exchange.

The Subscriber can assure those who favour him with their custom, that for neatness and durability, his work will not be surpassed by any in the Province.

GEORGE COULTHARD.

Fredericton, May 29, 1844.

**NOTICE.**

THE Copartnership heretofore carried on under the Firm of *Tibbets, Pickard & Co*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all accounts will be arranged, received and paid by Mr. Thomas Pickard alone, who is authorized to settle them.

JAMES TIBBETS.

THOMAS PICKARD.

JACOB MCKEEN.

Fredericton, September 2, 1844.—10w

**FLOUR AND MEAL, No. 7, SOUTH WHARF.**

The Subscriber offers for sale, in Store and landing by the *Woodlands* from *Philadelphia* :

**400 B**ARRELS Superfine and Fine Flour; 175 barrels Corn Meal; 120 barrels Rye Flour; 25 do. Navy Bread; 10 do. Mess Pork; 5 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 16's.

And to arrive in the *Napoleon* from *Philadelphia* :

381 bbls. Superfine and Fine FLOUR, and Corn Meal; 46 half barrels superior Family Flour; which will be sold low.

GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, Oct. 26, 1844.—3w.

**NOTICE.**

COUNTY OF CARLETON.—Province of New Brunswick.—In the matter of Abraham C. & Charles A. Hammond, of Andover, in the said County, against whom a Fiat in Bankruptcy has issued—Notice is hereby given, that a public meeting of the creditors of the above named Abraham C. and Charles A. Hammond, will be held at my office in Woodstock, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the expediency of selling the outstanding debts due to the Estate of the said Abraham C. and Charles A. Hammond, and all the interests of the Creditors therein.

B. C. BEARDSLEY.

Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Carleton.

October 3, 1844.



## NOTICE.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals :

**42 PACKAGES** British Merchandize ; consisting of White and Brown Cottons, Prints, Orleans, and Irish Linens ; Osnaburgs. checks, Homespuns, carpets, Linen Threads, London Slops, cloths, Doeskins, &c. &c.

1 case cutlery ; 3 cases "Thomson's Augers ; 3 cases cast-steel ; 860 Bars and Bundles refined and common Iron (assorted) ; 40 Bundles Sheet Iron ; 2 Hhds. Tea Kettles ; 250 Bake Ovens and Pots ; 9 crates crockery ; 48 chests company's congo ; 4 do. Souchong, superior. Ex "Merchant," from Philadelphia, and "Joseph Hamm," from New York :

500 Barrels Superfine Flour ; 250 do. Meal ; 150 do. Pork, mess and clear ; 5 Tierces Rice ; 23 Boxes Tobacco ; 3 bales cotton Batting.

## IN STORE :

50 sacks corn ; 400 cwt pollock, 100 cwt. codfish, 300 bls. herrings, 15 do. mackerel ; 350 bls. flour and meal ; 40 hhd. mollasses, 15 do. sugar, 1 do. refined sugar ; 2500 bushels Liverpool salt, barrels Turks Island coarse salt, bags fine butter salt ; 40 boxes soap, 30 do. candles ; which with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*, are offered for sale at their store in *Queen Street*, for cash or approved credit.

The remainder of their stock of British Goods daily expected.

Wm. J. BEDELL & Co.

Fredericton, October 15, 1844.

### Family Soap, Cigars & Navy Bread.

ON consignment, ex schr. *Meridian*, from Boston, now landing : 55 boxes family SOAP ;

10,000 Principe Cigars ; 5 bls. Navy Bread. For sale low, by T. HANDFORD & CO. St. John, Oct. 17, 1844. *Water Street.*

### BEEF, SOAP, &c.

NOW landing per schr. *Ariel*, Moses, Master, from Boston, on consignment :

30 bls. very superior Beef ; 45 boxes Brown and Reynolds No. 1 Soap ; 400 feet Branch Mahogany Veneers. St. John, Oct. 17. T. HANDFORD & CO.

### No. 4, KING STREET.

**OIL, LOAF SUGAR, APPLES, CHEESE,**

THE Subscriber offers for sale at low rates, pale seal and lard oil ; a superior article—loaf sugar, bls. of Nova-scotia picked apples, a few cwt. of prime Nova-scotia cheese, quarter boxes fresh raisins, 10 half chest superior souchong tea, old and young hyson ditto ; casks of Saleratus, &c., &c. JOHN T. SMITH. St. John, Oct. 21, 1844.

### FLOUR AND MEAL.

**No 7, South Wharf, St. John.**

The subscriber has received ex brig *Alice Haviland* and schr. *Fame* from Philadelphia.

**278 BARRELS** superfine and fine FLOUR, Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Ex brigantine *Ida*, from New York :

50 brls Genesee superfine Flour, a superior article.

To arrive in the brigs *Germ* and *St. Mary*, from Philadelphia :

210 Brls superfine and scraped Flour,

20 half-barrels do do.

(ground from new Wheat.)

50 barrels Corn Meal ;

Which he offers for sale—cheap for cash.

GEORGE F. GOVE.

Sept. 14, 1844—5w

### TO LET.

THOSE two pleasantly situated Offices in the Subscriber's Brick Building, lately occupied by B. W. Hammond, Esq. Also, the Store next to Doherty & McFavish, and the Store next adjoining Clark's Hattery, and two Rooms in the Building next adjoining Mr. Hugh Irvin's. For further particulars inquire of F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1844.

### No. 20, South Wharf. FLOUR & BUTTER CRACKERS.

Just landing from the schooner *Unicorn* :

**100 BARRELS** Georgetown FLOUR, a superior article for family use.

Ex schr. *Enterprise*, from New York :

75 Barrels and half-barrels BUTTER CRACKERS, which will be sold very low for Cash.

C. E. CROSS.

St. John, Sept. 25, 1844.

### Just Received

Ex Portland from London.

**20 CHESTS** best Congo TEA ;

37 packages Dry Goods ;

3 Bales Slops ; 1 Case FURS ;

2 Casks Loaf SUGAR ;

And per late Arrivals from Philadelphia and

New York :

500 Brls. Superfine FLOUR ;

300 do. Corn Meal ; 75 do. Rye Flour ;

100 do. New York City Mess Pork ;

20 do. Pilot Bread ;

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Which with his former Stock will be sold at the lowest market rates.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Corner of Queen and Regent-street. }

Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1844. }

### S. A. AKERLEY,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Queen Street, Fredericton :

Has just received on Consignment the following articles :

**SUPERFINE** Cloths—Black, Blue, Brown, and Blue Claret ; Blue PILOT and BOX ditto ; Tweed, Morinos, & Plaid Cloaking ; Flannels ; Blankets ; Cottons ; Calicoes ; Shawls ; Gambroons, Vestings ; Bedtick ; Flannel Vests.

TEAS ; Lump and Cavindish TOBACCO ; 60 boxes Soap ; NAILS ; Mould CANDLES ; 4 cwt. COFFEE ; 3 cwt. SALERATUS ; Soda BISCUIT ; 50 Boxes Glass, from 7 × 9 to 11 × 18 ; 20 M CIGARS ; and constantly on hand Household FURNITURE.

A lot of new STOVES, 24 inch ; 25 kegs good WHITE LEAD.

Just arrived from London Cases and quarter Casks of Superior Sherry WINE.

The above will be sold at private sale at Auction prices. October 8th, 1844.

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

A Tract containing 900 acres, in the Parish of Dumfries, lying between Land occupied by Asa Dow, and Land owned by the Heirs of the late John R. Patterson. The Great Road passes through this Property, and a considerable portion of the Tract is cleared, and will be sold entire, or in Lots of 200 acres, to suit purchasers.

Also,—A Lot of wilderness Land in the Parish of Woodstock, in the rear of Lands occupied by John Dibble, Esquire.

Also,—200 acres of wilderness Land in the Caverhill Settlement, Parish of Queensbury Apply in Saint John to Messrs. R. RANKIN & Co., or to Wm. J. BEDELL, Fredericton.

Oct. 9, 1844.

### NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Subscriber having altered his business to a co-partnership one, it becomes necessary to have all his former accounts settled without delay. He therefore requests all persons having accounts with him prior to the 1st September last, to call and arrange the same ; and those having claims against him, will please render them at an early date for adjustment.

WM. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1844.

### WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Shoe Makers. None need apply but first rate workmen, and such as are of steady habits.

W. F. BARKER.

Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1844.