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

Vol. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B. JUNE, 1844.

No. 2.

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.

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

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THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

"The Sire of Gods and Men, with hard decrees,
Forbids our plenty to be bought with ease:
Himself invented first the shining share,
And whetted human industry with care:
That studious need might useful art explore;
From furrowed fields to reap the foodful store."

Dryden's VIRGIL, Georgic 1st.

The paramount importance of Agriculture had been long observed before it was rightly understood; and few researches could prove more interesting to an ingenious and curious mind, than to trace out the acquisition of this knowledge, through the mazes of those conjectures which so long baffled the investigations of the most learned and patient enquirers.

Now that this knowledge has been obtained, its demonstration seems as simple as it is certain.—All wealth is derived from labor,—Sustenance is essential to labor—Agriculture to the production of sustenance: without Agriculture there can be no sufficient supply of food for the laborer,—without sufficient food, his energies are prostrated, and the only source of wealth exhausted.

Wealth, then, whether it be individual or national is supported by that labor whose foundations rest on the products of the soil; and as the term *wealth* is only employed as the short hand *indicia* of all that is essential to the support of human life, and

promotive of man's physical enjoyment, it will be evident that, whether we regard the provision of wholesome and sufficient food, the supply of comfortable apparel, or the attainment of those luxuries which, if not required to support life, have become necessary to man's comfort; wherever these may be procured—by whatever process, however artificial, they may ultimately be provided,—they are all dependant originally on the employment of that labor, which by a further relation depends on the Agriculturist.

We are aware that the very food which is derived from the soil is itself a return made available and valuable by labor, rather than a free oblation of nature; but we distinguish agricultural from all other labor in this respect—it employs itself in the production of that without which no other labor could be prosecuted successfully, or indeed prosecuted at all.

Agriculture is not only peculiar in its eminent importance to all that sustains life and renders it desirable; another peculiarity suggests itself and solicits remark: Agricultural employments were prepared for man—preceded his creation; stood ready for him when he came pure and new from the hands of his Creator; received the first impress of his skill, and constituted his sole occupation during the short interval in which he sustained his primeval innocency—"And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it."—It may indeed be said, that the command to *till* the ground was not given until Adam's disobedience had incurred the displeasure of the Almighty; yet the command itself implied that he had already acquired the knowledge *how* to *till*.

In every age of the world agricultural pursuits have been held in high esteem and honor.—Even in the darkness of those ages when a fanatic soldiery, a marauding and egotistical spirit of chivalry held control over every court and country; pretending to refinement; when the artizan, the merchant, and the manufacturer were indignantly

regarded as being lower in degree than the mercenary who followed the standard of the paltriest commander; even then the Agriculturist was treated with high respect; Emperors and Nobles labored in their fields; orators, poets, philosophers and legislators acknowledged the importance, and in their several spheres advanced the interests of husbandry.

From the whole tenor of the sacred writings, in the Old Testament it is evident, that Agriculture was generally understood, and practiced with considerable success; the Eastern nations would seem to have been supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life, afforded by the richest and best cultivated soils. When the descendants of Abraham became resident in Palestine, husbandry made up the chief employment, not only of the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin, but also of the chiefs of the tribe of Judah:—of Uzziah, the powerful king of Judah, wise and prosperous at the time, and unstained as yet with the impiety and leprosy which shrouded the close of his career—it was emphatically said, “he loved husbandry.”

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country in which Agriculture had its birth, cultivated their lands with unceasing assiduity; and having discovered means to restore fertility to an exhausted soil, secured to themselves a permanent position and prosperity.

In Egypt, where the fertility of the soil was regularly enriched by the overflowings of the Nile, vast quantities of corn were annually raised; and so sensible were the people of this country to the great advantages of Agriculture, that, in their ignorance of the true God, they worshipped the inventor of this art in the person of Osiris. Isis, their second deity, was regarded as the discoverer of wheat and barley, at least, of the adaptation of these to the purposes of food.—Indeed the superstitious gratitude of the Egyptians carried them so far, that they worshipped the animals employed in tillage, and the produce of their lands, as leeks, onions, &c.

The divine honors which in India were rendered to Bacchus came from the same source.

In Persia, even when some other arts were practiced among the people in great perfection, particularly those of needlework and embroidery, the Princes of the country laid aside their grandeur once in every month, to eat with husbandmen; the Priests or Magi included the practices of agriculture in their religious teachings, and it became a maxim of their Zendavesta, that he who sows the ground with care and diligence acquires a greater degree of religious merit than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

The Phœnicians, (Scripture Philistines) were remarkable for their success in Agriculture, and when disturbed by the Israelites, carried their knowledge into the Mediterranean Islands, through which they distributed themselves.

The Carthaginians distinguished themselves in this employment; and Mago, a famous general

among them, wrote twenty-eight books on the subject which were afterwards translated by the special order of the Roman Senate.

Sicily, the birth-place of Ceres, afterwards deified and worshipped as the Goddess of Plenty, was very fruitful in corn; and husbandry was esteemed so honorable that the Kings of the Island practised it with their own hand.

The descendants of Noah, who first took possession of Greece, were wretchedly uncivilized, and fed on roots, herbs and acorns; indeed it would seem that Pelasgus, who taught them to cultivate the oak, and use acorns for food, had divine honors paid him for a service considered so signal. The Athenians, however, soon learned the knowledge of corn, and taught it to the rest of the Greeks, and Triptolemus was in turn worshipped for a more palatable bread.

Hesiod is supposed to have been the first Greek who wrote on the subject of Agriculture; he was followed by many illustrious countrymen, among whom we notice Xenophon, Democritus, Aristotle, and Theophrastus. Among the monuments of Greek antiquity, several sorts of wheel ploughs, threshing implements, and a reaping machine have been discovered.

The ancient Romans held the pursuit of Agriculture in such high honor, that their most illustrious Senators and distinguished Generals applied themselves to this profession in every interval of duty.—Regulus, when in Africa, asked to be recalled lest his farm should suffer in his absence; Cato, the censor, who had governed extensive provinces and subdued many warlike nations, wrote a treatise on Agriculture which is still extant; Varro also employed his pen on the same subject; Virgil, in his *Georgics*, has clothed the precepts of husbandry with the finest imagery and most polished diction of classic poetry; and Constantine Proganatus, after his conquest of the Saracens and Arabians, prepared and published his *Geoponics* with his own hand.

One capital principle in all Roman Agriculture was, “to sow less and plough better”; this rule was illustrated by many short stories and sayings:—Pliny mentions a freed man who made his vineyards produce crops so much larger than those of his neighbours that they brought him to trial for witchcraft. When he appeared in the forum, he produced a stout daughter and some excellent implements, as iron spades, shears, &c., and presenting these, together with his oxen, to the Senate, he said—“These, Romans, are my charms.” He was acquitted with honor.

The corruption and luxury immediately succeeding the Christian æra, the civil wars at the end of the second century, the tyranny of the Emperors in the third, and the removal of the seat of Government to Constantinople in the middle of the fourth, prepared the way for the incursions of the Goths, and the consequent disturbance of every peaceful art.—Agriculture fell into neglect.

LEGISLATIVE GRANT.—The Legislature having deemed the publication of this Periodical, so essential to the Agricultural interests of the Province, passed a small grant towards defraying its expenses, conditioned that 15 copies of each number be sent to the several Agricultural Societies. The whole number to be thus distributed, will therefore amount to 180, which will materially effect its individual patronage, unless the several Secretaries take care that the monthly numbers are disposed of among the poorer classes in their respective Counties—such as are not likely to become Subscribers—so as not to make any person possessor of a complete volume at the expiration of twelve months, *free of charge*. The object of the Legislature in making this condition, was only to insure a general circulation of the Periodical throughout the Province, and in no way to interfere with its private patronage.

We have no doubt that all who feel sufficiently interested in the welfare of the Province to become Members of an Agricultural Society will also become Subscribers to the *Farmer's Manual*, as its object, in common with theirs, is to encourage farming operations; and we take the liberty to request the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies in the Province to distribute these papers, as they come to hand, in such a way as will not be likely to interfere with the support we ought to obtain, from persons who are well able to spare so small a sum for information which, to many, may be invaluable.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

LETTER IV.

On the selection of Fields, Soils, and Rotation Crops.

—Great care should be taken in the selection of fields for cultivation. The farmer who has an old field that has been often ploughed and become well seeded with weeds, should cease to plough it any more for seven years, and try if he cannot find out an old mossy meadow to supply its place while the old weedy field does well (if potatoes is the last crop) to sow it to English grass seeds in the Autumn, after harrowing it well, and it should be then well rolled with a common roller, which covers the seed better than the harrow.

It should be borne in mind that the seeds of grass and weeds as well as many other are covered with a hard shell which requires a winter frost to crack and open it—and some seeds if sown in the spring will continue without sprouting until after the next winter. For this reason seeds sown in the spring are always kept back on old weedy ground because the weeds spring up first and keep the lead.

No land should be ploughed more than four years successively or seldom more than three; and no meadow fit for ploughing should remain more than seven years without it, and when it can be attended to, it is better to plough the meadow once in four years, and let it go through a rotation of crops. If the soil is sandy and well manured it will answer for Indian Corn or Potatoes and Barley, or Oats. If it is clayey, Potatoes and Wheat; if dry, loamy and light—Swedish Turneps, Mangel Wurtzel, Flax, Grain or Carrots.

On Deep Ploughing.—Some farmers who have given Agriculture their chief attention have been led into an error by the European Agricultural authors, who have recommended very deep ploughing, by commencing to plough too deep at first; and I have seen some fields ploughed a foot deep, and thereby almost rendered useless for two or three years.

But deep ploughing should always be a progressive work—the land should be ploughed a little deeper every time, and it would be well for our fields if at least an inch of the subsoil was turned up on the top of the furrow every fall ploughing, particularly if the field is to be manured the next year. Our gardens, by spading and manuring to the depth of fifteen inches, become immensely productive and the same case will apply to our fields. Plough deeper and deeper and apply all the manure you can collect, and the fields may thereby be made so rich and productive that they will become a *Bank of wealth*, affording a liberal dividend.

On Wheat.—Wheat is too often called an uncertain crop, and the same observation is frequently made of all other crops, but it is certain that wheat requires more attention than is generally devoted to its culture.

If the land is too rich and the season wet and very warm, the wheat grows too fast, falls down and shrinks; if the land is too poor, the crop will be poor also,—all which requires the careful consideration of the farmer. Potatoe ground is allowed to be the best for wheat:—let the land be carefully ploughed and harrowed smoothly, let the seed be well cleared and then washed with pickle, to float off blighted, smutty or bad grain, then dried with slaked lime, then sowed and harrowed in. In about four or five days after plough it in narrow ridges with a shallow furrow, about three inches deep, then with a light harrow, harrow it lengthways of the ridges—shovel out the loose earth which may fall into the dead furrow, and let the ridges be smoothed with a roller. By this method wheat will seldom fail. In five or six days after sowing, the wheat will be sprouted but the weed seed which had been sprouted long before will then be up—by turning all over together the wheat gets ahead.

Good Wheat has also been raised on a very poor description of soil by the simple method of ploughing and harrowing the land smooth, sowing the wheat, and then without harrowing it in, covering it with straw. One acre of good wheat will afford straw enough to cover another acre of poor land. If the New Brunswick farmer can raise twenty bushels of good wheat from an acre it is much better than importing either wheat or flour. Good wheat weighs from 56 to 60 lbs to the bushel, and twenty bushels per acre is a fair crop, although it sometimes exceeds that quantity.

Much valuable information may be obtained from Agricultural writings, although the instructions are not all congenial to our climate. I have read many with attention, and adopted some suggestions with good effect; but in these letters I shall endeavour to go no further than my own experience and observation will justify.

LETTER V.

Having in my last considered the best method of raising wheat, I would observe that my remarks were solely confined to the management of old cultivated farms. Upon new land, well cleared off, burnt over and harrowed, grain of all kinds grows luxuriantly, but the field too often falls into neglect

instead of being well sowed to English grass and taken proper care of. Through this neglect, many new farms are nearly ruined.

But the method I have recommended for wheat may apply with equal good effect to oats, barley, and buckwheat, although I have no experience of covering them with straw, yet I have the fullest confidence in its efficiency.

On Oats.—The oats of New Brunswick are allowed to be far superior to any raised in the United States. Seed imported from New York, is about two weeks later in ripening than our own, and the produce is of an inferior description, while that from Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, ripen in good season, and improves by sowing in New Brunswick. Few countries in the world are better adapted to the culture of oats than this. I know fields, where it is confidently asserted that oats have been produced on them for 12 years in succession, and others for 17 years, and the last year's crop was a fair one—probably from thirty to forty bushels per acre. This, however, is on intervale land, and under bad management, for it has become too poor to bear good potatoes when well manured. But our Irish farmers are very fond of raising oats to pay the rent, and feeding cattle on the straw, and it is probable there is no way in which they could turn a good field to more profit for four or five years, although the successor will experience the exhaustion of the soil.

If the oats raised in the country were not so wickedly wasted and lavished away upon a superabundance of horses, this Province might be far more independent in bread stuffs.

But when we consider that there are two pair of horses in the country, when one only is required, and that they are fed from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per pair, we may expect to import grain, especially since those who use so many horses never raise any grain.

Oats as a rotation crop, leave the soil favorable for a crop of potatoes, and it answers well when a stubborn green sward has been well turned over, to sow it with oats, preparatory for potatoes the ensuing year. The straw of the oats makes excellent fodder if it is secured without much rain. And it is not uncommon to see one farmer take more fodder from an acre in oat straw than his neighbor will from an acre of meadow of the same kind of soil—so that the cultivator of oats has his grain for his extra labor. But when the farmer takes account of straw for fodder, he should never lose sight of the great importance of litter, both for the comfort of the stock and increase of the manure, so that the value of the fodder is not confined solely to that which the cattle devour. The straw in litter forms a most excellent absorbent, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the manure. Oats generally require about three and a half bushels, to the acre, but it is common to sow four bushels. I have ascertained that in the ordinary sized oats, one bushel of oats to the acre would be equal to seven seeds to the square foot, and one pound of red clover seed contains about the same number of seeds that are found in a bushel of oats. But experience has proved the necessity of sowing much thicker than that. The black oats are generally preferred, but experience must teach the farmer which kind is best for his farm, as different kinds agree best with different soils.

On Buckwheat.—Buckwheat is very productive on a good soil, if it escapes the frost—it answers to sow later than other grain, and requires on a rich soil, about twelve quarts of seed to the acre;

but it is a mistaken notion that poor land answers well for buckwheat, as it will be seen to produce but a light crop. Buckwheat generally loses a sufficiency of seed in harvesting to cover the field with a young crop the next spring; this, with the accompanying grass and weeds, may be ploughed in about the twentieth of June, and do much to prevent the exhaustion of the soil by the following crop. This practice I have known to answer well for several years on the same intervale field, but when it came to be laid down for meadow, it always exhibited great exhaustion, and helps to strengthen my opinion that there is nothing like a regular rotation of crops. Therefore let the field be sown to whatever kind of grain it may be, unless it is seeded down for meadow, I would strongly recommend the green crop to follow, of which, none perhaps is so valuable for food as the potatoe.

Potatoes.—The greatest yield of potatoes from the same quantity of land raised in this country, has been from soddy land thoroughly ploughed and harrowed and well manured. The greatest quantity from half an acre, that I know of, is two hundred and fifty one bushels; but the best and easiest method of raising potatoes, seems to be that of planting them on stubble ground in the following manner, viz:—If you have plenty of composted manure, spread it on the ground and harrow it in— if you have not an abundance of manure, let the land be well ploughed and harrowed, then furrow it nearly three feet apart, then drop the manure in hills from two feet to two and a half feet apart, then drop a middling sized potatoe in each hill; then, with a steady horse and small plough, turn a furrow each way, so as to cover the seed about two inches. Where it is convenient, I would recommend running the rows north and south, to admit the sun between them. Leave the field in this state until the sprout shews out, then there will be a ridge each side the row, rather higher than the plant; then a man with a horse and a light harrow, with short teeth, may harrow the field down nearly level, tending the harrow with proper handles, to prevent its bearing hard in some places. The field may then be left until the stalks are high enough for hilling, when a man with his plough, carefully turning a furrow each way, followed by a couple of hands with their hoes, may very soon get through with the whole process of weeding and hoeing. I have also tried ploughing them out in the fall with very good success, but generally prefer drawing them out with a common potatoe hook.

It has been ascertained that the white or early bluenose potatoes in this country can easily be made to yield more bushels to the acre than any other kind, and I can, with confidence, recommend them as superior to any other—they are earlier, and consequently will do to plant much later.

But there are other kinds more productive in dry upland or in new land without manure. But let every man prove his own soil by experience, see what kind of soil best suits, and what is the best method of applying it, try experiments on a small scale, and he may then be able to adopt the best method for

A FARMER.

LETTER VI.

Of the Ruta Baga.—The next valuable crop for the farmer, is the ruta бага or Swedish turnip. These may be planted about the twentieth of June, or even as late as the middle of July. They thrive best in a dry mellow deep soil, which, if well manured and properly attended, will yield from five hundred to seven hundred bushels to the acre of

the roots, and the tops for fodder may be equal in value to the produce of the same quantity of English meadow.

The great value of Swedish turnips to the New Brunswick farmer, is not generally understood. It consists in the privilege of planting them after the season of planting potatoes is passed. The small quantity of seed required, and their capability of enduring the frosts of autumn without sustaining damage. After the potatoes are all secured, the turnips may be pulled and carried in cart loads to the barn floor, where the tops may be cut off in stormy weather, or they may lay in bulk until they are wanted for the stock or market.

The best method of planting is in drills about twenty inches apart, they may then be tended with the plough and hoe.

The greatest yield I have known in this country was three hundred and fifty bushels from half an acre, (for which a premium was awarded by our Agricultural Society.) These were sown in broadcast upon a piece of intervale land that had been made very rich by long pasturing. The green sward was ploughed the previous autumn, and then thoroughly cross ploughed and harrowed the next spring, and the turnips were properly thinned out with a hoe—a practice which should never be lost sight of in raising any kind of turnips. Turnips are frequently raised on new ground with great ease and profit, and they are generally much the best for the table.

Of Mangel Wurtzel.—The mangel wurtzel or cow beet is also a most valuable root, and being excellent food for swine, is on that account preferable to the turnip. Every farmer should have a yard of them near his residence. The root frequently grows three or four inches above the top of the ground, and very deep into it. The first leaves, if not plucked, are constantly decaying, and succeeded by others rising from the centre of the root. The proper method of plucking the leaves for cows or swine, which are all very fond of them, is to begin at one side of the yard and continue picking the out side leaves of two rows at a time, as the stock may require them, and the same rows will do to pluck again in ten days. This plucking the leaves is done without injury to the root. The swine prefer the tops of the beets to clover, and I have been astonished at the abundance of provender taken from a small yard during the months of August and September. The roots should be boiled for swine to fatten them, but they will eat them raw as well as potatoes. If the soil is made rich, mellow and deep, the mangel wurtzel is a sure and abundant crop; but to effect this, it is necessary to apply manure well composted, and there is probably no other manure equal to bone ashes, or ground bones.

How often we see the decayed skeleton of animals laying about the field, to the annoyance of the farmer, who might turn them to profit by burning them in his kitchen fire; but where they can be conveniently carried to the mill and ground, they turn to better account.

Carrots.—An Agricultural writer recommends the sowing carrots with flax. After pulling the flax, the carrots take possession of the soil, and do well; but of this practice I have had no ocular demonstration, and it is my intention not to recommend any thing beyond my own experience, except that the experiment should be made. Carrots are a valuable kind of food for horses and sheep, and being generally approved at the table, sell well in the market.

I have generally reared them in the garden only for table use, but they do not prove as wholesome food as oat meal for
A FARMER.

LETTER VII.

Of Stock.—Much has been said and written on the subject of importing stock, and some very respectable farmers have withdrawn from our Agricultural Society, because a large majority of its members are oppose to the expence of importing stock from Europe. That the breed of our own country have been improved by former importations, I am ready to admit. But I now consider that careful feeding and judicious selections of the young animals is of far greater importance than further importation. Having in a former letter observed that we have a superabundance of horses, and I may add of the imported breeds, and of a description little inferior to those of any other country, I will confine my remarks to the black cattle.

Black Cattle.—I well remember when there was a species of cows in this country that were sometimes called French cows, or the first neat stock of the Province, and no doubt were first introduced here by the Acadian French.

They were generally brown or dark coloured, with long horns and a long slim neck, and I doubt their having been a more profitable breed of milch cattle in the Province since. They were hardy, good feeders, and would continue active until they were fifteen years of age; but they were of too small size for beef cattle generally. They answer the description given by some writers, of the Alderney cow.

The next kind introduced, was a large breed generally called the Cumberland breed, but they were considered poor milkers, and the oxen inactive. Next the English mulley, without horns, and the Ayrshire with small horns. The Ayrshire, I can confidently recommend to be good milkers, hardy and active cattle, and well adapted to the country.

Then the short horned Durham, of such superior size and symmetry, and the beautiful Devonshire cattle, but little, if any inferior, to them.

Now, of all these breeds, the country abounds, but many farmers think so little of them that they would hardly go five miles to obtain one of them, but continue breeding in and in, until every animal of their large stock has become nearly related.

Others, indeed, have taken great pains, and improved their stock to great advantage. Some also have thought much of a good breed, and purchased a fine animal for the purpose of improving theirs, but by taking it on a poor farm, without duly considering that good feed is as essential as a good breed, have soon found that their fine animal did not do as well as their old stock. This last case is very common, and frequently leads to discouragement rather than a careful investigation of the cause; but as I intend hereafter to treat of feeding generally, I shall forbear saying more of it now.

We have seen bulls exhibited in this County of the growth of our own country, superior to any imported, and it was allowed by good judges that the fine oxen exhibited at the cattle show in the County of York last autumn, would have been a credit to any County in England, and they were certainly superior in size and symmetry to any animals I have ever seen imported from there.

But one great reason why there is so much stock of an indifferent description in this country, is the little value put on it both by the farmer and pur-

chaser. When real fat beef will fetch four pence per pound, beef bones will generally sell for three pence, and thus a care-less, indifferent system has become established, and so long as the butcher will pay a good price for the early, well fed calves, they are sold, and the meanest only are raised, because no one would purchase them. The milk is soon required for the dairy, and the pigs call loudly for it, and the poor little calves are turned off perhaps in a poor pasture, to drag out a miserable existence through their whole growth, which is sure to be a small one at last.

Every farmer who raises calves, should take particular notice of their appearance at first, and he will not fail to see something indicative of a thrifty, good feeding animal, or something indicative of debility or disease.

In the latter case he should never attempt to raise such an animal. The calf that when young, show a vigorous constitution, thrives quick, has a straight limb, straight back, a small round tail, and a full eye, is worth raising. Let it have milk until it is fat, and two months old; then it will continue fat in a good pasture, and with only ordinary food, will probably continue fat until full grown—be a handsome and large animal, and produce a far superior breed to the stock it sprang from. Of this I have been fully satisfied by experience.

The celebrated Durham breed has been produced on the Durham Estate, by judicious selection and careful feeding, and in this County a calf, for which the second premium was obtained at our Cattle Show in 1842, became a milch cow at the age of fourteen months and three days, and the calf that obtained the first premium, is able to compete with any we have yet imported from Great Britain. It is worthy of notice as well as very amusing to read of the Yankee Clock Pedlar purchasing an indifferent calf, and selling it in a remote neighborhood, in an indirect way for a superior breed imported from England, to a wealthy farmer for one hundred dollars. The farmer thinking it a great prize, set it unsparingly, and by that means it became a beautiful large animal, and long sustained the character of an improved breed in the neighborhood, to the great satisfaction and amusement of

A FARMER.

LETTER VIII.

On Swine.—Much advantage may be derived from feeding Swine, providing it is done with economy and care, and the pork is not hurried off to market in the autumn, to be sold at 2d. or 3d. per lb. If the Swine are well fattened they weigh well and pay well; and it would be a mere burlesque on the farmers of New Brunswick to admit that they will ever allow their Pork again to be lavished away in the fall in such a discouraging manner. Until the Province is well supplied, while American Pork will fetch 19 dollars in our market every friend to the Province should prefer New Brunswick pork at 20 dollars.

But turning from the market to the farm, and recollecting the great improvement in the breed within the last thirty years, I conclude little is now wanting in further improvement excepting a judicious selection and careful feeding. In the first place the farmer should look through the Parish for the best stock, and then by feeding a litter of pigs together in the same pen for five or six months he need not be at a loss to discover that some are of superior size and form to the rest. Let him select them from his stock, take them from the rest, and give them with common feed a little range of the field or pasture, to improve their strength and complete their growth.

Farmers are differently situated with respect to their opportunities or advantages for raising pork. Some have excellent natural pastures, where swine will thrive through the summer with very little feed. Such farmers may raise pork as cheap as beef; others have large dairies, and feed on the milk and whey which would otherwise be useless. Such may also deal largely in swine; but those who have to feed chiefly upon merchantable potatoes and grain should keep but few and feed them well.

Swine either in a pasture or sty should have a comfortable bed and shelter from the storm. They should be so domesticated as not to be in fear of man, and also accustomed to the curry comb and brush occasionally.

To give pigs plenty of litter is to accumulate and save excellent manure.

Every farmer should have a yard of Mangel Wurtzel near his swine in order to furnish them conveniently with the tops before the potatoes are ready for digging, and when the pigs have grown so large that they require more milk than can be spared them. This serves well to keep the pigs in good health and growing, but toward the close of fattening they require more substantial diet:—potatoes or other vegetables either boiled or steamed—grain of different kinds, (if ground it's preferable,) shorts or bran; and great care should be taken to change the feed to suit the animal's taste. If kept in a close pen, charcoal or rotten wood is very useful, and the pigs will devour them greedily.

Great care should be taken to keep the pigs tranquil and never allow them to be hungry, always remembering that while they are not improving we lose all we give them.

Some young porkers arrive at the weight of 300 pounds at the age of three months, and some that grow very large do not fatten well the first year. These answer well for a good pasture the second summer, and are wintered the first winter with little expense.

Swine are allowed to be very obstinate animals, and to be "contrary as a hog" is a common simile among farmers; but this has arisen from their being so seldom handled. They are, in fact, more tractable than almost any other quadruped, will more readily submit to the halter, and attend to the command of the driver, and may be taught that which hardly any other animal can; and the more quiet and secure they feel in their sty the better they will thrive. Their natural instinct is so great that when pigs have been purchased at a month old, and carried away a considerable distance in a bag, they have frequently escaped and returned home, and have been known to swim a river on their return.

As we annually import pork from the United States, I would observe that the New-England States cannot compete with New-Brunswick in raising pork. Notwithstanding their long established habits of agriculture, they, like ourselves, import pork and flour from the western States for the use of their fishermen and manufacturers. In the western States swine thrive well in the forest or in extensive pastures upon the various kinds of nuts which abound there; but the flesh of such swine is rancid and oily, and I am often astonished that the American Pork generally should be considered equal to that of our own Province. It may indeed be strong, healthy food for them who are compelled to use it, and being less palatable a less quantity may be eaten, but the taste and smell is so disgusting to those accustomed to better meat, that I have frequently been much

disgusted with the smell in a house or camp where I have occasionally been when it was cooking.

There are no doubt exceptions, and we may sometimes find good American Pork, but very seldom. It is very rare that we find a barrel of such a description as the purchaser would buy for his own eating: it may spend well with workmen, but I rather doubt it; if they feed sparingly of it, they will require something else to make up the deficiency.

In treating of the selection of Swine for Stock, I should not omit to mention that the boar should not be less than one year old.

Having in my former letters treated of stock of various kinds it is my intention in my next to treat of *feeding* generally, which I think is of the greatest importance to the agricultural interests, and probably more neglected and worse managed than most other parts of husbandry. There are general rules which should never be forgotten, but yet unforeseen incidents may intervene and unavoidable accidents may interrupt and partially frustrate and oppose the most reasonable and well meant designs of

A FARMER.

Sunbury, May, 1844.

(Continued in our next.)

MANURES.

By repeated cropping, the best soils become exhausted of their fertile properties, while naturally indifferent soils require the administration of certain qualities, before they will yield a due return to the labours of the husbandman. There are, no doubt, soils so naturally rich in some parts of the world, that, though used for twenty or more years in sowing successive grain crops, they show no indications of impoverishment; yet even they in time must be exhausted, and therefore, in all circumstances, manures, or artificial fertilizers, require the consideration of the husbandman. In our country (Great Britain) they are of the first importance.

Manures are of two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. The first of these comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally employed in feeding the plant, augmenting its size, and sustaining the vital energy. The second operates more on the soil and decomposing matter than in directly contributing to the support of the vegetable. The first kind has been called animal and vegetable, and the second fossil manures. Under this second class are ranked not only lime, marl, and gypsum, but sand, gravel, and clay, so that all the meliorations which are effected on soil by blending and compounding the original earths, are composed within its limits.

The animal and vegetable manures, which are putrescent in their nature are foremost in importance and dignity. They consist of certain elementary parts of animal and vegetable substances, elaborated by a natural chemical process in the course of the decomposition or decay of the bodies. The excrementitious matter or dung of all animals is no other than the remains of vegetable or animal food which has been received into the stomach, undergone there a partial dissolution, and been thrown out as unserviceable for the further nutrition of the system.—From this universal decay of organised matter, and its conversion into fluids and gasses, it would seem that animal and vegetable substances, and excrementitious matter, are solvable into each other, and are only different parts of the same original principles. The essential elements of them all are hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, either alone, or in some cases united with

nitrogen. Conveyed by liquids or moist substances into the ground, these elements are sought for as nourishment by the roots of plants, and so form the constituent principles of a new vegetation. Inasmuch as flesh consists of a greater concentration of these original elements than vegetables, the manure produced by carnivorous animals (man included) is always more strong in proportion to its bulk than that discharged by animals who live only on herbage. Experience fully proves that animal and vegetable manures are but varieties of one kind of principles; their actual shape and appearance being of much less consequence than the degrees of strength in which these principles reside in them.

Whatever be the value of the elementary principles of manures, practically they are of no use as manure till they are disengaged by putrefaction. It may be further observed, that putrefaction is in every instance produced by the elementary principles being set at liberty either in a fluid or volatile state. If a quantity of stable dung be piled into a heap, and freely exposed to all varieties of weather, it soon heats and emits a stream of vapour, which is often visible as a cloud over it. These vapours, and also the odours sent forth, are gasses escaping, and the heat is constantly diminishing in weight and volume; at the end of six months, if there have been alternate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth of the original essential material remains to be spread on the field; there may be in appearance nearly as much substance, but it is comparatively of little value—the real manure is gone, and what remains is little better than a mass of unputrified rubbish.

It may be safely averred, that no principle connected with agriculture is so little understood or thought of as that which has been now mentioned. We therefore crave the most earnest attention to it by every reader of these pages. Generally speaking, the excrementitious matters, thrown to the dung-hill are treated with perfect indifference as to the effects of exposure and draining away in the form of liquids. It cannot be too strongly stated that this is a gross abuse in farming. The putrescent stream contains the very essence of the manure, and should either be scrupulously confined within the limits of the dung-hill, or conveyed to fresh vegetable or earthy matter, that it may impart its nutritive qualities.

A knowledge of this important truth has led to the practice of making compost dung-heaps, in which the valuable liquids and gasses of different kinds of manure are absorbed by earth, or some other substance, and the whole brought into the condition of an active manure for the fields. Hitherto, it has been customary to speak of dung-hills, but there ought to be no such objects. The collection of manure from the farm yard and offices, should form a *‘dung-pit*, not a *‘dung-hill*; and the manner of making and managing the contents of this pit on the best principles is well worthy of our consideration.—*Chamber's Information for the People.*

EXPERIMENTS MADE TO TEST THE VALUE OF GUANO MANURE.—“I first witnessed its effects, as a powerful fertilizer, in the growth of early potatoes, applying a little round the shoot, soon after its first appearance above ground; a greater luxuriance of growth was perceptible in the stalk a few days after, and having added a little more, previous to earthing them up in the usual way, I was afterwards astonished to find potatoes, quite fit for the table, at the stalks manured with guano, while those not so treated, were scarcely formed,

although of the same description of seed, and planted at the same time. Again, I applied it to potatoes to dig, the tops of which had lost their green appearance, and were of the hue indicating maturity of the root, a few days only elapsed before they were changed to the green and growing state they were in some weeks previous; and it was eventually found, on taking up the crop, that not only were the potatoes larger, but that a second growth of tubers of small size and very numerous, had been the consequence of the application of the guano. These potatoes were manured, at the time of planting, with farm yard dung.

"My next trial with guano was with turnips. I tried it sown broadcast on the land, afterwards drilled up light before the seed is sown, alongside of deep drills, with farm yard manure applied at the rate of about 20 tons per acre, on a fine loamy soil; the braird of those with guano was not only stronger and more regular, but the tops of the turnips have continued in their fresh and green state, after a great part of the others are fallen to decay, and the crop was much more even and better than the other part of the field. In speaking of this crop, perhaps it were well to mention that I had sown a few drills without any manure, at one side of those manured with guano, merely to see the difference. The seed certainly did braird, but that was all, for they scarcely made any progress whatever, and were considered as not worth the labour of hoeing; but I desired the work girls to pulverize a quantity of guano, and put a little round each sickly plant; and when I visited the field some days after, I was literally astonished to see the change that had taken place; the leaves of the turnips had grown and spread so rapidly as nearly to meet in the drill, and have turned out, much to the surprise of every one acquainted with the facts of the case, a very fine crop.

"The only other instance I have tried guano in the fields is on wheat, and in this case it was mixed with mould and ploughed in previous to sown; the wheat come up well and has a beautiful colour, with that peculiar curl which denotes a promising crop.

"I planted several apple trees, and put about a pint of guano about the roots of each at the time, they are growing remarkably well, and although we did not allow them to bear last season, excepting two trees only, in consequence of being so young, it is a singular fact, that they have all blossomed twice this year; and the two we allowed to bear, while the ripe apples were upon them were in blossom at the same time. The raspberry bushes manured with it also came in blossom after bearing fruit.

"From the experience I have had with guano, I consider it peculiarly adapted to the potatoe crop (to which it should be applied at two different times) as well as to the turnip and cabbage and green crops in general. I think it very applicable to mountainous districts, where cartage is impracticable, for a man could carry as much on his back as would manure his half acre of ground.

"On the 28th April, 1842, 7 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches, statute measure, of pasture land, in poor condition, of strong clayey nature, was covered broadcast, at the rate of 3 cwt. of guano and 1½ bushels of powdered charcoal, per acre. After the first shower of rain there was a striking improvement in the colour of the vegetation; and the cattle evidently after a few days, preferred that part to any other in the pasture. At the same time 5¼ acres, statute measure, meadow-land, were

covered broadcast, at the rate of 2½ cwt. of guano, and 1½ bushels charcoal dust per acre. The improvement was so immediate, and the promise of beneficial effect so great, that I determined to carry out the experiments still further; and accordingly, on the 20th May, 18 statute acres were covered in like manner, and with the same proportions of guano and charcoal dust. The nature of the soil in all this meadow is very stiff upland, but well drained. It had never, to my knowledge, been satisfactorily productive. The whole of this meadow was cut in June; the result was abundant, and exceedingly thick at the bottom. On 5 statute acres of the same meadow, (but where the quality of the soil is very much better, and always has produced a much heavier crop,) 30 loads of farm yard manure, per acre, had been laid on in the spring. The produce this year, was about one-third in favour of those parts to which the guano had been applied.

"For all purposes for which bones or farm yard manure are applied, guano must be successful. Many experiments have proved this. General Beaton found—

35 bushels guano	per acre, to yield 639 bushels potatoes,
35 loads of horse dung	626 "
35 loads of hog's dung	534 "
Soil simple	446 "

"200lbs. of guano per acre, applied by Mr. Smith of Guntton Park, gave fifty bushels and a half-peck of wheat per acre; while 15 bushels of bone dust gave only 36 bushels per acre. Mr. Lowe, of Shoreham, Kent, applied 2 cwt. per acre for turnips with success. Mr. Skirving, of Liverpool, used it upon Swedish turnips and Italian rye grass; 2 to 3 cwt. per acre he found equal to 20 cubic yards of farm yard manure. Our own experiments with it have been on Swedish and white turnips. For Swedish turnips it was applied at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, with an equal quantity of earth. For white turnips, 2 cwt. per acre was used, mixed with 6 bushels of earth; and 1 cwt. per acre, mixed with 12 bushels of bones, upon another portion. The manure was drilled with the seed, and the consequence was, that a large portion of the seed was destroyed. In places where the seed had not mixed with the guano, the turnips came up well, and had a more luxuriant appearance than those manured with other substances.—From a Pamphlet on the subject.

SWINEY IN THE HORSE.—I will give you such information or experience as I possess, concerning the swiney. I had a mare that became swineyed in the hip, occasioned by fighting with another horse, I was told the part effected never would fill up, unless by the operation of some medicine. I therefore bathed the part affected with saltpetre dissolved in water, and effected a complete cure.

TO MAKE YEAST.—To two middling sized boiled potatoes add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonsful of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be supplied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour will keep longer, and it is said to be much better than yeast made in the usual way.

A sheep belonging to Mr. Foster, of Upton, near Southwell, recently produced a lamb, which lived half an hour, having two heads, three eyes, four ears, two tails, and eight legs.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

THE VALUE OF ROOTS, COMPARED WITH HAY.
—On this subject there are various opinions, and as root culture is comparatively recent in this country, we cannot make any estimate satisfactory to ourselves. Our opinion of to-day may be changed on further experience, observation, and by the opinions and experiments of observing farmers.

Some farmers say one ton of hay and one of roots are worth as much as two tons of hay; others say two tons of roots, others say three, and others four tons are equal to a ton of hay. Who shall decide? We cannot, among so many different opinions, get a medium between the wide extremes.

We will reckon two and a half tons of roots equal to a ton of hay for stock, though we think that when the quantity of roots is not large, compared with the hay, that the quantity of roots for a ton of hay is large; but in speaking favorable of root culture we would make safe calculations.

We will reckon 40 bushels of roots to the ton, (2000 pounds) which will be 50lbs. to the bushel. Most kinds of roots weigh more than this. We have weighed potatoes, and find that they weigh 64 or 65lbs. to the bushel. By a statute of Maine they must weigh 65lbs. to the bushel. Large sugar beets and heavy turnips will weigh over 60lbs. to the bushel. But small beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips, if the roots be very long, will weigh much less. As potatoes are round, or nearly so, a bushel of small ones will weigh a little more than large ones, as we have found by experiments. We think that for roots of different kinds and sizes, that the average weight will be about fifty pounds to the bushel.

THE VALUE OF ROOTS COMPARED WITH GRAIN.
—On this subject too, opinions are very different. A calculation suited to a medium between extremes would be four bushels of roots to one of corn—three, or three and a half bushels to one of barley—two to one of oats. We do not give this estimate with great confidence in its correctness; intelligent farmers differ much on either side.

THE PRODUCE OF ROOTS COMPARED WITH GRAIN AND HAY.—In the preceding number we stated that an acre of land that would produce 50 bushels of corn would produce 600 bushels of roots. The crop of roots being 12 bushels to one of corn, and four bushels of roots being equal to one of corn, the produce of an acre of roots would furnish three times the food for stock that would be furnished from an acre of corn, and the expense of raising would differ but little.

Besides the greater profit in getting three times as much food from roots, the roots will exhaust the soil much less than grain, and there will be the double advantage of improving the farm, by less exhaustion, and having three times the manure to apply to the soil.

A ton and a half of hay per acre is probably as large a crop as 600 bushels of roots, and if one ton of hay be equal to two and a half tons, or 100 bushels of roots, then the produce of an acre of roots is four times as much as it in hay: of course the root crop would produce four times as much manure to enrich the land, while the crop is no more exhausting than that of hay.

If root cultivation be entered into largely, farmers would not find it necessary to raise less hay as their stock would be greatly increased, and would be fed, partially on hay, but the improved

condition of land consequent on roots, would produce the same amount of hay on less land. Nor would it be necessary for the farmer to raise less grain, excepting for stock, for his land would gradually become richer and more productive, so that he could raise as much grain and hay as usual, and yet raise large quantities of roots without cultivating any more land. All kinds of crops might be doubled, or including roots there might be raised twice the amount of produce from the same farm; and twice as much stock could be kept, and in better condition too, then of course there would be double the quantity of manure to apply to the soil annually.

If twice the amount of produce could be obtained, as it would not require twice as much labour, and in some cases but little more, then of course the farm would afford more than twice the profit—in some cases three times the profit. For if a farm can be worked for \$300, and it yields \$400 worth of produce, if the amount of produce can be doubled, and the labor performed at an additional expense of 50 per cent., which could be done; then the expense for labour would be \$450, and the value of produce be \$800, which would give more than three times the profit.

We are aware that these estimates, and the conclusions drawn from them, will appear incorrect and whimsical to those who have not attended to root culture, so as to appreciate its great importance to the farmer, but those farmers who have experience in this business will agree with us on its general and great advantages, though they may not agree in all the particulars in our estimates. Some would make calculations more favourably to root culture. We have endeavoured to get a medium between the wide extremes, as they are given by practical farmers; who from various circumstances form different opinions.

In conclusion we would say to every farmer, raise roots to stock; if not prepared to raise many, begin in a small way and raise a few hundred bushels, which can be obtained from half an acre of land, and then increase the quantity to thousands of bushels; and the consequence will be, fine pork, beef and mutton, an increase of stock, and a greater profit according to the number, more productive lands, until the value of your farm and your profits are doubled and trebled.

That this may be accomplished by a proper management without any outlay of capital, is evident from facts, numerous, plain and conclusive.

OIL FROM CORN FOR LAMPS.—There was placed upon our desk, night before last, a lamp with *corn oil*, manufactured in this county by Mr. William H. Watson, at a place known as Cold Water. It is a beautiful oil, of about the consistency of sperm, and burns with a clear steady light in every respect equal to sperm or lard oil, without the smoke which usually attends vegetable oils. We learn that the manufacturer will shortly be able to bleach it, which will make it more clear and white, and doubtless add to the purity and brilliancy of the light, and that it will not congeal in the coldest weather. It can be furnished seventy-five cents per gallon. As it is a new and valuable addition to our manufactures we trust it will receive the encouragement it merits.—*St. Louis Republican.*

SHEEP.—After being sheared, Sheep should be housed during cold nights and stormy weather

For pigs, peas, &c. should be ground; for sheep, and all animals chewing the cud, this is not necessary.

TURNIPS.

The turnip culture, it has been remarked, effected as great and beneficial a revolution in British husbandry, as the introduction of the steam engine and spinning jenny effected in British manufactures. This crop has there proved a great source of wealth and fertility. It constitutes by far the greatest material for making beef and mutton, as well as for enriching, or keeping up, the fertility of the soil. From an experience of twenty years, in the culture and use of this root, we are persuaded it is destined to become the means of great improvement in American husbandry, when our farmers become more familiar with its culture and mode of preservation and feeding.

In the fourth number of our third volume, we gave particular directions for the cultivations of this root, with several illustrative cuts, and for preserving and feeding them to farm stock; and in our March number of the present volume, we have given an estimate of the product and value of the Swede, compared with other crops which we cultivate for feeding and fattening cattle. It would be superfluous to repeat these details here, inasmuch as they may readily be referred to. Yet as we have many patrons who may not possess our third volume, we will give some brief directions.

The Swedish turnip, or ruta бага, has a manifest advantage over all other varieties of turnip, as cattle food, being the most nutritive in their properties, and retaining their soundness and richness much the longest. The common varieties, if drawn, as all turnips must be with us, become pithy, and spongy, before mid winter, and lose much of their value; while the Swede rather improves, by keeping, till February; and may be fed in a perfectly sound state till June. And it possesses one quality not known, that we recollect, in any other root—that of increasing in nutritious matter with increase of size—the largest roots being specifically heaviest and richest.

The reverse of this happens with other roots, particularly with beets, those of medium, or diminutive size, being found to contain a much larger proportion of saccharine matter, than very large ones. For table use, the early rock turnip may be sown in the garden, the common flat or green top for autumn and early winter, while the yellow Aberdeen should be chosen for late winter and spring use, being the best keeping variety, when the ruta бага is either not liked, or not to be had.

All kinds of the turnip like a sandy and a dry soil; and the ruta бага in particular, requires a rich one. We have been accustomed to raise the common varieties as a second crop, i. e., of sowing upon a grain stubble, with a single plowing and harrowing, after the grain is harvested, from the 25th of July till the first of August, brushing or lightly harrowing in the seed. The plants must be thinned and cleared with a hoe. They should not be left to stand nearer than six or eight inches. If sown broadcast, they will yield more, and are of a more suitable size for the table, than if raised in drills.

A grass ley is best for the Swede. If an old sod, it should be plowed in autumn, or early in the spring; and it should be dunged and completely pulverised on the eve of being planted. If a young clover ley, the dung may be spread, plowed under, the ground harrowed, and the seed immediately put in. We usually select the latter. We cut the clover by the 25th of June, and manure, plow, and sow the crop within the ensuing seven days. The seed is generally sown with the drill-harrow, at the rate of a pound or two pounds an

acre. It is preferable to sow thick, on account of the fly, and as the crop may be readily thinned when the plants are out of danger.

The turnip fly often commits great depredations upon the crop. This was particularly the case the last season. We cannot recommend any certain preventive. It has been however stated, that mixing the seed with sulphur several days before it is to be sown, and then sowing the sulphur with the seed, has preserved the crop from the fly. If this is so, it is owing to the juices of the young plant becoming impregnated with the subtile properties of the sulphur, which is obnoxious to every species of insect. Another mode which has been successfully tried, is that of collecting the weeds in piles around the field, when the seed is sown, and when the plants are coming up, to put brimstone and fire upon the piles on the windward border, which will continue burning, ordinarily, for some days, and the smoke of which expels or destroys the fly.

In the after culture of the Swede, there is great economy in taking time by the forelock—in destroying the weeds while they are small. The cultivator or hoe should be passed through as soon as the rows can be well discerned, and as nigh to the plants as possible. One day's work is worth more in destroying small weeds than four days work is in destroying large ones, which overtop and choke the plant. The objects which should be aimed at, are to keep the crop clean, to thin the plants to eight or ten inches, and to keep the surface of the soil mellow. With a timely use of the cultivator, and repeated once or twice, these objects may be effected without great aid from the hand hoe.

The labor of harvesting the ruta бага, is less than that of any root, except perhaps, the mangel wurtzel; and indeed the remark will apply to the labor of culture without any qualification. Other root crops require attention nearly two months longer than this does, and at a season too when their growth is slow, and the labor consequently tedious and expensive.

The turnip should be the last crop gathered, because it grows the longest, is least liable to suffer from frost, and is most apt to be injured by fermentation, when collected in heaps for winter. If buried in pits, the roots should be raised above the surface of the ground, and laid up to terminate in a ridge—so that when they are covered with straw and earth, the heated or impure air of the pit will concentrate at the ridge on the top, where it should be suffered to pass off freely, through holes made for this purpose.

The cost of raising the ruta бага is less than that of raising corn, or any of the other roots. The average product may be stated at 600 bushels, and it is often double this quantity. The root is an excellent food for every species of farm stock, and is very extensively used for fattening both beef and mutton. Milch cows fed with ruta бага, should have daily access to salt; and should the milk retain any flavor of the turnip, it may be got rid of by turning a pint of hot water into a pail full when it is drawn from the cow. Tops that are undergoing fermentation, and roots that have partly decayed or are unsound, should be given only to hogs.

POTATO CULTIVATION.—Last spring Mr. Whitney broke up a greensward, harrowed it thoroughly, carted upon it manure from the yard, at the rate of 32 loads to the acre, cross ploughed it, and harrowed it again, and planted it in the usual manner in hills. At the proper season, after ploughing between the rows, the piece was well hoed, which

operation in due season was repeated. In the fall he dug from this piece, at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre, which for this year, on account of the wet was considered a great yield.

"By the side of this piece, on precisely the same quality, manure from the yard was carted and spread, at the same rate of 32 loads to the acre: the sward was then carefully turned over, and the furrows were laid flat with the roller. Between every other furrow, where they came together, (that is between the first and second, and between the third and fourth, and so on,) holes two feet apart, were made with a sharpened stick, about three inches deep, large enough to receive the seed. In each hole one piece of potato was put, and the holes filled up with mellow soil, even with the general surface of the field. There was no further labour bestowed upon the crop till the digging, when the quantity produced was a little over four hundred bushels to the acre.

Both pieces were planted with the same variety of seeds, mostly the common white and also within the same week.—The latter piece however, came forward earlier, grew more luxuriantly, and soon completely covered the ground; and although never hoed, not a weed was to be seen in it. Before digging, the field had the appearance of having been well hoed, the potatoes having raised up the ground above them.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

In my last I promised to give you my plan of cultivating the strawberry, which having succeeded for seven or eight years, producing a full supply of fruit with much less labour, is, I conceive, worthy of being made public. The duration of a bed cultivated after my plan, is also a matter of great consequence.

I have never grown any of the choicest varieties except Keene's seedling, nor have produced fruit so large as I have seen figured or described, but as to the amount produced on a given space, I think I can compete with the most fortunate of skillful.

For soil I chose that between the extremes of dry and moist, a little gravelly I prefer, which I prepare by mixing well rotted leaves, rotten wood, and cow yard manure in about equal quantities, which I have well mixed with the soil, by spading or ploughing in deep, if with the plough, some two or three times. I then level the ground, but do not raise it above the walks, so that it will receive and retain all the water which falls upon it. Thus prepared with my plantation, either in autumn or spring. The former is preferable, August or September, so that the young plants can take root sufficient to endure the winter. In planting I arrange my beds about six feet wide putting in the plants a foot asunder each way.

At or near the approach of winter, I gave a slight covering of tan bark, say the first year second of wet or rotting leaves, and the third of some light mould or well rotted manure, and so on alternately. The tan or leaves are best the first, as either of them better protect the plants. If the plantation was made in autumn, by next July or August the whole surface should be well covered with the vines, which will spring up through the top dressing without much difficulty: at which time I pass through the plantation with a spade, cutting through say lengthwise, about one spit wide, and turning under the plants, then leaving about the same width, and so on alternately through the whole bed. Top dress as above for the winter and next spring as soon as the frost is out and the ground sufficiently dry to leave the earth or soil light and mellow;

I cut through the bed crosswise with the spade, in the same manner as before. If the plantation was made in the spring the first spading should be performed the next spring, and so on semi-annually from year to year. In an old bed I take care to turn under the old plants, so as always to keep up a succession of new and vigorous plants—I never disturb the manures, and do not know but the best time to perform the second spading of the season would be immediately after gathering the fruit, so as to give the runners a light open soil to take root in. From the success I have met with by this process. I am inclined to think that a bed or plantation will last twenty years or perhaps even a century. I had a bed seven years old, in a garden I abandoned without any care last spring or even last year after the March working, which produced its usual quantity of fruit this season.

During the blooming season, unless in wet weather, I always give a slight watering from a pot with a rose every evening to set the fruit. This must never be omitted if fruit be an object.

Another circumstance must not be overlooked, that you have bearing or fertile plants. A little observation or skill on the part of the cultivator will enable him to distinguish the barren from the fertile plants, from the large showy flowers, with long stamens, red or black anthers of the former while the latter are almost destitute of stamens or anthers, and the petals of the flowers are very small. It is said to be necessary to plant both kinds together in order to success. Of the truth of this I have some doubt, but I have not experimented sufficiently on the matter to determine.

As to the produce, I believe, without difficulty by my plan of culture I can grow *one hundred and sixty bushels* of this delicious fruit to the acre per annum, or one bushel to every square rod. Indeed I have by actual measurement greatly exceeded this.—*Albany Cultivator.*

BUCKWHEAT.—Buckwheat should never be sown before the latter part of June in our latitude; and if our correspondent's land is nearly destitute of vegetation, he will gain by sowing something early to be ploughed in to enrich the soil, rye will do best on a light soil, for neither clover nor turnips would grow fast enough for his purpose.

We hope he will sow rye also in June with his buckwheat, that he may have another green crop in June of next year to turn in. When we can have an annual harvest of buckwheat at the small expence of ploughing once, and throwing on one bushel of rye to the acre, and continue to enrich our land at the same time, it is much better than to let our lands lie, as thousands of acres now do, without bearing enough to pay for fencing.

We repeat, that buckwheat is worth quite as much as corn for fattening swine, and we can raise it more cheaply on suitable soils, than we can raise corn. But we raise this without manure, and on lands that will not produce corn.

This will not exhaust the land, but by ploughing a little deeper each year we make the land better. It is noticed that Indian corn does not flourish after buckwheat but buckwheat will; and it forms one of the exceptions to the doctrine of rotation of crops. We give no reason for this at present; it is sufficient for our purpose that it is a fact.

If our correspondent's land had any considerable vegetation on it, we should have advised to let it remain until the time of sowing his buckwheat, the latter part of June. Some sow as late as the 4th of July.—*Cultivator.*

STUDY ON THE FARM.

More exercise of the mind in observing and reflecting upon the course of nature and the processes of cultivation, would be of vast benefit to most farmers and to their sons. Some few among them do pass over their grounds and along the roads with their eyes open. They notice the adaptation of different crops to the different soils; they observe the effects of the different processes of cultivation. Such farmers find work for the mind as well as the body; they thus keep themselves bright and contented. The tediousness of hard labour is lessened by the activity of the mind. Nor is the good result confined to themselves alone: their sons and their hired labourers catch the same spirit of observation and reflection, (if they have been created capable of such things,) and thus they become more intelligent and more efficient labourers. The sons are more contented with home and with the work upon the farm.

Where the various crops in the fields are made matters of study, they possess an interest and a value distinct from the amount of money they may bring in. They become one's teachers; they give him lessons to be treasured up and to be used. And it is those only who seek to learn and to profit by these lessons, which are furnished by the growing corn and potatoes and fruits of various kinds, who really are intelligent and exemplary farmers. A few, by dint of unwearied toil from year to year, and by a soul-pinching parsimony, may yet get money;—and this too, without observing any lessons, excepting a few brief ones which were inculcated by others while they were young. But those who stick to the old way in every thing, through thick and thin, and for no other reason than *because it is the old way*, are not men, and are not good farmers;—they are little more than brute laborers, who by dint of perseverance get some money, but get little else that is worth having. We are not ridiculing the *old ways*, but are only saying that they should be compared with new ones, before one can with any propriety maintain that they certainly must be the best. That the old are in very many cases the best, is undoubtedly true; that new ways are sometimes better than old, is also as undoubtedly true. It is only by comparing them, that one can satisfy himself fairly and properly which path will lead him most directly to the desired object.

The matters upon which farmers, and good farmers, differ, are so numerous that no one can expect to settle them all for himself in one year, or even in one life. This is matter of rejoicing, for every farmer may be assured that he can never exhaust his opportunities for learning something new.

The pleasure of *acquiring* knowledge—and this is one of our highest pleasures—is always to be possible with the tiller of the soil.

Is your corn best when planted deep in the soil, or when put near the surface? Does the cornfield yield a better crop when you spread all your manure, or when you put it wholly, or in part, in the hill? Is this crop best when you make no hill, or when you earth up around it? How many hills, or how many stalks upon the acre give the largest amount of grain? Is it best to plant in hills or in drills?

For potatoes—is it best to spread all the manure? or will you put it in the hill? If in the hill, will you have it above or below the seed? Are hills or drills best? Do you cut the seed, or plant it whole? Do you put the seed deep in the earth or keep it near the surface?

Is grass seed best sowed with grain in the spring? or will you plow up the stubble and sow in August

and September? Or will you seed down to grass with the corn crop? Or will you simply invert your bound-out fields, top-dress, and put on the grass-seed immediately? Which of all is the safest or most profitable?

Shall your manure be plowed down under the sod, or will you, after ploughing, put it on the surface and harrow it in? Do you find the most benefit from it when you use it fresh from the barn, or when you let it ferment and pulverize before it goes upon the land?

These and a thousand similar questions are disputable, and the correct answers to most of them you must learn by observations upon your *own lands*, and the lands of your neighbours. Books and papers upon agriculture are valuable;—they give many correct general principles and many useful hints; but they were not written with especial reference to the soil and subsoil of *your own farm*; and their teachings need modifications which your own observations and experience must point out. If you will but use your experience and your common sense in connection with the books, you will find the books valuable aids; but it is only when you let what you have seen, qualify and explain what you read, that you can profit much by reading.

We come then to the point from which we ought to have started—that *the farm, your own farm*, is a place for *study and observation*; and that in order to learn with correctness and satisfaction, you must keep something like a regular journal in which your doings and observations must be noted down. Most men are apt to forget. The daily record will at all times enable you to recall past observations, and to bring them up to bear upon your future practice.

SPECIFIC MANURE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.—Many farmers suppose that all manures are similar in their nature, and have the same effect upon plants, whatever may be the structure, design, or use of those plants. Most farmers are unwilling to believe that any thing is manure, except what may be of animal origin. We have long labored to convince them of the fallacy of this idea. As long ago as 1832, in an address delivered before the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, we ventured to hold the following language, which an honest old farmer told us, afterwards, did very well "*for a slight*," but he did not think much of it in practice. "If you want a large, succulent, growth of any thing, use animal manures plentifully. If you want to raise pumpkins, squashes or roots, grass, or any thing which is naturally pulpy and succulent, animal manure is the ingredient necessary. But wheat is by nature very different in its structure and composition from those. You want a comparatively hard, flinty straw, and you want a full and hard, flinty, dry kernal.—Lime, alkalis, and such substances, are the proper materials to produce such crops."

We are pleased to find that Mr. J. E. Teschemacher—a practiced and scientific Horticulturist of Boston, in experimenting upon manures, and especially upon guano, the manure which is now brought from the coast of Chili, and is exciting much attention—has come to the conclusion that particular manures are adapted to the promotion of different parts of the plants. That if you wish to grow foliage and stem, certain manures will effect it. If you desire seed only, other kinds must be used in greater quantities than the other. In a very interesting communication, which he has published in the last (April) number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, speaking of the action

of guano on the growth of various plants and fruit, he says:—"It seems to me highly probable that certain manures are particularly conducive to a luxuriant growth of stem and foliage, while others are peculiarly so to the production of numerous and well filled seeds.

He then goes on to state, in generally terms, that those manures which contain ammonia and alkaline matter, or the *nitrogenous* manures, are chiefly instrumental in producing stem, leaves, &c., while the phosphates of lime, of magnesia, and the sulphurous compounds, all of which in those seeds useful to man, are useful as a manure to promote the production of them, and while the former are first necessary to fit the plant with proper and strong organs for developing the seed and for supplying these phosphates, &c., it must be somewhere in the soil or supplied by man, or the seed will not fill out and be so full of the essential amount of the true material. We see this result oftentimes in many crops. We recollect that no longer ago than last year, we listened to the remark which one farmer made respecting the crop of another. Farmer A. had planted a certain piece of land for ten years in succession to Indian corn. It was a warm piece of land, and he put on a good dressing of manure from his barn windows. His brother remarked to us, one day, as the corn was coming up, that A. would have a good crop of stalks, "but now mind what I tell you, his ears of corn will have *plaguy long snouts* when he comes to husk them." We had the curiosity to examine the corn in the fall, and sure enough, there were but very few ears filled out over the end—"they had *plaguy long snouts*." Indian corn, we all know, begins to fill at the bottom of the ear, and if there be the proper kind of matter in the soil and plant, to fill the whole ear out, it will continue to fill, kernel after kernel, until it is filled all over the end with sound corn, unless, as sometimes the case in our latitude, the season is not long enough to allow the filling process to go on until all are filled. This man had, by his good supply of animal manure, always made a good show, and obtained stalks and husks in abundance; but had robbed the soil of other food, such as phosphates, &c., and did not know that it was necessary to supply them. It is thought that guano possesses the ingredients necessary for both stem and foliage, and for the seed too, if it be properly applied.

We hope that Mr. T. and others will be enabled to go on with their experiments, and develop facts which are needed, and which will be so valuable to farmers in a practical point of view.

It is probable that the science of manureology will become so perfect, that any part of a plant can be so stimulated as to be grown to excess, by the proper application of the right manure. For instance, if you want all seed, and but little foliage, you can have it, by only knowing a little more of the nature of the plant cultivated, and the material to be applied.—*Maine Farmer*.

FOWLS.—Eggs and poultry are among the most lucrative products of the farm. Not long since, in looking over the files of one of our exchanges, we noticed an article in which it was stated that a person somewhere in Massachusetts, had in one year disposed of upwards of *three thousand dozen of eggs*, at prices varying from twelve to seventeen cents per dozen, besides marketing from one to two hundred pounds of chicken, and other poultry to a large amount. In many sections of our State, the products of the poultry yard find a ready sale, and prices are paid for chickens, turkeys, geese,

and ducks, &c., which render the business, if properly conducted, one of the most certain and successful in which farmers, possessing the requisite means for carrying it on systematically, can engage. In the Autumn, especially, as the long honored observance of thanksgiving approaches, the demand for turkeys and geese and other descriptions of poultry often exceeds the supply, and we have known instances not a few, where staid and sober adherents to the good old fashion of keeping the "solemnities" of the occasion, with feast and revel, have been compelled to send to a distant market in order to obtain the fowls with which to grace the social feasts, and where, with the presence of turkeys and "*good fat chickens*," all goes—

"Merrily as the marriage bell."

We have long hoped to see this branch of domestic industry advance. We think that those who rear poultry for the market, would be amply remunerated by endeavoring to introduce more system and science into their plan of rearing fowls of all descriptions, and if they would even go so far as the seeming extravagance of adopting some of the book farming notices and plans of the *French* in this respect, which they find sufficiently developed and set forth in almost any of the agricultural publications of the day, they would find an ample and happy reward in the end. As we find more leisure, we shall perhaps endeavour to lay down a plan of procedure to assist those who have never tried the advantage of the *new* system over the old.—*Maine Cultivator*.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This is the sixth year of the existence of the Society, during which few years, it is not too much to affirm, it has done much, and has had a highly beneficial effect on the agriculture of the country—in directing the attention of practical farmers to facts connected with the soil and climate—the cultivation of the soil—the procuring and application of manures—and to the necessity there exists of stricter rural economy being pursued by all classes. Also, in the importation of field and garden seeds, and the introduction, at great trouble and expense, of live stock of the most approved breeds, from Britain, which, in almost every instance, has proved in the highest degree successful.

For the last year or two, the Society has had to struggle on in attempts to effect general and individual good, which has been too much overlooked and neglected by that class of individuals whose interests were more immediately incorporated in the successful operations of this society. Hardly could they procure annual subscriptions sufficient to enable them to draw even a moiety of the bonus awarded by the Legislature for the encouragement of agriculture. That times of unparalleled depression and stagnation of business, which has prevailed for the last few years, may have mainly contributed in producing this apparent apathy, the board will fully accord; while they at the same time are deeply sensible of the fact, that these circumstances ought to have had a contrary effect, and given a stimulus to agricultural pursuits. Men naturally direct their attention to those pursuits from which they are capable of deriving their surest returns, and greatest advantages. The soil properly cultivated, holds out such a prospect. Upwards of thirty years experience should teach the inhabitants of this county the importance of Agriculture, for on its extensive adoption the permanent prosperity of the country must in future

depend. What would Northumberland now be in comparison to what it is, had an equal, or but half the attention been paid to agriculture that has been devoted to lumbering pursuits? Other countries have been enriched with the means which should have been permanently invested here, and so it will continue to be until an adequate supply of bread stuffs, and other necessaries of life, be raised in the country. What may be inferred from the fact, of one lumberer during the past season, being supplied by his merchant, for consumption in the woods, with *Oats* to the extent of *one thousand nine hundred bushels*? Let farmers shew that they are capable of producing from our soil, not only *Oats*, but potatoes, flour, beef, pork, butter, and the other necessaries of life, and they need not look abroad for a market.

Statistics have frequently been given in the Reports of this society, showing the enormous drain of cash caused by the neglect of this branch of national prosperity. The society, therefore, deeply impressed with the absolute importance of agriculture, would deem it an abandonment of the vital interests of the county, were they to discontinue their exertions to promote the cause in every way they consider most desirable. The tillage of the soil must become the main-stay of the county, and the sooner this truth is made manifest the better. This society has been among the first, if not the very first, to take the field in the northern section of the Province. Other counties have followed with laudable ardour, and have organized similar societies, from a conviction of their importance. This society, as is well known, has hitherto been kept up by the indefatigable exertions and attention of a few gentlemen of intelligence and public spirit; but chances have occurred to deprive it of the advantages of the services of some of these individuals, which can only be replaced by the united and cordial co-operation of practical Farmers, and friends of the institution throughout the country. It is a very mistaken idea, that a few individuals can long sustain any institution in a state of efficiency, with any gratuitous exertion they may be capable of extending. The board therefore, makes sure of the zealous co-operation and countenance of agriculturists generally, and of those friendly to the cause.

The society looks forward with interest to the period, which they trust is not far distant, when the county will not only have to boast of its annual Show of Live Stock,—of Grain, of articles of Domestic manufactures, of the produce of the Dairy, and of the Plowing competitions, but also to its Annual or Semi-Annual Fair, where the above may be profitably disposed of, or exchanged, as may best suit the convenience of the possessors, and as a Trysting place for farm servants.

Your Committee would beg to recommend the formation in every district in the County, of Agricultural Associations, governed by its own local regulations, to co-operate with this Board. This measure is perfectly practicable, highly desirable, and would be productive of infinite advantages. As for instance, Auxiliary Branches in Glenelg, Tabusintac, Burnt Church, the upper districts of Northesk, the upper part of Nelson, Blackville, Ludlow, and Blissfield; all of which districts could participate in the grant from Government in proportion to their respective subscriptions contributed; and the members would once a year have an opportunity of meeting for purposes of mutual advantages, alternately at Newcastle and Chatham, with specimens and samples from the several district. Thus, a spirit of keen competition and

commendable rivalry would be the result—animating and cheering to the respective competitors, and profitable to the county at large.

Onions yield much better when sown for many years successively on the same ground. We know not the reason of this. But potatoes will not yield so well when the same plant is planted for several years in succession. The tops are much more liable to rust.

A CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

IS to be held at M'Lean's in Manguerville, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Premiums are offered for the following Stock, viz—

For the best BULL, of any age,	£1 0 0
For the second do. do.	0 15 0
For the third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best COW,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 12 6
For the third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best RAM,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 10 0
For the best BOAR,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 10 0

And for Domestic Manufacture, viz—

10 Yards best Homespun Fulled Cloth,	£0 12 6
Second best do. do.	0 10 0
10 Yards best Homespun plain Woollen Cloth,	
either coloured, figured, or white,	0 10 0
Second do. do. do.	0 7 6
12 Pairs of best Mittens,	0 5 0
12 do. do. Socks,	0 5 0
6 Best hand Hay Rakes,	0 6 0
6 Best Hay Forks, with handles,	0 7 6
6 Best Manure Forks,	0 10 0

And for the best sample of Produce, viz—

Best quantity and quality of Indian Corn, from a quarter of an Acre,	£1 0 0
Second, do. do. do.	0 15 0
Third do. do. do.	0 10 0
Best of Potatoes, from half an Acre,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 5 0
Best quantity and quality of Turnips, from a quarter of an Acre,	0 15 0
second do. do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do. do.	0 5 0
20 lb. Clover seed,	1 0 0
second do.	0 10 0
2 bushels of the best Timothy seed,	1 0 0
second do.	0 15 0
third do.	0 10 0

No animal or article exhibited to be entitled to a Premium unless considered worthy of such.

All animals and articles exhibited for a Premium are to be owned by the members of the "Sunbury Agricultural Society," and to be marked by a number attached to them previous to the exhibition; the number and name of the owner to be kept by the Secretary.

Persons competing for produce and fulled cloth, to acquaint the Secretary on the day of the cattle show, and be prepared to satisfy the Judges on the last Saturday in December.

CALVIN L. HATHEWAY,
Sec'y & Treasurer.

Sunbury, May 24, 1844.

ROOTS AND SHOES FOR COUNTRY WEAR.

THE Subscriber has just received a large lot of Men's, Women's Girl's, Boy's, and Children's strong ROOTS and SHOES, suitable for Country wear, for sale at very low prices for Cash, at

FOSTER'S Cheap Shoe Store,
Queen Street.

Fredericton, June 14, 1844.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received his usual Supply, which are of last Year's Growth.

JAMES F. GALE.

Fredericton, April 25, 1844.

Saint John Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this society offer for competition the following Premiums, which will be awarded at a Fair, to be held at the city of Saint John, on day in September or October next, to be hereafter named—

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

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

- For the best pair of Geese, alive, £0 5
- For the best pair of Ducks, do. 0 3
- For the best pair of Turkeys, do. 0 5
- For the best pair of fowls, cock & hen, 0 3
- For the best cheese, made in the county, 0 10
- For the best tub of butter made in the county, not less than 40lb. weight, 1 0
- Second best ditto, 0 10
- For the best 10lbs. of roll butter, made in the county, 0 5

It is to be understood, that the Society reserve the right of withholding the Premium, in cases where there is no opposition and the animals or articles exhibited are not of superior character.

By order of the Committee,
M. H. PERLEY, Secretary.

Saint John, June 1, 1844.

**LEMONT'S FANNING MILLS
AND
RAKES.**

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and for sale at his Shop, corner of King and Regent Streets, a number of Fanning Machines of different patterns, which he will sell cheap for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Also, HAND RAKES of a superior description.
MARTIN LEMONT.

Fredericton, 20th May, 1844.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

A Good assortment of PLOUGHS, with or without the woodwork. Also—Plough Points of all sizes: one wooded PLOUGH with a wheel, all of which are to be sold at the lowest prices for cash by

JOS. C. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, May 15, 1844.

TANNING AND SHOE MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has taken the Tannery in King Street, owned by Mr. Jarvis Ring, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Z. G. GABEL, where he intends carrying on the above business on the Cash System.

Persons wishing to have Hides Tanned on Shares will please favor him with their Custom, and they will be attended to without delay.

MEN'S STRONG SHOES will be sold at this Establishment, from 7s. 6d. to 10s., and WOMEN'S SHOES, from 5s. to 10s.

Carrying done at the lowest prices.
W. F. BARKER.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1844.

Just received per Brig LEDI from New York, and JULIA and ECLIPSE from Philadelphia:

25 BRLS. New York City MESS PORK; 50 brls. Superfine FLOUR; 25 brls. Genesee FLOUR—expressly for family use; 75 brls. CORN MEAL; 50 brls. Southern RYE; 50 bags Yellow CORN; 6 brls. Timothy SEED; 2 do. Clover; Tobacco, Salarus and Spirits of Turpentine—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rate in the market.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, May 6, 1844.

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
FARMER'S MANUAL;
A MONTHLY PERIODICAL,
DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS
OF THIS PROVINCE.**

THE importance of Agriculture in the abstract is a fact too evident to need anything to be urged in its behalf. Every one who thinks at all must feel that upon it depends not only many of the comforts and luxuries which improve the character as well as add to the happiness of mankind, but also that it is essential to their very subsistence. But the assent thus readily given to the general truth has hitherto had but little practical effect on the people of this colony. The disadvantages incident to a new country—among the principal of which may be reckoned the length of time that must elapse before any sum expended in the clearing and cultivation of lands can yield any profitable return—has naturally deterred the man of small capital from engaging in such occupations, while the prospect of greater and more immediate advantage arising from lumbering and commercial pursuits has attracted the attention of the more intelligent and enterprising, and thus these employments have absorbed the far greater proportion of the wealth and talent of the country.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that amongst us Agriculture should have met with so little encouragement, or that its value as a source of Provincial wealth, should not have been duly estimated. Men being generally more influenced by a perception of the immediate rather than the ultimate consequences of their proceedings, those employments which in comparison with others seemed so slowly productive of individual emolument naturally came to be thought less promotive of the public welfare.

But these pursuits, by whose flattering promises we were seduced into a neglect of the soil, have been proved to be extremely hazardous and uncertain. Most of the fortunes thus easily acquired have by a reverse of circumstances been suddenly lost, and when we look around for the public benefits they have conferred, we find them in tenantless houses, in forests denuded of their valuable timber, and in a Bankrupt Court, crowded with the impoverished victims of a false system of economy.

By these disasters experience—a slow but effectual teacher—has taught us a severe but salutary lesson, the good effects of which are beginning to appear in an increased attention to the cultivation of the land—the dictate of necessity has been more propitious than the alternative of choice—by it a new impulse has been given to the plough, which if sustained, cannot fail to be productive of the happiest results.

Impressed with these views, as well as with the advantages that would accrue to the country from the existence of a periodical, devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the Agricultural interests, the Subscriber brought the subject before the attention of the Legislature at their recent Session; proposing to undertake the publication of such a periodical if sufficient assistance should be engaged to him from the Provincial funds, to indemnify him against the probability of pecuniary loss; and he has now the pleasure to state that his design has been appreciated by the assembled wisdom of the country, and an appropriation had been made to enable him more fully to carry it into effect.

He therefore begs to announce to the public generally that he will be prepared to issue the first number of the proposed work during the next month. The title which he has adopted for it will sufficiently indicate its character. He intends it to be a general guide to the practical farmer in the various occupations connected with the management of the farm—such as the rearing of Stock, the formation and preservation of Manures, the preparation of Soils, and the best modes of planting and managing crops—upon all of which subjects much ignorance and prejudice prevails throughout the Province.

One object, which will be kept in view throughout the proposed work, will be to render it as plain and practical as possible, and adapted to the condition and circumstances of the rural classes, for whose benefit and improvement it is particularly intended. Its directions will be based upon experience rather than theory; and although articles of a merely scientific character may frequently appear, and the subscriber will be always happy to receive contributions of that kind, yet he will always give the preference to those of a practical, experimental and popular character.

Our Sister Colonies as well as the neighbouring States furnish abundant sources whence we may derive the most valuable information. With them Agriculture has been for some time a prosperous and staple employment; and from the similarity of their soil and climate to ours we may be safe in adopting the results of their experience.

A correspondence with the Parent country will also be opened—the social peculiarities of that country having necessitated a highly improved state of husbandry much may be expected to be learned from that quarter, respecting various matters of rural economy, which our different and in some respects more favorable circumstances would not be likely to suggest, but which being once known may become highly valuable.—Necessity is the mother of invention—but the expedients of want in one place may become the means of affluence in another.

The subscriber will also depend much upon the Provincial public for contributions to his work—he invites facts and information from all parts of the Province. It must be remembered that the forthcoming periodical will make no pretensions of a literary character, but will be a collection of facts, observations and suggestions for the use of the practical and operating farmer. There are but few, therefore, who will not be able to furnish something interesting or valuable to add to the common stock.

The *Farmer's Manual* will contain 16 large Octavo pages, and be published monthly, at the low rate of 5s. per annum, when paid in advance; 6s. 3d. if not paid within Six months; and 7s. 6d. if not paid before the expiration of the year.—Single numbers, seven pence half-penny.

For every \$9 forwarded to the Publisher by any one person, in advance, 10 copies will be sent according to order.

. As the size is larger than the price will justify a small portion of the paper will be appropriated to advertising; and as a large circulation is anticipated, it will be well for persons to avail themselves of this medium for advertising, which may be done at the usual rates.

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, April 24, 1844.

Wheat, Rye Flour & Corn Meal, BREAD & MILL SAWS,

Now landing at North Market Wharf, ex Schooner CAROLINE, from Philadelphia:

1135 BUSHELS WHEAT; 433 brls. RYE FLOUR; 348 barrels CORN MEAL; 3 doz. 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS; 60 brls. best Navy BREAD. For sale at cost and charges while landing, by ESTEY & BLACK.

Saint John, May 4, 1844.

FLOUR.

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

Saint John, May 30, 1844.

RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

600 BRLS. Philadelphia Rye FLOUR and Corn MEAL on hand, and for sale at cost, by J. & R. REED.

Saint John, May 30, 1844.

BREAD STUFFS.

On sale at No. 4, NORTH MARKET WHARF, at LOWER RATES, than any other Establishment, viz—

1,500 BRLS. RYE FLOUR & CORN MEAL; 200 barrels NAVY BREAD; 30 brls. PILOT BREAD; 20 half do. do.; 20 do. CRACKERS; 20 half do. do.; 50 kegs Crackers and Pic Nics.

Also.—100 kegs Brandram Bro. No. 1 and 2 London LEAD.

Also Rowland's MILL SAWS, from 5 to 7 feet. ESTEY & BLACK.

St. John, May 25, 1844.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.

THEY are within two miles of Fredericton. Any Person wishing to purchase a place already under cultivation, may have an opportunity of suiting themselves by calling on the Subscriber.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, May 14, 1844.

WOOL CARDING.

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

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, May 14, 1844.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of LAND in the Hanwell Settlement, being the Northeastern half of Lot No. 29, on the Southeastern side of the Hanwell Road, having a front of ten chains on the said Road, and containing 90 acres more or less. Enquire at the office of B. W. HAMMOND, Esquire.

Fredericton, April 3, 1844.—3m.

MISS O'CONNOR,

WOULD return thanks to her friends and patrons for the liberal encouragement afforded her since opening the House in Queen Street, opposite the Commissariat Office, for the accommodation of Transient and steady Boarders. She respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, and would fain recommend her Establishment to the notice of the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton; its central and pleasant situation, so desirable for the temporary residence of such visitors, are recommendations in its favour; with the assurance that the most strict attention and diligence shall continue to be used by her, to insure the comfort and convenience of those who may be disposed to favor her with their patronage.

The House is in thorough repair, and contains spacious and commodious apartments contiguous to the landing of the steamers and public offices.

Good Stabling furnished for Horses.
Fredericton, May, 1, 1844.

FREDERICTON HOTEL.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets,
near the Artillery Park.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that the above ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of Visitors, and he flatters himself that from his long experience in the Business, together with the additional accommodation which he can now afford; he will be able to accommodate visitors to Fredericton in a style inferior to none in the Province. The House has been built and fitted up for the purpose of an Hotel. The out-door establishment is extensive, and when completed, will be superior to any in New Brunswick. A Coach will be in attendance to convey those who patronise the FREDERICTON HOTEL, from and to the Steam Boat landing, for which no additional charge will be made. Charges at this Establishment will be found as moderate as any other in the country for the like accommodation.

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, May 22, 1844.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Executed with neatness and dispatch at the Office of this Paper.

EMBOSSED, ENAMELLED, MOURNING AND PLAIN CARDS

FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR

Visiting, Address or Business purposes.

GEO. A. GARRISON,

Notary Public, General Commission Merchant, and Forwarding Agent.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public, that he will dispose of, in the Market, to the best possible advantage, all Goods and Merchandise consigned to him for Sale; and that he will receive and forward Goods for Parties residing out of the City at a moderate charge.

Saint John, April 23, 1844.—5t.