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

Vol. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B. OCTOBER, 1844.

No. 6.

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 Park and Messrs. Gaynor & Thompson's Store.

TERMS.—Five Shillings per annum, when paid in advance; Six shillings and three-pence, if not paid within six months; and Seven shillings and six-pence, if not paid before the expiration of the year.—Single numbers, Seven pence, half-penny.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted for Four shillings and Six-pence, if not exceeding 18 lines, and in the same proportion for every line above that number.

☞ Ten per cent. will be allowed to Agents for collecting and forwarding money.

THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

THE season for gathering in the fruits of the earth is now nearly past, the grain has been housed for some time, and the potatoes and other roots are fast going in.

From all we have seen as well as heard from various quarters, the crops generally throughout the Province have been most abundant. The only exception we have heard named is the wheat, which in some districts has been attacked by the insect called the Weevil, but the injury done has been far less than was apprehended, and upon the whole it may be reckoned an average crop; while oats and all other kinds of grain, with potatoes, will, we think, generally be found to be more than an average. The weather, too, has been the most favorable that could possibly be for securing all kinds of crops, so that every thing has been got in in the best order.

With this increase of produce, we are happy to observe that the farmers have also a prospect of better prices and a readier market. The general revival of business and the preparations now making for extensive lumbering operations must create a large demand for all kinds of Agricultural commodities—a demand much greater than our country can supply, but which we hope will stimulate our farmers to greater efforts, in order that we

may wipe away the reproach which now attaches to us—of being dependent upon our neighbours for the necessaries of life. We trust, too, that they will not suffer the prospect of greater gains from other pursuits to divert their attention from their farms, as has been the case to a ruinous extent heretofore. They must remember that while lumbering of itself exhausts the country, agriculture permanently enriches it—that the one converts the staple wealth of the Province into a fluctuating and uncertain form, dependant upon a thousand contingencies for its value, while the other creates wealth from the otherwise unproductive soil and renders it capable of yielding a continual supply. In fact, it is only so far as Agriculture can be made to furnish the supplies necessary to the getting of lumber that the latter can become a benefit rather than an injury to the Province. We would, therefore, say to the farmer, as you see the lumberer prospering, instead of running away from your farm and seeking the lumber camp, adhere to your farm—the more he does with the axe in the woods the more you should do with the plough—he will make a market for all you produce, and what you receive from him, invested in the improvement of your lands and stock, shall remain a perpetual blessing to the country.

It is now six months since we commenced publishing the *Manual*. The support we have received during this period—though perhaps less than we anticipated—is, nevertheless, encouraging.—Our little work appears to be generally appreciated, and in many instances we have had the satisfaction of knowing that we had been able to furnish such hints and suggestions as have been of advantage to the country.

As this is a season when the farmers will have had an opportunity of testing the advantages of the different modes of culture they have adopted, we hope they will not be backward in furnishing us with the result of their experience. We have hitherto derived but little benefit in the way of

communication from our practical agriculturists, while they are the persons who should feel the greatest interest in our periodical, and contribute the most readily to its pages. We shall now, as at all times be most happy to hear from them, and every attention shall be shewn to their communications.

Mr. WATTS of this place has invented a very ingenious machine for digging Potatoes. We have seen it in operation, and it answers the purpose excellently well. It is worked by two horses, and may be made to save four-fifths of the labor of potatoe digging. It must become one of the most useful appendages of the farm. As we understand the inventor intends to take out a patent, it would be wrong for us to enter into any further description.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

LETTER XIV.

The publication of my former Letters having elicited some opposite opinions among our farmers, I feel encouraged to hope that we may yet derive some useful information from united experience. Our farmers in New Brunswick are not altogether wanting in observation and energy in their occupation. If they were more communicative, however, they might afford much useful instruction to others.

One farmer is astonished to hear that another puts a roof over his dung-heap, for he has had his so situated as to receive the water from the roofs of two barns, and yet it becomes too dry and hot. Another was so careful of saving and maturing the dungheap that he had carried the urine from the vats in his stables and poured it on, but, for all this, it shewed a disposition to heat and be fire-funged.

With all due respect for the research, care and observation of such farmers, I would respectfully invite their attention to further research, until they become more fully satisfied by their own experience; while I would suggest the following remarks for their consideration.

1. Manure frequently drenched with the rain, and again drying, loses its strength, like tea that has been steeped, or any other vegetable; but if it is well mixed with vegetable and fossil matter, such as straw, hay, peat, earth or swamp mud, so as to secure and retain all the smell of the dung-heap that would escape in the air by drying, and all the fluid gasses that the water might extract by steeping, I had then as soon have the heap in the open air as to have it covered with a roof, while without that mixture nothing can be more destructive and wasteful than the alternate action of the air and water.

2. In all composts it is necessary to mix together such substances as will bring on decomposition of each other, and such as will retain the airiform gasses and absorb the fluids. The urine cannot be absorbed by or retained in the dung-heap unless that is well mixed, but by pouring it on earth, swamp mud, straw, or any other vegetable substance, it is at once absorbed, and immediately exerts it astonishing influence in decomposing the mass, and its powerful and active principle as a manure.

This is the proper season for beginning the

compost heap, and the remainder of the year the mass should not be forgotten.

Take the green dung from the stable and barn-yard to some convenient place, and then mix and pile it with swamp or brook mud in alternate layers and cover the whole with earth. In two months turn over the whole mass. If any drying or heat of the manure is then discovered, it is a proof that there was not enough of the fossil or mud to absorb all the airiform gasses—then add more, and if time permits, turn it again in two months after. Leave the heap three or four feet deep, see that all the dung is covered, and the top left flat, and it will be found in fine order for use next season.

One great excellence of such manure is that its strength is retained in the field for many years, while the dung unmixed from the stable exerts an immediate influence and sometimes hardly serve the crop the second year.

The great fame of Guano should induce some of our spirited agriculturists in the county of Charlotte to seek a load of it there. I have seen it on some of their uninhabited islands and among the tall and useless firs on the shores of the bay. Altho' its strength may be inferior to that procur'd from the Pacific Ocean, and its quantity much less, yet the short voyage and home production is well worth consideration.

Having suggested the proper season for preparing the compost heap, I will also take the liberty of recommending the three last days of July next as a good season for killing bushes, and as many of my countrymen raise too many bushes in their pastures, I hope they will try the effect of cutting them at that time, and let the public hear the result. Of all the bushes that infest our pastures the alder seems the most difficult to subdue. Cattle avoid them, and they generally sprout abundantly. I once knew an old farmer, who observed the seasons and changes of the moon, direct his sons to conclude their hay-making and cut the alder bushes in a certain place at such a time. The order was obeyed, and the bushes were killed root and branch. The time intimated was as late in July as might be done after the full of the moon. Again, the higher the bushes or trees are cut if below all the leaves the sooner the stump will rot and the less apt it will be to sprout again. Bushes cut with the grass in the meadow seldom sprout again.

All which is respectfully suggested by

A FARMER.

ST. JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Officers of this Society held their Monthly Meeting on Thursday, at the office of the Secretary, when it was determined that the Fair for this City and County should take place on Thursday the 31st day of October, at some convenient place in the City, which will be arranged for the purpose. The Monthly Market for October will be held at the same time and place. The prizes for the several objects of competition at the Fair will be awarded by Judges to be named by the Directors of the Society.

At the meeting on Thursday some very fine white turnips, grown the present season, in the garden attached to the Lunatic Asylum, were exhibited: the sizes and weight of five of them are as follows:

1st measuring	3 feet 3 inches	in circumference,	
and weighing,	- - -	13 lb.	12 oz.
2d	- 2 ft. 10 in.	-	10 15
3d	- 2 ft. 8 in.	-	7
4th	- 2 ft. 6 in.	-	6 15
5th	- 2 ft. 4 in.	-	5 2

These turnips are still at the office of the Secretary for inspection, where can also be seen some very fine Barley, grown near Loch Lomond.—*Courier.*

From the British American Cultivator
W H E A T.

RUST.—The great bane of successful wheat growing is rust; and although it is now pretty generally admitted that the disease is caused by the bursting of the sap-vessels of the plants, while the sap is in a state of rapid circulation, being produced from a close, warm, or humid state of atmosphere; or by showers of rain, followed in close succession by hot sunny weather; still the mode of cultivating the land, to prevent the ravages of this enemy to the farmer, is not so generally well understood as it ought to be. In treating upon this, as upon all other agricultural topics, it is quite impracticable to lay down any set of rules that could be applicably carried out in every instance; but we would wish to be understood to assert, that, in the great majority of cases where rust is most frequent upon the wheat plant, it might almost, if not solely, be prevented by a judicious system of management.

The best wheat land in the world is that description of soil where calcereous matter constitutes the principal proportion. On a farm in one of the southern counties of England, where seventy-five per cent. of soil was composed of carbonate of lime or marl, and only a small proportion of the remaining 25 vegetable matter, an average crop of wheat, equalling forty bushels per acre, has been harvested for the past twenty years, on the four-shift system, without any perceptible deterioration of the fertilizing quality of the soil. It does not necessarily follow, because a soil containing such a large proportion of lime, scarcely ever fails of yielding a good return of wheat crops, that a soil containing a less quantity, with skillful and scientific management, might not be equally productive. The exact amount of lime in the soil, to constitute it good wheat land, depends greatly upon circumstances. A soil containing equal parts of carbonate of lime, clay, sand, and vegetable matter, is, probably, when all things are considered, the most productive and profitable land cultivated. Any farmer when once acquainted with the true science and practice of husbandry may, in a few years, change the texture of his soil, be its original qualities what they may; and thus, in process of time, convert the most barren into the most productive soils.

A soil, naturally deep with vegetable matter, to produce a crop of winter wheat, of a superior quality, should be ploughed deep, in order to give a proper consistency to the soil; and, unless the land is previously made very sterile indeed by constant cropping, a dressing of barn-yard manure would be likely to be prejudicial to the crop. As evidence of this opinion, the circumstance is worthy of notice, that, on all soils where there is the least vegetable substance, the crops, although comparatively short in the straw, are seldom, if ever, injured by rust. It is also a notorious fact, that, on all deep black soils, winter wheat seldom comes to perfection; the rust is almost sure to catch it; and the owner of such a crop is almost sure to calculate largely upon the yield, if only it escapes the rust. Much of the land that is sown with autumn wheat, is not at all adapted to this crop, inasmuch as it contains too great an amount of vegetable or putrescent, and too small an amount of mineral matter. A soil of the quality just mentioned, averaging the depth of six inches, would, if sown with

fall wheat, in nine cases out of ten, prove to be a failure, if ploughed only to the depth of the surface mould; but if it were practicable to mix about six inches of the sub-soil with the surface soil, the two would become so closely blended together, that it would be most easily managed, and become a part of the most profitable land under cultivation.

On soils composed of nearly pure clay, or sand, the application of a liberal dressing of raw unfermented barn-yard manure would be of great advantage to the wheat crop; but when vegetable matter is the principal ingredient, in order to insure a good return, the addition of barn-yard manure is not only necessary, but the sub-soil should be liberally mixed with the surface soil, as a means of imparting the proper food to the plant, to produce a hard outer coat to the straw, and also to lessen the chance of being removed and destroyed by the freezing and thawing which takes place at the opening of the spring.

As the bursting of the sap-vessels of the plant is clearly the cause of rust, any operation that would have for its object the effect of hardening the straw, would lessen the chance of the wheat crop being attacked by the direful enemy to the successful and profitable cultivation of wheat. Depositing the seed in rows, either by a drill or ribbing plough, would have a tendency to impart this result, inasmuch as the air would have a free circulation among the plants.

Deep ploughing, where the sub-soil contains any considerable amount of lime and potash would also have a favorable influence upon the crop, as both lime and alkali will dissolve and separate the sand in the soil, even so minutely that the small particles may be conveyed to the stem of the plant, and thus form a harder outer surface to the straw than if putrescent manures alone were used.

There are so many influences that have a bearing upon rust, that it would occupy a whole number of this journal to enter minutely into all the details; but suffice it to say, for the present, that no opportunity will be lost, or trouble spared, in placing this subject before the entire agricultural public, in such a light as to cause the remedy for this destructive disease to the wheat plant to be much less difficult than very many at present suppose it to be.

To sum up the matter, in conclusion, we would say, plough deep; apply the manure to the crop which immediately precedes the wheat crop; drain the land, either by the plough or spade, in such an efficient manner that the plants would not be apt to receive injury from excessively hot weather; sow early, and let it be done deep and in rows, when practicable, and top-dress the top with ashes or salt, in the spring, to cause the plants to ripen early.

CHESS.—Without the desire of a show of vanity on our part, we venture the assertion, that but few Canadian farmers have had a better opportunity of correctly informing their minds in relation to the doctrine of transmutation of grains than ourselves; and, without hastily forming our opinion, we have come to the conclusion, that just in proportion to the amount of chess sown with the wheat, or otherwise conveyed to the soil, will be the amount of this grain grown with the wheat crop. We hold that chess is a distinct species of grain, and, from the circumstance of its being similar in size, it is with much difficulty that it is separated from wheat. It is also a much harder plant than wheat, and, therefore, is seldom injured by winter and spring

frosts, excessive wet or dry weather, or other casualties.

It is wrong to form hasty conclusions upon matters that have either doubt or mystery involved in their solution; and, from this conviction, we made the following experiment, five summers since, which resulted in a clear demonstration, that the laws of nature, in this instance, as in all others, were uniform and stable:—

We selected two acres of the best wheat on the farm, from which, after bestowing much time and trouble, we carefully separated every plant other than wheat, at the period whilst the wheat plants were in flower. The produce from these two acres was thoroughly cleaned with a fanning machine, and afterwards passed through a hand sieve, and steeped in brine sufficiently strong to buoy up an egg, the whole of which process thoroughly cleansed the seed, which resulted in a crop the following year equally free from disease and impurity. About three bushels of seed, which had undergone no preparation, were sown, however, for experiment, the produce of which had an abundance of both chaff and smut.

To repeat what has been elsewhere stated, we have every confidence that both smut and chaff may become comparatively unknown, unless it be as a matter of history; and that rust in a majority of cases, may be obviated by the introduction of a rational system of cultivation. Such a system of cultivation will be found to consist in sowing good and properly-prepared seed, so far as the two former are concerned; and, as it regards the latter, the following will be found to have a considerable influence in lessening the chance of its baneful effects:—Manuring for the crop which immediately precedes the wheat crop—deep ploughing—early sowing—liberal seeding, and depositing the seed in rows—and horse hoeing, are, according to our judgment, necessary steps to insure a good wheat crop, upon much of the worn-out wheat lands of the country.

The confidence which we express upon these disputed points may, in some instances, beget ridicule from those of our readers who may have been more regardless in examining into causes and effects than we have been; but to such we would say, try for yourselves, and travel no longer the blind road of tradition, but recollect that only slovenly and improvident farmers are above adopting the improved methods that men of science and deep research have pointed out.

As the operations upon which we treat, as a journalist, will, under the present arrangement, be tested, and the results duly and honestly reported by the Editor, the readers of this journal should have increased confidence in adopting, as far as practicable, the suggestions therein made.

SMUT.—Various opinions are entertained regarding this disease, so common to the wheat crop. Some suppose it to be a fungous production; others, that it is the work of an insect; and others, that it is propagated by inoculation, in a similar manner that infectious diseases are communicated to the animal creation; but the real nature, origin, and habits of the disorder has hitherto eluded the researches of the most scientific inquirers of all nations; and, therefore, it would be presumptuous in us to be positive upon a matter in which there appears so much mystery involved. On one point, however, we feel certain, namely—that the remedy is most easy, and if it were generally adopted, a single smut-ball would not be raised where there are bushels grown under the old slovenly system

of preparing the seed. In every neighborhood there are more or less careful farmers, who seldom, if ever, have their wheat crops infected with this disease; from such farmers, seed should be procured; and, independent of its being good and free from disease, it should be steeped in a solution of stale urine and water, or a brine made of salt and water, sufficiently strong to buoy up an egg. The liquid in the tub should be a few inches higher than the grain, so as to allow it to be stirred, in order to bring all the light grains to the surface, from whence they are to be skimmed off, so long as they continue to rise. If baskets, with handles, were used, to immerse the wheat in the tubs, it could be conveniently taken out and drained. The seed should be left in the steep about two hours, after which it should be drained, and spread thinly on the floor of the granary, which should be well sprinkled with sifted quick-lime, fresh from the kiln, and which had been recently slaked with a small portion of liquor. About half a peck of lime is sufficient for a bushel of wheat, and it should be carefully mixed, in order that every grain may be completely coated. It may sometimes happen that seed entirely free from smut cannot be procured, but when instances of this kind occur, a solution of one pound of blue vitriol to eight quarts of water should be applied, when quite hot, to three bushels of wheat, and the whole should be frequently stirred, and dried with lime. Sulphate of copper, in the proportion of five pounds to three bushels of wheat, is frequently used with good success; it should be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to cover the seed. After being repeatedly stirred, and cleared of light grains, it should be suffered to remain in the liquid about four hours, and then dried in lime, as mentioned above.

Various other preparations of vitriol, nitre, sulphur, arsenic, &c., may be used, with a probable certainty of success; but, instead of trying needless preparations, it would be decidedly better to procure seed free from the disease, and steep it in stale urine or brine, and apply lime, as previously directed.

By carefully preparing the seed, and by practising almost absolute cleanliness in the operation, the disease of smut, so detrimental to the farmers' profits, may be wholly avoided.

REMOVING CHAFF FROM ANIMALS' EYES.—I send you the following description of an easy way to remove chaff or similar substances from an animal's eye. Procure a small quantity of honey, and the animal's head held fast, upon the eye with the thumb and finger of one hand, dip the fore-finger of the other in the honey, taking up as much as will stick upon the end of it, and holding it near the eye, give it a sudden stroke so as to hit the chaff with the honey on your finger, to which the chaff will stick, and thus be drawn out. If you do not hit at first, try again. The reason of giving a sudden stroke is, to hit it before the animal can shut or roll the eye, as it will do if you attempt to touch it in a slow manner.

The above remedy at the suggestion of a neighbor, I tried on a steer's eye that had an oat chaff in it for a week, and was inflamed so much as to be totally blind, yet the chaff came out on my finger, and the eye was well in a few weeks. I have tried it since with like success. A dry oat-chaff spread on a moist eyeball, will stick so that the animal cannot get it out, and when moistened by the eye-lid, will not be seen without a close examination, yet it will destroy the eye if not removed.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF CORN-STALK SUGAR.

By *Marcus Adams Esq., Ogden, Monroe Co.*

Our readers have been already informed, that a premium of \$100 was awarded by the State Agricultural Society to Marcus Adams, of this County, for experiments in the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks. This subject is of so much general interest, that we copy from the recent vol. of *Transactions*, with slight abridgement, Mr. Adams' full report of his experiments, with the important suggestions and inferences deduced therefrom:—

RAISING THE CORN.—One acre of ground was selected of a sandy loam, cultivated last year to ruta-baga; this was manured with thirty loads of the best stable manure, well mixed in the soil by ploughing and harrowing. Corn planted the 13th of May, with eight-rowed northern corn; the rows three feet apart one way, and hills eighteen inches the other, with from six to eight kernals in a hill. Corn came up fine and was plastered the 31st May; hoed the first time the 9th and 10th of June, the second time 24th June. Cultivator run through it three times. The corn began to tassel the 18th of July, and was in full tassel the first of August.

Up to this time the crop had looked uncommonly well, but from the first of August a severe drought commenced, and continued until the crop was very materially injured. Some spots where the corn had grown more luxuriantly, withered and dried up; other parts of the field suffered less, so that on the whole there was something more than half of a good crop, or what there would have been if the season had continued favorable.

CUTTING, GRINDING AND BOILING.—Cut the first stalks, and made the first experiment at grinding and boiling, the 25th of August. The stalks at this time were quite green, but the produce was quite satisfactory, and appeared quite favorable for crystallising. The juice was very abundant, of a greenish colour, very rich thick and heavy, yet retaining all the flavor of the corn stalk, until after cleansing and boiling.

August 30th, made the second batch. This was boiled in a shallow sheet-iron pan, clarified and strained according to the directions given in Mr. Ellsworth's report. From this batch was taken the specimen of sugar exhibited to the Committee at the State Fair in Rochester.

Other experiments were made the 4th and 7th of September.

The object of these successive experiments was mainly to determine at what time the saccharine matter was sufficiently matured to make crystalized sugar.

On the 11th September the stalks appeared in the right stage, and cutting, grinding and boiling commenced, and continued with little intermission until the whole was completed. The method pursued in this operation, was to keep a sufficient number of hands in the field to strip the leaves or blades, and cut off the tops as fast as the stocks were wanted for use; this labor was generally performed by boys. The corn-field being at a little distance from the mill, the horse used for grinding was put before a light waggon, driven to the field, the stalks were then cut and placed upon the waggon, (taking care to keep them straight and in order,) driven to the mill and ground without delay. A load of this kind in a light waggon, with lumber box, will make a batch of from fifteen to twenty gallons; this would be ground in about thirty minutes. Lime water was mixed with the juice while it was running from the mill. The juice is

then strained through a flannel cloth into a pan, and heated, rather moderately, to the boiling point, when the scum is removed with skimmer, then boiled rapidly for a few minutes. The syrup is then removed from the fire, and again passed through the flannel strainer, when the boiling is finished as rapidly as possible.

This process from the cutting of the stalk to taking the sugar from the fire, could not possibly be performed in less than two hours; and if the batch was larger, would often exceed three. Five batches were made in one day, from which one hundred pounds of sugar were produced.

THE BOILER.—The boiler or pan, I made of a sheet of Russian iron, turned up at the sides and ends, lapped and rivetted at the corners, would hold about twenty-five gallons, five and a half inches deep, but from fifteen to twenty gallons is as much as would boil to advantage. This pan is placed upon an arch of brick, so that the fire comes in contact with only the bottom.

MILL.—To construct this was a matter of much more difficulty. Some drawings and descriptions are given by Mr. Ellsworth, but little more could be known from them than that there must be three rollers, so placed and put in motion that the stalks in passing between them should receive two crushings.

To plan and construct a mill with the proper dimensions and with the strength required, so that the work of crushing the stalks should be performed with certainty and despatch, was no easy task. I flatter myself that I have in this been tolerably successful. The rollers and iron work, patterns, &c., for my mill, were made by A. J. Langworthy, of Rochester, at a cost of \$65. The whole weight of iron is about nine hundred pounds.

About one half of the mill is in the horse power. The iron rollers being placed horizontal, it was necessary to have a horse power wheel and gearing in order to give them motion. If the more simple, and it would seem at first view, less expensive forms, given in Mr. Ellsworth's report had been adopted, placing the rollers perpendicular the horse passing around them, the rollers must have been of large diameter in order to take through the length of a corn stalk at one revolution of the horse. These large rollers, when made of iron, would have been very expensive, and probably not work as fast as the small ones I use, giving them a quicker motion by gearing. In my mill the circumference of the rollers has such a proportion to their motion that their velocity is equal to about one-sixth the velocity of the horse; or in other words, a corn stalk six feet long, will pass through between the rollers in the same time that the horse will walk thirty-six feet. The grinding is a beautiful operation, the amount of juice contained in the stalk is surprising to every one. The stalks in passing through the mill are crushed very fine, and the juice entirely separated from them by the pressure of the rollers.

CLARIFYING.—This has been to me a difficult and to some extent an unsuccessful operation. All the various methods recommended by different persons who have made some experiments on corn-stalks sugar, and all that my own experience in clarifying maple sugar could suggest, failed of producing fully the desired effect. In all the failures which have been experienced to produce crystalized sugar, the cause should be sought here. Unless the juice of corn-stalks can be clarified, it is vain to expect a pure article of crystalized sugar. All the obstacles to the complete success of this enterprise are met at this point; but that they will

be completely overcome, there cannot be the least doubt. Lime water applied to the juice as soon as it comes from the mill, one gill to fifteen gallons, was thought to produce the best effect. But experiments were made with various other things, such as milk, eggs, charcoal, &c.; these were used separately but nothing appeared to raise the scum as well, and render the juice as clear and well-flavored as the lime water. One experiment was made by filtering the juice through sand and charcoal; this rendered it very transparent and improved the taste, but there are very many objections to this process—the length of time required for the operation is a sufficient one.

STRAINING.—This operation is performed both before and after clarifying. The strainer used was a square yard of good new flannel, of fine texture; so great is the amount of mucilage, or very minute particles of the cornstalk contained in the juice, that the strainer has to be rinsed in water once or twice in straining a batch. The second time straining is rendered more difficult by the juice being hot, as the hands have to be used in forcing it through the cloth. As knowledge and experience is gained on the subject of clarifying, the straining will be dispensed with, except to pass the juice through a coarse strainer to remove some of the larger impurities. Some method will be discovered by which all this foreign matter will be removed in the operation of skimming.

BOILING.—This operation requires care and close attention, particularly when about ready to skin, and when the juice is concentrated to about the point desired. The more rapidly this operation is performed, the more perfect will be the crystallization. But, however necessary it may be, it is scarcely possible, with any apparatus that I have any knowledge of, to perform the whole labor of cutting, grinding, straining, skimming, and boiling, in the short space of one hour, as recommended by Professor Mapes, of New York. If this is ever done, it must be in very small quantities, or some very improved method must be adopted.

In boiling as soon as the scum begins to rise, the fire must be regulated with care, that time may be had for removing the scum before it shall be boiled in. If the operation of boiling and skimming be well performed, about one gallon of thick heavy scum will be obtained from a batch of fifteen gallons. The syrup, when it becomes thick and nearly done, has a very beautiful appearance, in every respect equalling the best of maple syrup. To boil to the crystallizing point, (which is a very uncertain one,) requires considerable care and discrimination. The same tests that are used for maple sugar, are equally applicable to cornstalk; as for instance, when it will flake off, breaking short from a dipper or stick—or string out between the thumb and finger, from half an inch to an inch in length, is perhaps the safest test. Very great care is necessary here, that it be brought to the right point and no more; and also in managing the fire, as a little blaze, or too strong a heat is most sure to scorch, and this is fatal to crystallization.

CRYSTALLIZATION.—Difficulty has been found here by all that have made experiments with cornstalk sugar; but perhaps every one has obtained a sufficient quantity that was well grained to satisfy them, that the difficulty was somewhere in the process of manufacture.

From recent observation I am inclined to think that I have kept my sugar in too cold a place. Two small parcels, left partly by accident where they received the warmth of a fire, were found well

grained. But there is another difficulty after it is well crystallized, to make the molasses separate, or drain, as it is called: although the crystal appears to be as fine as ever was formed, still the molasses will not separate by any common methods used for maple sugar. As yet I have not been able to secure any better specimen than that exhibited at the State Fair.

AMOUNT FROM THE ACRE.—Although the quantity of stalks was so much diminished by the drought, yet six hundred pounds were obtained; this it should be understood, is weighed when taken from the fire and before graining has commenced. If it were well grained and the molasses separated, the weight of sugar would probably not be more than five hundred, and molasses one hundred.

In order more fully to determine the amount that might be produced from an acre of good corn, I measured two square rods of the best corn I had: the stalks were then cut, and their weight was 195 pounds; after grinding, the juice weighed sixty-nine pounds and measured nine gallons; from this I obtained twelve and a half pounds of sugar. By this it would appear, that had the whole acre been as good as the two rods submitted to the test, one thousand pounds would have been the produce. And it would seem that this must be a safe calculation as the stalks on the two rods were not as large as would be grown in a good season.

An equal amount by weight of large stalks of rank growth, and small ones that were grown thick, were ground separately; but as no material difference was found in the produce, my opinion is that the corn should be cultivated so thick that no ears will be produced.

[Here follows a list of items, which we omit, showing the expense of raising one acre of cornstalks, including rent of land, to be \$19 52.]

There is no part of the business so tedious as plucking the ears, stripping the leaves and cutting off the tassel. A part of this labor was performed for the fodder that might be obtained from it, but it was not sufficient to pay; as the labor of plucking the ears was performed for this consideration, I am unable to say what it would cost; but this much is certain, it is needless for the most part, as no ears of any amount need be raised, if the corn is sufficiently thick. From the best estimate that I can make of the expense of stripping leaves and cutting the tassel, I think that a smart hand would perform the work on an acre in six days, or for \$4 50; making the whole expense up to the cutting of the stalk \$24 02.

It is somewhat difficult to come at the expense I was at in manufacturing the acre of stalks into sugar, so much was done by way of experiment. But as one hundred pounds were made one day, I shall take that as my guide, and call it a day's work for two hands to make one hundred weight.

The amount above brought down.	\$24 02
To twelve days work making sugar, at 6s. per diem,	9 00
To use of horse and waggon 6 days at 3s. per diem,	2 25
To $\frac{1}{3}$ cord of wood at 12s. per cord,	1 12

The whole expense of cultivating the crop, }
and manufacturing the 600 pounds sugar, } \$36 40
Or a fraction more than six cents per pound.

Some credit may be given for fodder, as a large amount of leaves or blades might be saved with a little extra labor, while stripping them. The stalks, after being ground, are worth something, horses and cattle eat them very greedily when they are fresh from the mill.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY WAY OF RECAPITULATION.—1. If good crystalized sugar of pleasant flavor shall be produced from the corn-stalk, I see no good reason why its manufacture shall not become as universal as the raising of corn. Every neighborhood can as easily be supplied with its apparatus to make sugar as to make cider.

2. Corn should be grown so thick as to produce no ears. Some variety of corn that grows very large, like the "Ohio" or "Rocky Mountain," might be best; this latter is well adapted in some respects, as it is very little inclined to ears or leaves; cutting the tassel will not prevent earing, unless they are all cut and kept cut. The cutting of the stalk may commence as soon as the tassel is ripe. If the weather is warm, but if cool, or early in the morning, a little delay is not thought to be injurious.

3. Lime water is perhaps the best for clarifying of any thing yet discovered; but some agent that will more effectually cleanse from all deleterious or foreign matter, is necessary. Science, with persevering experiment, will no doubt produce this result.

4. The less time occupied in boiling, the more perfect crystalization. This is true of the maple juice, and probably more so of the corn-stalk. To boil to advantage, two pans should be provided.

5. Any man of ordinary ingenuity, can make a pan in two hours, with no tools but cold chisel, punch, hammer, and six cents worth of rivets.

6. I make no doubt that a mill, with wooden rollers, would answer a good purpose for a small operation, and small operations are what are wanted; let no man go into this business *largely*, until there is more knowledge on the subject. A simple mill, with two rollers, that might be built for five dollars, would crush the stalk and save most of the juice. No cog-wheels can be necessary; for if you turn one the other must go. When experience has taught how to carry, so that we may be sure of a good article, then will be the time for more perfect and expensive machinery.

7. If the result of this enterprise depend on the amount of saccharine matter contained in the corn-stalk, its success would be certain. Estimates that have been made of the amount that might be made from an acre, have probably never been too high. Improvements in cultivation, and in finding the variety of corn best adapted, will no doubt greatly exceed these estimates.

8. The expense as compared with maple, must be much in favor of cornstalk. Of the expense of growing an acre of cornstalks, every farmer may judge correctly; then compare the amount of fuel, the amount produced in a day, the expense of fixtures, and it is all vastly in favor of the cornstalk. Only let the cornstalk sugar have the delicious flavor and the beautiful crystalization of the improved maple, and no more will that pride of the forest be hacked and bored "with wicked hands," to obtain its sap.

May we not hope that Mr. Ellsworth's forthcoming report will throw much light on the subject? The collected experience of all that have been engaged in the business the present season, will soon be laid before Congress and the people. If Professor J. I. Mapes, shall fulfil his pledge made in the last report, some scientific and practical information will, no doubt, be the result.

With these remarks, I submit this report. I have endeavoured to give a faithful and full account of my experiment. I am aware, that on some parts of this business, I cannot speak as favorably as

might be desired; but for myself, I have no fear of the result of the enterprise. I would beg leave to suggest, that a liberal premium be offered next year, for a given amount of cornstalk sugar of the best quality. This might stimulate, not only a greater amount, but more careful experiment.

FEEDING ANIMALS.—A certain quantity of food is required to keep an animal alive and in good health; this is called his necessary ration of food; if he will gain flesh, or give milk or wool. An ox requires 2 per cent of his live weight in hay per day; if he works, he requires 2½ per cent; a milch cow 3 per cent, a fattening ox 5 per cent at first, 4½ per cent when half fat and only 4 per cent when fat, or 4½ on the average. Sheep grown up, require 3½ per cent of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition. Animals while growing require more food and should never be stinted.

According to this calculation, a sheep of 50 lbs. weight would require 1 lb. 11 oz. per day; and one of 100 lbs. weight, 3 lbs. 5 oz. Or it would require 100 lbs. of hay to keep the first sheep 4 months; and 337 pounds for the same time the last. These it is believed agrees very well with the experience of our farmers, who are in the habit of allowing about one ton of hay to every 10 sheep. It must be remembered, however, that this calculation is based on the very best hay; so that when the farm whose sheep have had this quantity of thistle, johnswort, daisy, &c. &c. but all called hay, dealt out to them, finds his sheep dying off by dozens, in the spring, he need not attribute it to an error of calculation. The great difference between hay of the first quality, and that of inferior kinds, is too much overlooked by the farmers. According to M. Antoine, if 100 lbs. of good hay is taken as the standard, it will require 120 lbs. of the second quality to keep an animal in as good condition as the first; 140 lbs of third quality; and so on, until hay may be so poor as scarcely to support animal life given in any quantity.

MUD, MUCK, PEAT.—Farmers should improve every opportunity for procuring various materials, especially mud, &c. from the low lands to put in their barn yards in the hog pen, and in their barn cellars if they have them, and if they have not then they should make them if practicable, and if they cannot do this, dried mud, loam, &c. should be used as bedding in the cattle house to absorb the liquid manure, or thrown under the floor for this purpose, or as practised by some farmers, remove the floor, and put in a layer of one or two feet of dry loam, mud or sand, if nothing better can be had, to take up the liquid manure, and mix it with the dung to absorb the richness which otherwise might escape from it. By good management many farmers with little trouble can save twice as much manure as they now have, and this will give a new face, and a beautiful one too, to all their farming operations.—*Boston Cultivator*.

FLIES.—The most effectual remedies for flies, is a strong infusion of Souchong tea, sweetened with sugar—as fatal a solution as arsenic. The skin of potatoes boiled in water for some time, and the water afterwards boiled down to a small portion, also yields a deadly poison.

The Southern planter says that a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, stirring the water at the same time, will in a few hours completely purify the water, by precipitating to the bottom all impurities, and make it as clear and fresh as spring water.

ON THE RIGHT USE OF MANURES.

After all the conflicting opinions about the depth to which manures should be buried, if covered at all; and after all the conflicting opinions about the *time* when manure should be buried, permit me to say that, according to my experience, the depth to which manures are covered, and the degree of rottenness which manures should attain before they are used, should be varied according to a number of different circumstances, as—

1st, The difference in the component part of the manures.

2d,—The difference in the kind of soil and subsoil to which they are applied.

3d,—The difference in the kinds of crops which it is designed should be benefited by the manure; and 4th,—The difference in the time when it is designed that the manure should give forth its powers for the benefit of the crop.

First. There is a very considerable difference in the component parts of manures. Some are volatile, some are fixed. All volatile manures should either be composted, or else, if it be practicable, they should be covered as soon as they are spread, in order to prevent them from evaporating and flying into the atmosphere when used. But if the volatile parts of the manure are composted with peat, or other substances which are retentive of moisture; or, if, according to the views of Leibeg, the volatile parts are fixed by strong acids, or by the sulphate of lime, they will not then require so deep a covering as if they were not thus composted, or deprived of their volatility. Composted manures do not require to be ploughed in as deep as those which are not composted. And when farmers cultivate damp soils and compost their stable and barn-yard manures with peat or swamp mud, we are assured that they sometimes succeed pretty well in the cultivation of grass, corn, wheat and rye, by leaving the composted manure on or near the surface of the soil.

Again: manures which are not volatile, but which are disposed to sink into the soil, such as lime, ashes, marl, clay, sand, &c., should be left on, or near the surface of the ground. And those manures which naturally collect moisture, may be left nearer the surface than others.

Second. Manures should be differently applied on different kinds of soil and subsoil. Long manures ploughed into a stiff soil tend to loosen it so as to admit more air and make it lighter. Manures should be covered deeper on a dry gravelly soil, than they should on a damp one. On a soil which is decidedly wet, the soluble and volatile parts of the manure would be likely to mix with the water, and go off with it; while on a very dry or gravelly soil, there would be more danger of losing the volatile parts of the manure by rapid evaporation, unless the volatile parts of the manure were fixed, or carefully covered. Volatile manures should be composted with peat or swamp mud before being applied to dry gravelly soils.

Third. Manures require to be buried deep or otherwise, according to the shape of the roots of the plants which it is designed should be benefited by them. For those plants which send down long tap roots, the manure should be mixed with the soil, not only on the surface, but to a considerable depth below it. A number of years ago, I took an exhausted spot of ground, with a good, healthy, but exhausted subsoil, but after ploughing it deep I gave it a good dressing of compost, which was left near the surface, and then I planted it with carrots. They came up and grew, and promised to make a very fine crop; the upper end of

the roots were large, but when taken from the ground, the roots proved to be very much shorter than the same kind of carrots usually were, when they grew in place where the soil was more deeply manured. But when crops are to be cultivated which send out their roots horizontally, as rye, wheat, corn, &c. and do not send them deep, the manure will produce more speedy effects if it lies on or near the surface.

On a spot which I designed for corn, near my dwelling, I ploughed in a liberal dressing of fish offal, and lest they should smell bad, I ploughed them in, with deep furrows; then manured the ground with barn-yard and stable manure, and planted corn, and my crop was only about the rate of 40 bushels of corn to the acre, which was not more than I should have expected without the fish. The fish offal was too low to be fed upon much by the roots of the corn. The next year, however, I ploughed the same spot over again, with other deep furrows; this brought the remains of the fish again near the surface, and where I then planted corn, it yielded a luxuriant crop. In some places the corn yielded as much as 15 ears to the hill.

Fourth. Long manures which are covered in the soil, decompose, and frequently give out their strength to promote the growth of corn just at the time when the corn is making seed, and needs it most. In this case a little well rotted manure in the hill, to give the corn an early start, proves beneficial. But long and coarse manures do not suit parsnips, beets, and carrots, and according to my experience, where parsnips, beets, and carrots, are planted among coarse manures, instead of their growing smooth and handsome, their roots almost invariably grow prongy, and the crop is never large. Beets, carrots and parsnips require manure which is well rotted, and ready to give immediate nourishment to these crops.

Where volatile manures are used with a view of materially benefiting crops which are to grow a number of years after the manures are applied, the manures should be worked in deep. A garden which has been well manured and well dug, so as to work the manure in deep, retains a portion of its fertility for a number of years after the application of manure is suspended; while a soil manured with volatile manures which are left on the surface is soon exhausted.

A number of years ago I buried a dead cat in a mowing field, to the depth perhaps of 12 to 18 inches. The first year no increased fertility was observed about the spot, but for several years after the grass grew with increased luxuriance over the grave of the cat.

This encouraged me to make another experiment. I therefore took an exhausted piece of land, which had lain in corn hills and sweet ferns, and without manure, for very many years. Into this we then ploughed white fish, with good deep furrows, at the rate of 25,000 to 30,000 to the acre and then planted potatoes. The next year we sowed it to oats and grass, and then mowed the ground for six successive seasons next following. During all these eight years the crops were improved, and during the first seven years they were very considerably improved by this one manuring. And these eight crops, after deducting all expenses for rent and for cultivation, (except the expense of removing the stones from the ground,) gave a net profit at the rate of about \$100 per acre. This net gain was in consequence of applying the manure in such a manner as to need but a small proportional expense for the after cultivation. For,

this course, there was no expense for the cultivation after the second crop. In the six years which we mowed the grass, there was no expense but the expense of harvesting. And to have ground so much like the garden of Eden as to bring forth rich crops spontaneously for even the limited period of six successive years, without any other expense but harvesting, is not only a great advantage, but to us it was very pleasing. Had all this manure been left on the surface of the ground, we think it would have destroyed the first crops in the course, and we think the manure would have then evaporated so as not to have materially benefited the last of these crops. But to a *tenant*, who had a lease *for but one year*, it would probably have been more advantageous to have left the manure nearer the surface, and to have spread it out more extensively; yet even than we think he could not realise any thing like the same amount of net profit by its use.

Now then it appears to me, Mr. Editor, that so long as the questions about long manure and short manure—the degree of rottenness which manure should attain before they are ploughed in—and the depth to which they should be covered—so long as these questions are stated in general terms, without reference to the different kinds of manure which are used—without reference to the different kinds of crops to be cultivated—and without reference to the differences of situation, circumstances, and soil on which they are grown—the debates on these subjects (which have been going ever since I first became an agricultural reader), may be uselessly continued, and a large amount of ink may yet be shed in the controversy, without coming at all nearer to a settlement of these mooted questions than at the commencement;—for, unless my experience is fallacious, the degree of rottenness which manures should acquire before being used—and the depth to which manures are ploughed in may be varied, and ought to be varied, according to the various kinds of manure which are used, the various situations and kinds of soil to which they are applied, the various kinds of crops intended to be benefited by the manures, the length of time before the manures are required to give forth their whole strength, and the various circumstances of the cultivators.—*New England Farmer.*

HOW TO GET THE NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES.—When the vines are done growing and are turning brown, the seed is ripe—then take the balls and string with a large needle and strong thread, hang them in a dry place, where they will gradually dry and mature, without danger of injury from frost. In the month of April soak the balls for several hours in water, then squeeze them to separate the seed from the pulp; when washed and dried they are fit for sowing in rows, in a bed well prepared in the garden—they will sprout in a fortnight—they must be attended to like other vegetables—when about two inches high they may be thinned and transplanted into rows, about three or four inches apart; as they increase in size they should be hilled. In the Autumn many of them will be the size of a walnut, and from that to a pea. In the following spring they should be planted in hills, placing the large ones together—they will in the second season attain their full size, and will exhibit several varieties of form, and may then be selected to suit the judgment of the cultivator. I would prefer gathering the balls from potatoes of a good kind. The first crops from seeds thus obtained will be very productive and will continue

so for many years, gradually deteriorating, until they will again need a renewal by the same process.—*American Farmer.*

RECLAIMED MEADOWS.—There are in all parts of our country more or less lands called swamp bogs, or bog-meadows, as they may happen to be bare or productive of a little worthless grass. Now such spots are usually the richest part of a farm, being points on which for ages the most valuable parts of the surrounding field, the salts, manures, and fertile mould, have been centered, and where they have been preserved as in close reservoirs ready to reward the hand and the labor that directed by skill, should endeavour to turn them to account in the cultivation of land.

One of the surest indications of an improved agriculture in this country, is the notices that frequently meet our eyes in the contemporary journals as well as those furnished for the *Cultivator*, of the reclamation of these long neglected places, and their extreme productiveness when brought under cultivation. They are found not only to be the reservoirs of the richest manures, requiring only to have the acidity which such wet places are sure to give the vegetable matter collected in them, corrected by lime, or fermentation, by mixture with other manures but by proper treatment, to be capable of giving crops of roots or grass of the most luxuriant kind.

If it is desirable to convert the earth of these natural meadows into manure, the best method is to draw it in the summer or fall to the barnyard, which should be covered to the depth of at least a foot, with the transported material. This will absorb the liquid manure of the yards, be mixed by the feet of the animals, with the long manure made from waste stalks, hay, straw, &c., and in the spring, when wanted for the crops will be found more valuable than barn yard manure usually is.

If it is desired to cultivate the earth where it is, or convert the swamp into first rate tillable land, thorough draining in every part must be attended to or nothing can be done to advantage. If made dry enough for the plough, let the surface be fully pulverised with that implement. If bogs or brush-land, they must be grubbed and burned; and a dressing of lime or ashes, or even mere common sand or gravel, will produce an excellent effect. The expense of reclaiming such lands is considerable at the outset, but if well performed, the first crop will usually pay for the improvement; the land will generally be doubled or trebled in value and not unfrequently a source of malaria and disease removed from a farm or neighborhood. The reports on reclaimed meadows in the *Transactions of the Essex County Agricultural Society*, show the importance of this improvement most decisively, and the successful results should stimulate all who have such lands, to reclaim them without delay.

TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS.—As soon as the nest can be seen, procure some pure spirits of ammonia, tie a piece of sponge to a pole that is long enough to reach the highest nests, fill the sponge with ammonia and once filling will be sufficient to rub off and destroy from 30 to 40 nests.—*Am. Agr.*

Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of Christianity; and perhaps without preachers if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no living without farmers.

THE FARRIER.

If you meet with a horse you like and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome he may start or stumble.

If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be anything rough. The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, a young one of spirit, if not properly broken will stumble frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle-horse,) I say may stumble; but if he springs out when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling or starting: the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs and his wind.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw, till he is two years and a half old, they are all smooth and uniform in their upper surfaces. At two years and a half old he sheds the two middle teeth, by the young teeth rising and forcing the old ones out, which at three years old are replaced by two hollow ones. When he is about three years and a half old he sheds two others, one on each side of the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others which are also hollow. The sharp single teeth in horses begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half or four years old. When he is nearly six years old, they are full grown, pointed and concave on the inside. When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which are at five replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside which grooves mark the age precisely. At six years of age this groove begins to fill up and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth. Crafty jockies will sometimes burn holes in the teeth to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will easily discover the cheat.

If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or cole black, they are bad.

If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is called knuckling) his legs may be good; but if he steps short and digs his toes into the ground it is a sign he will knuckle. In short if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a founder.

HEAVES.—We do not find the disease here called "heaves," described by that name in the English Works. The disease described under the terms *chronic cough, thick wind, broken wind, wheeze, roaring, &c.*, we are inclined to think are, in this country, frequently confounded under the term "heaves." They are all, in a greater or less degree, affections of the lungs. The best food for horses so affected, is that which is nutritious, rather succulent, and

condensed into a small compass. Dry food, entirely especially a large quantity of poor or dusty hay, is very bad for them. Vegetables, such as potatoes, ruta-baga, carrots, &c., are very good. The preference is, by some persons given to carrots, but we have tested the good effects of potatoes in such cases, and would recommend their use where carrots cannot well be had. The horse's stomach should not be crowded, and he should be only moderately exercised, especially soon after eating. We have known horses that were said to have the heaves, or to be broken-winded, perform a great deal of labor, with proper feeding and use, for several years; but a radical cure is not to be expected.

HOLLOW HORN.—A writer with the signature of "Grazier," in the Louisville Journal, describes very particularly a case of hollow-horn in a cow. He has no doubt that the disease is occasioned by "hard keep." He says he has frequently seen cattle bought from persons who had almost starved them, become fat and to all appearance healthy; but would suddenly exhibit all the symptom of the hollow-horn. Boring the horns, he thinks is only a palliative, not a cure—as the matter in some cases cannot be discharged at a gimlet hole. Boring was tried in the case he speaks of, but without effect. The horns were finely cut off, and the cow got well. In conclusion, he says—"Hollow horn, if treated as above, will *certainly* be cured, and the animal be rendered as useful as ever, either for milk for work, or for fat." We would suggest whether this is not rather a large conclusion to be drawn from a single case? We have known this remedy frequently tried, accompanied with all possible care, but without success. In desperate cases no remedy is infallible. *Preventives* are best; but if animals become diseased, they should be attended to as soon as attacked.

ON FEEDING STOCK.—Little and often says experience. In feeding all kinds of domestic animals particular care should be taken to avoid placing too much feed before them at a time, for it is observed that food which has been long *blowed* upon is never relished afterward, and will only be eaten from the most pressing necessity.

It is well known that the exhalations from the lungs of all animals contain great impurities, which have been thrown off from the blood; and these coming in contact with the food renders it unpleasant if not injurious, and the instinct of animals prompt them to reject all poisonous substances offered them as food. The true maxim is little and often—never crowd the trough with food, or the rack with hay, to avoid the trouble of soon replenishing them again, if you wish your stock to thrive and do well; and particularly, if you desire to economise your winter store of provender. Lazy boys always fill the trough and rack the fullest, in order to save the trouble of doing it soon again.

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 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 observation 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.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will never make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish. You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of talents, time and opportunities.

Alfred, King of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, found time to study.

Franklin, in the midst of all his labors, found time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explored an untrodden path of science.

Frederick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy, and to feast himself on the luxuries of learning.

Bonaparte, with Europe at his disposal, with Kings at his ante-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, and at the head of thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books.

And young men who are confined to labor or business, even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a half of what is left for study, and which will amount to two months in a year.

Is that nothing? Ask Elihu Burret. Ask Simpson, the great mathematician. Ask Herschel, the first of astronomers. Simpson worked at the weaver's loom, and Herschel was a poor fifer boy in the army. Ask the year 1844.

Let your own experiment of what can be done

in one year settle the question, whether to acquire useful information by regular and hard study, be practicable or desirable.

THINGS TO BE AIMED AT ON A FARM.

1. To exhibit a considerable ambition to be esteemed a good farmer, to contribute all that can be done to the stock of human happiness, and which may be undertaken with profit to himself and benefit to the community.

2. To make a compost of one part of stable manure and two parts of earth, or other properly decomposed matter instead of using long manure from the stable, in its green state.

3. To use manure spread and ploughed in, and not to apply it green in the hill particularly with potatoes; as, by this practice, the crop suffer both in quantity and quality, especially in dry seasons.

4. Where a crop of grain is wanted from land to be laid down in grass, the better plan is to sow grass seed in September, after taking off the grain crop and ploughing in the stubble. Grass seed should be sown thick, from two to three pecks of timothy, and a bushel of red top, should be allowed to the acre.

5. All barns should, if possible, be provided with cellars—part for roots, and part for manure; and should be made warm and comfortable. This will operate as a saving of food. There should also be water at hand.

6. Improvements should be made on a farm on a good scale, and with a liberal outlay, if practicable, instead of laying out surplus funds in buying more land.

7. There should be a systematic course of culture of the land; there should be a plentiful planting of fruits and ornamental trees, and all the small fruits should be in abundance, at least for the useful insect destroying birds, if not for market.

8. Deep ploughing, good in general, should be resorted to as a remedy for the washing of land on hill sides—it absorbs the water that falls upon the surface.

9. To plant unproductive and waste lands with trees, such as locusts, for posts, &c.

10. Not to be alarmed at scientific, or what are more commonly called "book farmers," and "gentlemen farmers;" these are the greatest public benefactors, as their experiments often light upon some thing extremely valuable to the "stand still" farmers, who are often induced by them to move on and be improving in their practice.

11. To keep all tools in good order, and in their proper place when done with, and not in the furrow in mid-winter, nor the harrow turned up in a dangerous position against the fence, nor carts and wagons standing out at all times, and hoes, shovels and dung forks scattered here, there and everywhere.

12. To take one good agricultural and horticultural paper in the country in which they live, first, and then, if they want to extend their knowledge beyond that, the best general paper they can hear of at a distance. To do this with a view to a progressive improvement, and to learn what is going on in the way of the best culture, kinds and preparations of manures, good and new seeds, first rate varieties of fruits and vegetables, &c. so as to keep up to the best of their means, with their neighbours and the world at large.

BUTTER MAKING.—A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet, concludes a long review of the process of butter making in different countries, as follows. The writer says that the milk and water is best worked out by the hands; and he states that the Goshen butter-makers clothe the hand with linen which absorbs the butter worked out, and prevents, a contract between the hand and the butter,

"On the whole, then, though good butter, that will keep sweet at least a year, may be put down without washing, during any part of the grass season, yet we have sufficient evidence that most farmers fail to do so. The two cardinal conditions to ensure the best butter, are, in making, expel the butter milk; in packing, exclude the air. The first is accomplished most certainly by a thorough washing in cold water; the second, by packing close in new casks containing fifty to one hundred pounds each, and made of white oak; the salt should be fine, and of the best quality. The butter should always stand from twelve to twenty-four hours after salting, and then be worked over, using the linen cloth under the hand, till all the salt water, now collected in small drops, is absorbed; then pack, and when the cask is full, add an inch of dry salt, and head up; or, if pickle be preferred to cover the surface, boil and skim it first, and apply it when cold; keep it in a cold place. It seems not material to the keeping of butter, whether sugar be added or not; saltpetre should never be used. Though to make butter of the highest flavor, cream should stand in summer but twenty-four hours; it is generally considered sufficient, often, if kept in a cool place, to collect it three times in a week.

"SORE TEATS IN COWS."—*Mr. Editor*:—I have noticed an article with the above caption, going the rounds of the papers, recommending molasses as the best remedy for that troublesome complaint. I had a cow with exceeding sore teats, when I first noticed the article alluded to. I immediately set about applying the remedy, but without the least effect. I then tried the other prescriptions, but with like ill success. For eight weeks no one but myself could milk her, and much of the time I was obliged to tie her up, and during all this time I could perceive no benefit from the remedies.

I then took a knife with a sharp point, and made an incision through the lower part of the dewlap, near the brisket, and inserted a small piece of garget root, called by some poke weed, (*Phytolacca decandra*.) It produced swelling immediately, and to such a degree that the cow could hardly walk. In four days it discharged copiously, and from that time her teats healed rapidly, and in a short time were entirely well.

Now I don't know that the garget effected the cure; being neither an M. D. nor a Thomasonian, I will not pretend to know the effect such practice would produce, but I guess it was garget that caused the cure; so I write, that others similarly situated may try it, and prove either the truth or falsity of my suppositions. Wm. H. POWENS.

Sweden, Oxford Co., August 12, 1814.—*Maine Farmer*.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—When the teats of a cow are very much inflamed, or the udders are much swollen and bloody milk is produced, as is sometimes the case, there should be a radical cure by removing the cause of the disease, which is owing to an impure state of the blood, or to a cold which settles in the most sensitive parts producing inflammation. The best remedy in severe cases is the one above named, and there is doubt as to the

garget effecting the cure for we have tried it, and we have known numerous cases of cure by this simple means. Some farmers always keep garget root on hand for this purpose. If the disease be not severe it may be cured by giving the cow a little garget root to eat, in a potato, or in an ear of corn, by inserting it in the pith of the cob. In this way we have cure mild cases; but in severe cases it is best to insert the garget in the dewlap, a piece one and a half inches long, and one third of an inch in diameter, and it will produce a discharge of humours and generally a speedy cure.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.—"If I might be allowed to express my opinions, I should say that the pursuit of agriculture, the cultivation of the land, and the improvement of the fertility of the soil, is one of the most delightful and most instructive, and the most honorable pursuits in which a man can be engaged, and not only leads him to contemplate the wonders of creation and the works of nature and of nature's God, but it also enables him, by the aid of successful industry, and by the application of science, to effect improvements which, under the blessings of divine Providence, cannot fail to be advantageous both to the age in which he lives and the generations yet to come."—*W. Duncombe, M. P.*

"You are all aware that in the course of my life—now not a very short one—I have applied myself to many and various pursuits, but I have at last come to that which I believe to be my natural one—I mean the improvement of agriculture by my own endeavours, and by assisting the endeavours of others. Mr. Duncombe told you it was a pursuit worthy of being followed; I will tell those who are entering upon life that they will find no pursuit which gives more satisfaction—I will say they will find no pursuit which will give so just an occupation of their time with less annoyance and less disturbance to their tempers. No other in which they will feel such full satisfaction that they are doing good in pursuing their own pleasure at the same time that they are improving the cause of agriculture. It is a pursuit to which one and all of us should wish success. It is one of those pursuits which is most delightful to follow; it is a pursuit which may be carried on without time ever hanging heavily; an occupation interesting in the highest degree, and while the agriculturist is promoting his own interest, he also promotes the interest of every one of his neighbors."—*Earl Spencer*.

DIGGING POTATOES.—The sun should not be allowed to shine on potatoes, and they should be put into the cellar with as little exposure to dry air as possible, after taken from the ground. We have observed that where potatoes were turned into the cellar, and there was much earth among them, which in some cases was a little moist, the potatoes have kept in the best condition. In cellars potatoes should be kept in close pens, bins, casks or boxes. In a cellar where there is no water they keep best on the ground in a close bin, and if the cellar has much light in it, or is exposed to the circulation of air, it would be best to cover the potatoes with sods, or hemlock, spruce, pine, or other evergreen boughs. Many potatoes in the market are much injured by exposure to heat, air, and light. Heavy rains will injure potatoes in wet lands.

ECONOMY.—If there are any vacant spaces in your corn field, sow them immediately with English turnips. Many bushels may be raised in this way, and without the least injury to the corn.

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO EXTRACT THE ESSENTIAL OIL FROM ANY FLOWER.—Take any flowers you like, which stratify with common sea salt in a clean earthen glazed pot. When thus filled to the top, cover it well and carry it to the cellar. Forty days afterward, put a crape over a pan, and empty the whole to strain the essence from the flowers by pressure. Bottle that essence, and expose it four or five weeks to the sun and evening dews, to purify. One single drop of that essence is enough to scent a whole quart of water.

BURNT RHUBARB IN DIARRHÆ.—It may be useful to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhæ. It has been used with the same pleasing effects for more than twenty years. After one or two doses the pains quickly subside, and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it is to burn the rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it is blackened; then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two-thirds of its weight by incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no one case has it failed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk, and water.

PREMIUM CHEESE.—For a cheese of twenty pounds, a piece of rennet about two inches square is soaked about twelve hours in one pint of water. As rennets differ very much in quality, enough should be used to coagulate the milk sufficiently in about forty minutes. No salt is put into the cheese nor any outside during the first six or eight hours it is being prepared, but a thin coat of Liverpool salt is kept on the outside during the remainder of the time it remains in press. The cheeses are pressed forty-eight hours, under a weight of seven or eight hundred cwt. Nothing more is required but to turn the cheese once a day on the shelves.

TOMATO CATSUP.—To a gallon skinned tomatoes add 4 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 do black pepper, half a spoonful allspice, 8 red peppers, and 3 spoonfuls mustard. All these ingredients must be ground fine, and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar for three or four hours. As much vinegar is to be used as to leave half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. Strain it through a wire sieve, and bottle and seal from the air. This may be used in two weeks, but improves by age, and will keep several years.

TO HAVE GREEN PEAS IN WINTER.—Take the peas when they are plenty, shell them, wash and scald in hot water, then drain, put them into bottles, and pour strong brine on them until they are perfectly covered, over this pour a thin layer of good salted oil and cork tight, then dip the corks into melted pitch. The bottles should be quite full and kept upright.

SAUSAGES.—Take 30 pounds of chopped meat, 8 ounces of fine salt, 2 1-2 ounces of pepper, 2 teacups of sage, and 11-2 cup of sweet marjoram, passed through a fine sieve. For the latter, thyme and summer savory can be substituted if preferred. They are quite rich enough for an Epicure.

TO EXTRACT IRON MOULDS.—Rub the spot with a little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon and water, let it remain a few minutes, and rinse it in clear water.

TO MAKE CORKS FOR BOTTLES.—Take wax, hog's lard and turpentine, equal quantities, or thereabouts. Melt all together and stop your bottles with it.

The juice of onions, applied to the part stung by a bee, is said to afford immediate relief, in extracting the poison.

CUTTING GRAIN EARLY.—We are satisfied that grain is very often too long standing uncut in the field. The risk of injury from storms is increased—it does not handle so well, either in cutting, binding, loading or stacking—and shatters out more. The opinion is pretty well established, that when wheat or rye is cut early—we mean before the grain is entirely hard, it makes quite as much, and whiter flour, than if left till the usual time. Since writing the above, we happened to read it to an experienced miller, who is also a good farmer. He says that he is well satisfied that early cut grain—that which is apparently quite green—will yield more flour, and is worth several cents more on a bushel, than that which is suffered to stand till the berry is thoroughly hardened.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Saint John Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this society offer for competition the following Premiums, which will be awarded at a Fair, to be held at the city of Saint John, on the 31st day of October instant.

For the best entire Horse, between three and six years of age, fit for farming purposes, owned in the County, and to remain therein for the next season, £5 0
 For the best three year old Bull, 3 0
 " " Two year old, do. 2 0
 " " Two year old Heifer, 1 0
 " " Calf, 0 10
 " " Ram, 1 0
 " " Ram Lamb, 0 10
 " " Ewe Lamb, 0 10
 " " Boar, 0 15
 " " Sow, 0 15
 " " Spring Pig, 0 10

All the above animals, (except the horse,) must have been bred and owned in the county.

For the best pair of Geese, alive, £0 5
 For the best pair of Ducks, do. 0 3
 For the best pair of Turkeys, do. 0 5
 For the best pair of fowls, cock & hen, 0 3
 For the best cheese, made in the county, 0 10
 For the best tub of butter made in the county, not less than 10lb. weight, 1 0
 Second best ditto, 0 10
 For the best 10lbs. of roll butter, made in the county, 0 5

M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.

LAND FOR SALE.

A Lot of 160 Acres of LAND, in the Salmon River Settlement, in the County of Carleton, being Lot No. 133, on the west side of the River St. John, bounded on the lower side by John Watson, said Lot granted to Smith.

A Lot of 300 acres Wilderness Land, granted to John S. Brown, in a grant to Zaekariah Brown and others, in the rear of Messrs. Clows and Everitt in Mangerville.

Lots No. 20 & 21, granted to John Riley near Skin Creek, Oromocto, in a grant to Charles Smith and others.

A grant of 700 acres, situate in the Green Settlements, County of Carleton. Apply to

W. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, July 29, 1844.

WOOL CARDBING.

THE Subscriber has had his CARDING MACHINE put in first rate order. He will commence CARDING during the ensuing week, and will then be prepared, promptly and satisfactorily, to execute, at his STEAM MILL, Fredericton, any work, in the above line, which may be entrusted to him.

THOMAS PICKARD.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a *Show and Fair*, at the farm of John McDouall, Parish of St. Andrews on *Saturday* the 21th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, where the following *Premiums* will be offered for competition, viz:

For the best entire Horse that has stood in the County the past season,	£2 0 0
second ditto, do.	1 0 0
best blood Mare,	1 10 0
2d do. " do.	1 0 0
3d do. " do.	0 15 0
For the best Bull not over 4 years old,	2 0 0
second best, do. do.,	1 10 0
third " do. do.,	1 0 0
" the best milch cow, do.	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third " do. do.	0 10 0
For the best pair of Steers under 4 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Heifer under 3 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Ram not over 4 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Ewe,	0 15 0
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6
For the best Boar,	1 0 0
second do.	0 15 0
third do.	0 10 0
For the best Sow,	0 15 0
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6

GRAIN.

For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Wheat,	0 15 0
second best do. do.	0 12 6
third " do. do.	0 10 0
For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Oats,	0 10 0
second do.	0 7 6
third do.	0 5 0
For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Barley,	0 12 6
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6
For the best firkins of BUTTER not less than 40lbs.,	0 15 0
2d. do. do.	0 10 0
For the best sample of CHEESE not less than 50lbs.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0

HOMESPUN CLOTH.

For the best sample dyed Woolen Cloth not less than 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6
For the best sample of Flannell, (all wool) 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6
For the best sample of Cotton and Wool Cloth not less than 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6

The whole of the above must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of this County—(no one person to receive two premiums on any two animals of the same description.) and intending competitors must notify (free of postage) at least 10 days previous to the Fair, of the animals or produce that he intends to offer for competition, and all persons not paid up Members of the Society to the last annual Meeting, must pay an entrance fee of 5s. or not compete; and no animal, or any article of produce, or manufacture, will receive a Premium, unless thought worthy of such preference by the respective Committees to be appointed for that purpose. It is farther ordered that all animals, articles of produce or manufacture offered for competition, shall be on the ground by 11 o'clock, or they will not be attended to,

By order of the Board.

D. D. MORRISON, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, July 13th 1844.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1845.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW BRUNSWICK, }
Fredericton, 25th September, 1844. }

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General INGLIS, at the Commissariat Office, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 23d October next, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Fredericton and Woodstock, during the 12 months commencing the 1st January 1845. The deliveries to the Troops to be made from the Contractor's shop or stall, and to consist of *Hind and Fore Quarters*, and no other, subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat; and to be conveyed to the Barracks at the expense of the Contractor. The issues to the Staff and Departments to be made in suitable pieces from the shop or stall as aforesaid.

BAKING BREAD,

For one year from the 1st of January, 1845, for the Troops and Departments at Fredericton, in such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the Bake House or shop of the Contractor, but conveyed for the troops to the Barracks at his expense. The bread to be baked at least twelve hours previous to delivery. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE,

For one year from the 1st of January, 1845, for the Officers belonging to the Garrison at Fredericton. The Tenders to state the rates at which the ration consisting of ten pounds Oats, 11lbs. Hay and 6lbs. Straw of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contractor from his own store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks. The Hay in bundles of 50lbs. each, the Straw in bundles of 21lbs. each.

WOOD.

At Fredericton, 960 Cords (English measure) of Hard Wood for Fuel, to be of the best quality in fair proportions of Black and Yellow Birch, Beech, Ash, and Rock Maple, without any crooked or rotten; to be piled, measured, and delivered in Her Majesty's Fuel Yard at Fredericton, at the Contractor's expense, in the following quantities, viz:—300 cords on or before the 10th January; 300 cords on or before the 10th February; and 300 cords on or before the 10th March, 1845.

At Woodstock and Grand Falls, in such quantities as may be required for one year from 1st January, 1845.

PORPOISE OIL AND COTTON WICK,

For one year from the 1st January, 1845, for the Garrison at Fredericton. The Tenders to express the rate per gallon for Oil, and per pound for Wick.

TRUCKAGE,

At Fredericton, for one year from the 1st January, 1845. Tenders to state the deduction per cent. on the gross amount, the nominal charges being one shilling and six-pence currency for each load within the town plat of Fredericton, and one shilling and six-pence per diem for carting Fuel to the Guards. Tenders to state also the rate for trucking provisions, &c. by the load, of not less than 12 cwt., to Huestis' Ferry, Poquoick Falls, Hartt's Mills, and Magaguadavic Bridge.

All further particulars, touching the reserve of Cattle to be kept on hand; the description and quality of the Forage; the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each Contract, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, at Par, or in silver money, at the Army rates.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party in good and sufficient security for the due performance of the contract.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW BRUNSWICK, }
Fredericton, 25th September, 1844. }

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, the rate of each article to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General INGLIS, at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the 23d October next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of the Regimental Hospital in Fredericton, for Twelve Months from the 1st day of January, 1845:—

Required daily.	Meat (Beef),	-	per lb.
	Bread (Wheaten) 2lb. loaves,	-	ditto.
	Potatoes,	-	per bushel.
	Milk,	-	per quart.
	Tea (Congo)	-	per lb.
	Sugar (Muscovado)	-	ditto.
	Rice,	-	ditto.
	Oatmeal,	-	ditto.
	Barley (Pearl)	-	ditto.
	Salt, fine, (not basket)	-	per quart.
Extra when required.	Flour (Wheaten)	-	per lb.
	Arrow Root,	-	ditto.
	Vinegar (common)	-	per gallon.
	Mustard (flour)	-	per lb.
	Port Wine,	-	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	-	ditto.
	Brandy,	-	ditto.
	Gin,	-	ditto.
	Rum,	-	ditto.
	Porter, } English bottle,	-	per bottle.
	} Halifax draught,	-	per gallon.
	Soap (yellow)	-	per lb.
	Sand (scouring)	-	per bushel.
	Bricks (Bath)	-	each.
	Whiting,	-	per lb.
Black Lead,	-	ditto.	
Mutton or Veal,	-	ditto.	

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little Bone, for Soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospital, at the expense of the Contractor, at such hour as may be named by the Medical Officer in charge.


All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind; those in daily use, to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the Medical Officer in charge of the respective Hospital, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made monthly, in Silver Money, at the Army rate, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper Certificates of delivery.

The Tenders to be accompanied by a Letter signed by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging to become bound with the party in good and sufficient security for his performance of the contract.

Any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton.

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.

FLOUR.

Constantly on hand from the *Bostford Mills*, SUPERFINE Flour, of an extra quality—warranted superior for Bakers or Family use. Fine and Mediums Flour, Horse Feed and Bran—for sale low by
J. & R. REED.

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE.

SELLING OFF.

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

LADIES'S Fine black Prunella Boots at 4s. and upwards; 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. 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 M.Hn. *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.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Just received ex slip *James White*, from Philadelphia:—

900 BARRELS Superfine **FLOUR**, RYE **FLOUR** and **CORN MEAL**.

Ex *Mohican* from New York:—


60 Barrels *Genesee* Superfine **FLOUR**.

Constantly receiving from the *Cold Brook Mills*—
Barrels and Bags Superfine and Fine **FLOUR**; **Horse FEED** and **BRAN**.

ESTABROOKS & RING.

St. John, Aug. 29. *Brick Store, South Wharf*.

FOR SALE.

 THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the sale of a Grant of Land, situated in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, known and distinguished as the "*BROAD AXE GRANT*," hereby offers the same for sale. And all persons are hereby forbid trespassing or cutting any timber on the said Grant of Land, as in event of their so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. And all persons wishing to purchase the above tract of Land, will please make application (if by letter postpaid) to

JOHN ANSLEY,

St. John, N. B.

AGENT for LEWIS A. CAZENOVE.

July 25, 1844.—3m.

In the Matter of *John A. Beckwith and Francis E. Beckwith, Bankrupts*.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupts will be held at the Office of Asa Coy, Esquire, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, in Queen Street, in Fredericton, on Thursday the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, precisely, to adjudicate upon several of the claims presented against the Estate of the said John A. Beckwith and Francis E. Beckwith. Dated the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1844.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON,

Commissioner in and for the County of York of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.

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. 21, 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, 3x10, 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. 21, 1844.

No. 20, 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, Pails and Brooms (domestic), Dry Fish, Tobacco.

COLIN E. CROSS.

Sept. 9, 1844.

No. 20, South Wharf.

FLOUR & BUTTER CRACKERS.

Just landing from the schooner Unicorn:

100 B ARRELS Georgetown FLOUR, a superior article for family use.

Ex sch'r 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.

PORK AND BEEF—On Consignment.

25 B ARRELS. N. S. PORK;
50 do. N. S. BEEF;

THOS. HANFORD & CO.

Saint John, Sept. 25, 1844.

MESS BEEF, FEATHERS, &c.

On consignment ex *Isabella Wood*, from Boston:

12 B ARRELS. Mess BEEF; 23 bags Live Geese Feathers; 30 bbls. PITCH; 30 do. TAR; 100 gross Patent Friction MATCHES.

THOS. HANFORD & CO.

Saint John, Sept. 16, 1844.

More Light, Wholesale & Retail.

THE subscriber offers for sale at very low prices, wholesale and retail, one ton of best Domestic Manufactured Mould and Dipt CANDLES, warranted a Superior article.

St. John, Sept. 20.

JOHN T. SMITH.
No. 4, King Street.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Carleton Street, next to the Methodist Chapel, the residence of the late Dr. Emerson. Apply to

W. J. BEDELL.

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 bbls Genesee superfine FLOUR, a superior article. To arrive in the brigs Germ and St. Mary, from Philadelphia:

210 Bbls 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—6w

FOR SALE.

2,200 A CRES of LAND, situate in the Parish of Wicklow, County of Carleton, granted to L. H. Loughran and E. T. Harrison, Esquires. Also, 1,200 acres situate in the Parish of Dumfries, County of York, granted to Charles Rainsford, Esquire. The same will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to G. BOTSFORD.

Fredericton, September 31, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Province, would respectfully return thanks to his customers and friends in general for their past favors and would recommend to their notice his successor in the trade, Patrick O'Kane, as one well worthy of a share of public patronage.

R. H. COOPER.

Fredericton, 1st Oct. 1844.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity that he has commenced carrying on the Tailoring business at the stand formerly occupied by R. H. Cooper, in Queen-street, and would solicit a share of public patronage. He also assures them nothing shall be omitted on his part to satisfy those that may patronize him.

PATRICK O'KANE.

Fredericton, Oct. 1, 1844. tf

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of W. J. BEDELL & CO. The Business heretofore carried on at Fredericton by W. J. BEDELL, will in future be conducted under the above title.

W. J. BEDELL.

GEO. A. MUNRO.

J. H. CHALMERS.

Sept. 2, 1844.

All Debts owing to, or due by the Subscriber, will be paid and received by the above.

W. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, September 2, 1844.

Board and Lodging.

TWO BOARDERS can be accommodated in a respectable family. Apply at the *Head Quarters Office.* October 2, 1844.