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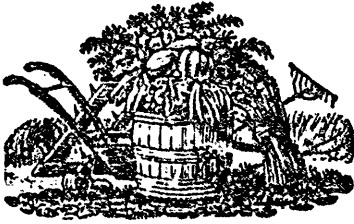
# THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

NO. 6.



## THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, August 19, 1842.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society held their fifth annual meeting at York last week. The sum of £650 was expended in premiums. The Council dinner was held in the Guildhall on Tuesday, Earl Spencer presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the President, Lord Wharnclyffe. The great dinner and meeting of the members was held on Thursday, when about 800 persons were present. The show and meeting altogether was much superior in every way to that of last year. Some excellent and appropriate speeches were made on the occasion by the noble chairman, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Feverham, Lord Wenlock, Sir John Johnson, Bart., M. P., Mr. Milnes, M. P., Mr. Stansfield, M. P., and others. Richmond, Thirsk, and Doncaster, were the competitors for the next show, each offering £150 donation, their own hall for the meeting and a field for the show. Doncaster was selected.

At the sixth annual meeting of the East Riding Agricultural Association, recently held at Beverley, a hog pig of the Lord Wenlock race, bred by Mr. R. Moore, of Brandesburton, was exhibited. This surprising animal, although not two years old, measured 82 inches from poll to rump, in girth 80 inches, stands 44 inches, and weighs nearly two hundred stones.—A portable saw mill exhibited at this meeting by Mr. Croskill, agricultural implement maker of Beverley, attracted many curious enquiries.

The annual Agricultural meeting and general show of live stock, implements of husbandry, roots, seeds, &c. of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, commenced at Edinburgh on Monday the 1st inst. and lasted the entire week. The exhibition was of unexampled extent, being larger than the famed show at Warwick last year, which was the greatest the Society had held up to that time. The amount of stock, &c. entered, was greater than on any former occasion, comprising upwards of 1100 animals, and a great variety of implements, &c. The Edinburgh papers which we have received all contain full and excellent reports of the proceedings. The public show took place on Tuesday, and at one point it is stated, there could not have been less than 20,000 individuals in the yard. The money collected for admission to the show on this day only amounted I understood to upwards of £1300, the largest sum ever drawn on any similar occasion. The nearest approach to it was at Glasgow, where the sum of £800 was collected. A peculiar feature in the exhibition was a gallery erected

for the ladies, having in front a raised platform, along which the prize animals were passed to gratify the fair visitors. About 2000 persons were present at the grand dinner of the Society, which took place under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Earl of Mansfield, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Roxbury, &c. A large deputation attended from the Irish Agricultural Improvement Society. The Chairman urged upon the Society the advantage of distributing gratuitous copies of the Transactions and Journal among the members, after the manner of the English Agricultural Society. A lecture was delivered on Monday, before the members, by Dr. H. R. Madden, "on the condition of the soil at seed time as influencing the future prospects of the crop," and another lecture on Wednesday the 3d, by Mr Hyett of Painswick, Gloucester, "on the practice of administering artificial solutions to the sap vessels in growing trees, in order to improve their colour, durability, flexibility, strength, fragrance, &c."

In the list of patents sealed last month is a singular one, viz. to "Lady Ann Vavasour, of Melbourne Hall, Yorkshire, for improvements in machinery for draining land. Sealed 7th July. Six months for enrolment." Success attend the scientific efforts of the ladies of England say we.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland hold their second anniversary meeting next year at Belfast.

Messrs. Blackwood announce for publication early next month, a work on "The Grasses of Scotland, containing a scientific description and illustrations of about 130 distinct specimens by Dr. R. Parnell, F. R. S. of Edinburgh, price 20s.

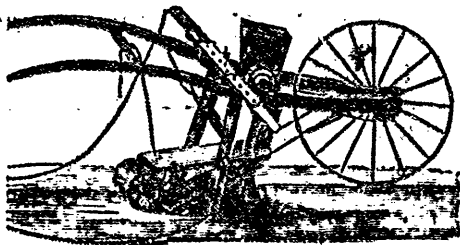
A public meeting was held in the city of Cork the other day, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Museum in that country; the idea is an excellent one and ought to be adopted and extensively acted upon in every county, city and town of England. There are several central ones connected with the chief Agricultural Societies situate at London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

A public monument to the memory of the late Thomas Wm. Coke, Earl of Leicester, one of the greatest friends and patrons of Agriculture the world has hitherto seen is shortly to be erected. About £3000 has already been subscribed towards this laudable object.

The leading farmers and agriculturists of the kingdom have also recently subscribed about £400 for a service of plate to W. Shaw, Esq., editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, and *Farmer's Magazine*, and one of the projectors of the Royal English Agricultural Society, for his zealous and indefatigable exertions in the cause of Agriculture.

### TO PROTECT HORSES FROM FLIES.

At this season of the year horses are tormented by the indigo fly which keeps them stamping, and those which run in bushy pastures are often attacked by the gnats or sand-flies at night, who will nearly take the skin from the bellies of some short-haired beasts; the Bott-flies also will attend them as long as the warm weather lasts. The annoyance of these insects may be in a great measure prevented by frequently rubbing a little fish oil upon those parts of their bodies that the flies incline to sit upon. Where fish oil cannot be procured, hogs-lard will make a tolerable substitute, but the fish oil is better.



THE DRILL BARROW here represented is Willis's. It costs in Boston \$14. It will answer for sowing either large or small seeds. The loose chains trailing upon the ground leave a mark for the wheel to follow in returning; they can be readily set to any required distance. Wheat is frequently drilled in Europe on land where weeds would injure the crop if sown broadcast. The hoeing, besides cleaning the ground, greatly increases the crop. Lucerne has long since been cultivated in drills on some of the richest land in France and mowed ten times in a good season, yielding a ton of hay at each cutting. After each mowing it was hoed by a horse-machine which had two diminutive ploughshares to run between two drills, and behind these shares, two little harrows which levelled the ground that had been stirred by the shares.

#### KYANIZING.

The process consists in steeping the wood, ropes, or hempen or linen cloth in water, in which corrosive sublimate is dissolved in the proportion of one pound to five gallons; it is believed effectually to prevent the dry rot in timber, and to preserve ropes, canvas, &c. for a long time in damp situations. Rewards had been offered for a method of securing timber from dry rot, and many persons claimed it for their projects, which all failed upon trial. To prevent further trouble a pit at one of the Dockyards was filled with dry rotten timber, and the projectors were required to imbed their prepared timber in this rotten wood and leave it for three years. All the preparations failed when submitted to this ordeal except the Kyanized piece, which came out uninjured, and ships have since been built with timber prepared in this way.

#### LITTER.

Cattle that are obliged to lie wet and dirty, generally become sickly and weak. A good stock of litter should be provided if possible. Rushes are plentiful in some places—Dry Eelgrass can be generally procured on the shores of muddy harbours. Most farmers can procure any quantity they wish of the leaves of hardwood trees just after they fall, but if no other litter can be procured, rather use the small branches of green nr, than let the cattle lie in dirt, and become so weak in the back that they can hardly rise, even when in good order. It is much better to prevent this disease by keeping cattle clean, than to attempt to cure it by splitting or cutting off their tails.

Potatoes for seed should when dug be put by themselves, always choosing them from that part of the field (if such should be) where they were not fully ripened, although well grown. Moist ground produces better potatoes for seed, than that which is dry. Moist ground produces very large potatoes—dry ground a greater number, and of a smaller size.

Remember that heavy gales sometimes follow hot summers. When harvest is over, see that barn doors are well secured. Many a barn has lost its roof through neglect of fastening the big doors

#### BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

This tree is frequently affected with a disease which blackens the leaves and renders it barren. The following remedy from the Albany Cultivator is worth trying. "We state, on the authority of Samuel Myers, of Ohio, that spreading tan around the roots of the tree, has been found to be a preventive of blight, and that where the tree has been already affected, it has stopped the disease, and caused thrift and fruitfulness."

When the leaves of potatoes fall off in ripening, if the crop should be large, it will be necessary to go over the ground and cover all the naked potatoes that can be seen, as, if this is not done, they will turn green and become unfit for use, and should there be a heavy frost the parts that are uncovered may be frozen, when they will, by decaying in the cellar, rot all the potatoes that touch them. This precaution is particularly necessary with the red apple potato, which always forms its roots very near the surface.

When turnip leaves are five or six inches long, if there should be more than one English turnip to a square foot, or more than one Swedish to a square half yard, pull out the overplus and give to the cows. The remainder will produce more than the whole would have done. The oldest writer on farming whose works have reached our times observes that "half" in some cases is more than the whole."

When there is a great crop of hay, it is probable there will be a long winter. When the Dogwood, (or Mountain Ash) shows a great crop of its red berries, it is probable that winter will commence early.

#### DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society is actively engaged in carrying out the objects for which it was formed. The next general meeting, on the 19th November next, is advertised to take place at eleven o'clock, A. M., (instead of 2, P. M., as usual), to enable the Society to get through the proceedings. These will consist of an Address by one of the Vice-Presidents, the examination of Stock, Grain, &c. offered in competition for the premiums, amounting to £27 10s., and in the discussion of Agricultural affairs.

The Society have also advertised a Ploughing Match, to be held at the farm of John Farquharson, Esq., on Tuesday the 4th October, when premiums to the amount of £7 10s. will be awarded to the successful competitors.—Communicated.

#### TOP-DRESSING MEADOWS.

I was so much pleased with the results of some experiments made last season, and the season previous, in the top-dressing of grass, or rather meadow grounds, that with your permission I will communicate them to the agricultural public. The information will not be new to many of your readers, and although others may remain sceptical, yet to all I will say, try it, should it be only on one square rod. Soon after haying in the fall of '36, I had collected what manure could be scraped up, and carted on to the poorest part of one of our meadows, and spread at the rate of, say twenty loads to the acre, and adjoining this, in the same meadow, and the same kind of soil, which is a rather thin clay, I had spread thinly all the straw we could find in a perfectly dry state, and for this piece of folly was laughed at by some of my knowing neighbors, but while mowing this part of the meadow, I invited some of them to witness the result, at which I was myself astonished; we could discover no difference where the manure was applied, and where the straw had been, but in both cases the quantity of grass was nearly double that on either side where no manure or straw had been used. The experiment was so successful, that I repeated it the past season, spreading all the straw we could

muster immediately after haying, and in a few weeks the difference in the growth of the grass where the straw had been spread, and that of the adjoining part of the meadow, was so manifest that no one could doubt the utility of the practice,—in the one case the grass started quick and grew rank and thick, and in the other the growth at the end of two or three weeks was hardly perceptible, and I am told by a Long Island friend, that the crop will be more enhanced at the second mowing after the application than the first. What is the rationale of the thing I pretend not to know; I merely state the facts of the case. And yet, Mr. Editor, how common it is to see great heaps of straw about the barn or in the fields, left there to rot and become a nuisance, instead of adding, if properly applied, from 50 to 100 per cent. to the crop,—and this species of manure is so much more easily and cheaply applied, two loads being sufficient for an acre, whereas from twenty to twenty five of barnyard manure would be required. —*Correspondent of Cultivator.*

[The straw in the experiment detailed above must have served to make the ground warmer and lighter,—it has been used to cover ground sowed in the fall with orris or parsnips, leaving it so thin over the drills, that the plants could find their way through it. Orris vegetates very early, generally, when not more than three inches of the surface is thawed, but it frequently stands for a month after it appears above ground without any apparent increase of growth, in a cold backward spring; yet in such a season the plants that are upon ground covered with straw will have leaves two inches broad when the second leaves have not appeared upon those which stand on naked land. The parsnips will be brought forward in the same way by covering. Grass is often much injured by frost in a broken winter, when there are frequent rains and thaws after the ground is frozen. The ground which is thawed to the depth of two or three inches fills with water which cannot pass the frozen soil beneath it, and which, when it freezes again, crushes the bark of the roots by mechanical force, as it bursts casks, its bulk at the moment of freezing being suddenly increased by the great quantity of air that is formed at that instant. A covering of straw would prevent the ground from thawing so frequently, and in this way prove serviceable. When the aftergrass is not fed off, but permitted to decay upon the ground, we do not see the grass injured by the winter. As the leaves decay, the juice retires to the root, rendering that and the covering of the buds more solid, till little being left but the woody part of the leaves they bend to the ground forming a covering for the roots through which the heat of the earth will not readily escape, and through which the warm wind of a winter rain storm will not easily penetrate to thaw the ground when it were better it should remain frozen. The covering with a material that is a bad conductor of heat must be of use to the grass crop, even if it should not furnish much manure as it decays. This is the reason that a small portion of the manure that is given to land for potatoes or other root crops, is sufficient to produce a large crop of hay when applied as a top dressing. It not only furnishes food to the roots, but serves also to keep them warm, and to keep the soil loose and mellow. All naked ground is always found to become hard and compact in summer, but a covering of stones, leaves, straw or dead grass, always keeps it loose and light, like the soil of the forest covered with dead leaves and moss. Nature itself points out to us, that land which, like grass land, is not kept mellow by stirring it, should have the surface covered with half decayed vegetable matter to preserve its lightness, heat, and moisture; for the land in woods, which invariably has a covering of this kind, never grows less fertile; but a thin gravelly soil has been so much impoverished by fallowing for a summer that manure at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  loads to the acre, hardly made it as good as it was before it was covered. Both heat and moisture readily pass from a naked soil, but they do not

go off without bearing with them such part of the fertile principle in the land as is in a volatile or aerial state. Top-dressing for grass on dry ground should therefore be prepared by mixing the manure with a large quantity of dead vegetable matter. The best materials are, generally, weeds, straw, rotten leaves, and grass sward from the bottom of ditches. The dead turf from a burnt barren is also a good material; and when nothing better can be procured, peat earth should be used, as it will do service by retaining the fertile part of the soil from evaporating, and preventing the grass from being injured in winter, although it may furnish but little nutriment to the crop. For grass on a swampy soil, which is generally too moist, the manure should be mixed with earth; the best is that which is washed from roads to the bottoms of hills, some of which needs no addition of other manure, but even the gravelly soil taken four feet below the surface is useful on a drained swamp soil; by its frequent and great changes of temperature, sometimes very hot, then cold, it helps to decompose the swamp soil and change it to a fine fertile mould.—*Ed. Col. Far.*]

From the Central New-York Farmer.

#### ON THE APPLICATION OF MANURE.

For the fore part of my life I was not a farmer but a mechanic. I quit my trade and commenced farming about twelve years since. After farming the first year I had remaining about my barn a quantity of manure. In the latter part of the season I made some inquiry about using manure upon meadows after mowing, but got very little or no encouragement about using manure in that way. Being resolved to apply the manure to my meadows, and having no other place that needed it so much. My farm, the principal part of which was rough and quite new, was unsuitable for mowing, and my meadow ground had been very much injured by ploughing, so much so that my crop of grass was very light, scarcely worth mowing. In the month of August, before I had done mowing, in rainy or wet weather, I employed my hand in drawing out manure on the meadow, in parts where the grass had been cut, about twenty loads to the acre, and spread all over the ground; in a few days I began to see the benefit by the dark green appearance which it presented. The part so manured was very soon excellent feed during the rest of the season, and the next year my grass for mowing was very good, about as stout as it could stand, averaging full two and a half tons of good hay to the acre, and remained much the same for about three years, and was passable many years. I have practised ever since putting my manure on the sward ground (in preference to ploughing it under) either spring or fall. The benefit I receive by applying manure in the fall, consists principally in the increased quantity of fall feed.

After this experiment I soon began to see my neighbors drawing their manure on in the same way, and in my neighborhood it is scarcely used in any other way. For my part, I consider it the best way entirely to use the manure on the sward for pasture or meadow. During my experience, which has been twelve or thirteen years, I have never failed of a good crop from manure, drawn on any time after mowing, till the last of April the next spring; and by this mode I get my land enriched by the manure upon the sod, the use of which cannot be lost, as some say it is, by ploughing under deep, about which there is some reason to contend. But to settle that, we will propose when you wish a good crop, plough a piece of ground already enriched by manuring upon the surface, and you will raise any crop that is common for the soil of your land. I would add that the loamy soil of our hill land, is generally adapted to grazing, whatever grade of soil it may be.

I would not wish to be understood that this is the only method of manuring land. Manuring in the hill and manuring before ploughing does good, but not so much in proportion to the quantity of manure. Applying it to the hill you will readily see is a slow and more expensive way with only the same benefit, and requires more of the manure. But ploughing under to the depth of from seven to nine inches, will not answer in this hilly country, for we might as well plant corn on clay from the bottom of the well, as raise a crop from the ploughing of nine inches, and then put the manure down to that depth and you will see at once that the cold soil, so turned up, will not give the crop a start, and your manure

is entirely out of reach at the depth of nine inches, or still deeper as some have said. I consider four or five inches deep enough—turn over your enriched soil—plant once and then sow with English grain the second year, and seed immediately, for by ploughing again you destroy the richness of the soil, so that your grass seed will seldom catch. But by sowing the second year after ploughing, the seed will catch, and your land not worn out with ploughing and left rich with two good crops—the more you plough grass lands the more you weaken them. I would say that this is my opinion and experience for twelve or thirteen years. If these suggestions will be of any benefit to the public, you are at liberty to publish them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Western, Oneida County, July 20, 1842.

[The practice of applying manure as top dressing to your grass land as soon as the hay is taken off has succeeded very well here—it may be continued till the middle of September. After that time it is better to reserve the manure to be spread on the land in the spring, as soon as a slight green colour is to be seen in the fields. It is a fact that loamy land which produced good crops of grass when new, often fails when ploughed. This is caused principally by the neglect of draining, the decaying roots of the trees which were removed having in some measure served for drains; but there is another cause of the failure of the grass; it is injured by the frost. The surface of new land is always covered with decayed vegetable matter. As this does not conduct heat so readily as any kind of earth, it prevents the ground from frequently freezing and thawing in changeable weather in winter; it does not freeze till the frost is severe under this cover, and when once frozen it rarely thaws till spring. But the naked ground freezes with a slight frost, and is thawed two or three inches deep by a rain which has no effect on the turfy ground, throwing out the roots of part of the grass and injuring all. This injury is prevented by top dressing with manure mixed with swamp soil or decayed leaves. Where seaweeds are used for top dressing they should be applied only in the spring.—  
ED. COL. FARMER.]

“BLOOD OF A BLACK CAT.”

To the Editors of the C. N. Y. Farmer.

I noticed in the July number of the Cultivator an extract of a letter from Eli Westfall, Dutchess Co., giving an account of the cure of the shingles, a painful eruption of the body, by the application of the blood of a Black Cat. Without giving any opinions as to whether this is among the “superstitions” which have come down to us from olden time, I would state a matter of fact which came under my own observation many years since. An individual was very badly affected with this complaint,—it spread very much, and had nearly surrounded his body. The remedies applied by the physician had failed, and he was advised to procure the blood of a black cat and apply it. This was done, and he was soon entirely relieved from a troublesome and painful complaint. Whether the blood of any other colored cat might not have answered, I cannot say, but in this case the blood of the black cat did the thing required, and the credit belongs to pussy’s blood. Many cures of diseases, I have no doubt, are effected by the application of the warm blood and skins of animals. Yours, A FARMER.

[This remedy would probably succeed in many cases, but the blood of any other animal would do as well as that of a cat. Slight Erysipelas differs little from a scald, and we see it checked by touching it slightly with nitrate of silver, which forms a crust on the skin, or by applying carded cotton, which confines the heat. Blood will also, if frequently applied, and allowed to dry undisturbed, cure warts, but in this last case it probably has the effect of suffocating the insects who inhabit the wart; they are not visible to the naked eye in the common wart, but may be seen in the large warts upon the soles of the feet of the West India blacks, particularly when they are cutting a path like moles in the scarred skin from a large wart to the place where they deposit their eggs, which occasion the growth of another.]

GRASS SEED ON GREEN SWARD.

In a former number we have reminded our readers of the advantages of seeding on a green sward furrow; we shall now state the mode of ploughing and of seeding which we have found the most safe and profitable.

We turn the furrow over as flat as we can—if there are many rocks or stumps in the way it will be well to have one hand with a hoe to lay flat those sods that the plough did not turn well. After the ploughing is finished a good roller should be used to fit the sods more close and to prevent their being torn up by the harrow. The next step is to haul on the manure. This of course will be from the compost heap that has been well mixed and rendered fine; the cow-yard, the hog-pen, the sink drain, will each contribute a share; and the horse stable manure that has been mixed with soil or with peat long enough to become fine will be found to be as good as any.

We are often asked how much manure should be put on an acre? One cord of stable manure mixed with three of soil or muck will make a tolerable dressing so as to give the grass a start and to prevent winter killing. But many use two or three times as much as this, and those who can spare twice as much as the smallest quantity named will not be likely to regret any waste of manure.

Every one will see that much depends on the quality or richness of the manure and on the condition the land is in when turned. But we think it not advisable to put on less than four cords of compost; that is, about sixteen common ox cart loads to the acre. For if the quantity is less than this the young grass is too liable to be winter killed, and the swath will not be so large at the first cutting as we ought to require.

As soon as the manure is spread the harrow should follow to mix it thoroughly with the mould of the furrow. The harrow should at first be drawn lengthwise of the furrow to avoid tearing it up; it may then be drawn in a diagonal direction, varying however, but little from the range of the furrow, and it is not advisable to draw it directly across in any case.

After the ground has been well harrowed the seed may be sown. We find one peck of good herd-grass and three or four pecks of red-top sufficient for an acre; and we prefer to cover the seed by dragging a bush harrow over it. The roller may follow if you choose; and if any loose sods remain on the surface they may be raked into the dead furrows or other low places in the field.

We prefer to sow before the first day of September when it is possible, though we have had good grass from later sowing. When the field is quite rich there will be but little danger from winter frosts, though the seed be sown any time in September. We do not venture to sow clover as late as August. It may lay over winter but there is not an even chance for it. We sow our clover seed early in the spring and let the spring rains bury it; when light snows fall in March or in the fore part of April, we have a fine opportunity to mark our tracks and throw on the seed. The clover will not be expected to rise high enough for the scythe the first season unless the land is quite rich, but it will give good fall feed and it will keep out weeds till the other grass roots have time to spread.

A fresh furrow will be more moist than one that has been turned several days and seed will vegetate sooner on it. When the season happens to be dry therefore it is well to plough but one acre at a time and then throw on the seed.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

We have received the following from the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington. It may be interesting to many of our readers.

Patent Office, July 20, 1842.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a parcel of Mediterranean Wheat, respecting which much has lately been published, and the peculiar qualities of which are described in the accompanying letters from Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, and Mr. Powell, seedsmen, in the same city. I am most respectfully yours,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 6th inst. came duly to hand, and I should have answered earlier, had business and other circumstances permitted.

That variety of the Mediterranean Wheat which I have sown for

several years past, I consider proof against the *Fly* and almost proof against the *Rust*.

For the former, no rational explanation has thus far been given; but the instances have been so numerous where *this* and the *other* kinds of Wheat among us have been sown on adjoining lands in the same field, with cultivation precisely the same—where *this* has remained untouched by the *Fly*, producing a heavy crop, and the *others* almost entirely destroyed, that the most sceptical have no longer any doubts upon the subject.

But that it should so generally escape the mildew we have endeavored to explain from the fact, that it ripens from ten to twelve days earlier, than any Wheat now sown in the Middle or Eastern States (as far as my knowledge goes). But that this is a full and satisfactory explanation I am not entirely prepared to believe; for the cause to which we have generally attributed the production of mildew may exist, when this Wheat is susceptible of being acted upon by them, as well as the other kinds.

These causes we understand to be:

1. That state of the Plant when the grain is fully formed but very soft and milky, the whole energies of the plant directed to its perfection, and the sap vessels all distended.

2. That state of the Atmosphere which tends still farther to distend the vessels; as heavy dews, and fogs and clouds, which obscure the Sun for several hours after his rising.

3. A sudden outbreaking of the Sun, with such power as to rupture the sap vessels of the plant, thereby giving a nidus for the Seeds of the Parasite to take root.

But be the causes what they may, it is rarely injured by the *Fly* or *Rust*; nor are these all its advantages over any Wheat among us. For it may be sown from the first of September to the middle of October, and upon soil so thin that the farmer would not think of sowing any other kind of Wheat, and yet produce a fair crop.

I have sown it for two years, after a crop of corn and potatoes had been taken from the ground, and fully believe, that the yield after the potatoes, was upwards of 30 bushels to the acre.

If sown early one and a half bushels per acre will be enough, but if not sown till October, at least two bushels should be sown.

Now although the straw is so soft that it will most certainly fall in rich ground, still it ripens well, even should the timothy grow through it and hide it from view. And although the grain is not so white and mellow, as some other varieties of Wheat, still, but it will produce more superfine flour to the acre for a given number of years than any other Wheat now extant, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

I shall be able to supply any moderate quantity in time for sowing, delivered at any place to be mentioned in Philadelphia.

With sentiments of regard, I remain your friend,  
Moses B. SMITH.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

H. L. Ellsworth, Esq.

Dear Sir:—So far as we heard from, the Mediterranean Wheat grows more in favor as it becomes better known. Mr. White, formerly a merchant of our City, stated to me last fall, that he had sent side by side with 2 or 3 others, and that this was the only one escaped *Rust*, *Fly*, &c. It is an early Wheat, adapts itself to the generality of soils, but especially to light land—and as it becomes acclimated assumes more the cast of our Orange Wheat.—I find a concurring opinion from many neighbourhoods, that the Mediterranean Wheat this season, exceeds by great odds, all other varieties. I can supply a clean good article, as per sample, at \$1.75 per bushel.

Very respectfully,  
M. S. POWELL, 23, Market street.

### HORSE-SHOEING.

A writer in the *Farmer's Cabinet*, thus details his observations on an occasion which he once had, of getting the shoes of his horse set in the town of Croyden, near London. They are worth noticing upon by every Smith who undertakes to shoe a horse, and should be enforced into practice by every man who has a horse shod.

As I once passed through this town, my horse's shoes became loose, and I went to the shop of a named Lovelace, to get them fastened; the shoe was nearly as loose as had become loose in consequence of the nails having drawn out of the hoof, although

they had been clinched in the manner universally practiced. The smith remarked that all the other shoes were loose, and would soon drop off, when I requested him to take them off and replace them; and then did I perceive the different mode which he adopted for fixing them, which I will here detail.

As fast as he drove the nails, he merely bent the points down to the hoof, without, as is customary, twisting them off with the pincers: these he then drove home, clinching them against a heavy pair of pincers, which were not made very sharp; and after this had been very carefully done, he twisted off each nail as close as possible to the hoof; the pincers being dull, the nail would hold, so as to get a perfect twist round before it separated. These twists were then beaten close into the hoof and filed smooth, but not deep, or with the view to rasp off the twist of the nail. "Oh huf!" said I, "I have learnt a lesson in horse-shoeing." "Yes," said he, "and a valuable one; if I were ever to lose a single shoe in a long day's hunt, I should have to shut up my shop; my business is to shoe the horses belonging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe would be the probable ruin of a horse worth, perhaps a thousand pounds; but I never am fearful of such an accident." "Simply because you drive home and clinch the nails before you twist them off?" said I. "Yes," replied he, "by which I secure a rivet as well as a clinch."

The thing was as clear as the light of day, and I have several times endeavored to make our shoeing-smiths understand it, but they cannot see the advantage it would be to themselves, and guess, therefore, it would never do in these parts; but if my brother farmers cannot see how it works with half an eye, and have not the resolution to get it put into practice, they ought to see the shoes drop from the feet of their horses daily, as I was once accustomed to do. Now, let any one take up an old horse-shoe at any of the smiths' shops on the road, and examine the clinch of the nails which have drawn out of the hoof, and he will soon perceive how the clinching operates. In short, if the nails are driven home before twisting off, and the rivet formed by the twist be not afterwards removed by the rasp, I should be glad to be told how the shoe is to come off at all, unless by first cutting out the twist. I am, sir, a constant reader of the *Cabinet*, and one who has benefited many dollars by the various hints which have been given in its pages.

RECIPES FOR DYSENTERY.—No. 1. In 1814, I had a nephew dangerously ill of dysentery, and he was apparently saved from death by taking a decoction of the bark of the "rum-cherry tree." This I mentioned to a friend last week. Yesterday I was turning over the leaves of Lewis and Clarke's celebrated expedition to the Pacific, and my eye caught the following: "On the morning of the 11th, Capt. Lewis started with four men on this route. Soon after he left, he was attacked with dysentery, but obtained speedy relief by a strong decoction of the twigs of the choke-cherry."

No. 2. As the season is at hand when all classes of citizens are liable to be afflicted with Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., we deem it our duty to make public the following simple and efficacious remedy, which had been known to us for several years, and which we have repeatedly used with complete success. It is simply to take a tumbler of cold water, thicken it with wheat flour to about the consistency of thick cream, and drink it. This is to be repeated several times in the course of the day, or as often as you are thirsty; and it is not very likely you will need to try it on the second day. We have not only used it in our own case, but we have recommended it to our friends in many instances, and we never knew it to fail of effecting a speedy cure, even in the worst stages of dysentery. It is a simple remedy and costs nothing. Try it, all who need it.—*Farmer's Gazette*.

The inventions of Gunpowder and Guns is indisputably German, and is said to have been produced in this manner. One Barthold Schwartz, a learned friar, being one day engaged in making chemical experiments, mixed saltpetre and brimstone with other ingredients, and set them upon a fire in a crucible; but a spark getting into it, the pot suddenly broke, with great violence and noise, which event surprised him at first, but he repeated the experiment, and finding the effect constant, set himself to work to improve it—for which purpose he caused an iron pipe to be made, with a small hole to fire at, and putting in some of his ingredients, together with some small stones, set fire to it, and found that it answered his expectations, in penetrating all before it. This happened about the year 1330, and was soon improved to the making of great ordnance, &c.—*Cultivator*.

## EARL OF LEICESTER.

The following just tribute to the memory of Mr. Coke, the English Holkham farmer is from the Baltimore American Farmer:—

"We observe with regret, by the late European news, that the Earl of Leicester died recently in England in the 91st year of his age. This illustrious man was better known in this country by the name of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, a name which he had endeavored, while he bore it, by the practice of every virtue which lends a charm to human actions, and dignifies man in the walks of life. It is only since the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, that Mr. Coke would receive title, having refused it from the hands of the late William IV., and we believe also from those of George IV.; but when again presented him by the young Queen, the old man could no longer resist a boon coming from the hands of his sovereign, and that sovereign the daughter of his old friend and associate the Duke of Kent. To have refused under such circumstances, would have been doing a violence to former friendship, and the promptings of gallantry, which it did not become him to make, and he consented to have restored, in his own person, that title which, in a former century had belonged to his forefathers. In receiving this distinguished mark of favor, it was admitted on all hands, that title imparted no dignity to Mr. Coke, who, as the representative of his county, had won more honour in the House of Commons, by his patriotic and generous bearing than could be conferred by all the titles within the gift of the crown. To be called, and to deserve being called, the *Great Commoner of England*, was, indeed, enough to fill the measure of any man's ambition. But however high this good man stood as a British statesman, his claims to public gratitude rested on a more exalted basis—he was, in the broadest sense of the term, an *agricultural benefactor*. No man ever lived who had done more to advance the cause of enlightened husbandry, or to elevate the character of the tillers of the earth,—to him, as much as to any other individual, is England indebted for the present improved state of her agriculture. He was not a mere *theoretical talker*, but an *actor*, and his own estates, are evidences of the truth of what we say. Many portions of those estates, which, when they came to his management, were *floating beds of sand*, have not only been improved, but changed in the very texture of the soil. By the addition of *clay and marl*, he converted thousands of acres of such *sands* as we have described, into productive loams—lands which fifty years ago, would bring nothing but peas, are now among the best wheat soils in the Kingdom. He was too, among the most zealous improvers of stock, and to his munificence, is our country mainly indebted for the introduction, within the last thirty years, of those beautiful Devons, which are now to be found every where over our wide spread domain—most of them having proceeded from a present of *six*, which he made to our accomplished countrywoman, the Marchioness of Wellesly, and by her to her venerable father, and late father-in-law, both at the time, and one of them now, residents of our city.

During the whole of our revolutionary struggle. Mr. Coke was the firm and consistent friend of America, and from that period to the hour of his death, he was as warmly attached to our country. At Holkham our countrymen ever found that welcome which an English country gentleman knows so well how to give; and now, that he sleeps with his fathers, we feel that this notice is due to his memory."

"The extent of Holkham is about 3500 acres, nearly surrounded by a high brick wall, about ten miles in circuit. This comprises plantations of wood, and a beautiful lake of water, and nothing can appear more rural than its borders, completely overshadowed with forest, and wild as in the depths of some solitude in Michigan. All the woods have been planted, the work of his own hand—the whole estate being plentifully sprinkled with various species of trees, arranged in coppices, in acres of forests, and long avenues, so that, instead of a vast park in one body, it is everywhere an ornament and a shelter, over hill and dale, nowhere in excess or in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion are gardens, delightful walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but these are marked by their own schemes of practical utility, for here may be seen the stately pheasant and the graceful deer that feed and brouse and bound about on these soft lawns, and enjoy the seclusion of the soft shades in perfect security. These are charms to the eye, and exhibit the tasteful elegance of the noble proprietor. Here are woods, too, and while riding through

their long winding lanes, one is charmed with the perfume of the forest flowers of the most exquisite fragrance, and the chirping and fluttering of the birds—the yellow hammer, whirling and fluttering on his wings; the shining blue jay, glancing "like the jay-lin by" and the woodpecker "tapping on the hollow tree."

The remoter lawns are sprinkled over with flocks of sheep—of which more than three hundred are kept—of the famous South-down breed; and in the pastures are to be seen the fine, sleek, bright looking cattle, browsing in herds, more than three hundred in number, besides an immense dairy of Scotch Cows. Beyond these pastures, one comes at once into the midst of cultivation, and a ring of thus, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copses and trees, encircles the whole estate. Here may be seen a field of one hundred and thirty acres in barley, another of sixty acres in wheat, with fields of peas twenty-five and twenty-seven acres each; the arable land being divided about equally between these grains, and turnips and grass, which crops, sometimes having grass for two years, constitute the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at the time about four hundred and thirty acres of wheat and barley and in a fine condition; in the steward's estimation, thirty bushels of acre are indifferent crops—forty and fifty more the "right thing."

It must never be forgotten, that Holkham has literally been made what it is by Mr. Coke.

When he succeeded to the estate it was a mere waste; not a tree, nor was it believed that the land would grow them—the only creatures that could exist upon it were rabbits, and they were starving! Now what a triumph is here! But go into the village of Holkham, which belongs virtually to the estate, and observe by it one way or another. Here are five hundred probably, cottages that are a *curiosity* of rural neatness and comfort; delightful gardens surrounding them, with flowers hanging around the windows and over the doorways. About one hundred and fifty persons are employed on the farm alone; those in the garden, which are surrounded by a wall one thousand four hundred yards long and fourteen feet high, are perhaps forty more; in the brick yard twenty; in the smith's shop ten;—with carpenters, bricklayers, wheelwrights, game keepers—a little army of servants without; while in the mansion, besides male servants of every grade, twenty females are employed when the family are present. Women also assist in the labors of the farm, in hay and grain harvest, as well as in weeding and hoeing the crops, which are all drilled.

Beyond, and outside the walls of the regular estates, is another plantation of six hundred acres more; here all were hard at work sowing turnips, all the parts of the process going on at the same time—twenty men and boys spreading manure from five or six carts drawn by three horses each (one hundred being kept); half a dozen ploughs with two, without a driver; cast iron rollers with two; drill machines with two, with harrows bringing up the soil. And to crown all, the noble asylum for the old, and schools for the young! Truly this is one of NATURE'S NON-EXERCISES! Here the sons of gentlemen come from all quarters to learn the science of agriculture, under the care of the steward, the whole establishment being a model both of the science and practice of farming.—*Boston Transcript.*

## FORMATION OF HABITS.

Success in life depends, in a great measure, on the early formation of habits. Whether our grand object be wealth or fame, that nobler one, exalted virtue, we must shape our habits to the object, or we shall fail. What enabled Franklin to obtain the highest honors of philosophic fame; to stand, as he expressed it "before kings," and what is better, to live in the memory of our countrymen? The early formation of good habits. The perusal of his autobiography, which no young man should omit, will show what those habits were. What made Gerard the richest citizen of our country and the benefactor of his race? The formation of early habits of frugality, disinterestedness, and self-denial. Such habits are not formed in a day, nor will they result from a few resolutions. They are the result of continued effort.

Not by accident, not by fits and starts, but by regular judicious and permanent habits, may a youth hope to obtain this important qualification, character. Habit is either an insidious enemy or a firm friend. We had better be much on our guard concerning its influence, rather let it be a friend than an enemy. Let it be a friend, and it will render us much assistance in forming a character, useful, estimable and efficient.



**BAD HABITS—THE DRUNKEN FARMER.**

It is of importance to every young farmer to establish habits of industry and industry. The latter will lead to wealth, the former secure its enjoyment. Our habits for good or evil, are easily formed, but when once established are very difficult to change. In early life is the time to guard against a propensity for drinking; for a taste for liquor once acquired, the fruits of the past are soon squandered, and the prospect of the future is only poverty and suffering. No matter how fortunate the man has been in life, in the acquisition of wealth or reputation—no matter how strong and numerous are the ties of friendship or connexion, nor with what endearments he is surrounded and blest—the habit of intemperance once formed, he may bid an eternal farewell to all that has heretofore constituted his highest enjoyment—to all that has made toil a pleasure, and himself the envy of the malignant, and the boast of his friends—he now had to the full his draught of felicity—he has nothing left to anticipate, but a life of degradation for himself—a trial of endurance and suffering for his family—and to his friends he has become an object of painful reflection and remark. It is right that he should be so. The act on his part is voluntary. He has renounced all these ties and enjoyments for the most heathen intoxication: and if the world and friends desert him, he deserves his fate, because he has rendered himself unfit to associate with those whose lives have not been impaired by so gross an indulgence. The establishment of little groceries, or taverns, in a small neighbourhood of farmers has a most injurious tendency. As soon as one of these establishments is opened in a small but thriving agricultural community, it becomes the scene of revelry for the young, and the seat of resort of the old. There they congregate to spend their evenings, to hear the news, to attend trifling lawsuits, to buy small necessaries for their families, and the thousand other occasions that they can find excuses for; but at each time they meet a friend, and they must either treat or be treated. The taste for liquor and company is soon acquired, and then their ordinary business becomes neglected; they lose their relish for labor; the farm is neglected; the family is badly provided for; and in the lapse of a few years, the debt has accumulated, creditors become pressing, and the homes of their wives and little ones, and perhaps of their fathers must be given up to strangers for ever.

We knew a farmer who in early life came into possession, partly by industry and partly by inheritance, of a farm of 300 acres of first quality land. He married a woman well adapted to his business and character, and who faithfully and affectionately discharged all her duties. He became the parent of a numerous family, principally of sons, but his farm afforded all an ample maintenance, and by his industry, good temper and prosperity, his life appeared to be one of ease, of perfect contentment,—every want seemed to be supplied,—every desire gratified. The earth yielded to him of her abundance; the appearance of his house, farm, family, and every thing around him, betokened comfort and future wealth. Creditors were none. Years passed in this way, when an unnecessary expense was established in his neighbourhood, under pretence of accommodating travellers. He called occasionally to see his neighbours the landlord, and found him so sociable that he could not leave him, nor without giving something for the entertainment he had afforded him. At times too he found a few of his neighbours there, and they must sit down together to talk upon religion, politics, or the news of the day. Evenings were at first occasionally spent in this manner, but it presently became a habit. The long sittings became by degrees later and later, and to make a shorter son was often sent to remind his father that it was late, and all the family in bed except the messenger and his anxious mother. Still he would linger: he could not yet leave his interesting companions; he must have another talk, and its necessary accompaniment another glass; the night was long—he could sleep no longer before morning. In this way he would beguile time, persuade his son to stay a little, and yet a little longer—urge him to bid the landlords good cheer, until the son from his oft repeated visits to the tavern to fetch his father home, became pleased with company, and took his share of the beverage. As the eldest son proved recalcitrant to the mothers injunctions, a younger was sent to supply his place, who from his tender years and habit of going early to bed, and urgent entreaties, might persuade the father to give reasonable time to return to his home. The father permitted him too to taste until liquor became unpleasant, nor that he was forgotten: A few years rolled on in this way; the father became a confirmed drunkard; the whole of the farm de-

volved on the wife, for the eldest son had by this time become almost worthless. The constitution of the parent was at length broken down. He became sensible that intemperance had taken a fatal hold upon him—he resolved to break up the habit—he persevered for a short time, gave evidences of reform and returning health; but alas! he once more gave way and was soon after laid in the grave. Before his death he frequently spoke of the cause of his ruin "that his example might be fatal to his sons; of the injury he had done to all his children; and the sufferings he had occasioned his unhappy wife." By his neglect too of his business a debt had been entailed on his estate. All these were painful reflections, and his own conduct the cause of them. Some time before his death his whole manner toward his family had become changed; instead of being the kind and affectionate husband and parent, of which we had often been the witness, how did our soul shudder, when once in a state of intoxication we saw him changed into a demon of meditated cruelty. It was on a cold day of December when of all times in the year, home feels the most comfortable, we saw this man just returned from the tavern, pursuing his submissive wife with one child in her arms, and another following, around his own house with an axe in his hand, threatening and swearing he would kill them all. How terrible the effects of intemperance! The kindest temper it endues with the ferocity of the tiger—the best friends become objects of hatred and vengeance; and after having deprived us of all that is dear in life, the relish for it still increases, until it strikes down its victims, and whole families become beggared by the fatal indulgence. Within one short year the eldest son was laid in the grave by the side of his father. The taste for liquor had been so early cultivated, that he soon gave way to the temptation, and as he was yet in the green tree his constitution was the sooner undermined. But the effects of early initiation did not end here; a third victim was preparing, and in two more years the second son, who was coming into manhood, and who when a boy had been sent too often to the tavern to bring home a drunken father, he too had acquired the fatal propensity, and was now in a due course of preparation for the tomb. The anxious mother had one time hopes of reform, and she said it was at that time some comfort to her that he drank daily only two quarts of cider brandy. These were her own words and she spoke them in the sincerity of her feelings. Up to this period it was often thought necessary for these sufferers to have the occasional use of liquor. It had become therefore, almost a family store, and two younger sons, from having been sent frequently to procure it, became somewhat familiar with its use and effects. The last victim had hardly been sacrificed, before another brother gave indications that he too had acquired a passion for drinking, and as his constitution was different from the others, it soon changed him into a maniac, and he is now confined in the asylum of the insane. The faithful wife and mother has struggled on through all these trying difficulties with a patience that was never exhausted, and a feeling and fidelity worthy of all commendation. By her industry and good management she has been enabled in a measure to keep the estate, and make the rest of the family comfortable.

The above narration is literally true. The misfortune is, that with similar scenes we are all too familiar.

**POISONING BY ARSENIC.**

Your paper of the 12th instant contains an article with the above title, in relation to poisoning by Arsenic, and its antidote, *the hydrated peroxide of Iron*. The hydrated peroxide of Iron freshly prepared, was announced in 1834, by Dr. Bunsen, of Göttingen, is an antidote for Arsenic, and its efficacy has since been confirmed by M. M. Orfila, Leauver, and other chemists and experimenters, both in Europe and this country. The writer has for several years past devoted himself to the investigation of this subject, and in the year 1840, when a family in Spruce Street were poisoned, published in the daily North American an article similar to the one which appeared in your paper of the 12th instant, and gave a formula of the preparation of the antidote, which has since been adopted by the "U. S. Pharmacopœia."

The necessity of the antidote being freshly prepared, has been frequently discussed by the Chemists, and the writer was criticised for having insisted that it was a sine qua non, that the antidote must be freshly prepared; his assertions have been lately verified by the able and interesting course of experiments on this subject by Mr. Proctor, of this city, in which he proves conclusively, that when it had been made for a day, it required an hour or more to take effect;



but freshly made, it acted immediately, vide Journal of Pharmacy, 1841-2.

The best and most convenient method of having it always ready for immediate use, is as follows:— In a boiling solution (saturated) of crystallized sulphate of Iron, (green vitriol) and nitric acid (aqua fortis) so long as orange fumes are given off; dilute and filter the liquor into bottles, which are to be closed with ground stoppers.

When the antidote is required, pour out some of the Liquid from the bottle into a tumbler or other convenient vessel, add some strong spirits of hartshorn, (aq. ammon) until a reddish brown powder is thrown down; put the powder (not more properly the pot's mass) in a sieve or on a cloth; pour over it some warm water two or three times; when washed, place it in a tumbler of water, stir it well, and give the patient as much as he or she can swallow, and repeat it until the vomiting and pain ceases, it is perfectly inert in itself, and an excess will act as a cathartic. If any hartshorn should remain after the washings it will and by stimulating the stomach. In the case mentioned by "M. Licut," and reported in the 3d vol of the Medical Examiner, p. 220, by the writer, the quantity taken was half an ounce of pulverized Arsenic, the patient entirely recovered, although some hours elapsed before he received the antidote. When taken it checked the vomiting immediately.

The communication of "Medicus," it is hoped will attract attention to this highly important subject, as it contains in a short space an able and well digested account, down to the present time. As he admits that the antidote unless freshly prepared, does not act with promptness, we have taken the liberty of giving a mode by which it can be kept always ready for use, at the shortest notice.

The antidote, hydrated protoxide of Iron, acts by directly combining with the Arsenic, and forming an inert insoluble Arsenic Iron, and if the Oxide of Iron be boiled with a solution of Arsenic, it removes all traces of the Arsenic from the solution.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**TO GROW THORN PLANTS FOR HEDGES.**

The berries should be gathered when ripe and spread on a loft where they may remain till the winter breaks; they must then be soaked till the pulp becomes soft, which will only require a few days in a cellar; then they must be carefully washed, so as not to break the seeds, and the pulp washed off by running the seed in a vessel of water, and pouring off the pulp till the seeds are perfectly clean; in this moist state the seed must be kept in a tight vessel, in a cool and damp place covered with a wet cloth, and often turned upside down or out of one vessel into another, till the spring is so far advanced that the ground can be worked, when a bed should be prepared for them, which I would advise to be new land, inclining to be a little moist: it would be the better for burning some brush upon it. About this time you will find the seeds begin to burst, as soon as they generally begin to open, and some to sprout, sow them broad cast, pretty thick and cover them about one inch deep, by taking the surface earth with a spade, or shovel, out of trenches wide enough for a man to stand in, at the distance of four feet apart, through your bed; which trenches serve to stand in to pick the weeds from the young plants, which must be particularly attended to, as the plants at first are very tender, and would be lux. by letting the weeds overrun them at first. If the weather is favorable they will grow from twelve to eighteen inches high the first season—the largest will do to plant in hedge the next spring, and the remainder the spring following.

The next thing to be considered is the planting. The ground should have been cultivated the previous season, and as early in spring as the land will admit, stir it with the plough and harrow, and draw a deep straight furrow with two horses, in which to set the thorns, which should be prepared for planting by cutting off the tops three or four inches above the roots, and also the ends of the long roots. The hedges should be kept clean and protected from cattle for several years. After six or eight years the hedge may be plashed. Prepare stakes four and a half feet long with one end pointed, which are to be driven in a line about one foot from the line of the hedge, from thirteen to twenty four inches apart, as the work progresses, and on the north side of the hedge, if it runs east and west. Begin at that end of the hedge which is on the highest ground, and cut the thorns about two thirds off, near the ground; bend them down, and lay them one over another between the stakes, which are to be driven firm as the work goes on, this will leave the stumps clear of brush, on the sunny side. It will be necessary to wait two small points along the top of the stakes to keep

all in place, these stakes and wattling will last until the hedge has grown strong enough to require no further support. The young growth which will put up from the stumps and stems must be cut every year at the height you wish your fence. Plashing should be done as early as you can drive stakes, and must cease whenever the bark becomes loose.—Cultivator

**SOMETHING NEW!**

A Meeting of the Mahone Bay Agricultural Society, held on the 2d day of May, it was Resolved, That a Fair be held on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR**

Will be held on Wednesday, 19th October next, in the field of Mr. Benjamin Zuckert, at Mahone Bay, for the exhibition and sale of HORSE CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE and SHEEP, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, and every description of Agricultural Produce.

This being the first Fair held in the County of Lunenburg, the President of the Society, desirous of promoting agricultural interests in the County, offers his services as Auctioneer, gratis, on that day.

Farmers desirous of selling or buying any descriptions of Cattle or Seeds, will do well to attend.

By order of the President,

JOHN A. JOST, Secretary.

Mahone Bay, September 7th, 1842.

**CARDING & SPINNING, WEAVING, Fulling, Milling, Dyeing, Dressing, &c. &c.**

At Fort Sackville Woolen Mill,—Near Halifax

**RATE LIST**

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

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

- Broad Cloths, any colour, at 6s. 3d. per yard, or
- Narrow, at 3s. 1d. ...
- Pilot Cloths, common colours, at 5s. 6d. ...
- " " dark Indigo Blue, at 6s. 6d. ...
- Tweeds, any colour, at 2s. 0d. ...

Blankets, from four to ten quarters wide, and from 4 to 12 quarters long, } at 1s. 6d. per lb.

- Flannel, at 0s. 0d. per yard,
- Do., coloured, at 1s. 0d. ...

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

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

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

Fort Sackville, June 1. 1842.

3m.

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