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

Vol. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B. DECEMBER, 1844.

No. 8.

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.

NOTHING NEED BE WASTED.

Among the many significant injunctions of the Great Teacher when he was on earth, is to be found the command:—"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost." This command was given immediately after the exertion of a miraculous power of production, as wonderful as it was benevolent, and is therefore evidently intended to teach us that boundless resources and overflowing abundance by no means release us from the obligation of practising the cardinal virtue of frugality.

The language of the Divine Being in creation, is equally unequivocal. Though He scatters his bounties with a liberal hand, yet He observes the most exact frugality in the midst of profusion, and in the whole economy of nature, appears to say—"let nothing be lost." Take a tree as an example; the various materials which contribute to its growth, are drawn from the earth and the air, and, by means of a singularly beautiful organization, are diffused through the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves; every particle thus absorbed, appears in some fresh form of strength or beauty. The tree, when full grown, furnishes a habitation for birds, conduces to the salubrity of the atmosphere, refreshes the eye by its grateful verdure, and sometimes produces delicious fruit; if felled in its prime, the

bark, the trunk, the branches, are all of signal utility; or, if suffered to decay, the same tree, when crumbled to dust, enriches the soil on which it formerly flourished.

The ingenuity of man has discovered a usefulness in the seemingly worthless parts of many animals. Not only is the wool of the sheep of essential service, but its skin, when made into parchment, is an invaluable commodity; not only is the hide of the ox of great use, but even its hoofs can be converted into glue, an indispensable article of consumption in a civilized country; not only is the flesh of these animals good for food, but even their refuse fat is wrought into a taper to cheer the darkness of the night; and in some countries, even the mere dry bones are ground to powder, and spread on the land for manure. Nothing need be wasted, not even worn out articles of dress, the ragged remains of a cotton gown can be transformed by the magic power of intelligent skill, into a delicate fabric, which is an absolute necessary in the literary world, and it is impossible to divine what may have been the former fate of the very paper on which this journal is printed. There is not a thing which may not be rendered useful for some purpose or other, by a wise and careful man.

But if this be so, why should the capabilities of the soil be wasted? Granted that land is abundant and cheap, is that a valid reason for neglecting to raise as large a crop as the most careful and skilful husbandry can produce? Suppose there is a large tract of country to be brought under cultivation, does that exonerate any one from making the land already enclosed, as fruitful as possible? If, as we have seen, every thing in nature is used up, is it fit to allow of waste in that portion of the earth's surface which we profess to have subdued? Is it wise to suffer the rich drops of rain to fall without making full use of them? Is it right to take but sparing advantage of the gold producing rays of the sun? If the farmer's self-interest does not impel him to repudiate wastefulness, does the community demand nothing at his hands? Does

not his country forbid all prodigality? Does not the very soil itself cry out against it, and call upon him to till with care and thrift, by copiously rewarding the diligent hand, and sending forth the briar and thistle to vex and disappoint the wasteful?

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

LETTER XV.

It is frequently amusing, as well as surprising, to hear the objections made to improvement. Some disapprove of publishing the capabilities of our soil and climate, lest our Government should be thereby induced to burthen us with Taxes; and others, with more reason, exclaim—"why we now raise more than we can dispose of;" and these remind me of the opinion of two of my acquaintances, about fourteen years since, having objected to my method of covering my manure from the weather. The one was certain that it would be so frozen through in the winter, that the frost would not be out of it until after the planting season; and the other thought that the fermentation would be so great, that it would ignite and burn my barn.

While I regret to see that some continue to drain the barn-yard into the river, and others to expose the naked dung heap in the field for half the year or more; I am also gratified to see that others cover their manure with the soil, and are very careful in adjusting their drains, to prevent unnecessary waste. An increased attention to draining and ridge ploughing, is also exhibited on many farms. Our surplus produce need not be wasted, even if we could be said to possess any, while we import provisions; and it is the character of the British Government to foster enterprise, and afford every reasonable encouragement to Agriculture.

Until we banish foreign provisions and fruits from our markets, by our own surplus, I shall consider our Agriculture far below its proper standard.

It has now become an imperative duty upon every wise politician, every legislator, and every fair trader, to encourage the produce and manufactures of our own country.

When provisions become dull in the market, we can raise hemp and flax, and manufacture it. If they will not do to export, they lessen our imports, which so often increase our debt. Let us give due encouragement to mechanics, and provide a settlement for a sufficient number of laborers, so that their wages may be retained in this country. A surplus of vegetables should increase the value of meat, which may be taken to market with little expense, and preclude the necessity of such heavy importations. It may also perfect that which is lacking in our pork, by making it equal to any imported.

How much is frequently lost by stopping a little short, instead of completing our undertaking, and how frequently this is verified, in killing our meat before it is well fatted. It does not answer for the farmer to stop in feeding, to calculate the value of the food, and compare it with the value of the additional pounds weight. He must also consider the additional value to the pounds already formed, and the necessity of completing his undertaking, to ensure him a remunerating price for the animal.

Purchasers should always be willing to give a remunerating price for a good article, and producers should be constantly careful to make their produce of the best description, to ensure that price. Until this is the case, we shall frequently hear of dull markets and disappointed farmers. A great complaint is made that our vegetables and

meat are nearly lost, by the low price they bear during the autumn; but farmers will generally find it to their advantage to adopt a new system. Let the producer be one class, the drovers and carriers another, and the sellers in market another. If a farmer goes to market with a load of potatoes, at 1s. per bushel, and spends the day, with two horses and a waggon, he may be said to lose his crop, and he might as well have his potatoes killed with the frost, as destroyed by bad management. Experience has clearly proved, that while a man has all kinds of business on hand, he brings not one branch to perfection. A FARMER.

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

FREDERICTON, Nov. 20, 1843.

Sir,—I hope you will consider the following worth insertion in the "Farmers Manual." The article is valuable, treating as it does in *general Principles*, and can hardly be made public without producing good practical results.

Your's respectfully.

A SOMERSETSHIRE MAN.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

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

Plants, in so far as they derive their nutrient principles from the earth must, in growing, exhaust the soil of these principles. When, accordingly, successive crops of herbaceous plants are cultivated on the same ground, and the produce is carried away, the soil becomes less fitted to nourish succeeding races of plants, or in the language of farmers, is exhausted.

But, when the produce is not carried away, but is returned to the ground from which it had been taken, the soil is not necessarily exhausted of nutrient principles. Thus, if a crop of plants, when growing, is covered by the plough, the soil is not impoverished, but is enriched by the matter mixed with it, and this is a method of manuring land, which is practised in several countries, and which has been derived from early times.

In like manner, when land is allowed to produce the grasses and other herbage plants, and the produce is consumed by animals which gave their excrements upon the surface, the growth of the plants does not impoverish the soil. On the contrary, the consumption, or decay of the stems, leaves, and other parts of the plants, enriches the soil, returning to it those earthy, alkaline, and other principles which they had derived from it, and adding to it those matters of organic origin, which form one of the elements of its fertility. The laying down of cultivated land to grass, is accordingly one of the means employed by farmers to maintain, or increase, its powers of production.

Sometimes the process of decay of vegetable matters is counteracted by chemical changes which cause them to resist decomposition, as in the case of peat; but with this exception, the effect of the decay of vegetables upon the surface, is to add to the fertilizing matters of the soil.

But, in the practice of the farm, the cultivated produce is, for the most part, carried away, in whole or in part, from the ground on which it had grown. In such a case, the soil is always impoverished by the production of this crop, whatever the species of plants may be.

Yet, all kinds of plants do not imbibe from the soil a like proportion of the same earthy, alkaline, and other constituents. Thence, one kind of plants exhausts the soil of certain principles more than another. Cruciferous and leguminous plants deprive it more of its sulphates than the graminaceous plants, and the latter again deprive it more of its silicates. The great red clover *Trifolium pratense* requires a large proportion of sulphate of lime. If this crop, accordingly, is repeated too frequently, or at too short intervals, it frequently ceases to grow altogether, unless the sulphate is either applied directly, or in sufficient quantity in common manures of the farm. Certain maritime plants require a supply of common salt. These plants take up the salt largely by their roots, and grow feebly in proportion as the quantity of it in the soil diminishes by the continued production and removal of the same species of plants, and at length they cease to grow altogether when the soil is exhausted. Thus, though all plants exhaust the soil in growing, they do so in different degrees with respect to the substances taken up by them; and hence one species or family impoverishes the soil more with respect to the subsequent production of its own species, than with respect to other and dissimilar ones.

And not only do different species exhaust the soil in a different manner and degree, but the same species does so in a different degree, according to the time for which the plant shall be permitted to continue its growth. If plants are removed when young, they necessarily derive less of nutriment, whether mineral or organic, from the earth, than when they had arrived at maturity, and perfected their various organs. Thus, when leguminous forage plants, as the tare, are consumed in their young and green state for the food of animals, they are found to impoverish the soil greatly less than when they are suffered to arrive at their full growth, and ripen their fruits. The flax is what is termed by farmers a scouring crop; but it is found to be greatly less so, if removed in a green state, than if suffered to complete the period of its vegetation. Certain plants of the Brassica or cabbage germs, illustrate the same law. Of this, genius is the common turnip, which is usually sown in the early part of summer. In the first year, it forms a large nupiform root, and puts forth an extended system of leaves. This is the first period of its growth, and if the plant is then removed, it exhausts the soil in a moderate degree. In the following spring, however, it shoots forth a flower stalk, and bears seeds which are ripened by midsummer. If the plant is suffered to arrive at this stage, it is found by experience, to be one of the most exhausting crops which we usually cultivate: and the same remark applies to other plants—the carrot, the parsnip, and the beet, which, like the turnip, have two periods of growth, the one, that of forming their roots and leaves, the other, that of shooting forth their flowering stems, and bearing fruits and seeds.

All plants then exhaust the soil in growing, and render it less fitted for the production of succeeding races of plants, but in a different degree for plants of their own species than for dissimilar species, and in a different degree, according to the period of their growth, at which they are removed from the ground.

Nor is the effect confined to herbaceous or soft plants, whose stems yearly decay, but it extends to shrubby plants and trees. When a forest is felled or decays from age, it is rarely found beneficial to replant it with the same species of trees. The

gardiner who removes a fruit tree, as a peach tree, never replaces it by a peach, but by an apple, a pear, or some other dissimilar species. When a thorn hedge has decayed from neglect or age, it is never found beneficial to replace it by the same species of plants: thus the hawthorn is supplanted by the crab, or the sloe, or better still, by plants of some entirely different family, as the beach, the birch, or the holly.

From the earliest times, the experience of husbandmen has shewn, that the same species of plants can rarely be profitably cultivated in continued succession, on the same ground. If a crop of wheat is followed by another crop of wheat, and this by another, it is almost always found that each succeeding crop tends to decrease with respect to vigour of growth and produce. But if the first crop of wheat is succeeded by one of beans, and this by one of oats or barley, the whole may be expected to grow without sensible degeneracy; and the soil to be no further impoverished than what it must necessarily be, having its produce removed.—Hence, by changing the species of plants cultivated on any given space of land, a greater number of crops may be taken in succession, than when one species only is produced.

Further, in the case of the herbaceous plants cultivated by the farmer, it is found that certain soils admit of a more frequent repetition of particular crops than others; that clayey soils abounding in alkaline salts, admit of the more frequent recurrence of wheat than the siliceous. Some plants, too, may be cultivated for a longer period in succession than others, and may recur more frequently without injury, whatever be the kind of soil. Thus, oats may be cultivated for a considerable time in succession, without sensible degeneracy, provided the land is kept sufficiently fertile by the common manures of the farm, and so also may rice, if it is supplied with water. Hemp may be cultivated year after year, provided merely a sufficient supply of putrescent manures is given. The same is true of the Jerusalem artichoke, or tuberous-rooted sunflower in the fields, and of the onion and numerous plants in the garden. The cases do not invalidate the principle referred to. They merely shew that the ordinary manures of the farm supply the plants with the earthy, alkaline, and other constituents which they require; whereas, in the case of wheat and other plants, this source of supply is insufficient for the wants of the species.

Other circumstances are likewise to be taken into account, as influencing the practice of the farmer, in causing not one but different species of herbaceous plants to succeed to one another on the same ground.

Plants have a great difference in their habits of growth. Some have fibrous roots, which descend but a little way beneath the surface; such are all the gramina. Others have long descending fasciform roots, as lucern and other leguminosae. Such plants derive nourishment from a deeper portion of earth. Hence, the two classes of plants are better calculated to grow in succession to one another, than species whose roots descend to an equal depth, and derive their nourishment from the same portions of soil.

Another circumstance to be regarded, is the difference in the modes of culture of plants. Some require a greater degree of pulverisation of the soil, and this to a greater depth than others; and this greater degree of tillage is given, otherwise the crops will not succeed. The turnip and other plants of the cabbage germs, the beet, the carrot, and the parsnip, admit of and require hoeing and

other operations of tillage during a great part of their growth. Hence, the benefit to such crops as the cereal grasses, the flax and others which require, and in practice receive comparatively little tillage, of alternating with crops which are necessarily more tilled and pulverised during their growth.

Certain species of plants, too, favour the growth of particular classes of weeds. The cereal grasses are found to favour greatly the production of other grasses, of which one is the creeping couch grass, a weed universal in the fields of Europe. Flax is found to produce its peculiar weeds, and so likewise are the turnip and other crucifera, the carrot and other umbellifera. Hence, the advantage in the practice of the farm, of an alternation of crops, by which that multiplication of particular weeds is prevented, which accompanies the cultivation of a single species. And as connected with the production of peculiar families of weeds, by the cultivation of the same species, is to be mentioned the production of diseases. Certain parasitical plants attach themselves to particular species or families. Such are some of the funge, which grow on the stems and seeds of the cereal grains, producing mildew rust and smut. It is found that the continued cultivation of the same or nearly allied species, tends to multiply these parasitic plants, and so to favour this destructive class of diseases. The effect is still more remarkable in the case of insects. Some are proper to peculiar species of plants, and when the crops are not varied, it is often found that a destructive multiplication of these creatures takes place.

This combination of effects may be held to explain satisfactorily the cause of the benefits of that alternation of crops which farmers adopt in their practice. More recently, however, another solution of the question has been proposed, and supported by the high authority of an illustrious physiologist.

It has been contended that plants excrete at the roots such matters as are not suited for the purposes of nutrition in the same manner as animals excrete the matters which are not taken into the system. The excrements of the plants, it is said, are deposited in the soil, and as this is a matter which is noxious, and unsuited to the nature of the plant which excretes it; its accumulation must be injurious to plants of the same kind. But it is not necessarily injurious to plants of another kind, to which, on the contrary, it may serve as nourishment. Thus, the excrementitious matter of the grasses, while it is noxious to the grasses, may afford matter of nutrition to cruciferous plants, as the carrot and the parsnip. To this theory, and the application which has been made of it, it is conceived that insuperable objections present themselves. That matters are excreted by the roots of plants, must be admitted, but that this matter is more noxious to the plants that excrete it than to others, is not established by any satisfactory evidence. The excretions referred to, must consist of two distinct classes of substances:—1st. Those earthy, alkaline, or other bodies which have been derived from the soil, but which not being fitted for the wants of the plant, are given back to the soil again.—2d. Those gummy, acid, or other substances which are formed in the plant itself. With respect to the first class, it is evident that it matters nothing with relation to the effect, whether they had never been taken up from the soil, or had been given back to it after being absorbed by the plant. In this respect, the theory is not opposed to the result of the hypothesis, that the substances had never been taken up from the soil, but it is manifestly defective in this, that it makes no ac-

count of the principles that have been derived from the soil, and are retained by the plant, and which, in truth, are those only of which the soil can be said to be exhausted. With respect to the second class of substances, there is no proof that they are more injurious to the plants that excrete them than to others.

Many plants, as the grasses, are social plants, that is, they grow in company, and grow for an indefinite period upon the same ground. There is no reason to infer, therefore, that the excretions of the grasses are injurious to the grasses, or those of other social plants to their own species. The great nettle, *Urtica dioica*, is a weed which sometimes takes its place in pasture-fields, obstinately retaining its place, and covering a certain portion of ground. Why should this be so if the excretions of the nettle were noxious to the nettle? But these patches of nettles, when they are cut frequently over, and the produce of them is removed, soon disappear. This is easy to be explained on the hypothesis, that the nettle derives certain principles, as nitrate of potash, from the soil, the quantity of which is continually lessened by the carrying away of the plants, but it is not explained by this theory of the excretions, nor even reconcilable with it. Besides these excretions being compounds of organic origin, must, like all such substances, be of easy decomposition, and soon give way to the influence of air or moisture. They may reasonably be supposed to be incapable of nourishing plants until they have begun to decompose; but this does not shew that they are less fitted to nourish the plants that excrete them than any other. If water, in which any kind of plants are grown, is employed to water the same species of plants growing in the soil, it will never be found that this water will be less beneficial to those plants than to any other.

But the theory of excretions of plants, though it is insufficient to explain the principle of a rotation of crops, is yet very deserving of attention in itself. These excretions certainly accumulate in the soil. After a crop of beans, the soil becomes dark in the colour, obviously from the accumulation of substances derived from the plants. But these excretions are a means of enriching the soil as soon as they have undergone decomposition.—Hence, the use of the summer fallow, and of all methods of tillage, by which the soil is exposed to the action of the air.

But whatever be the physiological causes assigned, the farmer is sufficiently instructed by the result, that in order to cultivate his land successfully, and to economise his manures, and extend his course to the longest possible period, he must not cultivate the same or analogous species in continued succession upon the same ground. Having certain plants to raise, he is not to devote one portion of his ground to the continued production of the same species; but to cause that ground which has produced one kind of crop in one year, to produce another and dissimilar one in the following year, and so on, causing the different crops to succeed one another in a certain order all over the farm.

The kinds of plants to be cultivated in any case, must depend upon two classes of considerations: 1st—The nature of the climate and soil. 2d—The demand which exists for particular kinds of produce. The first consideration depends on the physical circumstances of farms; the second involves questions of interest and profit.

The crops generally cultivated in this country on the large scale, may, with relation to their ef-

fects on the soil, and their place in the rotation, be divided into classes. They consist—of the cereal grasses, cultivated especially for their seeds—of certain leguminous plants, as the bean and pea, cultivated likewise for their seeds—of plants cultivated for the fibres of their bark, as flax and hemp—of plants cultivated for their oil and other uses in the arts—of plants cultivated for their roots, tubers and leaves, as the turnip, the cabbage, and the potato—of plants cultivated for forage and herbage:

1. Of the classes of plants enumerated, the most important, with respect to the production of human food, are the cereal grasses. Those which are chiefly cultivated in the higher latitudes, are wheat, barley, oats, and rye. All the crops of these plants, are exhausted, in an eminent degree, of the soil. They are all suffered to mature their seeds, and therefore they are not removed from the soil until they have derived from it all the principles, whether of mineral or organic origin, which the uses of the species require. And not only are these plants exhausters in a high degree, of the ground on which they have grown, but they are exhausters of the entire farm, because their seeds, an essential part of their produce is, for the most part, carried away from the farm as the subject of commerce. Further, from the mode of culture applied, they receive only a partial tillage during their growth, and so tend to favour the production of weeds. Important, then, as this class of plants is, they can rarely be cultivated with advantage in continued succession to one another. They must alternate with species of other principles, which derive other principles from the soil, which admit of a different degree of tillage, which favour the production of weeds less, and which, by their consumption, afford more of putrescent manures to the farm.

(To be continued.)

CARLETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. REPORT FOR 1844.

Among the important employments in which mankind are engaged, the prosecution of agricultural pursuits rank high, inasmuch as to the diligent culture of the soil, all are indebted, not merely for the enjoyment of luxuries but for possession of the necessaries of life. It may be justly regarded as a branch of business affording ample scope for the exercise of man's mental, as well as physical energies. Though frequently reduced, in the opinion of cursory observers, beneath the level of respectable occupations, yet the wisest of our fellow men are disposed to look upon it, not only as a source of wealth, frequently unattainable by other means, but as well calculated as other pursuits to bring into vigorous and active exercise the powers of the human mind.

In former ages of the world Agriculture occupied its proper position in the estimation of man, and by those who lived in days past, and even before the christian era, its importance was fully recognized. Among the Ancient Hebrews, as well as the Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Romans, the culture of the soil was considered an employment of estimable character, and prosecuted with persevering assiduity, and in a knowledge of this art, these and other nations arrived at considerable eminence. So far from being regarded as disreputable it was considered highly honorable, and Statesmen and Poets alike employed their pens in its praise. But in our day the scene has changed, and he who earns a livelihood for himself and those whom Providence has placed in his care by the sweat of his brow—whose sun-burned hands

afford evidence of toil in the field—whose clothing is the product of his own labour—and whose daily food has been raised from the soil cultivated by his own hand, is looked upon with indifference, not because of the useless character of those employments in which Agriculturists are engaged—nor because their services are unnecessary in sustaining the existence of human beings—nor because the industrious farmer possesses fewer characteristics of a man than his lordly neighbors, but because cultivators of the soil by truckling to the erroneous opinions of prejudiced men, have themselves evinced an apparent consciousness of inferiority.—Shall such a state of things continue longer to exist? We answer no! Let our Farmers awake to a sense of the value of their occupations, and by a proper course of action exhibit to the world, the fact undeniable, that the calling of the Agriculturist is equally as useful and efficient as that of him who is following either of the “learned professions.”

The advancement of agricultural interests is also impeded by the listlessness of those whose only dependence is on the soil. Many are content with a bare subsistence drawn from the surface of the earth, when by proper attention and prudent management abundance might be obtained.

An acquaintance with the most approved modes of prosecuting farming operations in countries more advanced than our own—careful preservation of manures—proper application of these to the soil for which the various kinds are best adapted—and changes of seeds as circumstances seem to require, would accomplish much in the way of improvement. This knowledge can only be acquired either from our own experience and observation or that of others. An unreasonable prejudice exists in the minds of many persons against what is termed “Book Farming,” but we are assured that the day when a man is prized on account of his ignorance is rapidly passing away. The experiments of those who have farmed their lands successfully, cannot fail of being profitable to others, and there is no better method of diffusing the information obtained than by means of the Press.

“The science of agriculture is replete with interest, and though agricultural writers may occasionally indulge in unsatisfactory theories, yet among late authors we find much practical good sense and desirable information. Chemistry has rendered many and great services to agriculture and can render more; the two sciences ought not to be considered as having no relation to each other: on the contrary, practical farming is only conducted upon *rational principles* when directed by chemical science. Hitherto it has fallen in with the humour or bias of only a few scientific men to enter upon such enquiries. Sir Humphrey Davy, the greatest chemist of his age, devoted his efforts, not only laboriously but most usefully, to the prosecution of agricultural chemistry; and the recent views and discoveries of Liebig will do much to economise agricultural operations, as well as to direct the farmer to the easiest and shortest mode of doubling his crops. But generally the appreciation of such efforts on the part of learned men has been so small, the reception of scientific results and suggestions by the farming tenantry so ungracious, that little wonder can exist, that so many have quitted the field in disgust, and that the majority of chemists should studiously avoid it.” Hence it has happened that the analysis of the soils has rarely been undertaken. This state of things is however undergoing a rapid change both in Europe and America; and

the day is not far distant when scientific farming will become general. Your Committee cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without endeavouring to impress upon your minds, the importance of obtaining some of the many valuable periodicals that are now being published; and among these may be noticed, *The Farmer's Manual* published at Fredericton by Mr. Phillips, at the low price of *Five Shillings* per annum, a work which promises to be servicable.

Colman, in speaking of the high degree of importance which attaches to agricultural pursuits, remarks,—“Agriculture is the art of all arts, the foundation of true wealth, a source of rational pleasure and useful occupation, and the great conservator of morals. Its indispensableness must be universally acknowledged. It is necessary to human subsistence. Gold and silver are the mere exponents of wealth; and a man might command the mines of Golconda and heap up his accumulations of money as high as the Andes, and yet starve in the midst of them. Agriculture is the source of many of the luxuries of life. It is favorable to morals.”

If the sentiments here advanced be warranted in truth, and they are evidently of more than doubtful correctness, how necessary that due attention be paid to that which is so highly conducive to human happiness.

In this province an argument is frequently drawn from the disadvantageous character of the soil and climate, as a reason for that apathy to which reference has been made. But who that properly acquaints himself with the properties of our soil will discover that the true cause of complaint, although carefully and studiously kept in the back ground, is referable more to an ardent thirst for engagement in other and apparently more lucrative pursuits than to the cause assigned. It has been asserted that no section of the country short of the Mississippi equals New Brunswick and the St. John river, especially for the extensive fertile Intervals; and few countries can present superior upland to that which may be found in all parts of the County of Carleton. The brief duration of summer, with the length and severity of winter, affords, in the opinion of some, a substantial reason for emigration to the south; but it must be conceded even by these, that if the season of vegetation be short, it progress is proportionally rapid. Look for instance at the present year, during which the extreme of heat to which we have been accustomed has been unfelt; the warm season of only ordinary length, and yet crops of all kinds have been abundant. Oats, Potatoes, and Buckwheat, are superior in quality, and exceedingly plentiful in quantity. The Wheat crop has been injured to some extent by the Weevil; but we have yet to learn that the ravages of this destructive insect are peculiar to this Province or to this country. It has migrated from the Southward; and it is highly probable that in a few years we shall be freed from its attacks. It is generally believed that a small fly deposits an egg while the head is forming, which in due time produces a very small worm known by their appellation of “the Weevil,” and of these a number have sometimes been found on one kernel. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the Weevil in this country, the wheat crop may be rated at two thirds of an average. The quantity sown far exceeded that of any former year, and the uninjured grain is of an excellent quality. Various means have been suggested as remedies, among which may be noticed the following: while the grain is heading and when it is in

milk, mix tar and brimstone together, and set the mixture on fire; then before sunrise pass along on the windward side of the grain, and allow the smoke to settle upon it, while wet with dew. The Editor of the New Brunswick *Farmer's Manual* says he has been credibly informed that this method has proved effectual. The proposed remedy is certainly a cheap one, and well worth a trial.

In view of the bounties of Providence which are showered around us, we, instead of repining at those apparently adverse circumstances under which we are sometimes called upon to suffer, ought to exhibit our sense of gratitude to Him who crowns the year with his goodness, and in humble reliance upon his protection, exercise a spirit of contentment with the lot assigned to us.

The present anniversary closes the fourth year of this Society's existence, and your Committee cannot allow themselves to doubt that, although its operations have been met with opposition, both of a direct and indirect character, it has in some degree, at least, succeeded in effecting improvements, the full value whereof, future years can alone determine. For the last two years especially, a degree of lassitude, in relation to the objects in view, seems to have been strikingly evinced, and although proper means have been employed to bring the claims of the Society beneath the notice of the public, these efforts have been in some instances treated with scorn, and in others with the utmost indifference. But those who are desirous of seeing the resources of the county fully developed, and endeavour to accomplish their purpose by the adoption of such means as have elsewhere proved successful, are not disposed easily to be deterred from the prosecution of their design, and they are well assured that the lapse of years will dissipate the prejudices of many who at present are unwilling to lend their aid.

To this Society the public are indebted for those facilities, which have been, and still are afforded, of obtaining Seeds, Implements, &c., of the most approved description, at such prices as place them within the reach of all. Sales of articles have been always made to members at prices, never exceeding the actual cost and charges of importation; and in some instances which might here be named, at a saving to the consumer of from thirty-three and one third to fifty per cent., and the only equivalent required is the annual payment of *Five Shillings*. In making purchases your Committee have ever sought to obtain such articles as appeared most useful; and have taken especial pains that their imported seeds should be free from foul and noxious weeds. Some inconvenience may have been felt during the past year in consequence of this principle being firmly acted upon, but your Committee are well aware that of two evils the greater one has been avoided.

In the Report of last year, reference was made to the purchase and subsequent sale of an Entire Horse on the Society's account.—Your Committee are gratified to learn that, so far as time will admit of an opinion being formed, the Stock raised from this animal appears well calculated to answer the expectations previously entertained.

In order to carry more fully into effect, the Society's designs with reference to an improvement in the breed of cattle, your Committee in the month of December last ordered from England a Herefordshire Bull, which arrived safely in this Province in June last, in fine order, and in appearance such as to warrant the large outlay made in the purchase. The cost and expenses chargeable

upon the Society's fund amounted to £57 2s. 11d. The Herefordshire cattle are celebrated for the symmetry of their form, superior character as milkers ability for labour, being strong and active, and for the production of superior beef. Mr. James Tibbets, who made the purchase, and who procured one for himself at the same time, which is now in Andover, took no little pains in the selection; and we doubt not that this importation will tend greatly to improve the breed. In conformity with the Society's rule requiring all stock to be sold at auction, your Committee directed the sale to take place on the day appointed for the Cattle Show and Fair, upon the following conditions, viz: The purchaser to become bound to keep the animal in prime condition for service, within ten miles of the village at the Maduxnalik Creek, for the term of two years from the day of sale, (viz., Sept. 23,) and the charge in no case to exceed seven shillings and six-pence: upset price thirty pounds. Payment of the amount of purchase money to be made in three equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, and security given by approved endorsed notes. Mr. J. Hutchinson bid off the animal at thirty one pounds fifteen shillings; but refusing to comply with the conditions of sale, Charles Perley, Esq., with the consent of your Committee took him at his bid, viz:—Thirty-one pound ten shillings.

The usual sum of forty pounds was appropriated by your Committee from the Society's funds for premiums on various descriptions of Stock, farming utensils, and other domestic manufactures; and the last annual meeting having appointed Monday last as the day of exhibition, the necessary notices were duly published. The annual exhibition was held on that day, at the County Court House. [Here follows a list of premiums awarded.]

The exhibition excited considerable interest, and the improvement in stock, &c., was highly gratifying. A great number of persons were present from different parts of the country.

Your Committee again invite the attention of mechanics to the large amount of money annually drained from this Province into the neighbouring States for those implements of husbandry, which are absolutely necessary for use, and which, were proper views on the subject entertained, might be manufactured at home. A spirit of encouragement to domestic manufacture is now abroad, and prudence and a wise regard to economy seem to dictate the importance of cherishing this feeling and of furnishing material upon which it may act.

From the Report of the Committee appointed to audit accounts, it appears that the Society's fund amounts to £152 7 0½; add stock on hand, viz:

Shears, Forks, &c.,	£30	0	0
Due for Horse,	20	0	0
Due for Bull.	31	0	0

£236 17 0½

Of the amount stated as funds, a part consists of debts due the Society for articles sold, and for the services of the horse last year.

It is highly desirable that the members and also those persons who intend becoming such, should pay up their subscriptions for the ensuing year without delay.

In conclusion your Committee earnestly solicit the public to weigh well the benefits likely to accrue from a continuance of this Society's operations, and then to afford it that support by which it will be rendered increasingly useful.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec'y.

FARMERS LOOK TO THE COMFORT OF YOUR CATTLE.—Mr. Editor,—Being called on for a communication, I have only a minute to spare and must necessarily be brief. One word to our dairy-men and farmers. Winter is upon us, and I am fearful from what I have seen, that it overtook some before they were fully prepared—this is certainly the case in my neighbourhood. The only way to remedy this evil is for those who are in it, to exercise all due diligence in placing their establishments on the winter-footing, which, should always however mild the season, be accomplished on the first of December at least. Nothing is more disagreeable than to see cattle exposed to the "peltings of the pitiless storm." It is the very worst economy, and no good farmer will suffer it.

Cattle require attention at all times, but more especially in the winter season. They must be well fed and sheltered from the weather. Stables dry and airy, are necessary to their comfort and thrift. I would not have them confined entirely; on the contrary, I have a yard in which my cattle exercise themselves whenever the weather is pleasant, and I hold as truth that cattle cannot thrive that are neglected in point of care, shelter or feed. They should be kept clean and well curried—with water always at hand and salt at pleasure—my stock has evidently been greatly improved since I adopted this practice two years ago at the suggestion of a Quaker gentleman, whom I accidentally met in your market. The greatest regularity is necessary in the treatment of cattle. Have regular intervals for feeding, keep them well supplied with sweet nutritious hay, in such a situation as to prevent their spoiling what they do not consume. Be particular in feeding roots. My cattle like the rutabaga, and thrive on it—but from some cause, owing to a defect in the soil which imparts a disagreeable flavor to the root, or some defect in the root itself, an unpleasant odour is often, not always, imparted to the cream and butter. Now strange as it may seem this taste is not detected in the vegetable when it is cooked and served at table. This induced me to try the sugar beet is so strongly recommended in the Farmer's Cabinet.—The yield was about the same in proportion: my cattle were equally fond of them especially my milch cows, and I was much pleased to find that the cream and butter were not only not tainted as before, but the yield of both much greater, and my wife who manages our little dairy insists upon it that the cream is richer and the butter better—sure it is it possesses more of a marrowy taste to the palate. I committed a grand error in not providing a sufficient number of roots for my stock this winter—another year if I live, will, I trust, exhibit different results.—*Farmer's Companion.*

FARMERS CLUBS AND DISTRICT-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—The formation of Farmers' Clubs, we consider one of the best means of eliciting and disseminating valuable information on agricultural subjects. They are becoming common in England and Scotland, and several have already been formed in this country. The meetings are held periodically—weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, as suits the convenience of the members. Subjects of a practical nature are given out at these meetings, and each member gives his views in regard to them. Questions touching the relative value of different crops for different soils or locations—the relative profits of different animals—the soil, and mode of cultivation best adapted to different crops, are here discussed, and the experience

and practice of each one is made known. By a comparison of the theories and practices thus brought forward, those which are most consistent and reasonable, can hardly fail of being perceived and adopted. An idea possessed by one, is made known to all—may be subjected to a practical test—if erroneous, it is shown to be so—if correct, its usefulness is general.

It seems to us that the District-School Libraries of this state, might form an excellent nucleus for Farmers' Clubs. A portion of the books in these libraries ought to be such as would assist the Farmer in the investigation of the principles, and the adoption of the best system of agriculture. The places where these books are kept, would be proper places for holding the meetings, and the contents of the books might frequently constitute topics for discussion. We recommend these suggestions to the attention of our readers.—*Albany Cultivator*.

The other day Mr. Stewart, Gardener at Stradsett Hall, exhibited to the Horticultural Society, some Cucumbers grown in equal parts of loam and charcoal without any manure. No stimulant could have given better fruit so far as health was concerned.

The author of the "Rural Economy of the Midland Counties" states that the fragments of charcoal left by the charcoal-burners have been found of great benefit to land. He reports them to be in his time in esteem as a manure for Turnips, and for finding grass-land.

The well known operation of paring and burning has been supposed to prove so beneficial in consequence of its removing insects and destroying the cohesiveness of stiff clays. The latter is no doubt, its effect in part; but we entertain no doubt that the charcoal formed from roots of grass and other plants is also of much importance in the operation. Try for example, brick-dust—which is burnt clay without charcoal—and the burnt clods of the fields, containing charcoal, against each other, and the distinction will soon be seen; yet, so far as mechanical alteration of the texture of the soil is of value, they are not in a very different state.

Then listen to what is stated by Mr. Rivers, in the last edition of his "Rose Amateur's Guide." "I have used," he says, "with much success (for Roses in pots) turf roasted on a sheet of iron placed in a temporary brickwork, under which a moderate fire has been kept; about one hour's roasting is sufficient. This chars the under side, and acts most beneficially" pp 202). We have reason to know that this is a most important fact in the management of Roses in pots; and let the reader only consider how entirely it confirms all that we have said on the subject.

When we last mentioned this matter we quoted the experiments of Mr. Rigg, against the assertions of other chemists, to prove that charcoal will form carbonic acid with the oxygen of the atmosphere, under ordinary circumstances. We have since met with a passage in De Candolle's "Physiology," which shows that we do not stand alone in our belief that charcoal does, even in the air, form gaseous combinations of some sort or other, and so furnishes food to plants, independently of the matters it may be able to condense within its pores. "Count Rumford," says M. De Candolle "has proved by direct experiment that charcoal, so long regarded as one of the most fixed of known substances, is capable of combining with oxygen, and forming with it carbonic acid, at a temperature

very far below that of which it burns perceptibly. This slow combination of charcoal with oxygen explains why those places in the woods where the charcoal burners have been at work, although at first sterile, become fertile, in proportion as the charcoal combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere to form carbonic acid, which dissolves in the surrounding water."

We may add that the quality of charcoal is much improved by steeping it in liquid manure: and that the lighter and more spongy it is, the better for the purposes of the cultivator.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

RECIPTS FOR CURING HAMS.—We have been handed the following recipe for curing hams, by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city; the saleratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the recipe of others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added; but to the recipe. Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams, with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be the large kind. A cask, holding 46 gallons, is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions:—6 gallons water, 9lbs. salt, 4lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. saleratus.—Scald and scum, and when cold, pour the brine into the cask, until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in at least three months, and a little longer time would do no harm.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Every man who can conveniently attend to it, should make maple sugar. It can be done when the farmer has but little else to do, so the labor should not be reckoned high. In some sections, fuel is of but little consequence, and where it is high, strict economy should be practised, as to the mode of boiling. For catching sap, birch baskets answer a temporary purpose, and the cost is a mere trifle. Troughs made of light soft wood, cost but a few cents each, where timber is cheap; and they will last long, if housed, or turned upside down, in a pile, and sheltered from the sun and storms. But the most convenient and cheapest vessels in the end, are buckets with iron hoops.

ASHES FOR CORN.—Mr. Aaron Cass, of West Roxbury, planted about two acres of corn last spring, on very dry sandy land, and when it was suffering in a severe drought, he put about a pint of wood ashes around each hill; this soon made a great change; the corn revived and grew well, notwithstanding the drought continued. We examined this piece some time since, and it was one of the finest we have seen during the season. Mr. Cass considers ashes a profitable manure. The increased quantity of corn this season, will be only a part of the advantage, for the good effect of the ashes will continue long in the production of grass or other crops.

SMALL PRODUCTIVE FARM.—I raised, the past year, from 30 acres of land, 700 bushels of potatoes, 80 bushels of barley, 25 bushels of beets, 15 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of beans, 4 tons of mowed oats, 6 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of carrots, 75 chickens and turkeys, and a great variety of garden sauce.

I have killed one hog, weighing 390 lbs, made 400 lbs. of butter, kept three cows, a pair of oxen,

two heifers, two steers, eight sheep four hogs. I have been on the place but two years, and have laid six acres of land to grass; the land a clay loam, easy to work. I mix lime with my compost, and plaster my corn, potatoes and grass. I sort my potatoes before sale. Finally, I cook every thing I give my hogs, and feed warm and keep warm.

A. T. ATKINS.

We suspect that one secret of this admirable success, is in the fact, that besides cultivating in the most perfect style, such crops as were useful, Mr. Atkins took good care not to cultivate any useless crops—that is he did not cultivate any weeds. If we are not greatly mistaken, it is a common sight to see, on tillage lands, from which the harvest has just been gathered, a greater amount of weeds left on the ground—greater in bulk and in weight—than the whole of the crop of grain or roots that has been taken off. (We should think this an uncommon sight—N. E. FAR.) Farming so slovenly as this cannot be profitable, until farmers can support their families and stock on weeds. The obvious reason why weeds thus take the place of the crop is, that the cultivator has not time enough to keep his land clean, and that simply because he has too much land in cultivation. The 30 acres of Mr. Atkins tells the story.—*Portland Advertiser*.

KEEPING COWS.—The keeping of cows is much like the cultivation of land. If the crop does not reach a certain amount, there is a loss to the farmer, or the crop may precisely equal his expenses, the year leaving him as it found him, but above all this, is profit, and the more he can increase his balance, the greater his gain. So with a cow; if she does not give a certain quantity, she does not pay for her keeping, and the more such cows a man has, the worse off he is. On the contrary, all above a given yield is clear profit, and the farmer or dairyman, has every inducement to increase this amount as high as possible.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARCOAL.—A fortnight ago we called attention to the increasing evidence as to the value of charcoal, as an agent of cultivation, and we alluded to the employment of it in the Pine-growing at Picton. We have since received a letter from Mr. Barnes, in which he entirely confirms the statement we then made. "Charcoal," he says, "is the most astonishing article to make use of for all purposes of cultivation, and plants under artificial treatment. I judge from many year's experience in its use. What you say respecting my employing it largely among my Pine-woods is true. It consists of nothing but charcoal and loam without a particle of manure of any sort. Every plant under my care has some charcoal used about it. I never yet saw the plant that did not delight in it and to Heaths it is most especially acceptable." It seems to us that opinions thus strongly expressed by one of the best Gardeners in the country, must carry conviction to the most sceptical. However we may as well mention a few other facts before we leave the question to the experimental proof to which it is now certain to be subjected all over the country.

FEEDING HOGS.—Near Augsburg, in Westphalia, celebrated for its fine hams, the hogs are principally fattened on chestnuts and potatoes. The hogs are made nearly fat by running in the woods abounding in chestnuts, and where they cannot run at large, the nuts are gathered and fed to them in pens. In the last stage of fattening,

after their range in the woods is over, they are fed on potatoes, which are baked. Large ovens are used for the purpose, and it is found that thus prepared, the potatoe is the most fattening of all food, while the peculiar flavour of the Westphalia hams is thought to be owing to this manner of cooking the potatoe.

RIPE FRUIT AND DYSENTERY.—There is a pernicious prejudice with which people are too generally imbued; it is that fruits are injurious in the dysentery—that they produce and increase it. There is not, perhaps, a more false prejudice. Bad fruit, and that which is imperfectly ripened, may occasion colics, and sometimes diarrhœa—but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits of all kinds, especially in the summer, are the true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are true solvents, and occasion a diarrhœa. But even this diarrhœa is a protection against the dysentery. Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and have never had the slightest attack. I have seen eleven patients in the same house; nine were obedient to the direction given, and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother, and a child she was most partial to, died. She prescribed for the child burnt brandy and oil, powerful aromatics, and forbade the use of fruit. She followed the same course herself, and met the like fate. A minister attacked with dysentery, ate three pounds of red currants, between seven o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening; next day he was entirely cured.—*Tissot*.

TO KILL ALDERS.—A correspondent asks us the best mode of killing alders. We never succeeded very well in killing them by cutting at any particular time of the year. They grow, generally, in "clumps," that is, there are a great many trunks started from one root. The most thorough mode of extirpating them is the following:—

Have a large strong iron hook, made with an eye sufficiently large to run through it a strong draft chain. Put a yoke of oxen on to the chain and place the hook around the clump, with the point settled into the ground a little under the root. Let one person take hold of the tops of the bushes and bend them over the hook, while another starts the oxen along, and thus twitch them up by main strength. In this way, we once cleared several acres of thick alder growth, and they never started again.—*Maine Farmer*.

ROT IN SHEEP.—The first symptoms attending this disease are by no means strongly marked; there is no loss of condition, but rather apparently the contrary; indeed, sheep intended for the butcher have been purposely ethed or rotted in order to increase their fattening properties for a few weeks, a practice which was adopted by the celebrated Bakley. A want of liveliness and paleness of the membranes, generally, may be considered as the first symptoms of the disease, to which may be added a yellowness of the carbuncle at the corner of the eye. Dr. Harrison observes, "when in warm sultry, and rainy weather, sheep that are grazing on low and moist lands feed rapidly, and some of them die suddenly, there is fear that they have contracted the rot." The sheep should be removed from the unsound pasture as soon as possible, either to a salt marsh or the driest pasture that can be found; as much salt may be given as the animals will take with their food; to this the sulphate of

iron may be joined. Half a drachm daily for each sheep, with the same quantity of ginger, may be given in nourishing gruel. An aperient should be given once or twice during the treatment, and may consist of one or two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, or a large table spoonful of common salt dissolved in warm gruel or water. Food should be given in as nutritious a form as possible; and a pint of beans daily will be an excellent diet with good hay on sound pasture. Though turnips cannot be considered as a cause of rot, yet from the superabundance of water they contain, they are affected with the disease, particularly if taken whilst a hoar-frost is on them, Calomel has been strongly advised, but the recommendation, as far as I am aware, has not been backed by any successful cases. If tried by way of experiment, about five grains daily, with four of opium, suspended in thick gruel, may be repeated once a day the space of a week at a time.—*English Paper.*

MODE OF INCREASING THE GROWTH OF POTATOES.—The flowers being cut off as they appeared on the plants, the number of potatoes produced was greater than where the blossoms had remained much untouched. Early in October the stems and leaves of the plants which had not bore flowers, were strong and green; the others yellow, and in a state of decay. The plants which had been stripped of flowers produced (on the same space of ground) about four times the weight of large potatoes, very few small ones being found. Those on which the flowers and fruit were left, produced but a small number of middle-sized potatoes, with a great number of little ones, from the size of a common filbert to that of a walnut.

SALT FOR GRUB WORMS.—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says, that after finding the grub worm was cutting off his corn and cabbage at a sad rate, he first applied ashes, then soot, and then Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all to no purpose. Afterwards, seeing it stated that salt was very disagreeable to the grub, he applied about two table spoonfuls to each hill of corn or cabbage, placing it so as not to touch the plant. The worm left them immediately.

Another says, that by putting about "a pinch" of salt to each plant, two or three times, the worm ceased his depredations. He also mentions a neighbor, who watered his cabbages daily with water from a salt pork barrel, and was not troubled; but as soon as he discontinued the practice, his plants were attacked, equally with his neighbour's.

THE GLANDERS.—While writing, I will mention a fact for your Veterinary department. More than 30 years since the glanders of the most virulent kind, was amongst the horses of the neighborhood in which my father lived.—Great numbers died off. His horse was taken, and under the belief that he also would die my father commenced an experiment on him with a strong decoction of tobacco juice, given internally. In a short time the horse broke out all over his body in sores. These cured up in a month or so, and the horse was sound, soon fattened, and was, as long as I knew him afterwards, a sound and healthy animal. This was the only horse in all the neighborhood that recovered. Some farmers in this vicinity, noted for fine stock horses, give occasionally Scotch snuff to their horses.—*Cor. Albany Cultivator.*

It is said Butter Milk will destroy lice on Cattle.—Try it.

NOVEL MODE OF CULTURE.—As every successful experiment connected with Farming is worthy to be recorded, we insert the following, in the hope that it will prove worthy the attention of the agriculturist. Mr. James Robertson of the Brackley Point Road, a very enterprising, industrious and observing farmer, was desirous to ascertain how Oats and Peas would grow together. Last Spring he sowed half a bushel of Peas, and about that quantity less than ordinary of Oats to an acre. They kept pace in their growth—the Oats a trifle higher than the Peas. There was no additional manure, nor any other difference in the preparation of the ground previous to planting, but as it is usually made of Oats alone. The Oats turned out well, and the Peas an excellent crop, and, what is not common, without any worms in them. He found no difficulty in separating the Peas from the Oats when threshed, with a Fanner. As they grew the Oats supported the Peas—they ripened together, and there was no mildew—they were cut with the scythe when ripe. We hope this experiment will be renewed next Spring, in different parts of the Island, and, if again successful, will be permanently adopted, as we think the general culture of Peas is, at present, too much neglected, but would amply repay itself, by bettering the quality of our Pork, for exportation, as well as in many domestic uses.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

POTATOES IN MANUFACTURES.—Few persons are probably aware of the quantity of potatoes used in our own country and elsewhere, in the manufacture of starch, arrow root, tapioca, &c. The starch manufactory in Mercer, Maine, is said to have manufactured last year, one hundred and forty thousand pounds, of an excellent quality, grinding about sixteen thousand bushels of potatoes. The account from which this is taken, says further: "We learn that they have made arrangements to grind twenty four thousand bushels of potatoes the coming winter, which will produce more than two hundred and forty thousand pounds of starch. They sell it in Boston for about four dollars per hundred. The New England dealers prefer it to Portland starch." Another manufactory at Hampden, Me., consumes 2500 bushels of potatoes per day. In a single district in Bavaria, four hundred thousand pounds of sago and starch are manufactured yearly. One hundred pounds of good potatoes are said to give twelve pounds of starch.

EFFECTUAL METHOD OF PRESERVING FURS FROM THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Wash the fur on both sides with a mixture of twelve grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in half-a-pint of spirits of wine. To make it dissolve more readily corrosive sublimate should be reduced to powder in a marble mortar. If moths have harbored in the lining wool of muffs, it must be replaced by new wool that has been well saturated with the above preparation. The mixture is colorless, and will not injure the most delicate furs, feathers, or woollen articles, of any kind. The same mode of treatment is also efficacious for the preservation of stuffed specimens in natural history.—*Mark Lane Express.*

BEAN MEAL FOR PIGS.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express says, that he has tried nearly every description of food for pigs, and he has found none that would produce so much weight, or so fine meat in a given time, as bean meal. Some pigs fed upon this food, mixed with a small portion of topping, (?) weighed at six months' old, two hundred and eighty pounds each, and the pork was extremely tender.

BONE DUST ON PASTURE LANDS.—There is, perhaps, no county in England where the pasture lands (particular the poorer soils) have been so much improved during the last ten or twelve years, as in Cheshire; and this principally by the application of what is termed bone dust. This extraordinary manure has a peculiar effect upon the poor clay land pastures; for, on the application of boiled bones, a sudden change takes place in the appearance of the fields, and instead of the carnation-leaved or pink grass, which so much abounds on this kind of land, a luxuriant herbage presents itself, consisting of red and white clover, trefoil, and other grasses, of which the cattle are so fond, that they eat up almost every thing before them; even thistles and rushes are very much eaten off by the stock after the pastures have been bone dusted.—*Correspondent English Agricultural Society.*

HINT TO FARMERS.—It is said that spirits of turpentine is a deadly enemy to all the insect tribes and consequently will destroy the bug or worm which is found to prey on wheat and other grain. With a watering pot, finely perforated in the spout a person may sprinkle a field of ten acres without using more than two or three gallons. The experiment, on a small scale, may easily be tried.

CURE FOR THE STRETCHES.—Sheep sometimes stretch their noses out on the ground and around by their side, as if in severe pain. This is frequently occasioned by an involution of a part of the intestine within another, called, when occurring in the human subject, *intorsusceptio*. Immediate relief is afforded, when this last is the case, by lifting the animal by the hind legs, and shaking a few times, when the pain disappears.

THE GUINEA HEN.—The Guinea Hen, or Pintado, was first introduced into Europe about three centuries ago. It is a native of Africa, and its flesh and many of its habits are similar to those of the pheasant. It lays a great number of eggs, which are highly prized; among the Romans, its flesh was deemed a luxury of the first order.

RECIPES.

FOR TETTERS AND RINGWORMS.—Procure the roots of the yellow or narrow leaf dock, bruise them and soak them in good apple vinegar, and rub the tetter or ringworm three times, till the cure is effected. This is a certain remedy, except where the nails of the fingers are diseased.

ANOTHER.—Bruised mullein leaves and vinegar constitute an excellent remedy. It is said to be a surer restorative of the nails, particularly if the patient does not become weary in well-doing.

WHEAT FLOUR PUDDING.—Stir into a pint and a half of flour, a quart of milk. It must be done gradually, so that there may be no lumps. Beat seven eggs and put in, and add two table spoonfuls of melted butter, and two teaspoonfuls of salt.—Grate in half a nutmeg. Half a pound of raisins may be added, but if the pudding is to be baked, they they must not be put in till it has cooked long enough to thicken, or they will sink to the bottom. This flour pudding may be either baked or boiled, requiring an hour and a half to bake, and two hours to boil. If boiled, the bag must not be more than two thirds full, or it will burst in the boiling. It must be put into boiling water and kept boiling till done. After boiling a few minutes, turn the bag over, it will render the pudding light.

SPRING AND SUMMER BEER.—As yet, I have seen nothing in your pages relative to making beer. Therefore I will present a recipe, and if you think it worthy a place in the Farmer, please insert it:—

A handful of hops and some boughs of spruce boiled in two or three gallons of water—put three quarts of molasses and a quarter pound of ginger in a cask that will hold fifteen gallons, and pour the liquid in and shake them well; then fill up with cold and warm water, so that when the cask is full it will be about blood warm. Then pour in one quart of good yeast, and shake it well together. It will be fit for use in about twelve hours.

Half of a small vial of essence of spruce may be used instead of boughs, and should be put in with the molasses and ginger. I have made beer by this recipe for a number of years, and know it to be good.—*Michigan Farmer.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—*Plain Rusk Pudding.*—Rusk your Bread in the oven, and pound it fine; to five heaped table spoonfuls of it, put a quart of milk, three beaten eggs, three table spoonfuls of rolled sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, half a nutmeg, and three table spoonfuls of melted butter; bake an hour. It may be eaten without sauce.

MOLASSES POSSEY.—Put in a saucepan a pint of sugar-house molasses, a teaspoonful of powdered ginger, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Simmer it over hot coals for half an hour, stirring it frequently. Then stir into it the juice of two lemons, two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar; boil the whole for five minutes longer. This an excellent preparation to relieve colds, and is also particularly serviceable to persons subject to constipation.

FOR BURNS.—Burns or scalds may be relieved, and speedily cured, by an application of ink and raw cotton, to take out the fire, and a salve of lard Jamestown weed, to heal the wound. The salve is made by stewing the leaves or seeds of the weed in lard, and straining through any thin cloth.—This is an excellent article for sores of any kind. Fresh cuts are soon healed by its use, and if you have a horse with galls or sore back, this is a superior remedy. Every family would act wisely to always have the salve in readiness.

ANOTHER.—Another good remedy for burns, is a preparation, one part of the lard, one part of rosin, and a half part turpentine, simmered together till all are completely melted. The burns with an application, should be washed daily, and dressed with fresh ointment.

FOR CHOPPED HANDS AND LIPS.—Wash two or three times in the day with tincture of lobelia, or steam-doctors' No. 6. Honey mixed with water is said to be good.

Six Fairs in the Year.

THERE will be a FAIR for the sale of Cattle and Agricultural Produce, held at Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM'S, three miles from Government House, on the Gagetown Road, and thirty miles from St. John, the same distance from Fredericton, and twelve miles from Gagetown, on the second Tuesday in November, the second Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in March, the second Tuesday in May, the second Tuesday in July, and the second Tuesday in September. Queen's County, Oct. 23, 1844.

NAVY BREAD.
5 TONS NAVY BREAD for sale low by
J. & R. REED.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Offers for Competition the following PREMIUMS, which will be awarded at Newcastle, on Friday, the 16th day of January next:

For the following Articles, to be manufactured in the Country within one year from the time of exhibition.

- For the best Homespun Cloth, made entirely of wool, not less than 10 yds. 15 0
- For the second best do. 10 0
- For the best Homespun, made of wool, and cotton, same quantity, 15 0
- For the second best do. 10 0
- For the best piece of Flannel, entirely of wool, same quantity, 15 0
- For the second best do. 10 0
- For the best wove Counterpane, 7 6
- For the best sample Woolen Socks, not less than 6 pairs. 7 6
- For the second do. do. 5 0
- For the best sample of Mitts, same quantity 7 6
- For the second best do. 5 0
- For the best Straw Hat, 5 0
- For the best Straw Bonnet. 5 0

Grains, &c., the growth of 1844, raised within the County.

- For the best sample White Bald Wheat not less than 2 bushels, second best do. 15 0
- third best do. 10 0
- For the best sample Red Bald Wheat, not less than two bushels, second do. 7 6
- For the best sample black Oats, not less bushels, second best do. 10 0
- For the best sample white Oats, do., second best do. 7 6
- For the best sample Barley, do. second best do. 10 0
- For the best sample white field Peas, one bushels, second best do. 7 6
- For the best sample of Timothy 1 bushel, 15 0

Produce of the Dairy.

- For the best sample of Butter, in firkins of not less than 30lbs. second best do., 17 6
- third best do., 15 0
- For the best sample of Cheese, not less than 10lbs. second best do. 10 0
- 7 6

Live Stock raised within the County.

- For the best two year Bull, £1 0 0
- second best, 15 0
- For the best 2 year old Heifer, 1 0 0
- second do., 15 0
- For the best 1 year old Heifer 15 0
- second best 10 0
- For the best Ram, 2 years old 10 0
- second best 7 6
- For the best Ram, one year old 10 0
- second best 7 6
- For the best Ewe, one year old 10 0
- second best 7 6
- For best Boar, one year old 10 0
- second best 7 6
- For the best Sow, one year old 10 0
- second best 7 6
- For the best Colt, 2 year old 1 5 0
- For the best do., 1 year old 1 0 0

The decision of the Judges, or any two of them to be final, none but members to be competent to receive premiums for Grain, or Live stock.—The other premiums all to be open for general competition: in all cases whether their be any competition not, it will be in the discretion of the Committee to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the objects offered are not worthy of it.

NIEL McLEAN, Secretary.

Miramichi, July 27, 1844.

OATS WANTED:—For a good quality of which a liberal price will be paid.

THOS. PICKARD.

Dec. 14.

HORSES FOR SALE.

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

JOHN T. SMITH.

December 17, 1844.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Oct. 9, 1844.

Bank of British North America.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Notes of this Branch will, from this date, be redeemed at par at the Bank of British North America in Quebec.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Fredericton, October 23, 1844.—6w.

Cloth Boots, Cloth Boots.

Just Received,

A SPENDID Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOTH BOOTS, at FOSTER'S Shoe Store.

Dec. 17, 1844.

CHEAP GROCERY,

PROVISION & LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, at his Store, Queen Street, nearly opposite Mr. Gale, Druggist, where he will constantly keep on hand a general supply of Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors, and trusts that by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1844.

Sears' New Monthly Family Magazine.

Second Volume, New Series, for the year 1845.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE

Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS FINE ENGRAVINGS.

Edited and Published by Robert Sears.

No. 114 Fulton Street, New York City.

IN MONTHLY PARTS, OF FIFTY OCTAVO PAGES.

Terms, \$2,00 a year, payable on the delivery of the January and February numbers.

No Subscription received for a less period than one year.

In offering such miscellany as the above periodical to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood what is the object proposed to be accomplished by its publication, and what will invariably be the character of its contents; and by no species of disguise; or form of deception, attempt to make an impression or gain a favor, without possessing a legitimate claim to their employment. "SEARS' FAMILY MAGAZINE" is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense, and systematize, the great mass of standard general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general; and thus collected and prepared, to place it, by its cheapness and comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of ALL.

Subscriptions for the above Work, will be received by JOHN T. SMITH, King-street, Saint John, General Agent for the Province.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. HUNT respectfully announces, that the Duties of her SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, January 13.
Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1844.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a few cases of Pickles and Sauces, consisting of Onions, Gerkins, Mix'd Pickles, Piccolilly, Olives, Capers, Tomato Ketchup, Paoli Vinegar, Anchovy Paste, John Bull Sauce, &c. &c.
2 Cases Preserved Ginger; 3 do. Prunes; 1 barrel Tapioca; 1 box prepared Cocoa; 1 do. shelled Almonds; Havana Cigars; Manilla Cheroots, Kesan Soap; 1 cask Saleratus; Lamp Chimneys; Refined Borax, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold low.

JAMES F. GALE, *Chemist & Druggist.*

Fredericton, Oct. 15, 1844.

Essence of Smoke.

A FRESH Supply of the above article just received and for sale by JAMES F. GALE.
Fredericton, Nov. 6th, 1844.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals:

42 PACKAGES British Merchandize; consisting of White and Brown Cottons, Prints, Orleans, and Irish Linens; Osnaburgs, checks, Homespuns, carpets, Linen Threads, London Slops, cloths, Doekskins, &c. &c.

1 case cutlery; 3 cases "Thomson's Augers; 3 cases cast-steel; 860 Bars and Bundles refined and common Iron (assorted); 40 Bundles Sheet Iron; 2 Hhds. Tea Kettles; 250 Bake Ovens and Pots; 9 crates crockery; 48 chests company's congo; 4 do. Souchong, superior.

Ex "Merchant," from Philadelphia, and "Joseph Hamm," from New York:

500 Barrels Superfine Flour; 250 do. Meal; 150 do. Pork, mess and clear; 5 Tierces Rice; 23 Boxes Tobacco; 3 bales cotton Batting.

IN STORE:

50 sacks corn; 400 cwt pollock, 100 cwt. codfish, 300 bbls. herrings, 15 do. mackerel; 350 bbls. flour and meal; 40 hhd. mollasses, 15 do. sugar, 1 do. refined sugar; 2500 bushels Liverpool salt, barrels Turks Island coarse salt, bags fine butter salt; 40 boxes soap, 30 do. candles; which with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., are offered for sale at their store in Queen Street, for cash or approved credit.

The remainder of their stock of British Goods daily expected.

WM. J. BEDELL & Co.

Fredericton, October 15, 1844.

NOTICE.

WANTED, at the Fredericton Foundry, two or three Boys, of good character, about 16 years of age, to learn the Foundry, Tin and Sheet Iron business. Boys from the country would be preferred.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Nov. 20, 1844.

BUFFALO ROBES.—20 Buffalo Robes received ex Steamer *Saxe Gotta* from Boston.

THOMAS HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Nov. 25, 1844.

WANTED.

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

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredicton, Dec. 3, 1844.

FLOUR, MEAL &c.

THE Subscriber would remind the public of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he still continues to sell: FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL.

Of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

Of Dry Goods and Groceries he has rather a greater variety than usual.

Fur HATS of modern shape and of all sizes can be procured Cheap, and of good quality at his store; also, a few dozen Looking Glasses.

THOS. PICKARD.

Dec. 14, 1844.

FOR SALE.

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

Fredericton September 31 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand Fresh Flour, of the very best quality; Fresh Indian Meal and Oat Meal; Indian Corn in Bags and by the Bushel; Wheat Bran and Horse Feed.

GROCERIES.

Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Molasses; Tea; Coffee; Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS.

Cloths; Cottons; Prints; Mole Skins; Merinoes; Orleans Cloth; Linen; Lining Cotton; Handkerchiefs; Muslins; Thread; Cotton Warps, &c. These the Subscriber offers for Cash at the lowest prices.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, July 2, 1844.

No. 4, KING STREET.

THE subscriber has on hand a general supply of GROCERIES, and various other articles, which he offers for sale at very low rates for cash.—Retailers and families requiring a winter's supply, will do well to call or forward their orders, as a liberal reduction will be made to such persons. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to, and goods forwarded with care.

JOHN T. SMITH.

St. John, Oct. 11, 1844.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Just received xs ship James White, from Philadelphia:—

900 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, RYE FLOUR and CORN MEAL.

Ex *Mohican* from New York:—

60 Barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR.

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

ESTABROOKS & RING.

St. John, Aug. 29.

Brick Store, South Wharf

No. 20, South Wharf, St. John.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

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

150 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, (New Wheat) 120 do Corn Meal, 100 barrels Rye Flour.

IN STORE:

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

COLIN E. CROSS.

Sept. 9, 1844.

FLOUR, APPLES, CIGARS.

Ex schr. *Rising Sun* from Boston—on consignment:

112 BARRELS Superfine and Fine Flour, (fresh,) 25 brls. russett APPLES;

16 brls. Baldwin Apples; 32 do. Pilot BREAD; 20 boxes 10 x 12 Glass; 30M. Principe Cigars;

Also, per Schooner *Alida*:

30 bales FEATHERS, for sale low from the wharf.

THOS. HANFORD.

St. John, Nov. 5, 1844

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHEAP FOR CASH.



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

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

Ladies' Shoes from **Five to Ten Shillings.**

STRONG BOOTS AND STRAPS at proportionate prices.

Business punctually attended to.

WILLIAM F. BARKER.

Fredericton, July 24, 1844.

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

NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE.



THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Shop next above Mr. Harvey Garcelon's Store, where he intends carrying on the business of **BOOT, SHOE MAKING and LEATHER CUTTING**, and flatters himself that by a strict attention to business, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

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

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

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

GEORGE COUTHARD.

Fredericton, May 29, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

R. H. COOPER.

Fredericton, 1st Oct. 1844.

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

PATRICK O'KANE.

Fredericton, Oct. 1, 1844.

FREDERICTON FOUNDRY.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public that their Foundry is now in successful operation, and they are prepared to do all kinds of Castings for Mills and other Machinery at the shortest notice. Cooking, Franking and close Stoves, made to order or repaired; parties wishing it, can be supplied with every description of Tin Ware, either wholesale or retail, at very low rates, and on the most favorable terms. Orders left at the Foundry, King Street, or at the Foundry Warehouse, Queen Street, will be punctually attended to.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 1844.

FOR SALE, at very low rates, all kinds of Tin Ware; Pork, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Liverpool and American Soap, Saleratus, Tobacco, Mould and Dipt Candles, Corn Brooms, 1,600 feet 7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 Window Glass, at 2d. per pane and upwards, Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper, Quills, and a variety of other articles. On Consignment, 7 brls. Silver-skin Onions, in prime order, and several excellent Brass Clocks, at £3 each.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to close his present Business, requests all Persons who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. GAYNOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24, 1844.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Subscriber having altered his business to a co-partnership one, it becomes necessary to have all his former accounts settled without delay. He therefore requests all persons having accounts with him prior to the 1st September last, to call and arrange the same; and those having claims against him, will please render them at an early date for adjustment.

WM. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1844.

FIRE! FIRE!!

F. W. HATHEWAY, Agent for the **PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY**, continues to Insure Property of all descriptions against Loss or Damage by Fire, at very low rates, so that parties for a very small sum may keep their property safe, which, in case of any accident, would prove of great importance to them and the amount of Premium would never be missed should they be fortunate enough to escape the devouring element. Personal attendance to survey free of expense to applicants within the limits of the Town. Applicants from the Country must describe the Property wished to be Insured, and must always be bound by the description they give.

Fredericton, 17th November, 1843.

No. 20, South Wharf.

FLOUR & BUTTER CRACKERS.

Just landing from the schooner *Unicorn* :

100 BRLS. Georgetown FLOUR, a superior article for family use.

Ex sch'r *Enterprise*, from New York :

75 Barrels and half-barrels **BUTTER CRACKERS**, which will be sold very low for Cash.

C. E. CROSS.

St. John, Sept. 25, 1844.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

30 DECEMBER, 1844.

A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half Year ending on Monday the 2d inst., will be payable to the Stockholders at the Bank, on or after Thursday the 2d January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SAM. W. BABBIT, *Cashier.***NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of J. & A. SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm, are requested to make payment to John T. Smith, in St. John, and all persons having claims against the said Firm, will present the same for adjustment, to the said John T. Smith, who is fully authorised to settle up the affairs of the said Firm.

JOHN T. SMITH.
JAMES A. SMITH.

Dated the 1st day of October, 1844.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business heretofore carried on by SAMUEL GARDNER, will in future be conducted by the Subscribers under the style of SAMUEL GARDNER & CO.

SAMUEL GARDNER.
JOHN GARDNER.

Saint John, Oct. 29th, 1844.

WINTER APPLES—for family use.

Per Steamer HERALD:

245 BLS. Newtown PIPPINS, packed by hand expressly for shipment, per Steamer *Herminia*, for Liverpool, G. B., but owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, did not arrive at Boston in season.

THOS. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Oct. 5, 1844.

More Light, Wholesale & Retail.

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

St. John, Sept. 20.

JOHN T. SMITH.
No. 4, King Street.**TO LET.**

THOSE two pleasantly situated Offices in the Subscriber's Brick Building, lately occupied by B. W. Hammond, Esq. Also, the Store next to Doherty & McTavish, and the Store next adjoining Clark's Hattery, and two Rooms in the Building next adjoining Mr. Hugh Irvin's. For further particulars inquire of

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1844.

Family Soap, Cigars & Navy Bread.

ON consignment, ex schr. *Meridian*, from Boston, now landing: 55 boxes family SOAP;

10,000 Principe Cigars; 5 bbls. Navy Bread.

For sale low, by T. HANFORD & CO. Water Street.
St. John, Oct. 17, 1844.**Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!**

100 PAIRS Gentlemen's black and drab Cloth Boots, to button or lace, from 12s. 6d upwards;

200 pairs Ladies' fine cloth Boots from 7s. 6d.;

50 do. do. Over Boots, (black and drab,) from 5s.;

1000 pairs Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Childrens' RUBBERS;

500 pairs Ladies' strong Walking Shoes.

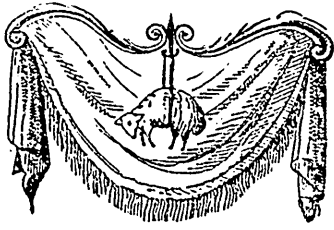
ALSO:

One Case containing White and Black Satin Opera and Dress Kidd SLIPPERS, for Sale Cheap at FOSTER'S Shoe Store.

November 27, 1844.

A few dozens WINCHELL'S WATTS for Sale by THOS. PICKARD.
Nov. 12.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING



SPECIAL ADVERTISING

NEW GOODS.**SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.**

The Subscribers have received by the *Portland*, from London, and *Satellite*, *Themis*, *Crampian* and *Ade-laide*, from Liverpool, a very general and extensive assortment of British MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season: comprising—

- 73 PIECES Silk Velvets, Plain, Plaid and Shaded;
65 do. Pure Satins, Gro de Naps, and Orientals;
- 36 Pieces Fancy Satins and Veloutes, for winter Bonnets;
- 80 do. Fancy Cloakings, newest styles;
- 7 Cases FURS, containing Capes, Cardinals, Cloaks, Victorines, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Trimmings;
- 730 Pieces bleached and unbleached COTTONS;
- 650 do. Printed do.;
- 47 do. Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy;
- 55 do. Superfine Cloths, assorted colours;
- 70 do. Tweeds, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Kerseys, Waterproof Tweeds;
- 450 do. RIBBONS;
- 96 do. English, Welsh, Saxony and Salisbury FLANNELS;
- 250 do. Silk Handkerchiefs and Neck Scarfs;
- 40 Dozen Woolen and Fancy Mufflers;
- 150 do. Gloves and Hosiery; Crapes;
- 80 Pieces Irish Linens and Damasks; Diapers, Huckabacks and Towels;
- Cotton Worsted, Oil Cloth, and Imperial Table Covers;
- 700 Pieces Orleans, Coburgs, Cashmeres, and Parisians;
- 200 do. Plain and Fancy Muslins, Rich Brocaded Evening Dresses.
- Artificial Flowers, Borders, and Ruches;
- White and coloured Stays, superior qualities;
- 100 pieces black and coloured German Velvets;
- Handsome assortment of Carpeting and Rugs;
- Lawns; linnen Pocket Handkerchiefs; French cambric ditto.
- 78 Dozen silk and satin Hhks., and Scarfs;
- Splendid assortment of Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Blonds & Bobinets, plain and fancy;
- Infants' Robes and Frocks;
- Thomas's best drilled eye NEEDLES;
- Silver THIMBLES;
- 100 Gross Carlisle Cotton Reels;
- Furniture Gimps, Fringes and Laces. Bell-ropes;
- Very extensive assortment of Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings;
- Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Travelling Bags;
- 45 Dozen Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Drawers;
- SHAWLS, in great variety;
- 75 dozen Comforts; Fur Gloves, Gauntlets and CAPS;
- Stocks and Opera Ties, newest styles;
- Mackintosh Coats; Bedticks. Moleskins;
- Brown and black Hollands, Druggets;
- A good assortment of LININGS for Coats, Cloaks, and Ladies' Dresses;
- Sewing Silks, Twist, Buttons, and every description of Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOHERTY & M-TAVISH.

Prince William-street, St. John, and }
Queen-street, Fredericton, Oct. 19, 1844. }

The remainder of their Fall Stock daily expected by the 'St. Lawrence' and 'Hebe.'

PHRENOLOGY.

A VERY excellent PAMPHLET on Phrenology, can be had at the Book store of Mr. H. S. BEEK, in Fredericton, or of A. M. Millan and W. L. Avery, Saint John price 7pence

SELLING OFF.

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

LADIES' Fine black Prunella Boots at 4s. and upwards; do. do. do. (Kid Vamps,) of the very best Description.

" Double Soled Walking **BOOTS**, Vamped and Goloshed.

" Colored Prunella Boots, various kinds;

" Morocco, Calf and Seal Walking Shoes, Manufactured in *Saint John*, superior in appearance and durability to any imported.

" Fine French Kid, Prunella, Seal and Welsh Kid Walking Slippers;

" Fine dress Kid, white and black Satin Slippers, of various kinds and Prices.

GIRLS' Seal and Morocco Walking Slippers;

do. do. Ties;

do. Prunella Boots and shoes.

BOY'S strong Boots and Booties, Walking shoes, Pumps and slippers. Dress shoes of various kinds;

children's ankle strapped shoes of every description; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and childrens Rubbers, various kinds;

Ladies and Gentlemens cork Insoles for Boots and Shoes, a superior article for damp weather.

It is in order to make room for a large assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, suitable for the coming Fall and Winter, expected to arrive from *Liverpool, London, and Glasgow*, by the first of October, the Subscriber is induced to sell off the whole of his *Stock* remaining on hand at *Cost*.

S. K. FOSTER.

Fredericton, Aug. 29, 1844.—6w MAm. *Queen Street*.

N. B.—Boot and Shoes, purchased at this Establishment can be repaired by a first rate workman at very low charges, by leaving them at the store.

S. K. F.

**The New London
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
AND GENERAL
OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 3, BRICK BUILDING,
Water Street.**

Has received per "*Lady Caroline*," "*Portland*," and other late arrivals from *LONDON*, part of their Fall Supply of Fashionable *CLOTHING*, consisting of

BEAVER and Pilot **COATS** and **PANTS**; **Vests**, of **B** all shapes, sizes, and patterns;
PANTS, of do. do. do.;

Superfine black Dress and Frock Coats;

A large stock of *HOSE*RY suitable for the Season;

A General assortment of Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Hats, caps, boots and shoes, real Mackintosh garments, latest cut, and a large stock of **CLORIS** and **TRIMMINGS**, with One Thousand other small *Wares*, too tedious to mention,—selling, of course, **CHEAP FOR CASH**.

SAM. GARDNER feels thankful to his numerous friends, for their past patronage, and begs for a further continuance of their support under the new Firm of

SAM. GARDNER & CO.

Saint John, Nov. 2, 1844.

FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber has in Store his usual assortment of **GOODS** for the Season, viz:—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Pilot **CLOTHS**,

Printed and plain Cottons, Strip'd Shirting;

Scotch Homespuns, **FLANNELS**;

ORLEANS, **MERINOES**, &c., &c.

Pea **COATS** and Monkey **JACKETS**;

A few doz. plain **LOOKING GLASSES**.

And an assortment of Good *Groceries*.

THOMAS PICKARD.

Fredericton, Nov. 12, 1844.

FOR SALE.

6 CASKS Paint Oil; 15 cwt. best No. 1 Lead
F. W. HATHEWAY.

S. A. AKERLEY,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Queen Street, Fredericton:

Has just received on Consignment the following articles:

SUPERFINE Cloths—Black, Blue, Brown, and **Claret**; Blue **PILOT** and **BOX** ditto; Tweed, **Morinoes**; Plaid **Clouting**; **Flannels**; Blankets; **Cottons**; **Calicoes**; **Shawls**; **Gamblet**, **Gambroons**, **Vestings**; **Bedtick**; **Flannel Vests**.

TEAS; Lump and Cavindish **Tobacco**; 60 boxes **Soap**; **NAILS**; Mould **CANDLES**; 1 cwt. **COFFEE**; 3 cwt. **SALERATUS**; **Soda BISCUIT**; 50 Boxes **Glass**, from 7 × 9 to 11 × 13; 20 **M CIGARS**; and constantly on hand **Household FURNITURE**.

A lot of new **STOVES**, 24 inch; 25 legs good **WHITE LEAD**.

Just arrived from London Cases and quarter Casks of Superior **Sherry WINE**.

The above will be sold at private sale at Auction prices. October 8th, 1844.

Just Received

Ex Portland from London.

20 CHESTS best Congo **TEA**;

37 packages **Dry Goods**;

3 Bales **Slops**; 1 Case **FURS**;

2 Casks **Loaf SUGAR**;

And per late *Arrivals from Philadelphia and New York:*

500 Brls. Superfine **FLOUR**;

350 do. **Corn Meal**; 75 do. **Rye Flour**;

100 do. **New York City Mess Pork**;

1 do. **Pilot Bread**;

1 **lover and Timothy Seed**.

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

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Corner of Queen and Regent-street.

Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1844.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale at the sign of the "*Cheap Flag*," the following:—

30 Chest fine congo and souchong teas, 40 boxes mould and dipp'd candles, 80 boxes Steel's best *Liverpool soap*, 7 hhd. bright sugar, 6 barrels onions, 21 packages best *London starch*, kegs and boxes of tobacco, &c. &c.

Blue and drab *Pilot cloths*, tweeds, beaver cloths, blankets, flannels, cottons, calicoes, orleans, persians, &c., &c.

Also,—*On Consignment:*

Portable writing desks, Gents' rosewood dressing cases; Ladies' work boxes; a few Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, letter paper, pot paper, memorandum books, copy books, slates, spelling books, primers, and *Almanacks* for 1845, by the gross or otherwise, at *St. John prices*.

JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, Nov. 15, 1844.

Attorney's & Magistrate's Blanks,

Deeds, Bonds & Mortgages, and Leases,

Constantly on hand,

And for sale at the Head Quarters Printing Office.

Bills of Exchange & Timber Petitions,

Officer's Half Pay & Widow's Pension Certificates,

Apprentice's Indentures, &c.

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.