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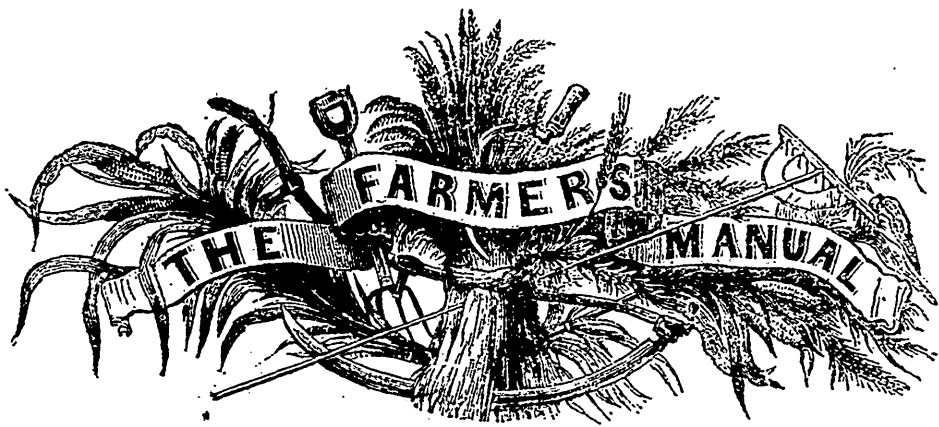
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"THE EARTH BEING MAN'S INHERITANCE, IT BEHOVETH HIM TO CULTIVATE IT PROPERLY."

Vol. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B. JANUARY, 1845.

No. 9.

### THE FARMER'S MANUAL,

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

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## THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

THE importance and value of the Societies can only be estimated by a reference to similar societies in other countries, and if there is nothing in the climate or soil of New Brunswick which would prevent agriculturists from applying the same means which are acknowledged by all who are engaged in the like pursuit, we cannot suppose that they would be less likely to endeavour to render their lands productive.

With a very superficial knowledge of the modes of clearing land, we can safely say that in that particular, the people of this Province need neither assistance nor advice; but after it is cleared and brought into cultivation they are generally wanting in a proper and just appreciation of what is due to the soil. Land, like every thing else which God has permitted us to enjoy, must be cultivated, and the labor which is expended on the soil will repay not only to the uttermost farthing, but will leave the laborer his hire.

Taking this for granted (which no farmer will dispute), we can hardly offer to our readers any better advice than, that all who are interested in the Agricultural interests of this Province should meet and discuss the matters relating to their pursuits at such times as they may find most convenient

to the inhabitants of their district. County Agricultural Societies are already established in this Province, and they have been productive of much good; but were District Societies convened and identified with them, information would be elicited which would be made useful, not only to the part of the Province in which it originated, but to the country generally.

It does not require any stretch of imagination to say, that New Brunswick is capable of producing all the necessaries and some of the luxuries which are required in civilized life, and surely the cultivators of the soil ought for their own sake, and for the sake of those upon whom depend their daily bread, to adopt the measures most likely to benefit the Province and themselves.

The want of system in cropping lands is one of the most obvious and perhaps the greatest error committed by the farmer in this Province, and the remedy for this evil would be best ascertained by their meeting together and comparing the results of their experiments with those which have been tested in other parts of the world. We, in our next number, will endeavour to *prove* that such means of information and advice have been used with success in the best agricultural districts in Europe.

☞ We publish in our present number a report of the proceedings of the Sunbury Agricultural Society, and our readers will perceive that the Society complain of want of information regarding the culture of Red Clover Seed. This is an additional argument in favour of local Societies being established, and matters of this sort inquired into and discussed.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Manual.

Dear Sir,—As this is a time in which we can neither plant nor gather in the fruits of the earth, it may not be amiss for us to employ ourselves in gathering up such information connected with our business, as may enable us to prosecute it with more advantage when the proper season comes round. I would, therefore, like to put a few ques-

tions through your paper, to be answered by you or your correspondents.

1st.—Is it better that potatoes be planted in hills or in drills?

2d.—Is it better for potatoes that they be manured in the hill or drill, or the manure be spread upon the ground?

3d.—Would not Carrots and Beets, if cultivated extensively in the fields be a remunerating crop?

4th.—What crops answer best for a rotation?

A COUNTRYMAN.

We recommend the above Queries to the attention of our correspondents. We hope we may be enabled, through them, to give some information on these topics in our next; at any rate they shall have our attention.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."  
LETTER XVI.

In the *Farmer's Manual* of December, I perceive some observations on a succession of crops taken from a literary work of high character. The writer introduces the novel, though no doubt correct, doctrine of plants excreting, and admits the fact that this herbaceous excrement may, in due time, help to enrich the soil, but rejects the opinion that this excreted substance is less useful to the grasses from which it was excreted than to other plants. In this opinion I differ with him, although I fully concur in the opinion of the necessity of an annual change of crop.

That different plants require different properties of the soil is indisputable, and this may furnish a sufficient reason for a rotation crop, and that all plants excrete certain substances from which they have extracted such nutrition as they may have required, is no doubt the case; but that any plant will derive nutriment from the excrement of its own species, is as impossible in the vegetable as in the animal nature.

In our best meadows, red and white clover, timothy and herds grass all grow together, and the produce of hay from this mixture is far greater than it would be from any one species alone; and the reason of this is evident—for each different kind brings into action that particular property or portion of the soil which it requires, without deteriorating the other kind; and the circumstance is often remarked that the same kind seldom predominates two years in succession: thus, if in the first year the growth of red clover is the greatest, the timothy may predominate the next, and another kind succeed the following year. From which it would appear that the greatest quantity of any kind would doubtlessly have the greatest quantity of excrement, which, although affording nutrition to another kind, obstructed the progress of the species from which it had been excreted. All which confirms my opinion, which long experience has satisfied me is correct, that our best meadows are improved by ploughing them as often as every four years.

The above-named writer seems to conclude that all soils that have their annual produce taken from them without an equal supply of manure must degenerate, but I think he does not give full credit for that inexhaustible supply contained in the blessings of the atmospheric influence on the top of our furrows, and the immense treasures of the sub-soil at the bottom.

It does not require more than ten years acquaintance with a turf-bog to witness an increased convexity of its surface, while an old tilled field in less time becomes evidently more concave, although a large proportion of our farmers seem insensible to the great importance of ploughing deeper. Many old fields may be found with a subsoil within four inches of the surface, while others, by having been duly pulverized and fertilized to the depth of nine inches, have become a source of lasting wealth and profit to the owner. But here I would again revert to my former observations, that I will not recommend ploughing nine inches deep at first. Let it be a progressive work—plough a little deeper every time, and it will soon be found that the subsoil has become neutralized and fertilized, both by atmospheric influence, and such vegetable and putrescent manures as may be applied.

Having witnessed the most salutary effects from attention to the suggestions I here make, and having myself made a rich soil on a bed of brick clay, I can with confidence recommend its attention to all of my profession. Try small experiments, and you will not fail, in due time to satisfy yourselves with the facts resulting from your own experience.

Some persons, I find, most unreasonably complain of some technical terms used in the *Farmer's Manual*, particularly in speaking of chemical processes; but in most cases I have observed such complaints to originate with those who exhibited the greatest apathy, indolence and want of energy in agriculture. I would recommend to all such rather to make further inquiry than to condemn any thing they are unacquainted with.

Although some things recommended in other countries do not apply to this, yet the careful observer will acknowledge, that they seldom see anything published on Agriculture which do not contain something of interest to

A FARMER.

Sunbury, Jan'y 1845.

SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Sunbury Agricultural Society, held at M'Lean's, in Maugerville, on the 2d instant, Premiums were awarded to the following persons, for Manufactures and Produce, as follows:

For the best Homespun Fulled Cloth, to R. Copperthwaite. Second best ditto, to Benjamin Barker.

Best Indian Corn, to T. Harrison, Esq. Second best, Isaac Burpe. Third best, John Duffy.

Best Potatoes, to Isaac Burpe. Second ditto, to T. Harrison, Esq. Third ditto, to Benjamin Barker.

Best Turnips, to C. L. Hatheway. Second ditto, to Isaac Burpe.

Best Timothy Seed, to T. Harrison, Esq. Second ditto, to ——. Third ditto, to Stephen Burpe.

The competitors for Corn came to 16½ bushels to the quarter acre, and only differed a peck in the quantity each had raised; but in 1842 four exceeded 20 bushels from the quarter.

The greatest quantity of Potatoes was 222½ bushels from half an acre, and of Turnips 184 bushels from a quarter of an acre.

The Society has to regret, that although they have annually offered a shilling per pound premium for Red Clover Seed none has been produced. Our Meadows abound with it, and the imported seed produces well, yet we have not attained the art of saving the ripe seed, while a beautiful article is annually brought from the United States at a high price, and our soil and climate are both favourable to its production. Any information of the method of

cultivating it for seed will be most thankfully received as a public benefit.

C. L. HATHEWAY, *Secretary*.  
Maugerville, 7th Jan. 1845.

#### ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The operations of this Society during the past year, although conducted without parade, have produced so much benefit, that we deem it our duty to take some notice of its proceedings.

Last Spring the Society imported from Scotland a variety of seeds of choice kinds, which were sold in small parcels to the farmers of this Country.—All these seeds turned out well; the wheat, oats and barley, particularly the latter, succeeded admirably. Improved descriptions of grain have thus been introduced into the country. The Society also imported a ton of Peruvian Guano, which was distributed among a great number of persons. This has been tried the past season in a great variety of situations, and almost every variety of soil, and in all cases with marked success, so that the Society consider the fertilizing quality of Guano as fully and favorably tested in this Province.

At the Cattle Show in November last, the Society distributed the sum of Twenty Pounds in prizes, and although the show was not so good or extensive as it ought have been, still it was very creditable as a beginning; and as it is the intetion of the Society to increase the number of the Premiums the present year, and add to their value, there is very little doubt that the emulation created by the exhibition and premiums of last season, will produce something which will be creditable to the County.

The Society have already dispatched an order for a useful variety of seed grain of choise kinds, and other seeds not generally imported, which will be here early in the Spring. The managing Committee are active and diligent, and we feel assured that it will not be their fault if in agricultural pursuits a greater interest is not manifested very shortly in this part of New-Brunswick, and considerable improvements take place in what has been hitherto so much neglected among us. We wish the Society every success in their laudable endeavours, and we feel assured the public will not be backward in supporting their exertions for the general good.—*Courier*.

We have been politely favored with the following list of Hogs raised, and killed the present season, on the Farm of C. Perley, Esquire, amounting to 5591 pounds:—2 of 22 months old, weighing, each, 525lbs. 522lbs.—average 525lbs; 7 of 18 months, weighing 410lbs. 395lbs. 383lbs. 375lbs. 364lbs. 326lbs. 220lbs.—average, 367lbs.; 5 of 10 months, weighing 297lbs. 282lbs. 277lbs. 171lbs. 271lbs.—average, 279lbs; 3 of 7 months, weighing 237lbs. 182lbs. 181lbs.—average 190lbs.

The above would make an average weight of 229 pounds to each hog—would make 25 barrels of Pork, which, at £5 per barrel would amount to £125 for this article alone.—Here is an example for Farmers, which, if followed up, would soon supersede the necessity of any importation of this kind, for which large sums of money have been yearly sent out of the Province.—*Woodstock Telegraph*.

To PRESERVE BEEF AND HAMS.—Take 12 lbs. of common salt, 4 oz. saltpetre, 1½ gallons molasses or 12 lbs. coarse sugar, and six gallons of water—mix intimately, and apply cold to one barrcl of beef or hams,

(To the Editor of the Farmer's Manual.)

#### SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

From "*Elements of a Practical Agricultural*," by Professor David Law, Esq.—A. C. Black, Edinburgh, 1843.

(Concluded.)

2. The leguminous plants, cultivated for their ripened seeds—as the bean and pea, resemble the cereal grasses in their effects upon the soil. They exhaust the ground upon which they have grown, and when their seeds are carried away to be elsewhere consumed, they exhaust the general farm.—But they differ from the cereal grasses in this—that they possess a broader system of leaves, better calculated to stine the growth of stronger plants, and that they admit (especially the bean) of a superior degree of culture during their growth. And they differ from the cereal grasses, not only in their different habits of growth, but in their acquiring for their support different earthy, alkaline, and other constituents derived from the soil. The leguminous plants, therefore, may alternate with the cereal grasses, with less injury to the soil, and with a less demand on the putrescent manures of the farm, than if the cereal grasses were cultivated in succession to one another. A leguminous crop, as the bean, may succeed to a crop of any of the cereal grasses, and be again succeeded in the following season by another crop of cereal plants. There are in this case, three exhausting crops taken in succession; but the intervening leguminous crop supplies itself with a different kind of food, and allows the ground to be more perfectly tilled, cleaned, and prepared for the crop which is to succeed. There are examples on land of great fertility, on which wheat and beans have followed one another in continued succession for a long period.

3. The plants chiefly cultivated for their fibres, are hemp and flax. These plants, however, are of entirely distinct natural families, and exercise accordingly, a different action upon the soil. While the hemp may be repeated almost every season, provided the land is largely manured; the flax can only be repeated at intervals, except in the cases of soils of extraordinary fertility. Both plants may be regarded as largely exhausting the manures of the farm. Their seeds, which themselves form one of the richest of vegetable manures, are usually carried away from the farm, while their stems are not useful for the food of animals, and add accordingly, in an inconsiderable degree, to the manures of the farm.

4. Plants cultivated for their oils, to the uses in the arts, are so numerous and so varied, that they cannot be reduced to any general law, with respect to their effect on the soil and farm. It is the oleaginous plants that are chiefly cultivated on the large scale in the fields, and they may be generally described as exhausters in an eminent degree, of the soil and farm. They are suffered to mature their seeds, which are carried away for the production of oil; and the stems, exhausted of their nutritive principles, yield little food to animals, and an inconsiderable return of manure to the farm.

5. The next class of plants to be referred to, is an important one, with respect to the effects of the crops produced upon the soil and farm. These crops are sometimes termed *fallow crops*, because a species of fallow is employed in preparing the ground for them; and sometimes they are termed *green crops*, because they are taken up and used in the green state. This class of crops consists of plants of the brassica genus, the turnip, the cabbage, the rape and others; of plants cultivated for

their tubers, as the potatoe and Jerusalem artichoke; of plants cultivated for their juicy fusiform roots, as the parsnip, the carrot, the beet. The crops of this class, from the modes of culture which they admit of and require, are eminently conducive to the cleaning and pulverizing of the ground, to the eradication of weeds, and to the fitting of the soil for bearing an extended rotation of other crops. They require a large supply of manures, but the manure can be applied to them with greater benefit than at any other period of the course; for, while a direct supply of putrescent manures, frequently injures the gramineous and leguminous plants, cultivated for their seeds, by causing them to produce straw rather than grain, it never injures the fallow crops, in whatever quantity it is applied, while the abundant supply of the substance, prepares the land for the subsequent crops which it has to produce. Further, those plants, when consumed upon the farm, adds to its fertility, by the large quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords. The fallow crops, therefore, are at once cleaning and enriching, and afford one of the most important of the means at our command, of maintaining or increasing the fertility of the farm. But there are cases in which, from the state of the ground and other causes, this class of crops cannot be raised. The resource in this case, is to substitute the summer fallow, which is equally or more efficient in the clearing of the ground, and in producing the decomposition of organic matters in the soil. The summer fallow, however, adds nothing directly in the form of manures to the farm, though it does so indirectly by increasing the productiveness of the soil. The employment of the summer fallow is also frequently connected with a more economical division of the labours of the farm throughout the season, and on this account, is often beneficially substituted for fallow crops.—Whether, in any case, the summer fallow, or a fallow crop, is to be introduced into the rotation, a rule of good husbandry is, that one or the other shall be adopted along with exhausting crops, and introduced at such intervals of time, as shall be required for maintaining or improving the condition of the soil.

6. The last class of plants to be referred to, consists of those cultivated for forage and herbage. The plants cultivated for forage, are mown and used in a green state for the food of animals. They either consist of a single species, as lucern, sainfoin, or vetch; or, they consist of a mixture of several species, as the clover and grasses. These plants being removed from the ground, when in a green and young state, they exhaust, though not excessively, the soil on which they grow; but when consumed upon the farm, they add to it a more than corresponding quantity of manure. They may, therefore, be termed ameliorating or enriching crops, with respect to the entire farm, but exhausting with respect to the ground which produces them. If therefore, repeated crops of this kind are taken from any piece of ground, the waste must be replaced by manures applied to the ground which produce them. But, often the crops of this class are made into hay. In this case, they are suffered to form, and often to ripen their seeds, and then they necessarily exhaust the soil more than if they had been consumed in their younger state. A hay crop is therefore an exhausting one, with respect to the ground that produces it, and if repeated crops of hay are taken, the waste must be supplied by manures; but a hay crop does not exhaust the general farms, if all its produce is consumed upon it. But, plants of the kinds referred to, and espe-

cially that mixture of leguminous plants and grasses, usually termed the artificial or sown grasses, may be depastured, and thus consumed upon the place where they grow. In this case, they do not exhaust either the soil which produces them, or the general farm. Land, therefore, bearing herbage plants, is not in the condition of that which is producing crops, whose produce is carried away. It is in a state rather of restoration than of exhaustion, and requires no means to preserve it from deterioration or waste.

This is well understood in the practice of Agriculturists, when the productive powers of a soil have been exhausted by cultivation, and the carrying away of its produce from the surface, it is laid down to herbage, in which state the future vegetation which it produces tends, by its decomposition upon the surface, to restore the productive powers of the soil. Land in this state is said to rest.

When land, however, has been impoverished by successive crops, and has become full of weeds, the laying it down to rest in that state, is attended with less beneficial consequences than when the soil has been previously cleaned of injurious weeds, and fertilized by good culture. In the former case, the process of improvement is slow, if perceptible at all; the useless plants increasing, and not those which are beneficial and afford food to pasturing animals. Land, when properly laid down to grass, therefore, tends to recover its wasted powers of production. Land not properly laid down, has less of this healing property, and may be more full of weeds and little richer when ploughed up again after a time, than when first laid down. Under good management, however, the laying down of cultivated land to grass and other herbage plants to be consumed upon the ground, is a means of resting the soil, and renovating its powers of production; and this mode of recruiting an exhausted soil being always at the command of the farmer, its application is important in practice. It is to be observed also that the poorer soils require this species of rest and renovation more than those which are naturally productive. Having the principles referred to in view, certain rules may be deduced from them for the order in which crops of plants may succeed to one another on the same ground.

1st.—Crops consisting of plants of the same or nearly allied species, shall not follow in succession, but shall return at distant intervals, as the case will allow.

2nd.—Crops consisting of plants, whose modes of growth or cultivation favour the production of weeds, shall not follow in succession.

3rd.—Crops whose culture admits of and requires an efficient tillage of the ground, shall alternate with crops which admit of a more practical tillage, and the summer fallow shall be substituted when such crops cannot be raised. And further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a large quantity of manure, shall be cultivated, when circumstances admit of their being raised, at intervals sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm.

4th.—When land is laid to grass, this shall be done when the land is fertile and clean. Thus, when devising a rotation, we have to cause the restorative and cleaning crops, so to alternate with the exhausting ones, as that the land shall be preserved in good condition; and when we find that land cannot be sufficiently cleaned or tilled by means of fallow crops, we must make use of the summer fallow. And again, when we find that land requires rest, we may lay it down to grass for a longer or shorter time, taking care, when this is

done, that the land shall be in as fertile a state as circumstances have allowed, and free of weeds.

The shortest period for a rotation of crops, is one of two years, as that in which beans and wheat are cultivated in continual succession to one another.

There are cases of land of extreme fertility, and when there is an unlimited command of extraneous manures, in which such a system may be, and has been practised. But the example is one of a defective rotation. For these two crops, each eminently exhausting to the soil and farm cultivated in continued succession, and there is too frequent a repetition, at short intervals of crops of the same species of plants, while there are no fallow crops to economize manures, and maintain or increase the productiveness of the farm.

The shortest period for which an eligible rotation of crops can be devised, is one of four years, in which case the farm is in four divisions, on each of which is a crop of a different species of plants.

A course of four years is of very general application, and forms the basis of nearly all the most improved rotations with lighter soils and inferior clays of this country. It consists of a regular alternation of the following crops:—

1st year, turnips, or other green crops, manured.

2nd year, corn crop, as wheat, barley, or oats.

3rd year, sown grasses, consisting of the usual mixture of leguminous and graminaceous forage and herbage of plants.

4th year, corn crop.

In this course, it will be observed, that each exhausting crop alternates with a restorative one, and that in each year one half of the farm is under exhausting and one half under restorative crops.—Further, it will be observed, that when the corn crops are of different species, as when that of the second year is wheat or barley, and that of the fourth year oats, the same kind of cereal grain will only occur once in four years. This is generally a sufficient interval, even on soils of only moderate fertility; but even this interval is too short for certain species of plants, as the same course evinces. For when the red clover forms one of the forage or herbage plants, it is found that under a long continuance of the course, it falls off in productiveness, and at length can scarcely be made to grow. The land is said to *tire* of the crop, and the expression and the fact illustrates the general principle, that crops of the same kind should not recur at shorter intervals than their nature allows.

This rotation is adapted to a large class of soils, fit for carrying green or fallow crops, although these soils ought to be rather of the better class, in order to admit of a long continuance of this course in cases where there does not exist a supply of extraneous manures. When the whole produce of the green crops, and of the herbage and forage plants, and of the straw of the corn crops, is consumed upon the farm, the fertility of the soil may be maintained for a considerable time under this course; but when these are partially carried away, a supply of extraneous manures is necessary, otherwise the course becomes what is termed a scourging one.

The four years rotation is frequently termed the Norfolk course, and it is in a great degree from the general adoption of it, that the husbandry of that country has become so celebrated.

In place of the green crop in the first year, may be established the summer fallow, and then the course becomes—

1st year, summer fallow; 2nd, corn crop; 3rd, sown grasses; 4th, corn crop.

The course thus modified, is adapted to the stiff

and humid clays, where turnips and other green crops cannot be profitably raised. The course is defective in this, that the summer fallow is too frequently repeated; and it has the same defect as the Norfolk course, with respect to the frequent return of the cultivated red clover.

Other rotations founded upon these, are produced simply by prolonging the period for which the land sown with grass seeds shall remain in grass. When the course is intended to be for five years, the land remains two years in grass, thus:

1st year, summer fallow or green crop manured; 2nd, corn crop; 3rd, sown grasses; 4th, grass for pasture; 5th, corn crop, generally oats.

This excellent course is less severe than the four years course, and requiring less manure to maintain or increase the fertility of the soil, it is better adapted to all soils of inferior quality. It does not yield so great a grass produce as the four years course, and therefore when the soil or the command of manures, admits of the latter, there is not any reason why it should not be preferred. But, in other and dissimilar cases, the five years course, as this is frequently termed, will be found to be preferable. Wherever, in this course, the soil is suited to the production of green crops, the first crop of the series should be of that kind. But when the land is not suited to the production of green crops, or when from any cause, the summer fallow is to be preferred, then the summer fallow may supersede the green crop in the first year of the series.

Although the five years' course, which allows the land to remain two years in grass, is suited to soils pretty low in the scale of fertility, yet, it is often necessary, when the soil is poor or exhausted by previous cropping, to allow it a longer rest; in which case, the land, instead of one, remains three or more years in grass.

The four and the five years' courses are suited, it has been said, to a great extent of land in this country. But the richer clays, as well as the lighter loams of the better class, admit of a more extended and varied range of cultivation; the particular plants to be produced being determined by demand for the produce, peculiarity of local situation, command of extraneous manures, and the like.

When this is the case, it is easy to extend the four years' course in a manner to comprehend the further plants to be produced, in which case the land must be manured more than once during the period of the rotation. Let it be supposed that the land is of the richer clays, and that it is suited to the summer fallow, then the course may be—

1st year, summer fallow, manured; 2nd, wheat; 3rd, sown grasses, generally for hay or green forage; 4th, oats; 5th, beans, manured; 6th, barley or wheat.

This is a course deserving of imitation in all the cases suited to it, that is, where the soil is sufficiently clayey and rich and does not require rest in pasture. Under this course it will be seen, that two-thirds of the farm are under exhausting crops, and that one-third is in summer fallow and restrictive crops.

A slight deviation can be made on this course without altering the principle of it, viz:

|      |       |  |
|------|-------|--|
| 1st. | year, | Summer fallow, manured,                          |
| 2d.  | “     | Wheat,   |
| 3d.  | “     | Beans,   |
| 4th. | “     | Barley or Wheat,                                 |
| 5th. | “     | Sown grasses, generally for hay or green forage. |
| 6th. | “     | Oats.  |

But we can render this course less severe, by 21-

lowing the land in grass to remain two years in that state, when the course becomes:

- 1st. year, Fallow,
- 2d. " Wheat,
- 3d. " Sown grasses,
- 4th. " Grass,
- 5th. " Oats,
- 6th. " Beans,
- 7th. " Barley or Wheat.

In which case we have three-sevenths in restorative crops, and four-sevenths in exhausting crops.

When the soil is rich and fertile, as a sandy or gravelly loam, the summer fallow of the last mentioned courses may be dispensed with, and any kind of green crop substituted:

- 1st. year Green crop, as turnips, potatoes, or beet, manured;
- 2d. " Wheat or Barley,
- 3d. " Sown grasses,
- 4th. " Oats,
- 5th. " Pease or Beans, manured;
- 6th. " Barley or wheat.

Under this course, as before, two-thirds are exhausting crops, and one-third restorative crops.

The course requires a good soil. It may be rendered less severe by allowing the land to remain two years in grass, in which case the course becomes:

- 1st. year Green crop, manured;
- 2d. " Wheat or Barley,
- 3d. " Sown grasses,
- 4th. " Grass for pasture,
- 5th. " Oats,
- 6th. " Beans or Pease, manured;
- 7th. " Barley or Wheat.

In this case we shall have three-sevenths in restorative crops, and four-sevenths in exhausting crops; and if we shall make Wheat only once in the rotation, this course will fulfil in an eminent degree this condition, that two crops of the same species shall return at as distant intervals as possible.

These several courses illustrate the principle of a good system of rotations, applicable to the plants commonly cultivated in this country, and they are all capable of being reduced to practice upon the farm, with a due regard to economy of manures, and a regular extension of farm labour throughout the season. They serve as the basis of other courses, where plants not enumerated here, are to be introduced into the rotation.

### CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

**THE HARVEST.**—Towards fall, the maturity of the hemp should be watched with the greatest exactness and particularity. If the proper time has passed by and been neglected, too stalks will commence rotting or hardening; in either case, the quality will be spoiled and be unfit for weaving or the manufacture of cables. But, on the contrary, if the harvest commences too soon for getting hemp for spinning or weaving then the result will be a weak twine, and the linen manufactured from it will soon be worn out.

The time of maturity is distinguished in both the generic characters. The male hemp is to be pulled the first, after the dust from the blossoms ceases to fall, and the upper leaves begin to turn yellow. In Brittany it is pulled about the middle of July.—To pull and gather the male hemp from three acres of ground requires 55 labourers for one day, who divide themselves between the furrows, in order that no male hemp may be left in the field.

The last species, or female hemp, is pulled about six weeks afterwards. It is distinguished from the male hemp by its being stouter, and having buds and seed at its extremities. It is pulled in September, when the leaves of the plants turn yellow and begin to drop, and the buds commence closing, and the seed is getting of a dark color. To pull up the female hemp from three acres of land, 30 labourers are required for one day.

To secure white, soft, and silky hemp for the spinning wheel, the male hemp should be pulled before the leaves begin to get yellow, or when the upper extremities of the plant commence turning downwards. For the purpose of spinning, the male hemp is always preferable to the female hemp, which is invariably coarse.

In the usual way, the plants are pulled up by the root, which mode is followed in France and other countries. This custom, however, is not commendable, many of the stalks being bruised by it, as has been experienced in Russia. On pulling up by the root, many stalks are broken, the fibres spoiled, and, moreover, much seed is lost. On an extensive hemp field it would be more convenient to cut or nip the stalks; or it might be proposed to mow the hemp, the stubbles serving partly for the improvement of the land.

Where farming is carried on systematically, rape seed is scattered between the female hemp after the male hemp has been pulled up. This seed soon takes root. It is of but feeble growth at first, but, after the harvest of the female hemp, the plant grows stronger, yielding the farmer another harvest of a new product. Instead of rape seed, the seed of *melilot trefoil*, (*trifolium pratense*.) and of small cabbage, may be soon to advantage.

In some places the farmers pull up, without the least distinction, the male and female hemp plants at the same time. This, however, is evidently against the farmer's own interest and the general good. It is a fact, that the stalks of the female hemp remain green, at least until the seed gets ripe; during which time the male hemp plants standing between the others, are nearly rotten.—Such a harvest gives a miserable crop; its produce not having strength enough to be good for spinning; nor the required tenderness and flexibility to be fit for weaving, and, when woven it will soon rot.—In addition thereto is the great loss in seed—an important article, so much in demand every where. These form two distinct losses—quantity and quality of produce.

As soon as the male or female hemp is pulled up, or mowed, it should be tied up in small fagots. The fagots of the male hemp should be set up, standing in heaps similar to the sheaves of wheat; but the fagots of the female hemp should be set upright in double rows, supporting and leaning against each other, (in the shape of a roof,) and the sides and tops should be covered with straw. In this position the male hemp should remain two or three days in the field, so as to get its first drying.—The female hemp should remain some longer time, to allow the ripening of the seed, which should be well covered, to be protected against destruction by wild birds and chickens, which are extremely fond of it. The fagots should be changed, so as to dry the stalks.

Many different methods are employed to free the seed from the stalks. In some places large sheets are spread on the ground; in other places empty barrels are preferred, over and against the open ends of which the heads of the female stalks are beaten, causing the freed seed to drop

into the barrels. All thrashing or squeezing should be carefully avoided, as it would greatly injure the seed. Frequently the heads with the buds and seed are cut from the stalks by means of an axe; the buds are then dried in the sun, and when dry enough, rubbed or beaten in a bag, to get out the seed. This mode may be considered the most convenient, if the parts thus cut off from the stalks be not taken into consideration.

If the heads and buds are dry, the methods mentioned to separate the seed would be pretty convenient, only that in those cases much seed remains in the heads of the stalks. In addition to the beating, large iron or strong wooden combs with long and strong teeth are used, which are fastened at any convenient place; the heads of the stalks are drawn through between the teeth of these combs, and thus almost all the buds and seed are stripped from the stalks. The buds with the seed are then dried in the sun, and then beaten in a bag as above mentioned. To separate the heavy seed from the light, after having been well dried in the sun, and beaten and ribbed, the best way would be, to take the hemp chaff and seed to a large barn with a smooth and tight floor; take your position on one side of the floor, and throw the chaff and seed, by means of a shovel, and with circular motion, towards the opposite side of the floor; continuing this operation as long as there is chaff to throw, without changing your position or direction in throwing. After having finished, all the best and heaviest seed will be found at the greatest distance, the less heavy seed about midway, and the chaff and lighter seed near your stand. In this manner the seed may be easily assorted; the farthest and heaviest to be used as seed for the next year, the second quality for oil for painters, and the balance to feed and fatten fowl, such as chickens, geese, &c.

After having been assorted, the seed intended for sowing, or otherwise to be kept for any length of time, should be deposited in a dry and airy loft of a house, but in small heaps, and be stirred up at least once a week so that it may dry uniformly.—If the stirring up be neglected, the seed will surely turn black and useless. One month's drying will fit the seed to be put in bags or barrels. (the top of the latter to be a little open.) to be stored in a dry place for future use. Great care should be taken to prevent rats, mice, or other vermin, from making depredation.

### TURNIP CULTURE.

The system which it is our intention to describe is in full operation, and has been in practice in various parts of the kingdom for many years, so that it is no new thing nor mere fancy.

The science of agriculture is founded on those fixed principles which regulate the operations of Nature, and whether the farmer knows them or not—whether he endeavours to carry out the principle or not—Nature will constantly proceed in her own way acting upon them; and any striving against her, whether in ignorance or not, must result in loss. It is then of the greatest importance for us to know the principles which regulates vegetation, and, before proceeding to describe the mode of cultivating the Turnip crop, it may be well first to enquire into the nature and habits of the plant itself. We shall thus be likely to ascertain the kind of cultivation and the condition of the soil which it requires to make it grow in perfection.

The leaves of the Turnip plants are large, with thick fleshy veins, rough and prickly, having the power of evaporating or imbibing a large quantity

of moisture; it is said that the plant, by virtue of these large leaves, receives a great part of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The roots present a fine silk-like appearance and extend to a great distance, till they meet with the obstruction either of other roots or uncultivated land. When the soil is well cultivated, they extend to the distance of two or three feet from the centre of the plant, ramifying in every direction, crossing and re-crossing each other, forming a complete net work over the whole of the cultivated soil. This may be observed in the soil between the rows, when it has been repeatedly horse-hoed or ploughed and harrowed: but when the soil has not been well pulverized between the rows, the fine filaments of the roots cannot push themselves in search of nourishment.

The bulb is that part of the plant for which it is cultivated; it generally takes a globular form, sometimes more of a cylindrical shape, conical at the root, and globular or even flat at the top. The bulb when it is ripe and fit for use, has a fleshy substance full of juice, generally of a sweetish though sometimes of an acrid taste. When fresh the turnip bulb contains about 80 per cent of water.

The roots of all plants that are cultivated by the farmer push over a large horizontal extent in search of nourishment; is limited generally by the distance at which the plants are laid on the ground, *i. e.* provided Nature do not fill up the space between them with natural plants (weeds.) When this distance is great, the roots are most extensive, and the plants are proportionably luxuriant; but when the plants are thick on the ground, their roots extend and intermingle with the roots of those that are nearest, and are limited in their growth and bulk. Hence a necessity of having only the plant we cultivate growing in the field, and of extirpating weeds of every description, during the whole process of the growth of any crop.

The spongioles which are at the determination of the small fibrous roots, take in nourishment from the soil: and as the fibrous roots spread over the whole of the cultivated land, it is evident that if we give to this active soil a regular and equal supply of manure, and at the same time make and keep it in as perfect a state of cultivation, and the greatest possible depth which circumstances will allow, we may expect the greatest return which the active soil, under its present condition, can produce.

As the size and quality of every vegetable greatly depends on the size and number or the surface of its leaves, the advantages of attending to the growth of the leaves of bulbous-rooted plants must be evident. By increasing the growth of the leaves of the turnip plant, we furnish it with the means of increasing the bulk of its bulb; for if the leaves be to the vegetable what the lungs and stomach are to the animal—if they are large, the roots will naturally be large also. When therefore, we have our turnips so close together, that the leaves have not room to grow, we prevent ourselves of getting a good crop of roots.—*John Morton, Whitfield, Thornbury.*

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England, owes its origin to the successful operation of the Highland Society of Scotland, and was commenced in 1838, with 250 members. In December in that year, the members had increased to 700, and its income was £1,200. From that time it has gone on, adding to the numbers of its members, and to its yearly receipts. In December, 1839 the members were



2007, and income £2,266. In December, 1840, members 4,262, and income £3,598. In December, 1841, members 5,383, and income £4,794. In December, 1842, members 6,500, and income for only the last half year, £1,540. The number of members is now over 9,000.

#### CULTURE AND USE OF PUMPKINS.

I have now read your excellent "*Cultivator*" for some years, and feel bound to make you a frank acknowledgement that the benefit I have received from it, has been on a moderate calculation fifty times the amount of subscription. I know that I am within the mark. I will also add that I have been a considerable planter for twenty-five years, and continue to get something that is highly beneficial yet, from every number. In your Number 5, May, 1844, I find some judicious remarks regarding the *Pumkin crop*. For this plant our climate and soil (lime) are singularly favourable. Lime-stone *prairie*-soil, excellent—lime-stone *woodland* superior. Our best cultivators of the pumkin, plant them eight feet apart, one vine in the hill, in the intermediate space between two hills of corn, four and a half feet apart. Break the ground up twice before planting, during frost if possible—one ploughing and two good hoeings make a fine crop.—When at maturity any young *Miss* might step from pumkin to pumkin, ever the ground. A shovel full of ashes thrown on each hill after planting, is excellent. We have no insect that disturbs them. A shovel full of manure on the ashes superior.

As regards using or feeding. Using in any way, or to any animal, without boiling, or better, steaming, is absolute waste,—and then using them alone, another waste. A short process with us is to boil or steam the pumkin—let them get cold—put some shelled corn (yellow) into a cask of water until it swells—with a paddle or common pounder, mix the corn and pumpkins together. This for hogs; with peas the same way. For hogs, pour the water over the mess—*so save all*. For steers and milch cows, cut up oats, or rye, or rice, or barley, in the sheaf, fine; mix as before mentioned—salt moderately the mass.

Chemical science and common observation has settled, that by some rather hidden cause, in a number of cases, two vegetable substances, containing apparently little nutriment separate, by amalgamation, after boiling or steaming, produce a singularly *nutritive result*. Turnips are a long time fattening, if ever, a beef. Cotton seed, almost all oil—about the same. Boil them both—mix together—nothing better or quicker to fatten, or make fine beef.

A steer or hog with us, will starve to death on Irish potatoes alone. Boil them, and he rapidly fattens. Mixed with meal or peas, also boiled, and nothing superior to fatten—from well tried experiment much better than either separately used, paying with ample interest for all the trouble and expense.

Now for keeping pumpkins until June, as we do.—Build upon an openshed a rail-pen—(rails chestnut, one set will do for twenty years) lay the first bottom rails 12 inches from the ground—spread pumpkins so as not to touch; scatter dry shucks amongst them and next the rails, loosely—then over them rails 9 inches apart, so as not to rest on the layer of pumpkins; then more pumpkins—another layer and shucks loosely as before, and then rails, &c., until the pen is as full and high as you wish. In gathering them cut them off the vines, leaving a piece of stem; handle so as not

to give the slightest bruise; haul for this purpose, on a low-wheeled waggon.

By following these directions, the full and great value of these pumpkins will be discovered; and further, that whether as regards the health of the animal fed, or the economy of feeding, they are an extremely valuable crop.—Pumpkins and Irish potatoes together, as above, a superior feed—excellent for poultry and pigs. Almost the same theory will apply to turnips. Sprinkle clean hickory ashes freely over both masses. I keep sifted young hickory ashes always by me, like salt. I know from full and fair trial the value, not only as regards rendering food to animals nourishing, but equally as regards their health and vigour.

#### MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

Having made some remarks in the August number of the *Agriculturist*, in reference to the different breeds of cattle, we call the reader's attention this month to selections for particular purposes and general management.

For milkers, select as large cows as can be found possessing symmetry and neatness of head and limbs. The hair should be soft and silky to the touch, and skin loose. It is a matter of more moment than is generally supposed, that milch cows have a pleasant temper. An ill-natured beast, *certis paribus*, will not give so much, and even what is obtained will be taken with difficulty, and without great cautiousness she will "dry up" sooner than one of the moderate docility.

In the selection of a male, great size is *objectionable*. There is not a greater error with Farmers, than the supposition that a large male crossed by small cows will improve the breed fastest. There are many objections to a very large bull. They are usually coarse, and difficult to keep fat, and their offspring from small cows are generally more ill-shaped than themselves, and are uniformly meagre, raw boned, uncomely creatures. There are substantial reasons for this result. The produce of externally large animals while in *utero*, are not fully nourished by small cows; there is frequent difficulty in cows being delivered of very large calves; then they always come poor; and in the last place, they require such nourishment, that few small dams supply their wants. The most compactly built, firmly muscled flinty horses of the world, have not been produced by large sires, but they are the produce of the little Arab, upon the dams of large size.

In breeding it is a rule, from which there is perhaps no variation, that "the male gives form and the female size" Hence the conduct of the most scientific breeders in England. Their object is to find a bull rather under than over size, with full points and perfection of form; and experience teaches, that we can find at least twenty heifers of suitable dimensions for breeders, where we find one bull that should be selected. The indispensables for a good breeder are, first let the animal be of the *deepest* milking stock; second of the medium size; third small bone; fourth, full points; fifth, glossy hair; and sixth, soft loose skin.

In Durlams, select an animal without a *black* hair or muzzle, and by all means have him of a good disposition.

The next consideration is, to manage matters so that the calves shall be dropped about the 1st of April. July is the proper month for the cows to go to the bulls.

*Difficulty in calving*.—It is not at all unfrequent that cows cannot bring forth, and by neglect we have known many valuable animals die in this condition. Sometimes the cow is too feeble for the Ja-

borious exertion; and again, the calf is extremely large; in either case a little gentle assistance will relieve both dam and offspring. If the feet have made their appearance, examine if the head is between the fore legs. If it is, all will go on well, but if the head is turned, take off your coat like a gentleman and christian, roll up your sleeves to your shoulders, and insert your hand, and turn the calf if necessary, or the head forward. Then take hold of the fore feet with both hands, and as the suffering dam exerts herself, pull gently and in nine cases out of ten the cow will be delivered in less than ten minutes.

*After Calving.*—Let the calf suck all it will till first day, but at evening have the cow milked perfectly clean. When the calf is two or three days old, separate the dam from it, but let them together three times a day. By all means the calf should be kept fat, and when about two months old, if properly managed and taught to eat, it should be weaned. But unless the calf receive rich food at this age it will decline, and become so stunted in its growth as never to recover from it.

In winter, calves should have a shelter, and be fed carefully. The cheapest mode of rearing any animal is to keep it always in good condition; and in this no farmer can be successful without constant personal attention. Rules are too limited to make a good manager of stock, but still they often times materially aid. Every husbandman should be one of thought, diligence and punctuality.

*Attention to Milch Cows.*—Any one who would conclude his cows are so superior as to give an abundance of rich milk without requisite food and attention, would be much mistaken, and if a man of feeling, mortified at his "ill luck" from bad management.

In winter the first study should be comfortable quarters for milkers. A cow house is indispensable to prosperous husbandry and good living. Each cow should have her stall and be taught to go in it, and stay in it for her meal. It is not so important to feed superabundantly, as it is to give what is to be consumed regularly. Man learns by experience that his regular meals, of proper quality rather than large amount, are essential to sound health—the same holds good with all domestic animals.

Green food is very important in winter for cows. If this cannot be obtained by the way of pasturage, roots, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, &c. will answer the purpose admirably.

Cooked food is better for cows than uncooked, and less will answer a better purpose. Carrying cows in winter is essential to good health, and it materially increases the quantity of milk. This may be done with very little labour twice in the day. Cows should have good hay or rough food of some kind at all hours, and regular supplies of water cannot be neglected with impunity, and daily salting is just as necessary to the cow as to her master.

*Milking* is not the most unimportant matter.—Woman was not made to manage cows, and an ill-natured man should not enter a cow yard. Let an active, quick moving, attentive man, feed, milk and manage the cows. The good old Yankee plan is for the husband to *make the fire, bring the water, and "pale the cow,"* while the wife sweeps the house, gets the breakfast, and really we should like to see the system adopted in the Southwest.

Milking should be performed briskly. A slow lazy person, tugging at a cow's udder, soon puts the kind creature out of patience that she holds up her milk and becomes dry. We advise our friends to saw off the points of their cow's horns, to prevent their hooking injuriously, and by a little management with cattle

while young, they will become fond of their managers, and afford much pleasure to all of sound cowish refinements to attend to them.

Last, but not least, in managing cattle, is to keep the stables clean. The cleaning should be done once a day, where the cow stands up at night, and if they are in the stalls through the day, cleaning should be done morning and evening. Let each cow have a soft straw bed for lying down.

These, to some, may appear small matters, but if our readers who have not adopted this or a similar course, will try it the coming winter, and are not amply remunerated for their extra attentions, we will confess we have written to little purpose.

## ON THE EFFECTS OF SOAKING SEEDS IN CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS.

(Abridged from the *Scottish Journal of Agriculture.*)

There was perhaps no object in the exhibition of plants in the Society's show, at Dundee, in August, 1843, which attracted such general attention as the remarkably strong and vigorous oats growing in soil, exhibited by Mr. James Campbell, of the Educational Seminaries of that town. The soil in which they grow possessed no peculiar property, except that it had not been manured for eleven years. The vigour of the plants, according to Mr. Campbell, was entirely to be ascribed to their seed having been subjected to a process by which they were soaked in certain chemical solutions. Mr. Campbell has, since the show, in the most liberal and disinterested manner, placed the particulars of his process in the hands of the society, for the benefit of agriculturists generally; and to further his good intentions, the society has thought it proper to publish his own explanation of the method of conducting the process of preparing the seed, as it is given in a letter to the secretary.

"I steeped the seeds of the various specimens exhibited in sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of ammonia, in nitrate of soda and potass, and in combinations of these; and in all cases the results were highly favourable. For example—seeds of wheat steeped in sulphate of ammonia on the 5th of July, had, by the 10th of August, the last day of the show tillered into nine, ten, and eleven stems of nearly equal vigour: while seeds of the same sample, unprepared, and sown at the same time in the same soil, had not tillered into more than two, three, and four stems.

"I prepared the various mixtures from the above specified salts exactly neutralised, and then added from eight to twelve measures of water. The time of steeping varied from fifty to ninety-four hours, at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. I found, however, that barley does not succeed so well if steeped beyond sixty hours.

"Rye-grass and other gramineous seeds do with steeping from sixteen to twenty hours, and clovers from eight to ten, but not more; for, being bi-lobate, they are apt to swell too much and burst.

"The very superior specimens of tall oats, averaging one hundred and sixty grains on each stem and eight available stems from each seed, were prepared from sulphate of ammonia. The specimens of barley and bere were prepared from nitrate of ammonia; the former had an average of ten available stems, and each stem had an average of thirty-four grains in the ear; and the latter an average of also ten available stems, with seventy-two grains in the ear.

"The other specimens of oats which were next, the most prolific, were from muriate of ammonia; and the promiscuous specimens of oats were from the nitrates of soda and potass—strong, numerous

in stems (some having not less than fifty-two,) and not so tall as either the preparation from the sulphate or muriate of ammonia.

"It was objected by some that the tallest oats were too rank, and would break down before coming to seed; but I have no fear of that, as they were strong in proportion to their height; and should there even be any ground for the objection, I am confident that a combination of sulphates of ammonia and soda, or potass, would rectify the excess of height, and render the grain equally productive.

"I have at present a series of experiments going on in the country, with seeds prepared in seven different ways, and sown in pure sand, and in a tilly subsoil, taken six feet from under the surface, and in which there is no humus or organic matter of any kind. Along with the prepared seeds are also some unprepared, and I expect to be able to form a comparative estimate of their growth by visiting the place in October.

"At all events, from the experiments which I have already tried, I am quite satisfied that, even without the application of common manures, double crops, at least, may thus be raised; and under the application of the ordinary manures, crops tenfold greater than usual.

"The various salts were prepared by me from their carbonates.—I am, &c."

**WHEAT ON CLOVER SOU.**—I am induced to lay before the public my actual experience in raising wheat on clover turned in, not because there was the greatest yield, but to encourage others to do likewise, and if possible render Maine independent for that necessity of life, bread. About the 10th of November last, I paced off what I supposed to be about one acre of land that had been mowed two years, which had been seeded to herd-grass and clover, principally clover, and had yielded a good crop of that kind of hay the two previous years, say about two tons each year. The soil may be called a sandy loam, inclining to clay. In the spring at the usual time, it was sown to wheat, partly Malaga, and partly what is called lake wheat—when ripe it was gathered, and there were two loads of nearly equal size one of which I have thrashed, which gave about 13 bushels, if the other was 12, there was 25 bushels—this induced me to have the land measured, and I found it lacked (taking out for stumps, &c.) 20 rods of an acre, adding for the 20 rods at the same rate, three bushels and a half, and we have 25 1-2 bushels to the acre. I put on after the land was rolled down, one and a half bushels of plaster, and no other manure was used. It is well seeded to clover and promises a good crop for two years to come, and then as good wheat as this year. I think I could have ploughed it for

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
|                               | \$2.50  |
| Seed and sowing               | 3.00    |
| Harrowing in and rolling      | 1.00    |
| Harvesting                    | 2.00    |
|                               | 9.00    |
| 25 bushels of wheat at \$1.25 | 35.63   |
| Expense                       | 9.00    |
|                               | \$26.63 |

It will be seen that I have not charged the thrashing, nor have I included the straw as fodder or manure. It will also be perceived that I have not charged the plaster, as I expect much more benefit than it was worth to the succeeding crops of clover.—*Cor. Maine Farmer.*

**SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.**—The writer performed an experiment on a limited scale, as follows:—A gravelly loam was selected, of sufficient fertility, probably, to yield in ordinary seasons about twenty five or thirty bushels of corn to the acre. Shallow furrows were made with a one horse plough, two feet and a half asunder, and in these corn was srewed at the rate of twenty grains to the foot,—a small portion with only ten grains to the foot for the sake of experiment. The extreme drought of the summer, on a soil tending to dryness, affected the crop very severely; nearly every day, for several successive weeks, the leaves of the corn were literally rolled into cylinders, while extraordinary crops of corn, planted far less thickly exhibited little indication of the parching heat. This crop was ploughed twice, and hoed superficially once.

Early in autumn, a portion of a yearaged growth, was measured out, and weighed; it yielded when green at the rate of fourteen and a half tons to the acre. It was not weighed when dry. Those furrows which had only ten grains planted to the foot yielded scarcely two thirds the quantity of the rest.

From the thick growth, and consequent smallness of the stalks, horses as well as cattle ate them with avidity, devouring stalks and leaves alike, without leaving a vestige of either.

Dr. Button, of Newark, Wayne Co., sows corn broadcast for fodder, immediately after his ordinary crop of corn is planted, at the rate of four bushels of seed to the acre; and without any farther attention, he has harvested from five to six tons of dry fodder to the acre. Joseph A. Miller of the same place, pursues a similar course; his crop the past season of severe drought, on land yielding about twenty bushels of corn to the acre, was more than four tons of dried stalks per acre. And so excellent has this proved, as food for cattle, that when a heap of it is covered with the best hay, they thrw aside the hay and thrust their noses to the stalks, which they wholly consume before the hay is regarded with any respect whatever.

**MANURE FROM COWS.**—It has been ascertained by experiments that a cow voids in a year 13,000 lb. weight of urine; such urine contains 900 lb. of solid matter, finely dissolved (including 220 lb. of ammonia), which solid matter would be more fertilizing than guano, and if valued at the same price (£10 per ton) would be worth £4 a year; multiplying this by eight millions, the number of cattle said to exist in the United Kingdom, we should have thirty-two millions sterling as the value of the urine, supposing it to be worth no more than guano. It is impossible to estimate how much of this runs to waste, but one-tenth of it will amount to nearly as much as the whole income tax of the Kingdom. In Flanders, where manuring has been long practically studied; and liquid manures are highly esteemed, the urine of one cow kept up all the year round is valued at 40s. a year.

Let any dairy farmer, with these facts before him, make a fair calculation of what is lost to himself and to the country by the hitherto unheeded waste of the urine of his cattle, and he will see the importance of taking some steps for preserving it in future.

**HOUSE MANURE.**—Could you not suggest some mode by which the drainage of large mansions might be made use of as manure? In the most of our country houses, when not situated near a stream, the drains are, I believe allowed to lose themselves in the ground at a certain distance

from the mansion. Might they not be made of infinite service, by being conducted to a cesspool into which cesspool, from time to time, might be thrown disinfecting agents, sufficiently powerful to destroy the offensive odour arising from the same? In Belgium these excrements are looked to as the richest manure, but I believe little pains are taken, if any, to overcome its fetid smell on being drawn forth for the purpose of application to the growing crops—the proprietors of the land being willing to submit to the nuisance for the sake of the value of the article producing it. I have long caused the urine collected from the bed-chambers to be emptied in the dunghcap, as well as the water in which soap has been used; but I should like to make more use of the valuable manure created in my house; and as I am about entering a new residence, in which I can make any alterations I like in the drainage, I shall be glad to receive any hints you may be disposed to give, which may throw a light on this subject. It has struck me that, taking into consideration the quantity of water which would run in a cesspool from the water-closets of a modern mansion, a pump placed in the same would afford a rich and valuable supply for flowers or vegetables, or, if a water-cart were used, for irrigating Grass land with a liquid manure.

—*Agricultural Gazette.*

**WORK FOR WINTER—IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.**—This old maxim was once considered to be the very climax of wisdom, and truly enough, when war and bloodshed was the principal business of governments, and the only known road to glory, it was a maxim well worth practising. But we think that we can give you a couple of new ones as good as the old ones.

1st. *In time of peace, keep the peace.* If this should be followed out there would be no trouble, and nations might dispense with much of the foolish expenditure which they now find necessary to bolster up their folly.

The other maxim is—*In time of Winter prepare for Spring.* This every one will see from experience is first rate advice, but as advice which comes so gratuitously is apt to be disregarded, we must take the liberty to urge it with some argument.

And first, how is the woodpile? If not already replenished, let no time escape without attention to it. Wood, got up now, and ready to be cut in March and April, and then put away to burn during the remainder of the year, is better than money at interest—for it brings comfort and health and peace of mind, and a feeling of independence, which the man who has neglected to lay in a supply cannot enjoy. And while we are on this topic just look around you and see if there is not some poor fellow mortal who, either has not a stick to burn and nothing to buy it with, or perhaps, he may have wood of his own, but has no team, or has been sick, or has not the means or the faculty, which is worse yet to get it up. If that is the case don't set down carelessly by your own bright hearth and thank God that you are warm and comfortable, and straightway forget that of your poor neighbor, and thus practically say you don't care whether he freezes to death or not. You can help him some way—either you can give him a load, or you can send your team a day to help him, or if you can't do either mayhaps you can speak to some one who can, and perhaps influence him to lend a helping hand.

How is it about fencing stuff? There are few farms that do not want more or less repairing of old fence, and building new in the spring, and

now is the time to lay in a stock of material for that purpose. Fencing is a heavy item to the farmer, and he must look out and keep all snug, or he will lose his crop and his temper. We can speak experimentally on this subject, for we have seen the time when we were not able to build proper fences—and we have seen the time too, when we neglected to build proper fences when we could, and there is neither pleasure nor profit in either predicament.

Another thing—be sure and lay in a stock of such seeds as you will need, such as grass seed, seed wheat, and other grains. They are generally cheapest in winter, and it is much better to procure them now than at the moment when they are needed.

We can't preach any longer to you now, so we will close by repeating our text—In time of peace, keep the peace; and in time of winter, prepare for spring.

**A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Management of Pork.**—In Europe, the Russian pork bears a high price, and its quality is supposed to be owing to the pickle in which it is preserved. This is called "Empress of Russia's brine," and is prepared as follows:—Boil together, over a gentle fire, six pounds of common salt (that in most common use in Russia is rock salt) two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and three gallons of spring and pure water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Small pork will be sufficiently cured in four or five days; hams intended for drying, two weeks, unless they are very large. The pickle may be used again and again, if it be fresh boiled up, with a small addition to the ingredients. Before putting the meat into the brine, wash it in water, press out the blood and wipe it clean. Pickling tubs should be larger at the bottom than at the top, by which means, when well packed, the pork will retain its place until the last layer is exhausted. When the pork is cool, it may be cut up, the hams and shoulders reserved for bacon, and the remainder salted. Cover the bottom of the tub or barrel with rock salt, and on it place a layer of meat, and so on till the tub is filled. Use the salt liberally, and fill the barrel with strong brine, boiled and skimmed, and then cooled.

**AMUSEMENTS FOR FARMER'S BOYS.**—Being lately at the residence of one of our most intelligent farmers, our attention was attracted to the door of a small room in an out-building, which was labelled, "— office." On enquiry, we learned that this was a room given up to the boys. Entering, we found it fitted up with miniature implements of husbandry, seeds of different kinds, a few plants, and branches of evergreen; the walls decorated with portraits of celebrated horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry; while on some shelves, were some geological specimens, and several juvenile books, of character calculated to inspire a taste for rural life, and at the same time, to teach correct modes of husbandry, horticulture, &c., the whole arrangement in agreeable order. It struck us as an excellent plan, and we would suggest its general adoption. It furnishes the means of both amusement and instruction. How infinitely better it is to allow boys an opportunity of spending a part of their time, in thus cultivating a taste for the investigation of those subjects, by which their knowledge of nature and the world around them is increased, than in mixing with rude company, and becoming contaminated with their vices.

## KNOW YE NOT THAT YE ARE MEN?

Know ye not that ye are men,  
Ye labouring throngs of earth?  
Must ye be told and told again  
That Truth and Toil are worth?

Why do ye look upon the ground?  
No fire within the eye,  
When noble horn are all around,  
And Wealth and Rank go by?

For have ye not a heart within,  
And sense and soul as they?  
And more—have ye not toiled to win  
The bread ye eat to-day?

Do ye despise your sunburnt hands—  
So hard and brown with toil,  
That have made fair the forest lands,  
And tamed the forest soil?

What! do ye fear the haughty gaze  
Of men in rich array?  
'Tis said Pride hath not many days,  
And Riches fly away.

Up heart and hand, and persevere,  
And overcome the scorn—  
The haughty hate and heartless sneer  
Of this world's gentle born!

Fear not—shrink not—to you is given  
The guardianship of Earth;  
And on the record book of Heaven  
Is writ your honest worth!

Honor yourselves! ye honest, true,  
And willing, firm, and strong!  
Do well what'er your hands may do,  
Though praise may linger long!

A high and holy work is yours,  
And yours shall be a fame  
That lives for ages, and endures  
Beyond the Hero's name!

Go—with your hand upon the plough,  
And the plough beneath the sod;  
Pity the heart that scorns, and bow  
To nothing but your God!

London Pictorial Times, July 27.

## SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The associative spirit which has influenced to such a large extent the success of our industrial enterprises, is assuredly one of the most marked and desirable features of this present time. It has given a security to speculation unknown before, and rendered possible the attainment of purposes otherwise beyond the reach of human ingenuity.

This spirit is daily manifesting itself more and more generally amongst us, and in its results, is daily more and more approving itself fruitful of good. By it, the vast river is spanned with the mighty arch. By it from the bowels of the earth, is brought its mineral wealth; it has bridged the Atlantic with steam-boats and by its railroads, it has half annihilated time and distance, carrying the civilisation of cities to the remotest parts of the country.

Till frightened Skiddaw hears afar  
The rattlings of the unsheathed car

Such are some of its fruits; and having proved its capacity to acquire so many unexpected triumphs, it is hard to say what will be the bounds of its future success.

It is not, however, in conquering physical difficulties that, in all probability, we shall find the most decisive evidence of the value of the associative spirit. Its moral and intellectual consequences are those which entitle it the most obviously to our grateful appreciation. Rightly considered, it is as much the cause as the effect of civilisation; and, without its influence, civilisation cannot exist in any very high degree. You must bring men together if you would refine their sympathies and educate their minds. "He who lives apart from his species," says a scholastic aphorism, "is either an angel or a devil." Union is strength, and a great deal besides.

A perception of these truths has begun to dawn upon our agriculturists; they have at length discovered that their real strength will be increased their true interests consulted by their mutual co-operation. The associative spirit which created towns and cities has, until lately, dwelt in them too exclusively, and we truly rejoice to see that its beneficent operation has begun already to extend itself beyond their walls. It has begun to prevade classes who have not hitherto been subject to its influence; it has crowded the streets of Southampton with the farmers and landowners of the southern and midland counties of England, and brought into desirable contact the various interests occupied in the production of wealth. The result cannot fail to be beneficial, not only to those immediately interested in agricultural operations, but even to the public at large. The stimulus, which all such assemblies communicate to the public mind, is of itself worth much; but this is by no means the most valuable fruit reasonably to be counted on. The Royal Agricultural Society of England propose to themselves objects as admirable as any to which human labours have been directed.

With as much justice as eloquence has it been observed, that Cæsar benefited Italy by introducing the chestnut from Sardis, far more than ever he did by his conquests. Without acceding to all the consequences that Quesnai and his school—the French economists—deduced from their great principle there is no reason to doubt that that principle is in the main, true and sound—"The soil is the source of all wealth." We know well the fate of all mere trading nations—those nations who produce nothing, but exhaust their skill and enterprises in commercial pursuits. Carthage of the ancient times, and Holland, the Carthage of the modern world, are striking instances of the insufficient basis on which rests the greatness and prosperity of the greatest and most prosperous of "carrying" nations.

Seeing, then, the inadequacy of trade by itself to sustain the fabric of political greatness, it behoves us, in every way, to the extent of our power to encourage and support the productive industry of the country, and most especially that which assures us the due enjoyment of fruits of the earth. We hail with gladness the exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society, because we hail in them the commencement of a new ear in the annals of British agriculture.

The great want hitherto has been the lack of intercommunication amongst the farmers. They have known too little and seen too little of each other. They have not enjoyed the benefit of that communication of experience, which in every other pursuit so signally benefits its prosecutors. The Royal Agricultural Society is rapidly redressing this evil, and the result of its exertions cannot fail to exalt to a yet higher degree of excel-

lence than it has hitherto attained, the character of the British farmer.

Considered politically, socially, and morally, it is impossible to over-rate the benefits derivable from the exertions of this excellent society. We can appeal to the exhibitions now open at Southampton, to prove that it *has borne fruits*—that it has contributed materially to the accomplishment of the purposes it was intended to accomplish.

No loftier object could the most ambitious of politicians propose to himself than the augmentation of those resources, which agricultural pursuits can yield us.

“Speed the plough” then is our motto. The shuttle is a mighty implement. The fortunes of the world have been changed by the steam-engine; but still it is the plough that feeds the man—the plough is the true bread-winner—it has been the plough that has been the conqueror whenever those foul fiends that hunt the unhappy, famine, destitution, nakedness, and their hideous sisters, have been conquered. We say then ‘speed the plough’—with it you are great—without it feeble. With it, now you may, as you have always done as yet, defy the world. Once you surrender this right arm your power will speedily desert you. “He who wants bread,” says Harrington, “is his servant who will feed him.” Wanting this, in vain will be all other things you may possess, and which may have contributed to your glory, or added to your strength—in vain, may you approve yourself skilful in war and prudent in peace—in vain, may your manufacturers command every market from the Baltic to Indian seas—in vain, will be even that upon which you have so long and so justly prided yourselves—that spirit of industrious enterprise which has circled the world with its navies, and whitened the seas with the sails of a prosperous commerce.

**THE FARMER'S PROFESSION.**—Princely patriarchs, prophets, philosophers, the great of all ages, have honored agriculture with their particular regard. The pursuit is indeed laborious; but labour is no longer an evil except in its excess. The cheerful performance of labour by man has freed it from its original curse. It is now the boon of Heaven: the condition of unnumbered blessings.—The farmer's calling is full of moral grandeur. He supports the world—is the partner of nature, peculiarly a “co-worker with God.” The sun, the atmosphere, the rains, day and night, the seasons, all the natural agents, are his ministers in the spacious firmament. Health is the attendant of his labors. The philosophy of nature exercises and exalts the intellect of the intelligent farmer. His moral powers are ennobled by the manifestations of supreme love and wisdom in everything around him; in the air, in the opening bud, the delicate flower, the growing and ripening fruit, the stately tree; in vegetable life and beauty, springing out of death and decay, and in the wonderful succession and harmony of the seasons:

These as they change, Almighty Father! these  
Are but the varied God. The rolling year  
Is full of Thee.

We are now beholding a mighty moral revolution—Hitherto, glory has been found in the *destruction* rather than the *preservation* of man. The history of our race is a history of wars. An age of peace and philanthropy is arising upon us in which renown will be sought in usefulness. Justice will yet be fully done to the benefactors of mankind. Young and Watson, and Clinton, and Buel, and others, both of the dead and of the living, who have laid

society under enduring obligations, will receive their share of public gratitude. How dim, how fleeting is the fame of the mere warrior, when contrasted with that of the philanthropist! What warring battles, what fields enriched with carnage, what spoils of victory, or what splendid triumphs, could confer the lasting glory of De Witt Clinton.

#### TO PREVENT HORSES JUMPING FENCES.—

Some years ago, I bought a good horse, which among other fine qualities was recommended as a great jumper, vaulting with ease “over a fence six feet high.” I intended to take care of that part of the business myself, but for a time I found I was overmatched. I tied his head to his fore feet, but that made no difference—over he went. I put a wooden log on his fore-feet as large as a man's leg, but he carried that over the high fence with him. I “hopped” him, fastening his fore and hind feet within two feet of each other; still it was of no use; and it was not till several repetitions of the experiment, that I saw how he did it—which was by drawing his two chained feet closely to his body, and throwing himself over with the other two. And when he chanced to be free from all restraint, it was very often hard to tell where he might be found, as he would soon pass half-a dozen high fences to reach some favorite field. To try to catch him, was very much like a boy's trying to catch the hawk,—he said he did not expect to get him, though he might at least worry him.

But I have found a simple and efficient remedy. Pass a small and strong cord round his body just behind the shoulders, and tie the halter to this cord between the fore-legs, so as to leave a distance of about two feet from the cord to his head. If then he undertakes to jump, he is compelled to throw his head forward, which draws hard on the small cord, causing it to cut into his back, and he instantly desists. The cord should not be more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

#### RECIPES.

**TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.**—The *Echo du Monde Savant*, says—“An Agriculturist in the neighborhood of Brussels, having succeeded in removing the bad smell and disagreeable taste from butter by beating, or mixing in fresh water with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this happy result, to continue his experiments, by trying them on butter so rancid as to be past use; and he has restored to butter, whose odor and taste were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh. This operation is extremely simple and practicable to all; its consists in beating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, in which, put 25 or 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having mixed it till all its parts in contact with the water, it may be left in it for an hour or two, afterwards withdrawn, and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime having nothing injurious in it, can, with safety, be augmented; but after having verified the experiment, it was found that 25 or 30 drops to a kilogramme of butter were sufficient.

**INDIAN SLAP JACKS.**—Scald a quart of Indian meal—when luke-warm, turn, stir in half a pint of flour, half a tea cup of yeast, and a little salt.—When light, fry them in just fat enough to prevent them sticking to the frying pan. Another method of making them very nice, is to turn boiling milk and water on the Indian meal, in the proportion of a quart of the former to a pint of the latter—stir in three table spoonful of flour, three eggs well beaten, and a couple of teaspoonful of salt.

**THE HORSE.**—The celebrated Author of Nimrod on a Condition asserts that he never had in his possession a horse that ever suffered from worms, went blind, or broken-winded; neither experienced lameness from thrushes, cracked heels, farcy, or humours: which he attributes mostly to the giving of such alterative or physic medicines every two months, as to excite a sufficient discharge by the skin, bowels, or kidneys, and thereby produce a regularity in the system. His great practical experience shows the necessity of administering such medicines (particularly to horses in work) and to meet this desired object, no more prudent medicine can be given than GIBTON'S WORM and CONDITION POWDERS, as a safe and certain remedy for destroying all species of worm, and removing and keeping back the above diseases; and particularly if given at this season and in the spring, they will put the horse in fine condition for the coming season, and give him additional strength and vigour, purify his blood, and add a fine gloss to his coating; and may be administered without making any alteration in either food or labour; and as the horse will take these powders freely, the groom will have but little trouble in giving them.—Sold in boxes, with the purgative ball, by JAMES F. GALE, *Chemist & Druggist*, Queen Street, Fredericton.

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Oct. 9, 1844.

### HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two likely young Horses—one four years and the other three years old past, both well broken in harness. Also.—One single Horse-Sleigh. Inquire of B. A. Huestis, Fredericton, or of Mr. Samuel B. Smith, Keswick Creek.

JOHN T. SMITH.

December 17, 1844.

### CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing on the following Lots of Land—

Lots No. 12 and 11, in the Caverhill Settlement, in a grant to Dr. Caverhill and others, said Lot No. 12 and 14, granted to Benjamin A. Huestis, and bounded on the West by the Main Road, and on Lot No. 24, granted to John A. Huestis containing in the whole 300 acres and now owned by Messrs. Robert Rankin & Co. Any persons trespassing on either of the above Lots, will be prosecuted.

W. J. BEDELL & CO.

Fredericton, Dec. 30, 1844.

### NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE.



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

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

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

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

GEORGE COULTHARD.

Fredericton, May 29, 1844.

### Six Fairs in the Year.

THERE will be a FAIR for the sale of Cattle and Agricultural Produce, held at Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM'S, three miles from Government House, on the Gagetown Road, and thirty miles from St. John, the same distance from Fredericton, and twelve miles from Gagetown, on the second Tuesday in November, the second Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in March, the second Tuesday in May, the second Tuesday in July, and the second Tuesday in September.

Queen's County, Oct. 23, 1844.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

#### CHEAP FOR CASH.



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

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

Ladies' Shoes from Five to Ten Shillings.

STRONG BOOTS and SHOES at proportionate prices.

Business punctually attended to.

WILLIAM F. BARKER.

Fredericton, July 24, 1844.

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

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

PATRICK O'KANE.

Fredericton, Oct. 1, 1844.

### No. 20, South Wharf, St. John.

### FLOUR AND MEAL.

Received from Philadelphia, ex Ship James White, and Schooner Meganticook.

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

IN STORE:

20 barrels No. 1, Fat Shad,  
100 sides New York inspected Sole Leather,  
150 Dry, salted, and hung dry Hides,  
6000 feet 3x10 and 10x12 Glass,  
25 chests souchong Tea, 10 brls clear Pork,  
50 boxes smoked Herrings, 50 sides Upper Leather,  
50 Reams Printing Paper,  
40 corn Brooms, (American.)

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

COLIN E. CROSS.

Sept. 9, 1844.

### Just Received

Ex Portland from London.

20 C HESTS best Congo TEA;  
37 Packages Dry Goods;  
3 Bales Sacks; 1 Case FURS;  
2 Casks Loaf SUGAR;

And per late Arrivals from Philadelphia and New York:

500 Brls. Superfine FLOUR;  
350 do. Corn Meal; 75 do. Rye Flour;  
100 do. New York City Mess Pork;  
1 Cdo. Pilot Bread;  
1 do. Joverand Timothy Seed.

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

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Corner of Queen and Regent-street.  
Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1844.

### WANTED.

400 P AIRS good Socks and Mitts, for which the highest prices will be paid, either in cash or trade.

Fredericton, Dec. 3, 1844.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

# New Wonders Every Day,

WITH ABUNDANT PROOF THAT THERE IS  
A CURE! FOR ALL!!



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!!!

An Astonishing Cure of two Malignant Abscesses, Besides a Wound in the Thigh of Nine Inches long, laying the bone completely bare.

EDWARD WHITE, residing at 45, Clement's Lane, Strand, London, was an In-door patient at King's College Hospital, for two Malignant Abscesses in the Thigh, and a Wound Nine Inches long, which laid the bone completely bare on the same limb. He could neither sit, stand, or walk, but was obliged to lie continually on his back. He remained at the above-named Hospital during a period of Five Months, at the expiration of that time he was informed that "nothing more could be done for him." He was then carried to his home in a coach, when he commenced using HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, which immediately gave him relief, and ultimately cured him, after every other means had failed.

An almost Miraculous cure of a Bad Leg!

Of Five Year's standing. The Patient had been Discharged from Guy's Hospital, without deriving the LEAST BENEFIT from that Institution.

Mrs. FRY, residing at No. 35, Trafalgar street, Walworth, London, was some time since admitted as an In-door patient at Guy's Hospital, with a Bad Leg of Five years' standing. The flesh on the leg was in some places nearly as hard as bone, it resembled in appearance the trunk of an old tree, being in knots and lumps; it was greatly swollen, and NINE FRIGHTFUL ULCERS in it; she derived no benefit whatever at the Hospital, and returned to her home. Her case was so bad that for three years she was carried up and down stairs every day like a child, being perfectly helpless. She was in this deplorable state when she commenced the use of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, which, in the course of about Three Months, performed a perfect cure when every other means proved unavailing.

A Man's Face Prevented from being Eaten away

By Cancerous Sores, by means of "Holloway's Ointment and Pills."

JAMES WEBB, a Brewer's drayman, residing in Robin Hood Court, Leather Lane, Holborn, London, had a large hole which went through his cheek and several other Ulcers which were on both sides of his face, eating all the flesh from it. He was an in-door patient in Charing Cross Hospital for six months, without being able to get a cure. He expected that nothing could save his life until he was advised, as a last resource, to use "HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS," which immediately stayed the ravages of this terrible complaint and ultimately healed all the Cancerous sores, and with the exception of frightful marks in his face, he is as well as ever he was.

A Case of a Loathsome Skin Disease, Attended with Dreadful Swellings of the Whole Body, that had resisted the treatment of nearly all the Hospitals in London, cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

A child five years of age, named JONES, whose father is a shoemaker, living at No. 4, Horse Shoe Alley, Wilson street, Finsbury, London, have been afflicted from the age of sixteen months old, with fearful and dreadful swellings all over her body, which used to affect her periodically; at such times her face would change its colour and remain perfectly BLACK; her body was all ways covered with large malignant sores. For this unknown complaint, the child was taken by her mother to nearly all the Hospitals in London, and most of the surgeons of eminence; none appeared to understand her disease, and she got no better from their treatment. As a forlorn hope HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS were tried, which not only gave relief but completely eradicated the disease from the system, so that the child is now restored to perfect health and not the least vestige of the former complaint remains.

### IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in case of Piles; the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschetoes, Sand-flies, Chicgo-foot, Yaws, and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains. Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the Finest Remedy Known,

When used with the Ointment, but as a general Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are without exception the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and OUGHT to be USED BY ALL!!!

Sold by the Proprietor, 211, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) There advice may be had gratis, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes at 1s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

JAMES F. GALE, Chemist & Druggist, Agent for Frederickton, N. E.



**EXTRAORDINARY NEW CASES.**

ATTESTING THAT HERE IS

**FOR ALL !!**



**HEALTH !!**

**HOLLOWAY'S WONDERFUL PILLS !!!**

The following Case of Dropsy can scarcely be called a Cure, being so **WONDERFUL** and **EXTRAORDINARY** as to be little short of a **MIRACLE**.

Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, an opulent Farmer and Grazier, residing at Wotton, in Bedfordshire, was lately reduced to the apparent extremities of **DEATH**, being at the time so bloated with water as to be increased in size to double his usual bigness, indeed his legs had become so large round that they actually burst in three places. In this most alarming and dangerous state his Medical Man informed him, "that he could not possible live more than two days longer!" Mr. Robinson, upon hearing this, instantly dismissed his **DOCTOR**, and had recourse alone to the wonderful efficacy of **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**, which not only saved his life, but likewise effectually expelled the water from the system, and restored him in a short space of time, by a steady perseverance in the use of the Pills, to as sound and as perfect a state of health as ever he enjoyed.

N. B. Mr. Robinson, whose life has just been saved by these Pills, is well known to most persons, not only throughout Bedfordshire, but also in the surrounding counties.

**An Astonishing Cure of Confirmed Liver complaint.**

Mrs. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather Lane, Holborn, London, had been labouring for five years under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion, sick Head-Aches, Dimness of the Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with general Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine—**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**.

**Cure of a Case of great Debility of the System, Occasioned by the baneful use of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.**

JAMES RICHARDS, Esq., a gentleman in the East India Company's Service, and who had resided for the last Seventeen years in different parts of India, where his constitution had become much impaired from the influence of the climate, and the injurious effects of powerful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, which, together, made such inroads upon his constitution as to oblige him to return home to England, and on his arrival he placed himself for some time under the care of a celebrated Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that Gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a Friend, (who had tried this medicine,) to go through a proper course of "**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**," which he did, and in about Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so completely invigorated as to enable him to prepare himself again for his imme-

diately return to India, whither he will embark early in the coming spring of this year, 1844. This gentleman is now residing in the Regent's Park, where he is well known, in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

**Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies.**

*Extract of a Letter dated 20th of September, 1843, from MESSRS. S. FERNANDES & SON, (Agents for the sale of "Holloway's Medicines," in the Island of Ceylon,) these gentlemen state,*

"All classes of people here are desirous to purchase your **WONDERFUL MEDICINES**, and we regret that we have now scarcely any left to meet the **IMMENSE DEMANDS** that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose you a testimonial from J. DAVISON, Esq., the Superintendent of Lord Elphinstone's Sugar Estate, at Cultura, Ceylon; and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from the opulent and influential here, many of whom have derived immense benefit from the use of your invaluable Medicine.

*Copy of the Letter from J. DAVISON, Esq., which is the same alluded to in the Extract of the letter above.*  
CULTURA, 7th August, 1843.

My Dear Sirs,  
Mrs. DAVISON has received so much benefit already from **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**, that I am induced to trouble you for another supply,—viz., an Eleven Shilling Box.  
Yours truly,  
J. DAVISON.

To Messrs. Ferdinands & Son,  
Holloway's Agents for the Island of Ceylon, Colombo.

**Time should not be Lost in Taking this Remedy for Any of these Diseases :**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Ague,                   | Indigestion,                           |
| Asthmas,                | Inflammation,                          |
| Bilious complaints,     | Jaundice,                              |
| Blotches on the skin,   | Liver complaints,                      |
| Bowel complaints,       | Lumbago,                               |
| Colics,                 | Piles,                                 |
| Constipation of Bowels, | Rheumatism,                            |
| Consumption,            | Retention of the urine,                |
| Debility,               | Sore throats,                          |
| Dropsy,                 | Scrofula, or King's Evil,              |
| Dysentery,              | Stone and Gravel,                      |
| Frysipelas,             | Tic Doloureux,                         |
| Female irregularities,  | Tumours,                               |
| Fevers of all kinds,    | Ulcers,                                |
| Fits,                   | Worms of all kinds,                    |
| Gout,                   | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c. |
| Head-ache,              |  |

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

JAMES F. GALE, Chemist & Druggist, Agent, Frederickton, N. B.

Price—1s 9d, 4s 6d and 7s per Box.