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# THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 1, 1842.

NO. 11.



## THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 1, 1842.

### BUTTER.

Butter it is probable will soon be an article for exportation, and the skill of making and putting it up so that it will keep good for sufficient time should be possessed by all who have dairys. The breed of Cows affects the Butter. Some give milk whose cream may be taken off with a fork, when loosened from the sides of the can, and nine or ten quarts of this will make a pound of butter, which is always high-coloured and of the best quality, if well made. These cows are always strong and hardy, their calves grow fast, and they well, but this breed rarely give a large quantity of milk, and generally go dry a long time before calving. There are cows also who give milk so thin that it will require fourteen quarts to make a pound of butter, their cream is so thin that it cannot easily be separated from the milk, and when churned there is a portion of curd mixed with the butter, which is always pale, and rather insipid. Common care is required to make this butter keep well; and it would be best, in general, to keep this milk, and the butter which is made from it, separate from that of a better quality, and to use it for the family. These cows often give a great quantity of milk, but high fed, but will be very poor if they have nothing but good food; they are not easily fattened, and when fat, they have a large quantity of tallow while the beef is lean. It is rarely profitable to breed cows of this kind, either for the dairy, or to breed beef cattle. It should be observed that the milk of all cows is better between the ages of five and ten years, than when they are younger or older, and that the quality of the milk is much affected by the feed. Some coarse grains increase the quantity, and lower the quality of milk, but rye krait, which also usually contains a portion of alcohol, makes cows give an extraordinary quantity of milk, but it does not contain the usual proportion of cream and curd. Potatoes and turnips produce rich milk. Mangel Wurtzel and Swedish Turnip give good milk, but the Swedish Turnip rather increases the quantity of the milk of the animal. Common turnips and cabbage give a flow of milk, which sometimes has a slight taste of the feed. If run in the spring, before the grass has sprung up, the milk which that run in the woods gets an unpleasant taste from the Elder and Willow, which they eat at that season, and in a short time in a wet fall, it gets a worse taste from the great quantity of the white mushrooms which they find in the beech woods. Although the taste of these substances is but slightly perceptible in the butter, yet it would be prudent not to mix it with milk which is intended for a new market.

Every body knows that the first grass makes the best butter. The produce of the Swiss dairy has for time immemorial had the highest character, the reason is, that their cattle feed upon the spring grass for a great part of the year. Beginning in March to feed at the foot of the Alps, they are as the season advances moved up the Mountain till they reach a region where the warm season commences in July and ends by the last of August.

Where cattle have not a good pasture, it is often profitable to cut young grass and give them a feed every night; it should not be taken from land manured the same season. The Low Dutch butter is superior to the English and Irish, and their cows are fed mostly with clover and grass which is daily cut for them; the good quality of their butter is, however, to be ascribed in a great degree to their superior attention to cleanliness. Salt which grows damp in dull weather if kept in a room where there is no fire, should never be used for butter or pork; nor should that which when dissolved lets fall some white earth like lime.

If Butter is designed for exportation the firkins should not be made of soft wood. When water is kept in a soft wood bucket (not painted) the bucket soon acquires a disagreeable smell in the warm season, but this is never perceived in oak buckets. The Irish firkins are made of oak, and frequently considerably scorched. We have formerly seen many of them opened which had been kept some time in the store, in a warmer climate than ours. All which had the inside of the staves burnt to coal, held high coloured sweet butter. All which were very slightly or not at all scorched, contained a paler butter, glittering in the sun, and more or less rancid. The effect of the Charcoal was so perceptible, that children would sometimes say, when the head was taken out, "This will be good butter; see what thick coal there is on the staves."

### REMARKS ON THE PREPARATIONS OF PROVISIONS.

BY THE BOARD OF TRADE OF MONTREAL.

The Board of Trade of Montreal, under the impression that the superior order in which flour was delivered, in this Port the past season, has in part resulted from their remarks respecting its preparation, have, owing to the great alteration of duties in the Mother Country on various other articles of food, again to address the public on the proper method of putting up such articles, for which there will probably be a demand in Great Britain, but which to realise the views of intending shippers, must be so prepared as to be suitable to the tastes of the proposed consumers. It is desirable to show not only what should be done, but what should be avoided, in order to secure a trade which, with care and economy, promises to be of very considerable advantage.

The articles which claim attention are:

Prime Mess Beef in Tierces and half Tierces  
ditto ditto in Barrels and half Barrels,  
Prime Pork in ditto ditto  
Hams and Pigs' Checks,  
Sausages,  
Mutton Hams,  
Butter, and  
Cheese.

Mess Beef is so difficult to be procured, that, as an article of general export, it is not worth attention. It requires cattle of so very good a quality, and so much of the animal has to be rejected, that it will hardly pay to put up. If cattle good enough for Mess could be procured, it would be better to put up the rounds and briskets separately, and to salt and dry the remainder. The Inspection Law provides, that Mess Beef shall consist of the choicest pieces only, which are briskets, the thick of the flank, ribs, rumps

and sirloins. It is generally considered that cattle to be fit for Mess Beef must be five years old. On the other hand, Prime Beef is sufficiently good, so that it is to Prime Mess the Board would particularly direct the attention of packers, which is the Mess Beef of the Irish market.

By the inspection Law, Prime Mess Beef shall consist of pieces of meat of the second class, from good fat cattle without shanks or necks. This is sufficiently fat for the English market, and may be made from the meat of cattle of four years old, or even from those of three, if of good breed; there is but little rejected, and that little only fit for use while fresh.

As the law above referred to is precise as to the construction of the tierces, barrels, &c. in which provisions are to be packed, the Board thinks it advisable to insert the Clause regulating that matter. It should be remembered that Beef is preferred in tierces, and half tierces, Pork in barrels and half barrels.

Clause 19, of the Act 4 and 5, Vic., Cap. 28, to regulate the Inspection of Beef and Pork, "And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, each and every barrel and half barrel, tierce or half tierce containing Beef and Pork inspected in this Province, shall be made of good seasoned white oak staves, and the heads not less than three quarters of an inch thick, and each stave on each edge at the bulge shall not be less than half an inch thick when finished for barrels, nor less than three quarters of an inch thick when finished for tierces, and the wood of half barrels, or of half tierces shall be in the same proportion to their size, and shall, in both cases, be free from every defect; each barrel and half barrel, tierce or half tierce shall be hooped and covered two thirds of the length with good oak, ash, or hickory hoops, leaving one third in the centre uncovered; and each barrel or half barrel, tierce or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bulge with a bit not less in diameter than one inch, for the reception of pickle; each barrel shall be not less than twenty seven inches nor more than twenty eight inches and a half long, and the contents of each barrel in which Beef shall be packed or repacked shall not be less than twenty eight gallons, nor more than twenty nine gallons, wine measure, and the contents of each barrel in which Pork shall be packed or repacked shall not be less than thirty gallons, nor exceed thirty one gallons, wine measure, each tierce shall not be less than thirty inches, nor more than thirty one inches long; and the contents of each tierce in which beef shall be packed or re-packed, shall not be less than forty four gallons, nor exceed forty five gallons, wine measure; and the contents of each tierce in which Pork shall be packed or repacked shall not be less than forty five gallons, nor exceed forty six gallons, wine measure, and half barrels or half tierces in which Beef and Pork shall be packed and re-packed, shall severally contain half the number of gallons, above mentioned, and no more, and it shall be the duty of the inspector or inspectors appointed under this Act to examine carefully and ascertain the sufficiency of each barrel, and half barrel, tierce or half tierce before branding the same, and to brand none with regard to which the requirements of this Act have not been complied with."

As to packing, of course the rounds, and briskets can be put up in kits; the Prime Mess Beef, as before observed, in tierces and half tierces, and cut up in precisely eight pound pieces thirty eight pieces making a tierce of three hundred and four pounds, nineteen, a half tierce. If any error be made it must be in excess of the proper weight. The meat as soon as cut up should be packed in vats with dry salt, and strong pickle, made with one ounce of saltpetre to every six pounds of salt, poured on it. The salt should be free from sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, or other impurities too common in the salt of the United States. By the Inspection Bill it is imperative to use St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon, or Turks Island salt, or other coarse grained salt of equal quality. After being thus prepared it is left for twenty four hours, when it is put up in new pickle for at least seven days, such pickle having no saltpetre in it; or it may be left in the pickle until prepared for exportation, when it is packed with a layer, between each tier of meat, and between the top and the bottom of the barrel, of a mixture of six pounds of salt and one pint of molasses. In this way, instead of eighteen and a half pounds of salt to each fifty pounds of meat or dimarily used, six pounds will be enough. When headed up the package should be filled with the strongest, and perfectly clear pickle. Great care should be taken to cut out all bloody pieces,

or bruised meat and to avoid dirt and sand on all occasions. The scales and blocks should be particularly attended to and should be well scoured prior and subsequent to being used. In slaughtering, it is highly requisite that all the blood be removed, and the meat allowed to cool thoroughly before it be cut up.

Dried Beef, consisting of the ribs and leg, with the bone out of the latter, is very saleable in Britain, if of good quality; this is merely well cured, and then dried, but not smoked, and should be of the very finest meat only. Venison, also Mutton Hams, and Shoulders, would, if similarly prepared, meet the wants of the British consumer.

Youngers, salted in the same manner as Beef are in request: not only those of cattle, but of Pigs and Sheep.

They should be prepared with great cleanliness, and any thing offensive about the root pared away. Kegs of from fifty pounds to one hundred pounds are the most suitable.

In Pork, the article most wanted is Prime, such being the Men of the Irish packers; Mess, and Prime Mess being too fat, and cargo too inferior. It should, however, be small, owing to its being young, and from no other cause, say, made from pigs from nine to twelve months old, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds each, the coarse pieces of one hog and a half only being packed. It should be fairly hog and half pork, not the fat pieces of heavy pork made up with the coarse pieces of the same, but made from pigs not heavier than the weight used. Neither the head nor the feet should be packed the cheek should be cut off, and may either be packed or left out. It must invariably be cut in to four pound pieces, and any bloody part about the neck taken away; indeed it would be better if, in the first cut of the neck, not only the bloody parts were removed but the bone cut out also. The shank of the shoulder cut close to the body of the pig should also be left out.

Cargo Pork, from young pigs of one hundred pounds and upwards, and leaving out the heads, would also answer: it should be marked "Pig Pork." The best way of putting this up would be to take young hogs of hundred and twenty five pounds, and, leaving out the hams and heads which could be dried, to pack the remainder, which, having less coarse pieces than allowed by law, by those of a hog and a half might be safely marked "Prime." The Board considers this a most eligible mode of putting up, and one which would have much favour in the Mother Country. The mode of curing and packing Pork, is the same as described for Beef, except, that the molasses are left out, and it is cut into four pounds instead of eight pound pieces. It is preferred in barrels and half barrels.

The reason why tierces are preferable for Beef, barrels, and half barrels for Pork, is, that Beef, from the size of the animal, is cut into larger pieces. The Irish practice is to put thirty eight pieces of eight pounds each in a tierce of Beef of three hundred and four pounds and fifty pieces of four pounds each in a barrel of Pork of two hundred pounds. None but very superior meat should be put up in half packages — Pork to suit the English markets must be of a firm texture, young as before remarked, and well fed, with a due mixture of fat and lean throughout. Pigs fed in the woods, may be kept poor a time, and then fattened on peas, corn, or other grain, become very superior meat, but it is to be remarked that pigs fed at distilleries require very long feeding on grain to make good pork. The only use to which distillery fed pork can be put is to render it into lard.

Bacon is an article of great consumption in Britain, and consists of entire sides of pigs (singled not scalded,) excepting the hams and having the back bone taken out as far as the middle of the side, a little of the meat being removed with it as possible, the knuckle cut off from the shoulder, close to the body of the animal, and the lower part from whence the ham is taken, is trimmed square, or of sides having both shoulder and ham removed, and the neck cut off square; the latter mode is preferable, as "short middles," as they are termed, are very saleable in Britain. The mode of curing is to rub it well, daily, for at least thirteen days, with saltpetre and salt, in proportion of one ounce of the former, to ten pounds of the latter; it is then either packed in that state, or rubbed in every part with bran, to absorb the moisture, and dried thoroughly. It is preferred however, in the damp state in the English market. Four sides may be packed in a cotton bag, which would be well washed. The most desirable pigs for bacon and hams are from one hundred and twenty five pounds to one hundred and seventy five pounds weight, though pigs under two hundred and fifty pounds may do. The pigs must however be well fed, and small from but

\* The Irish provision packages have the second chime hoop at each end of iron, it would be well if that construction were adopted in Canada as it greatly tends to keep the cask tight.

young and not because they are of a bad breed, or badly fed. The necks and rumps can be cut free from bone, and either put up in barrels or prepared as bacon.

Hams, pigs' cheeks, and shoulders, should be dry salted as bacon, excepting that one pint of molasses should be added to the same proportions of salt and saltpetre. If the hams be very large, it perhaps may be necessary to rub them daily for twenty nine days, instead of thirteen. They should be cut in the Westphalia fashion, as, to be compact, not taking away all the fat from the pork or bacon and not cut over, but straight up and down. A cut must be made at the knuckle, to introduce the salt there; and the hip joint, which in cutting the ham should be divided, (the bone not being cut through,) should also be well rubbed with salt. When well dried, and if smoked for not more than six hours, they should each be covered with cotton, and whitewashed with lime. The cheeks should be cut clean from the bone of the head, and may be packed in a dry cask or flour barrels. Neither of these articles answer to ship in a dry state. Ribs of very fat Beef, and the leg with the bone out, both of beef and venison, may be cured the same as hams, but do not require covering; they also may be put up in dry barrels.

As before remarked, any distillery fed pork must be avoided; even cattle, fed to too great an extent at a distillery, will prove inferior.

Sausages are imported into Great Britain in considerable quantities, and are generally made from beef, sometimes from pork, and often are a mixture of both. They are put into the large gut of the ox generally, but sometimes in pigs' guts, and are salted and dried. The Dutch and Germans make pork sausages, and merely salt them, they form part of the domestic stores of every family, and are much used at sea. The neck and rump pieces, and some of the inside fat, may thus be very advantageously worked up, especially into the large dried sausages, for which there is a great demand in the Mother Country. They must be prepared with cleanliness, and be well seasoned with pepper.

The inside fat, of course, rendered into lard, great care being taken to have it very clean, and not to burn it. The Board particularly urge attention to cleanliness, as for want of this, the article may be unsaleable. The hams and shoulders of pigs not too soft, may be salted and dried, the lean parts made into sausages; they should not be packed with those made from hard pork, but sold separately.

The shoulders and hams of sheep, salted and dried, (not smoked,) packed in flour barrels would be well worth trial in the English market.

As connected with the present subject, the Board of Trade desire to give publicity to an invention recently brought into use in England for curing provisions. It is a machine consisting of a cylinder of cast iron, connected with an air pump, and communicating by a tube with a tub containing strong pickle. The cylinder has an air tight cover. The mode of curing it is to introduce the meat into the cylinder placing on it the air tight cover, withdrawing the air by means of the suction pump, then letting in the pickle, and afterwards forcing in air on the surface. On taking the meat from the cylinder which may be done in a few minutes, it is perfectly cured, and may be packed in the usual way. Such machines would be highly useful in this Colony, enabling meat to be preserved at any season, and any sudden demand to be speedily supplied. The following is the agent's circular:—

} BRUNSWICK COURT,  
} 120 Brunswick Street, or 109  
} Cannelry's, Glasgow.

Sir,—I beg to invite your attention to a new process, protected by Letters Patent, for salting and curing animal substances. By this process, advantages of the greatest importance to all connected with the provision trade are attained, amongst which may be enumerated, viz:—

1 The whole process of curing effectually the Animal substance does not occupy more than one quarter of an hour economising thereby Labour and Time, to a very great extent

2 At any season of the year, and now in any temperature, even under the influence of a tropical sun, the process is effective, and may be used with perfect safety.

3 The materials employed are the same as hitherto used, but less than one third of the usual quantity is consumed.

4 Any desired flavour & any degree of softness may be communicated, the process being thus equally applicable to Hams,

Tongues, Spiced Meats, and other preparations as to plain salting. Fish poultry, &c., may also be treated with equal advantage.

5. By this process the nutritious elements of the animal substance are all preserved in it, which, by the old mode of curing are necessarily much deteriorated.

6 By this process, Hides can be prepared for packing with great advantage, occupying much less space, thoroughly preserved, and rendered fitter for the tanning process.

These important results are attained by means of a machine of great simplicity, economy and effectiveness, for the use of which licences will be granted on very moderate terms. The process has been investigated, and entirely approved of by practical as well as scientific men, of acknowledged experience and eminence. A testimonial from one of these is annexed for your perusal; I will have great pleasure in showing the machine, and explaining the process to you or any of your friends who may feel interest in such matters.

M. HUNTER.

*Agent for the Patent for Scotland.*

Butter and cheese will, under the new Tariff, be articles of very great importance, and well worthy the attention of agriculturists. The duty on foreign butter being 20s per cwt., on cheese 10s per cwt., whilst on Canadian it is but 5s. on the former, and 2s. 6d on the latter. The Dutch export of these articles to England to the value of nearly one million pounds sterling per annum, the whole of which trade may easily be secure to Canada; and if the export of cured provision be only another million, the importance of the trade now opening to Canada may be easily conceived. But this is a small amount compared with what it might eventually be extended to, for in exchange for manufactured goods the people of Britain will take any amount of bread stuffs, and of animal food.

Butter, to be suitable to the English market, must be clean and free from whey, which should be pressed out with spatulas, not with the hand; unless all the whey be extracted, it will not keep. It should be moderately salted with a mixture of 10 lbs. salt, one ounce of saltpetre, and four ounces of sugar, well worked in, and put up, not in layers as made, but well mixed in the cask; no two qualities in the same cask, and each cask resembling the rest as much as possible. The Butter should be but lightly salted. The common error in Canada is to salt it too heavily. A large quantity, no doubt, is necessary, when the whey is not well pressed out, and when that is done a very moderate quantity will suffice.

There is no necessity for using colouring with summer and fall-made Butter, the only kind suitable for export. The winter Butter should be kept apart, and used in the Colony.

As to Cheese, the consumption in Great Britain is very great and very constant; but Canada hitherto has been an importing instead of an exporting country. It is unnecessary to describe its manufacture further than to state it should be made from new milk, and in such parts of the Colony as, being hilly, possess short pasture with plenty of sweet grasses, and indeed are the reverse of a good butter producing country. Inferior cheese may be made with the morning's milk kimmid, added to the afternoon's milk new and fresh—and this on lands most suited for butter; but it is to the hilly parts of the Province, where, excepting sheep and cattle, little can be produced, the Board particularly point, as likely to derive important advantages from the manufacture of this article. The best form for cheese is that of truckles, say eight to ten inches across, and four and a half to six inches thick, round or square. These are best suited to small farms. In larger farms, cheeses of greater size can be made, say twelve to fifteen inches, by six deep. The large cheeses, like the Cheshire, are difficult to keep; they should be well salted, but not too much so; and coloured with annatto, but not too deeply, such in England being considered the sign of an inferior article.

The cheeses made of hall skimmed milk, as before adverted to, should be of a large size, as they are otherwise apt to get dry, say eighteen inches by seven, or larger, as there is little risk of their spoiling. To distinguish them from the first sort, they should not be coloured at all.

The Board wish to direct attention to the importance, especially in mountainous parts, of raising sheep for the sake of their wool. An idea had prevailed that this Province is too cold, and the winter too long to admit of its being borne successfully or profitably; but, judging from the similarity between the climates of Canada and of Saxony, the wool of which is so celebrated, this opinion seems to be erroneous. The climate of Canada is particularly favourable to the constitution of sheep, and if, as in Saxony, the back of the animal

were covered, summer and winter, to protect the wool from injury, there can be no doubt that the quality of the article would considerably improve, and amply remunerate the farmer

In conclusion, the Board of Trade recommend that the cultivation of Hemp, Flax, and Madder, and the planting of the real British Oak, should not be lost sight of; every encouragement should be extended to agricultural fairs in all parts of the Province, whereby buyers and sellers would be brought more generally into contact, and both parties would obtain a better knowledge of prices; farmers also would become acquainted with the progress making by their neighbours, and feel that emulation and spirit of competition without which agriculture as well as commerce languishes.

**DIFFERENTIAL STATEMENT OF THE DUTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN ON THE ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING REMARKS.**

	FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		COLONIAL.		DIFFERENCE IN FAVOUR OF COLONIAL.	
	per cwt.	per hbl.	per cwt.	per hbl.	per cwt.	per hbl.
Beef, salted, per cwt...	8 0	14 3 3-7	2 0	3 6 6-7	6 0	10 8 3-7
Pork, do.	8 0	14 3 3-7	2 0	3 6 6-7	6 0	10 8 3-7
Bacon, do.	14 0		3 6		18 6	
Hams, do.	14 0		3 6		10 6	
Tongues, do.	10 0		3 6		7 8	
Lard, do.	2 0		0 6		1 6	
Butter, do.	20 0		5 0		15 0	
Cheese, do.	10 6		2 6		7 0	

The Act 3 Victoria, chap. 17, levies an additional charge of 5 per cent. on the above duties.

**GRADUATED SCALE OF THE DUTIES ON GRAIN.**

FOREIGN GRAIN.	DUTY.	
	£	s d
Wheat imported from a Foreign Country when under		
51s.....per quarter.....	1	0 0
51s to 52.....	0	19 0
52 ... 53.....	0	18 0
53 ... 54.....	0	17 0
54 ... 55.....	0	16 0
55 ... 56.....	0	15 0
56 ... 57.....	0	14 0
57 ... 58.....	0	13 0
58 ... 59.....	4	12 0
59 ... 60.....	0	11 0
60 ... 61.....	0	10 0
61 ... 62.....	0	9 0
62 ... 63.....	0	8 0
63 ... 64.....	0	7 0
64 ... 65.....	0	6 0
65 ... 66.....	0	5 0
66 ... 67.....	0	4 0
67 ... 68.....	0	3 0
68 ... 69.....	0	2 0
69 ... 70.....	0	1 0
70 ... 71.....	0	11 0
71 ... 72.....	0	10 0
72 ... 73.....	0	9 0
73 ... 74.....	0	8 0
74 ... 75.....	0	7 0
75 ... 76.....	0	6 0
76 ... 77.....	0	5 0
77 ... 78.....	0	4 0
78 ... 79.....	0	3 0
79 ... 80.....	0	2 0
80 ... 81.....	0	1 0
81 ... 82.....	0	11 0
82 ... 83.....	0	10 0
83 ... 84.....	0	9 0
84 ... 85.....	0	8 0
85 ... 86.....	0	7 0
86 ... 87.....	0	6 0
87 ... 88.....	0	5 0
88 ... 89.....	0	4 0
89 ... 90.....	0	3 0
90 ... 91.....	0	2 0
91 ... 92.....	0	1 0
92 ... 93.....	0	11 0
93 ... 94.....	0	10 0
94 ... 95.....	0	9 0
95 ... 96.....	0	8 0
96 ... 97.....	0	7 0
97 ... 98.....	0	6 0
98 ... 99.....	0	5 0
99 ... 100.....	0	4 0
100 ... 101.....	0	3 0
101 ... 102.....	0	2 0
102 ... 103.....	0	1 0
103 ... 104.....	0	11 0
104 ... 105.....	0	10 0

33 ... 34.....	0	9 6
34 ... 35.....	0	8 6
35 ... 36.....	0	7 6
36 ... 37.....	0	6 0
37 ... 38.....	0	5 6
38 ... 39.....	0	4 6
39 ... 40.....	0	3 6
40 ... 41.....	0	2 0
41 ... 42.....	0	1 6
42 and upwards.....	0	1 0

FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Wheat of and from a British Possession out of	
Europe, under 55s. per quarter.....	0 5 0
55s to 56s.....	0 4 0
56 .. 57.....	0 3 0
57 ... 58.....	0 2 0
58 and upwards.....	0 1 0
Oats, under 28s.....	0 2 6
28s to 29s.....	0 2 0
29 ... 30.....	0 1 6
30 ... 31.....	0 1 0
31 and upwards.....	0 0 6
Ons, under 22s.....	0 2 0
22s to 23s.....	0 1 6
23s and upwards.....	0 0 6
Rye, Peas and Beans, under 30s.....	0 2 0
30s to 31s.....	0 2 6
31 ... 32.....	0 2 0
32 ... 33.....	0 1 6
33 ... 34.....	0 1 0
34 and upwards.....	0 0 6

Wheat, Meal and Flour: For every barrel of 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lb, a duty equal to that on 38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> gals of Wheat.

Oatmeal: for every 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lb a duty equal to that on a qtr. of Oats. Maize or Indian Corn, Wheat, Bear or Bigg: per qr. a duty equal to that on a quarter of Barley.

J. T. BRONDGEST,  
Chairman of Board of Trade.

Montreal, 24th Sept, 1842

From the Groom.

The action of a horse is the next point to which the groom's attention should be directed: on action—speed, activity, and the ease of the rider essentially depend: safety is also in some degree involved in it; but faulty action is much less frequently the cause of falls, than weariness and local disease. Horses vary extremely in their action, and as action may still be good, though of very different kinds, it is a matter of some difficulty to form a sound opinion upon it.

In draught horses, at least in such as are used for gentlemen's carriages, the trot is the only pace of much importance: but the kind of trot required must turn on the description of the work. If it is work in the nature of business, such as is wanted in the carriage of a medical man, or a merchant, or lawyer, who drives daily to his counting house or chambers, a smart active trot of eight or nine miles an hour is the most desirable pace: for a stanhope, it should be a little faster. A trot like this is usually found in horses that step short, and quick: raising the feet well from the ground, and bending the knee freely, but not elevating it very high in the air, so as to throw the foot out to a distance: action of this kind appears to the eye, to belong rather to the leg than the shoulder.

I have just remarked, that grand action is required in horses used for state: similar action is always preferred in a cabriolet horse, because the carriage has a heavy appearance, and such action is in keeping with it: to a certain extent the same principle is applicable to all heavy carriages, such as coaches, landaus, or varouches: they are rarely, if ever, required to go fast, and a horse that has no lofty action, always has a dull, sluggish look when going at a slow pace. In lighter carriages grandeur of action is not coveted, and wherever speed is indispensable, grand action is rather objectionable than otherwise, for it is not common to find speed in connection with lofty action: some trotters combine both, and I have rarely seen the action of any horse higher and grander than that of Phenomenon, the celebrated trotter of Mr. Theobald, which accomplished a mile in two minutes and forty seconds: but he would never have received his name had not his powers been

extraordinary, and we must not judge of other horses by his performance. So far as my observation has gone, lofty action is rarely united with great speed.

In saddle horses, all the paces are of great importance; the walk, the canter, and the gallop, out to be as perfect as the trot; yet there are very few animals indeed that excel in all; the first inquiry therefore to be made, when we criticise the action of a saddle horse, is whether he is wanted for the road or the field. I put turf horses out of the question, as foreign to the subject. If his work is to be on the road, the trot is the most desirable pace for him to excel in, unless a lady rides him: and then he must be trained to the canter, and so perfectly that he should be able to restrain his speed at that pace, to six miles an hour. In judging of the trot for riding, appearance is of much less consequence than ease; and ease depends on the evenness with which the body is carried, and on the motion and form of the pastern: it is a very common habit to condemn horses as unsafe when the action is low; and this is correct, if it is of that *skimming* character that obtains in the animal the name of a daisy-cutter; such horses will often strike their toes, and though this may not bring them down, it wears away the crust of the hoof, makes the foot tender, and, of course, renders the horse unsafe. It is only however when this habit is carried to extremes, that it is objectionable on the score of safety; and where not unsafe, it is rather advantageous; for not only are such horses, as I have already observed, faster in the pace, but that pace is easier, because the body is more evenly carried. High action in a saddle horse is objectionable for another reason; it is often accompanied by the speedy cut, or a striking of the shank of one leg by the shoe of the other; this is a great fault in any horse, but in a saddle horse it is very dangerous; as, if the blow is severe, or the limb become tender by repeated blows, a fall, and a very sudden fall, is the almost certain result. It is extremely difficult to judge whether action is easy without mounting; therefore no man will trust entirely to his eye on this point, but much may be inferred from the form of the pastern; if very upright, the action will be rough; if very oblique, it will be easy, because elastic, but then the fetlock joint is weaker; a just medium is desirable.

The gallop is only necessary for the field; in all action, but more especially in the gallop, the hind-legs should be well gathered under the horse, and the fore-legs thrown out with boldness; the pace, too, should be effected more by the muscular exertion of the limb, and particularly the arms, than by the muscles of the back and loins, although they too have much duty to perform; the gallop is, in some sense, a succession of springs or leaps; in which the fore-feet and the hind-feet ought, in turn, to quit the ground together, and as if by the same impulse, and the more nearly this is the case, the more perfect the gallop is. In this respect it differs from the canter; in which pace neither the two fore-feet nor the two hind-feet touch or quit the ground exactly at the same time.

The walk is a pace of great value to timid riders, or to ladies; it is performed by the successive increment of each foot, no two being raised exactly at the same moment; the short stepper is generally the pleasantest and fastest walker. In the walk or trot, the carriage of the head varies very much in different animals; in the gallop, most horses extend the head in a similar way, though some are found to possess an awkward habit of carrying it high and wildly, so as to prevent all command of the mouth, if the bridle is not aided by a martingale; others again fall into the opposite fault of poking the head down between the knees, as if about to kick; both of these are decided faults in the galloping action; but most horses, especially such as are well bred, are free from them. In trotting, on the contrary, there is a very great variety in the carriage of the head, and the action of the legs is scarcely more deserving of minute attention; for all the gracefulness, and much even of the safety, of the horse depends upon it. The head should neither hang down as if the horse was picking out his road, nor yet be raised as high as if he were studying astronomy: even poking out the nose is an angry fault, that extension of the head being peculiar to the gallop; the nearest description that I can give, by words, of the proper position, is that the line of the face should be nearly parallel with the front of the shoulder, but, if any thing, rather above the exact parallel; the eyes should appear to be looking onwards in a straight line, and the ears should incline forward as if to catch a sound in distance: the neck is extended in the gallop to its full length; in the trot, it should be slightly curved, and inclined to the erect position, unless the pace is very fast; the tail should project from the body in a straight line with the spine.

In all the paces, the action must be carefully observed in one particular: it should be marked by a bold, free, resolute play of the shoulder-blade, and to allow of this, the shoulder-blade should be well set back; good action is never seen with an upright shoulder: not even in short-stopping, active trotters, though in them the motion of the shoulder attracts the eye much less than the rapid motion of the legs; the feet cannot be thrown out fairly and properly, where the shoulder does not play freely. In the trot, the motion of each leg is similar, where the pace is well done; that is to say, each foot is equally thrown forward, and the hind-foot is planted in the impress of the corresponding fore-foot; the feet are raised and set down in a straight line: neither throwing the toes inwards nor outwards; the centre of the front of the hoof being, throughout the motion, in a line with the middle of the knee pan; the hind-legs ought to maintain the same distance from each other between the hocks, that exists when the horse is standing still, though this is very rarely found to be the case; some horses are cat-hocked, or cow hocked, that is to say, the hocks incline towards each other like a cow's, and when set in motion, the same awkward action is produced as is found in that animal; others again straddle with their hind-legs wide apart, and the appearance of this is scarcely less unpleasant to the eye: horses with this defective action, on whichever side the defect may be, are sometimes possessed of great speed in their trot, but the seat is usually uncomfortable and rough; and cow-hocked horses are more subject to curbs; such irregular action in the fore feet does not much affect the pace, but it often indicates a weakness in the pastern joint, and is yet more frequently the cause of 'interference,' as it is technically called; that is, brushing the inside of the ancle with the hoof or shoe of the opposite foot. If the tread of the hind-legs is not well adjusted to the tread of the fore legs, a horse will overreach himself, and strike the fore-heel with the hind foot. I never knew a horse throw himself on the road by over-reaching, though I have often seen it in the field in taking his jump; but though it may stop short of mischief, the inconvenience is very considerable, as it occasions a constant 'clicking' by the iron of the hind-shoe striking against the interior rim of the fore-shoe; nobody is very fond of being accompanied during all his ride, by a pair of castanets keeping time with the pace. Farriers often profess to cure the evil, and horse-dealers yet more frequently do cure it for a time, but the remedy is worse than the disease; they undershoe the horse; that is, they allow the hoof of the hind-foot to extend beyond the shoe; and hence, as the horn and not the iron, strikes the fore-shoe, the noise is not heard, and the habit is supposed to be removed by the smith's ingenuity; but this is a mistake, as the rider soon finds to his cost; for the crust of the hind-hoof is broken away by the constant collision, the foot becomes tender, and the horse of course becomes lame.

The way to judge of a horse's action is to examine him in front, and behind, as well as from the side; the play of the feet is seen better in front, though the action of the shoulder cannot possibly be observed except from the side, and still less the even and proper carriage of the body.

Very high action is more objectionable in a saddle horse than in a draught horse; not only for the reason before given, that it is often attended with 'speedy cut,' but because the foot strikes the ground with more vehemence, and hence inflammatory affections of the sole are occasioned; a quick trotter is almost always found to be tender in his feet at an early age, partly because more severe work is taken out of him, every body liking to put him to his speed, to show what he can do, whether in a gentleman's stanhope or a butcher's cart; but yet more, because, by the impetuosity of his pace, his feet are constantly employed in paviour's work, and are seldom without more or less of inflammatory action going on in one or the other.

There are some cases of bad action, arising from disease, such as short, stumpy, or *wooden* action, where a horse is foundered; and this is not unfrequently perceived in those that have been *nerfed*, or had a portion of the nerve extracted to deprive the foot of its sensibility in chronic lameness; tenderness of the sole is generally shown by a hesitation in throwing out the fore feet, as if the horse were afraid of striking the ground with force, or were walking on heated iron. A sudden 'catching up' of the hind-legs, particularly noticed at quitting the stable, or at starting, indicates 'string halt,' which is supposed to be an affection of the nerves of the back.

Faulty action of this, or any similar kind, would more properly fall under my remarks on unsoundness, but I advert to such faults

here, because it often occurs that both the fore feet, and sometimes all the four, are equally affected, and then, there being no fault, or want of uniformity in the step, the examiner is at a loss to decide whether the action is diseased, or only naturally defective. It seems, therefore, expedient, while treating of action generally, to remind him of the attention that must be given to the distinction between the two kinds of faulty action; and, as a rule, it is a tolerably safe one to assume, that whenever the action is cramped, but apparently without pain or tenderness, especially in a young horse, it springs from natural defect, not from local disease. Where the latter is the cause, though the horse may appear to go uniformly and without halting for some time, especially on the turf, the rye or a wet and soft road, he will, on close observation, be seen to give way every now and then on one foot that happens to be more tender than another; and to assist the observation, he should be made to trot at a slow pace over the stones; if it is a case of purchase, and the seller objects to such a trial, or makes any excuse to avoid it, or having, perhaps, readily assented, follows him briskly with the whip, to prevent his trotting leisurely, it is quite conclusive evidence that the horse is lame, and the buyer need give himself no farther trouble in the matter.

From the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.

### MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

Our last number contained a sketch of the remarks of Mr. Everett, the American Minister, at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Mr. E. was toasted a second time, to which compliment he responded in the following speech:

Mr. Everett was loudly cheered on rising to address the meeting. He returned them, he said, his heartfelt acknowledgements for the kind and unexpected honor they had been pleased to confer on him. He had come there with no other expectation or purpose than that of being a gratified and an instructed spectator of the proceedings of this distinguished institution. To find himself by the kindness of the council, admitted to the high honor of being associated with it, was a favor which he assured them he did in no degree promise himself, and which afforded him the deepest emotions of gratitude. He was sensible that this honor was mainly paid to him in his public capacity, and he, therefore, took great pleasure in behalf of the Government and the country which he had the honor, however feebly, to represent, in making his public acknowledgements for this tribute of good feeling. (Cheers.) If he might be permitted to echo the words of his royal highness, he could not boast of being a practical farmer, but this he might say, that he had in his native land always been a diligent observer of the great interest in support of which they had assembled, and deeply anxious for its prosperity. (Cheers.) While he had the honor for a few years, by the favor of his countrymen, of holding the station of chief magistrate of his native state, it was his good fortune, in that official capacity, to contribute to the institution of an agricultural survey of the State of Massachusetts, some of the reports of which had reached this country. The distinguished nobleman on his right, the Duke of Richmond, had very much gratified him since he had come into the hall, by informing him that he himself had read, and with pleasure, some of the documents to which he (Mr. Everett) had now referred. He thanked them most sincerely for this very friendly and cordial reception, and permit him to say it did not fall on one who would receive it without grateful feelings—(cheers.) It was, indeed, with no ordinary emotion that he found himself, though in a foreign country, able to speak in public the language of his native land, and to find that his observations met with such a response from those to whom they were addressed—(cheers.) But it was not merely in language that the two countries agreed; many had emigrated from these parts and taken with them the then modes of agriculture, which had gone on gradually progressing; and even their domestic animals bore traces of a common origin, and to the eye of the farmer the dumb animals, though they could not speak, proclaimed that they also came from old England—(great applause.) What an insensible eld of the valley should he be if he were not touched by that which was proclaimed to him by the dumb animals themselves—(cheers.) He was afraid he had already taken up too much of their time, and would now only detain them while he again expressed his acknowledgements for the great honor done him by this distinguished association, and he begged to offer his best wishes for its continued prosperity, and that of the agriculture of Great Britain generally—(loud cheers.)

I beg you to believe me duly sensible of the kind feeling with which you have been pleased to express towards myself and my country (Cheers.) I assure you, without affectation, that I want word do justice to my emotions. To be received with so much kindness far from my home, by such a company as this, almost, I confess overpowers me; and let me say, that in no part of this great, prosperous country, could such a reception be more welcome to than here. It is a singular circumstance that the history of New America begins in this city, for its first chapter was written in the chamber of the Merchant Venturers. I am not now alluding to that little coincidence to which I referred on a previous occasion, that of Columbus having resided here for some time. This is merely casual; Sebastian Cabot, the great discoverer—the one who, in 1497, sailed from these waters, discovered Newfoundland and ran along the coast to Cape Florida; he was a native of Bristol, and was fitted out by the enterprise of your merchants. I all know under whose auspices the settlement of New England originated; why the rock, so celebrated in its history, was called and is still called, *Plymouth Rock*. The father of William Penn the great founder of Pennsylvania, lies buried in the vaults of Mary Radcliffe, and though William Penn was not a native of Britain, still I have no doubt it was owing to the adventurous enterprises he had heard detailed by those who had been there, which turned his attention towards a distant settlement; and it seems to be the purpose of the Bristol merchants to keep up the commemoration which they originally began. This morning I ascended the tower of Blaize Castle, and a lovely scene does it command; a beautiful panorama I never saw, but there was one object which rested my attention. I could scarcely discern it, but I saw almost that mighty steam-ship, the Great Western, which the day after to-morrow is to launch on the deep. You desired me to the people of America know the kind feelings which were expressed towards them at this table. Why, in fourteen days from the time I am now speaking, the tidings will have arrived—almost before the cordial cheer has died away in this pavilion the news will be reached. And I assure you that this community of feeling—being on common descent—cemented by a common language—a common blood, is not confined to commercial operations alone; this is the least important; but the common origin, and the ties of ancestry actually make us one people for ever—(great cheering)—for every purpose but that of political jurisdiction; social, literary, moral, and intellectual—those ties do make us a common people. Every thing that emanates from your press is received and welcomed by us, and most happy am I to see that our authors are received with favor by you. My much respected friend, Mr. Buckland, was pleased to pay a high compliment to his transatlantic co-operators; but I can assure him that his own excellent works are as well known in the States as in Great Britain. (Cheers.) We have our eye on what you are doing for the interests of agriculture. The climate of New England, though severer than that of Great Britain, ranging as it does to greater extremes, is not dissimilar, so that the people there have full means of profiting by your exertions. No works are read with greater avidity by the people than those which treat of agriculture—treats for instance, such a subject as that so ably elucidated yesterday. (Mr. Smith's lecture.) Thorough draining has received a great deal of attention from us, I am determined that Mr. Smith's pamphlet shall be transmitted by this same steam ship, (cheers,) and I have no doubt that it will be received and perused with much satisfaction. I wish the intelligent agriculturists of England to know that the benefits of their improvements and suggestions is literally sown broad cast—(Cheers, and laughter.) You cannot by your improvements shorten the bones of a pig, straighten the back of a cow, or make the fleece of sheep finer, but in due time the effect of all your improvements is felt across the Atlantic; (hear, hear,) and I believe that this community of pursuits in the most peaceful of all departments of national enterprise—as his Royal Highness has well remarked cannot fail to make both countries good friends, both as people and nations; and by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, teaching us his system of thorough drainage, I believe it will draw off the bitter waters of international jealousy. (Immense cheering.) I believe it will create a warm and genial soil for the production of the peaceful fruits of harmony. (Cheers.) I most cordially respond, and wish to express my approbation of the sentiment expressed by the chairman, that there may be peace between the two countries. (Cheers.) I wish from the bottom of my heart for the speedy and honorable adjustment of all the existing differences; and most happy am I to say that from all the means of information at my disposal

and that such an event is most likely to take place — (Cheering, which continued for some minutes.) And when this little cloud is blown over, my wish is that the two nations may engage in discussing those great objects which improve the condition and enable the character of man, and that England and America once united they could put, I believe the whole world to defiance, were necessary. (Cheers.) I will add nothing more, but simply tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this unexpected, kind, and hearty reception. (Cheers.)

Mr. Everett again rose. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, having so recently occupied your time, I would not again have been had it not been by command. I have been honored to propose a toast, which I am sure you will receive with the greatest enthusiasm; "The prosperity of the great society under whose auspices we are now assembled." This is a duty which I can assure you I discharge with the highest satisfaction. I owe you a debt of gratitude since you were kind enough to elect me an honorary member—a distinction I can assure which I shall always appreciate.— But it is for other reasons than personal ones that I propose this toast. I am persuaded that there is no institution of the kind doing for the world greater good than the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and let me add that the good it accomplishes is of the highest value.—(Cheers.) It has been said that the man who sows two blades of grass where there was only one before, is a benefactor to his race; but what must be said of the labors of this society, and of the able, sagacious, and learned men whom it brings together; the man of science united with the man of practice; which is of the highest station in the realm uniting with the cultivator in the same pursuit—not only making two blades grow where only one grew before, but even doing this good in a quadruple ratio? (Cheers.) I have been told, nay, the statistics have actually been put into my hand, whereby it was made plain that, by the improvements introduced within the last fifteen years, not two plants only, but four, and even six have been grown where only one grew before. (Cheers.) To do this is not merely to be a benefactor but a creator. You can double the quantity of the food of beasts and man, have your territory not doubled the extent of your territory? (Cheers.) Is it as if you had stretched out your coast into the bosom of your island, in order to make another England rise up? (Great cheering.) Yes, make another island like this rise up with all its deep waving hills, its green and gentle slopes—All this you have done, and all this has been subjected to the sway of your youthful and beloved Sovereign. (Great cheering.) All this without the cost of a single drop of blood. (Cheers.) What is there in all the achievements of Alexander and Caesar, which can be compared to a victory like this? (Cheers.) These are the peaceable triumphs of your society—triumphs not confined to yourselves, or your own dominions, but to which all nations share in the benefit, and to which all nations owe a God-speed. (Great cheering.)

### SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

A correspondent of the *Farmer's Register*, gives the following account of the farming of Mr. William Weaver, of Rockbridge county, Virginia:

"About ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Weaver purchased this tract, (now embracing upwards of 800 acres,) in several distinct lots, at an average price of \$2 per acre, principally for the purpose of procuring the wood (with which it was then covered, with the exception of about 100 acres of cleared and exhausted land,) to supply his iron establishment with coal. The native growth consisted of oak, hickory and dogwood, with large pines interspersed. The soil is a red gravel, strongly dashed with slate, reposing on a sandstone foundation. So unpromising an appearance did this land present for agricultural purposes, that when Mr. Weaver told his neighbors he intended to make a corn farm of these poor and steep hills, a laugh of derision was the only encouragement he received. As the clearing progressed, Mr. Weaver divided the cleared land into four fields, one of 100 acres for standing pasture, and three of 120 acres each for cultivation. The first field of new ground was broken up early in the spring, and cultivated in corn. The crop did not exceed an average of twenty bushels to the acre. In the fall the field was seeded in wheat, upon which, late in the winter, the usual quantity of clover seed, and half a bushel of plaster was sown to the acre. After the wheat was removed at harvest, stubble was gleaned by the stock of hogs. Very early next

spring, an additional half bushel of plaster was sown to the acre over the whole field. During the spring, summer and fall, not a single animal of any kind whatever was permitted to invade the clover field, nor was any clover cut, except a very small quantity on the most luxuriant spots, for the use of the mules while at work on the farm. The next winter, however, the stock of hogs was kept in the field, which was plowed up early in the spring, and again planted in corn. In the fall it was seeded with wheat, and in the winter sown with clover and plaster. The other fields as they came successively in cultivation, were treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the standing pasture, which has never been plowed up since the first course of crops, and of the hundred acres of exhausted land above spoken of, which, being too poor to produce corn, was sown first with oats, and then with rye, clover and plaster, when it took its course in the regular rotation.

Now mark the result of this system of cultivation. The crops of corn on these poor hills, have for several years past, averaged about 40 bushels to the acre, while this year's crop, on a field of 120 acres, is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the country, on either bottom or upland. The entire field, it is supposed, will average upwards of 40 bushels to the acre, while many contiguous acres can be found which will yield at least 60 bushels. I have heard some of the most intelligent neighbors express the opinion, that it was the best field of corn they ever saw. The crops of wheat succeeding corn, though improving every year with the progressive improvement of the land, have never been heavy. The average may be set down at from 8 to 15 bushels, the crops having been of late years very materially injured by rust. Mr. Weaver's object is corn, of which immense quantities are consumed by his iron establishment. Were wheat his staple crop, he would sow it upon a clover ley.

Mr. Weaver informs me that clover did not succeed well on his new ground until it had been well cleaned by his second course of crops. It is now generally very heavy. His fields were at first much infested with sorrel, which has at length been almost entirely exterminated. Mr. Weaver regards it as all-important to the success of his clover, that it should be plastered at the rate of half a bushel to the acre, about the time of sowing the seed. He attributes the rapid improvement of his soil to the shelter afforded to his land by the thick growth of standing clover, as well as to the heavy coat of vegetable matter which it enables him to plow under.

No lime has ever been applied to this land, nor any manure, except a few loads annually from the mule stable to the poorest spots. The improvement has been effected exclusively by the use of clover and plaster. The land, as steep as it is, does not wash—a result which Mr. Weaver attributes to his deep plowing, and to the large quantity of long vegetable matter the soil contains, which binds it together, and at the same time keeps it loose and porous, enabling it to absorb and retain a large quantity of water.

Mr. Weaver lays great stress on applying plaster to his clover fields, either in the winter or very early in the spring, that it may be thoroughly dissolved by the early rains. He attributes much of the benefit he has derived from the use of plaster to his practice in this respect, in which he says he is sustained by Prof. Liebig. Plaster, it is well known, absorbs a large quantity of water, and does not operate on growing plants until it is dissolved.

Mr. Weaver's mode of cultivating corn is as follows: In the month of December he sows one bushel of plaster per acre upon his clover field designed the next year for corn. He prefers this mode to plastering his corn in the hill as more beneficial to the corn and to the land. About the 1st of March, and not earlier, (for Mr. Weaver prefers spring to winter plowing, being more recent, it leaves his land looser and in better order for a crop,) he commences breaking up his corn ground as deeply as possible. About the 1st of April, he lays off his ground in rows,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, and drills his corn very thick, as he never replants. His usual allowance is a bushel of seed to five acres. With this quantity of seed he has never failed, notwithstanding the depredations of the grub worm, &c., in obtaining an abundant stand of plants. He plows and hoes twice, thinking at the first hoeing to the distance of about 2½ feet in the row. This is all the work his corn ever gets. He endeavors to finish working his corn as early as practicable, in order to injure the roots as little as possible. With this cultivation, his corn field, under his system of improvement, is kept throughout the season both clean and loose—the great points in the management of the corn crop.

This year Mr. Weaver has 200 acres in corn. Mr. Weaver con-



fidently estimates his entire crop of corn this year at not less than eight thousand bushels. His 30 acres of oats were supposed to average between 40 and 50 bushels to the acre—making, with his corn, an aggregate crop of twelve thousand bushels of grain, as the product of the labor of 12 hands, exclusive of the beans. His is what I would call very energetic and successful farming. Is it excelled, or even equaled, by any other farmer in the United States under any thing like similar circumstances?

Mr. Weaver has a field of 40 acres on his home farm, which he cultivates for two successive years in wheat, and two in clover for hay and seed. His first wheat crop on the clover ley, has averaged, by actual measurement, thirty-six bushels to the acre, weighing 60 lb to the bushel. The second crop is never so heavy as the first. He has frequently made two hundred barrels of flour from his wheat crop on these forty acres—being an average of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Weaver does not object to taking several successive crops of corn or wheat from the same land, provided it is rich. He contends that it is necessary to take two successive crops of wheat from his clover field, in order to cleanse and pulverize it sufficiently to secure a good stand of clover. It should be stated that considerable quantities of manure from Mr. Weaver's barn and stables are applied to this field on the young clover. Mr. Weaver uses all his manure as a top dressing to his grass lands and clover lots. He disapproves the practice of plowing under manure.

Mr. Weaver's stock of every kind, are of a very fine quality, and are all kept constantly fat—the most economical and profitable mode, as Mr. Weaver contends, of keeping stock. He crushes all his corn for stock-feeding in the ear, and he considers his crushing machine as the most profitable upon his estate. **Plowman.**

Rockbridge County, August 29, 1842."

From the American Agriculturist.

**LONG AND SHORT MANURE.**

**Gent.**—The question of long and short manure is of too much importance to remain unsettled, as I apprehend it does, at present, each having its advocates for strength and durability in its effects upon land and crops; and we want experimental writers to determine this point. There are many questions asked, where there is one answer given founded upon experience. Questions ought to be asked it is true, and they ought also to be answered; but it frequently happens that many months elapse before they can be answered by actual experiment, during which time they are either forgotten or neglected. But to my starting point. The lot which I am now cultivating contains about three acres, to manure which, I had access to three heaps—the first the produce of ten hogs, fed under cover and littered with straw, the manure being thrown out with the straw, as this became unfit for further use, the second heap was from the stables and barn-yards, where the manure had been thrown during the winter with the litter, as I always bed both cattle and horses; the third was from a barn-yard at a distance, where the manure had been suffered to collect and rot for three or four years in a very slowly and unthrifty-like manner. The whole was spread on the ground before planting, taking care to plow it in as soon as it was carted on and spread. I don't think there was much difference in the quantity carried on to each section, if so it was accidental, not intentional. The ground was then plowed, leaving a dead furrow between each land, and as it was a stiff clay soil, it became necessary to roll it before any thing further could be advantageously done, after rolling, it was thoroughly harrowed, and again plowed, then rolled, then harrowed; by this time much loose straw and coarse manure appeared on the top. This was carefully raked off into the dead furrows and again rolled, then planted with sugar beet, twenty-two inches between the rows, and during the months of July and August they were thinned out and fed to hogs, intending to leave them standing eight inches apart in the rows; but through the inexperience of the hands who sowed and thinned them, they will vary some from this distance. I should think, from my own experience, eight inches between the plants which are intended for maturity, twenty-two inches between the rows, if to be cultivated with the hoe, is about right; but if with the cultivator, plow and harrow, two and a half feet is near enough. I make the following estimate of the crop, including what has already been fed out to hogs.—from the old manure 800 bushels per acre; from the stable manure 1000, and from the hog manure 1200, or in this proportion. Whether they yield more or less, it is the strength and efficacy of the manure to which I wish to call public

attention; and more especially to the difference between green or fresh manure and that which has been fermented and left exposed to sun, wind and rains. Upon the coarse manure and straw raked from the beet bed into the deep furrow, I planted potatoes and turned a furrow from the beet bed each side upon them, breaking the lumps of earth, (clay,) and levelling with the hoe; this was the tillage they have received except pulling out the weeds by hand, they being covered deep and planted with small pieces of from one to three eyes each.

Thus— . . . . .

each piece eight inches from its fellow. Larger ones I have seldom seen, and there is every appearance of a good yield. Let this question of long and short manure be settled. It is my opinion that the sooner it is spread upon the earth after it is dropped from the animal the better. I have tried it upon a piece of grass land in two past years, and from land which in 1840 bore comparatively nothing, I have this year cut 2½ tons hay per acre, by manuring it highly in 1841 and 1842 with that which came fresh from the stable, and was put upon the land in the month of March. I have nothing to say against the age of manure kept under cover and from that I believe the longer it is kept the better, even until it turns to muck; with this too I have had some experience, and know something of its great power to stimulate vegetation.

October, 1842.

**INQUIRY.**

**ESPY'S VENTILATOR.**—Whether Mr. Espy has found out the laws which regulate storms on a great scale or not, he has hit upon a little matter by which we think he will make the laws of the wind on a small scale, serve the public, and fill his pockets. It is the thing so long sought in vain, a remedy for smoky chimneys, and general ventilator. It consists of nothing but a metallic cone placed on the top of a flue horizontally with a vane, to keep the point of the cone to the breeze. The direction which the wind gets by passing over the cone, produces a vacuum at the large end, which is the outlet, and so creates a draft. The effect is altogether surprising. Some places which were odious with foul air, have been rendered perfectly sweet by this simple apparatus, and chimneys which were given over by the doctors as incurable, have been brought to regular action.—*Journal of Commerce.*

**SWIFTHNESS OF MEN.**—It is said that men who are used to it, will outrun horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will be walk down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired, but the man will be fresh for motion as at the beginning. The king's messengers walk in Persia 108 miles in 24 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages will hunt the elk tire it down and take it—they are said to have performed a journey of 3,600 miles in less than six weeks.—*North British Monthly Magazine.*

Get your sleds in good order, and cut paths to your heap of wood, and fencing poles, and spread fir branches on boggy places.

Curiosity is the tradesman's mistress; but she must not be courted, or she is gone; yet if you can make her think you do not want her, she courts you.

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