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THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 16, 1843.

NO. 14.



THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 16, 1843.

Another year has elapsed of the time allotted to us, and we hear
say here as well as in the great nation near us, who are of the
same blood and who speak the same language with ourselves, com-
plaining of the "times." Is this complaint well founded? Many
will answer that they remember the time that business was more
 brisk, and when they could if they had pleased have lived as well
 as they can now, and at the same time have saved considerable
 money. But has it ever been proved that men were any happier
 when they earned extraordinary wages, than at other times. Mo-
 ney in any quantity will not purchase health, sound sleep, nor a
 good appetite, although we have too often seen persons who had
 more than enough of it, ruin their health and enjoyments by fruit-
 less attempts to purchase a greater share of pleasure than has been
 assigned to our race. Are we not generally as ready to be extra-
 vagant, and to spend faster than we earn, when we have much as
 when we have less? Are we not tormenting ourselves by compar-
 ing our condition to that of the Inhabitants of some Utopia which
 exists in our imagination? Who can point out the country
 removing to which Novascotians would be gamers? No one
 thinks of returning to the land of our forefathers; the "times"
 had there, multitudes able and willing to labour, cannot now
 procure employment, and are suffering for want of food. Shall we
 move to the Prairies of the West? Rich land free from stones
 can be procured there for 6s. 3d. per acre; food for any number of
 men will cost nothing except the labour of making the hay; In-
 dian Corn and Wheat will yield great crops; Pork and Beef of
 the best in great quantities are easily procured. But there taxes
 must be paid, Iron and Salt must be procured, and Novascotians
 would feel very uncomfortable without many other articles which
 can only be procured with money. But it is very hard to procure
 an indispensable article there. Indian Corn is now selling at nine
 cents, and Wheat at 25 cents (fifteen pence) per bushel in that ter-
 ritory, and Beef and Pork will not pay for taking to market. In
 addition to this every one must expect to be sick with the Ague
 several months every year, and as often as every seventh year to see
 a tenth of the population swept off by the bilious, or laka fever,
 diseases unknown here. There are within the limits of the Ame-
 rican Continent lands to be found of the most fertile description, in
 a healthy climate; but exposed to frequent earthquakes, and ruled
 by a Government that gives poor security for life or property,
 whatever way we turn we shall see a mixture of good and evil.
 If instead of fixing our attention upon the good things which

we lack, we would turn it to those we actually enjoy, we should see
 that we have much more than our equal share of the good things
 of this world, and that more than half the human race would think
 themselves fortunate if they could exchange circumstances with us.
 We have not felt the scourges of war or pestilence. Our seasons
 have been favourable, and all the necessaries of life are cheap and
 abundant all of which we have any reason to complain, has been
 caused by ourselves. The spirit of speculation, eager to acquire
 sudden wealth; and the habit of spending our income before it was
 earned, are what have brought us into trouble, and it is morally
 certain that industry and economy will bring us out of it. It is
 easy for us to turn back to the right road. We are very far behind
 some of our speculating neighbours; long, we hope and believe,
 will it be before Novascotians will think of repudiating their debts
 and their honor, yet is well to reflect upon an example which shews
 to what that spirit of speculation which seeks to acquire wealth at
 the expense of others, will finally lead. We are ignorant of what
 is best for us; it is often necessary that we should be compelled
 to reduce our expenses, which we are so apt to increase imperceptibly
 by new articles of luxury which add nothing to our happiness. If
 employment is not found for children, they will employ themselves
 in doing mischief, nor do they at any future period get entirely
 cured of this trick. The great Frederick of Prussia when he com-
 menced a war against the Empress and other neighbouring powers,
 published lengthy state papers, apparently proving that they had
 formed a plot to strip him of his kingdom and divide it among
 themselves. Many years after he wrote in his memoirs, that the real
 cause of the war was, that he was young and active, had a good
 opinion of his own talents, a full Treasury, and a good Army.
 Who can say that we should not now have had an American war,
 if their speculations had not emptied their treasury. The greater
 part of the wars that have desolated the earth, have been commenced
 from motives not greatly differing from those which animate the
 gambler, the excitement produced by danger and uncertainty; the
 love of gain, and the pride of victory. There has not for a long
 time been any cause for which a just or wise man would have been
 willing to go to war, but when a people have more than enough,
 they are too apt to neglect the dictates of justice and wisdom, and
 imitating the conduct of children, do mischief, because necessity
 does not compel them to do good. It cannot be denied that the
 British North American Colonies and the United States are now
 among the most favoured people of the earth. Experience ought
 by this time to have convinced all sensible men that a nation cannot
 thrive by projects to take money out of the pocket of one, and put
 it into that of another; and that *well directed industry and economy*
 are the only means of procuring real wealth. We can therefore if
 providence continues to favour us as it has done, make "good times"
 for ourselves, for all that we have to complain of has been our own
 work, and we can undo what we have done, nor is it necessary for
 this to trouble Rulers or representatives. The Ruler of each family
 may establish his own regulations.

It is customary at this season for Editors to present their readers
 with a summary of the good which they have done in the course of
 the past, and of that which they intend to do in the coming year.
 There must doubtless be some wisdom in this practice, or it would
 not be so general, but we do not possess the gift of praising our-

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selves with any cleverness, and doubt whether we could make people think any better of our paper than it deserves by any encomiums which we have the wit to bestow upon it. It would be of more value if the friends to improvement in the country would send us the result of their experience upon undecided topics; for an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory. Many experiments may be tried upon a small scale as well as upon a greater. Two ferrow Cows might be fed for a fortnight with a certain quantity of boiled potatoes, and have their milk carefully measured; the same quantity of raw unwashed potatoes might be given for the next fortnight; and then again changed for boiled, &c. By continuing this practice for two months, and keeping an exact account of the quantity of milk, the much disputed point of which is the best might be determined. We would be glad to have experiments upon the use of lime as a manure particularising the soil, and the kind of rock it rests upon, if near the surface, as also whether the ground is dry or wet. Very small pieces might be tried upon slate, as it is doubtful if it would there be useful, and on the same soil, we believe lime-stone gravel, sea shells, or old plaster would be beneficial. Gypsum might be worth trying at Brookfield and at Kentville. For two years in succession we hear from Parraborough that land which has been limed has resisted the effects of drought better than any other land near it. If this is generally the case it could be ascertained by observations in different places. As we have peat in inexhaustible quantities it would be of use to ascertain its real value as a manure when fermented. As it does not heat readily, we would advise that the bottom of the heap be formed of small bushes laid about a foot thick, that the first layer upon these be straw or long manure and that not more than two loads of peat be used to one of stable manure. Where Buckwheat is grown it would be useful to compare the first crop of grass sowed with Buckwheat with that sowed with other grain. According to our experience for some years on new woodland, there was a difference of one fourth in favor of the Buckwheat. Many other useful experiments will suggest themselves to farmers. We cannot learn every thing from the experience of those who live in different climates, but ought to make use of our own experience, and when we have learned that which if known would be generally useful, we ought to communicate it, for our own interest, as well as that of others, for we are members of one body, and must thrive or grow poor together. We are now feeling somewhat of the distress in the Mother Country—hungry people will finally eat up their rich neighbours if they have nothing else to eat. The Albany Cultivator owed much of its value to the numerous contributions from practical farmers which were published in it. We have in the Province many farmers who read and think; to them we need not say that a paper which furnishes information of the improvements in their business must be useful. All the knowledge which the world possesses in Arts and Sciences has been acquired by an accumulation of the experience of persons who lived in different ages, and in different regions. Many farmers, sometimes by chance, at others by experiments upon some particular subject, have made useful discoveries which have died with them, but which had they been published, would have been beneficial to many. One of the most useful purposes of a periodical paper is to collect and preserve the scattered scraps of knowledge that are occasionally discovered. Ancient Mythologists inform us that when Pandora's curiosity led her to open the forbidden box, all kinds of evil flew out, and overspread the earth, and although the remedies for all these evils had been contained in the box they proved of little use, being written on oose leaves which were scattered far and wide by the winds; but

we hope that when any of our friends chance to pick up some of the loose leaves, that contain information useful to the farmer, they will send them to us, and we will endeavour to put them where they may be found if wanted. We know that some very capable men are at times shy of writing, because not having been accustomed to put their Ideas upon paper, they are not satisfied with their own style, but this is of trifling importance in communicating useful facts. The roughest gold is of far more value than polished brass. We can if desired remodel the language.

From different sources we learn that through the past season pestilential diseases have continued to make very considerable havoc among the Cattle and Sheep in the British Islands. I would apparently be prudent to cease importing from that country till the disease abates.

We ought to take advantage of the good animals already in the country to improve our breeds. Bakewell in the course of one hundred years formed his superior breeds. The best breed is that which gives the best payment for the expense of breeding. Many have an idea that the largest is the best breed. In some circumstances this is nearly the case, but in general it is far from the fact. It is highly probable that the Syracuse Ox, weighing over 4,000 lbs., has more fat than would have raised five to the same aggregate weight and that his flesh would prove inferior to that of the smaller animal. The Dishley Sheep is inferior in size to many other kinds, but when in a rich pasture gives them more mutton in proportion to the feed consumed than other breeds, and gets its growth in half the time required by some other kinds; in addition to this, it is capable of communicating its valuable properties to most other kinds by crossing. Early maturity and a disposition to fatten are also the characteristics of the improved Short horn cattle. But all desirable qualities are never united in one creature. Inferior strength, gentleness, and somewhat of a sluggish disposition, are as necessarily connected with the property of fattening easily, in other animals, as they are in man. The strongest breed of Cattle for labour, the cows which procure most of their own food abroad even in winter, and the Sheep who support themselves on barren lands all seasons; to which we may add the American pigs which for a century have been accustomed to get their living in the woods, are all strong, high spirited, lean animals, with plenty of muscle and sinew, but little fat, apt to quarrel with each other, and defying fences. They are of slow growth, and are not easily fattened; yet in certain situations they are better than any other breeds, because they are better than none, and are kept upon what costs nothing, and in addition to this, the beef and mutton of these breeds is of the best quality. Now a cross between a female of these hardy breeds, and a male of one of the fattening breeds, which have been formed by the art of the skillful breeder, generally produces a progeny of a quick growth, which is easily fattened, although, in some cases, not suitable to retain as breeders. Thus the Dishley Ram always requiring, and fed upon rich pastures being put to the black faced Highland sheep, produces lambs which will be ready for the butcher in eighteen months, although their dams required two years; but this cross breed will not winter without assistance on the barren mountains like their mothers, but the ancient unimproved stock must be kept for breeders while the crossed lambs are disposed of to the butcher. The same effect is produced by crossing inferior breeds of Cattle with the improved Short-horns, and in places where an improved mode of farming is ameliorating the pasture this crossed breed is often retained as the stock to breed from, with advantage. But it is only the artificial breeds that possess the

erty of generally communicating a disposition to fatten to all with which they are crossed. for those peculiar breeds which have been formed by residing for time immemorial in a particular district, as frequently produce a breed inferior to the parent stock, as they do an improved one, when crossed with each other. The quality of the Pasture upon which cattle are to be fed will determine what breed of cattle will prove most profitable in each district. When we shall generally have acquired so much knowledge of the Science of farming as to know that it is profitable to pasture our best lands one-third, or one-fourth of the time, more Sheep and Cattle of the fattening breeds may be kept with advantage than can be at present; but we must remember that these breeds, whether kept for crossing or breeding, must always be well kept, or they will soon degenerate.

Young Horses that have nothing to do, frequently get a trick of eluding the horned cattle that run in the same field. There is not often any injury done to the cattle by this trick in summer, but early in the spring when the first warm weather appears to animate all grazing animals, and even the cows that are in good order feel disposed to gallop about now and then, it is dangerous to let the horses chase the cows that are near calving; there being good reason to believe that the calf may by this violent exertion be shifted from its natural position, and endanger the life of the cow at calving time.

When a Cow has two calves at a time, she generally calves before she "springs bag", and for this reason a great proportion of the twin calves that come in winter are lost; the cow calving a fortnight before the expected time. It would be prudent to make it a general rule in winter, never to permit Cows that are expected to calve within three weeks, to wander away out of sight of their stable, as they are more than commonly liable to accidents, in consequence of their clumsiness at that time.

Extract from some of the Speeches made at the Annual Dinner of the New York State Agricultural Society, at the close of the Cattle Show and Fair held on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September.

Mr. Wadsworth rose under warm tokens of applause from the company. He adverted to the interest manifested by the public generally, in the enterprise in which the society had embarked—the large concourse of intelligent and practical men which the occasion had drawn hither from various and remote states of the Union, and even from the Provinces—dwelling upon these as unequivocal and encouraging indications of the general sentiment, as happy omens of the future usefulness of the society,—as strong and cheering proofs that the great primeval occupation of man, had not lost any thing of its dignity and attraction in its hands. (Cheers.) He hailed these indications also in their wider aspect, as infallible premonitions of the future greatness, independence and substantial prosperity of the American People. And he took the occasion in passing, to pay a tribute to those who through good and through evil report, against so many obstacles, in spite of prejudice and ridicule, had from the first, sustained with their powerful influence and efforts, the Agricultural Society of the state of New York—(Cheers.) He was sure they must now regard with honest pride the result of their labours and enterprise. He could with the greater propriety bear his testimony to their high deserts, because he had to confess (and he did so with unfeigned regret, and not without mortification) that he was not one of them. Mr. W. here called up other and kindred recollections warmly cherished by every American citizen, and by none with higher satisfaction than the agriculturists—recollections, he said, calculated to make us better men, if not better farmers. He reminded the company, that he whom we delighted to call the "Father of the Country," was a cultivator of the earth. Need he, could he, say more for the dig-

nity and utility of our avocation, than that Washington was a Farmer? That the call of his country to the command of her armies, found him in the field of agricultural labour—that his retirement from public life was to the same favourite occupation, and that he continued in it, until the God of Battles called him to himself? That all the great men who had succeeded Washington in the high office of chief magistrate of the Republic, had like him, sought in the pursuits of agriculture, a dignified retirement and occupation. Nor did Mr. W. suffer the occupation to pass without adverting to the beneficent aid which the cause of Agriculture had received within the last few years, from our own state of New York. In presence of the distinguished gentleman on his right, (Lieut. Gov. Bradish,) he could not forget what New York had contributed, as a state, to Agricultural improvement, through its extensive, thorough and able geological survey, nor forget the enlightened statesmen who lent their aid to the commencement and prosecution of that great work. Mr. W. concluded by giving

The health of our Lieut. Governor. The Agriculturists of New York do not owe less to him than to any of our eminent statesmen. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Gov. Bradish, returned his acknowledgements to the company—remarking that although in agricultural matters generally, it was a sound maxim to work much, and talk little, yet he might be deemed wanting in gratitude, did he not make an effort to respond to the flattering notice gentlemen had been pleased to take of him. The Lieut. Governor went on to congratulate the society on its present prosperous condition, and future prospects.—He had for years witnessed its efforts with the greatest anxiety and interest. He was aware of the difficulties to be overcome; but he rejoiced that these were being most triumphantly surmounted. For much of what had been done, particularly in the improving of our animals and implements, it must be admitted we were indebted to our sagacious and ingenious neighbours of the east. There could be no doubt that emigrants from that quarter, incorporated with our original and excellent population, had at once improved our character and our agriculture. He would relate an instance that had fallen under his own notice. A young man, one of a family whose numbers almost equalled the acres of the paternal farm, found the homestead too narrow for his broad ambition, so he determined to emigrate over to New York. So taking his estate which was all in his head and his pocket handkerchief, he made his way to New York, and very soon into the presence of one of our excellent Dutch citizens, by whom he was, as every New England man has been, kindly received. (Cheers.) Little had been said before the good Dutch burgher asked the young man why it was that so many of his countrymen left home for New York? The young man answered—first we come to teach your children—in the second place to marry your daughters—(Laughter)—in the third place to manage your estates. (Laughter.) Well sir, was the reply—but this is very frank for a young man at least—yet you seem to have some cleverness, and we'll see what we can do for you. It is scarcely necessary to add that a few years found the New Englander the son-in-law of the honest Dutch burgher, and in a few years he had about him a goodly number, not of Anglo-Saxons, but of Yankee Dutch. (Laughter.) We have grafted on the proverbial prudence and industry of the Dutchman, the intelligence, enterprise and activity of the Yankee. Sir, it is a good cross. (Cheers.) The Lieut. Governor concluded by giving the following sentiment:

Agriculture and Agriculturists.—The former not more essential to the prosperity, than the latter to the maintenance of the constitutional liberties and free institutions of our country. (Cheering and Hail Columbia from the band.)

Mr. Colman of Rochester, moved that the house be called upon to answer by States,

Mr. Nott remarked, that to carry out the suggestion we must begin with Maine. The difficulty was that Maine was not here to answer. After some complimentary remarks upon the course and influence of the American Institute, he concluded by saying that among those connected with that institution he knew of none more distinguished than its honorable President, Gen. Tallmadge, and he hoped to hear from him more fully, the results of that noble institution. (Cheers.)

Gen. Tallmadge, being loudly called for, returned his acknowledgements—and in answer to the allusions made to the institute, developed its general features and objects—taking occasion to speak of the exhibition which had just closed, as a show which in the agricultural and its connected departments had never been equalled

in the state of New York. He took occasion also to inculcate on the company the necessity of turning its attention to another interest included in the scope of its incorporation—which he said was essential to production, and that was the subject of a market and the means of consumption. And here Gen. Tallmadge entered upon an elaborate argument in favour of a protective tariff, enforcing his peculiar opinions with much ability and earnestness. He concluded by offering the following:

The greatest of inventions—The union of labor and science, with protection that is neither accidental, incidental nor horizontal.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Beekman of Columbia, expressed the gratification it had given him to witness the attendance here, and at the show yard, of so many gentlemen from other and remote states. He felt, personally, under great obligations to them, and on behalf of the Society he took the liberty to return them its thanks, as well for their attendance here, as for the additions they had brought to our stock, not with a view to compete with us for the premiums, but to contribute to the rarity and excellence of the collection, and for the assiduity, intelligence, and discrimination, they had brought to the different committees of award. This tribute was received with warm applause.

Mr. Ferguson, of Canada, rose to respond on behalf of the visitors from other states, to the very handsome complement, he said, which the gentleman at the other end of the table had just paid to them. But before I offer one word of reply, (he said,) I beg leave, in the spirit of good fellowship, to ask if there is in this room, the humorous chairman of the committee on pork? (Laughter.)—Because, if that gentleman is present, I will not add one word more until I hear him. (Renewed laughter. The allusion here was made to Mr. Lincoln of Mass., who made a report on the swine family, on Thursday afternoon, that kept the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. The mere allusion to it by Mr. F., called up a vivid recollection of all Mr. L.'s very happy points.) He is not present, (continued Mr. F. in a tone of disappointment.) I then, gentlemen, will tell you why. It is to save his bacon.—(Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I address you as fellow farmers, I have no right to say fellow citizens, but fellow farmers. As farmers, I beg leave first to express to you my deep sense of gratitude for the honour conferred on me, a backwoodsman of Canada, in being permitted to be present at such a meeting as this, and for the pleasure and instruction I have received here. And let me say, before I forget it, that this office of a judge is a very difficult and a very thankless one, and that you may discharge your duty never so faithfully and conscientiously, and you are perfectly sure not to give entire satisfaction. At the same time, they who have undertaken that duty, have a right to call on the society for whom they have to act, to support them in their awards, and to see that no undue remarks are made on their judgment.

Having said thus much about my fellow judges, permit me to rub my eyes, and look about me, and think what a glorious meeting we have had—what an exhibition of stock—how great New York is. Why, ten years ago, it would have defied all our means to have produced anything like what we have seen. The spirit was not in existence then. But it is now, and we will speed it onward. There are, gentlemen, in every great community—in the great state of New York particularly—I don't say gradations of rank, but gradations of circumstances; and one of the happy results of these meetings is to bring the rich into contact with the honest farmer, and to teach the former what true nobility and independence is, and where it is to be found. (Cheers.) If happiness is to be found on earth—if independence is ever to be secured—it is within the stils of the plow. There it is. The honest farmer comes into the city, and is bewildered and astonished, by the splendour that meets his eye on every hand. But, gentlemen, what sort of splendour is that? A single shock, a crash somewhere, and down they go like nine pins. (Laughter.) The farmer has always his sure reliance. He has his pork barrel, and his flour barrel, and his good honest wife and children. (Cheers.)—That is the place to cultivate real, true independence—real, true, rational enjoyment. (Cheers.) Nay more—there you find honor, morality, religion, virtue, (cheers,) in their purest form. Who does not know, that men, mixed up together in the cares and excitements of busy life, do not appreciate what it is to be an honest farmer, living on his paternal acres? But we must not forget that we were made, thank God! to help one another. We are all links of one great human chain. And I say perdition to the man that

would break one of them. (Cheers.) I want to see all men equal in their rights. I live under a monarchical form of government. You under a republic. But I say we are all brothers. (Cheers.) More than that, we are all scions of the same common stock. We are of one common family. I say it without fear of contradiction here, that Americans and Britons have the love of liberty in their hearts. (Cheers.) I say it without reference to our living under a Queen or a President. I hope there is no high Canadian Tory present, that will go home and tell of me. (Laughter.) Don't mistake me—I am a true, loyal, British subject. (Roars of laughter.) What I meant to convey was this—that the great outline of the two greatest nations in the world are the same. We have our property and lives secured by the habeas corpus, and the trial by jury. That is no mean matter. We have an executive head. We have a house of Peers—or a Senate—call it what you please. And we have representatives of the people. These are the great leading outlines of the constitutions of both nations. Why allow anything to rankle in our hearts, who have every reason as nations, to go together? Who can, if they will, so play into each other's hands? I go with the gentleman opposite, (Mr. Tallmadge,) as to free trade. But that is a subject far too wide and too difficult for me to enter on here. I beg pardon for intruding too long. [Cries of "go on," "go on."] I have been trying for a long time to get on my legs, and now I don't know how to sit down. [Laughter.] Because if I had the talent to give vent to it, I am overflowing with matter. (Laughter.)

It has just flashed across my mind, gentlemen, what a progress this world is making, and this country in particular. We can know nothing of it. I need not ask here—for who has not read Washington Irving? Who has not read Knickerbocker? (Laughter.) I should like to see how Rip Van Winkle would have looked if he had opened his eyes, after a thirty year's slumber, on the Bulls' Head yesterday or to-day. (Laughter.) He would have given his eyes a double rub, to see the progress made since he went to sleep down the river. And what would he not have done to have been told that two great nations, by the simple power of steam, had been brought within a fortnight's sail of each other? To see mother and child, hitherto estranged by distance and feeling, brought together, as it were, into close proximity? For there was a time when an American in London was treated as a wild beast, and if a Briton came over here, why he was the Devil and all. (Laughter.) This is not so now. As we come to see each other, we come to like one another better than ever before. I have said already, I am a loyal Briton, and I rejoice—I cannot tell you how I rejoice—in the present state of affairs between our two countries. (Cheers.) I assure you gentlemen, I am not alone in this. Hundreds and thousands of British hearts are beating with joy at the moment, at the prospect of a termination of all our difficulties. I sincerely hope, gentlemen, though I have no objection in the world to meeting the Americans in the field—aye, on the tented field—that if we must meet, it may be on the tented field of the Bull's Head. (Roars of laughter.) That is the field for me. No drilling, if you please, but the drilling of turnips. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, I hardly dare trust myself to speak of that glorious man—the Father of his country—to whom allusion was made so handsomely just now. Gentlemen, I reverse the memory of Washington. If ever there was a Patriot on earth, Washington was the man. (Cheers.) I visited Mount Vernon not long since, and I am not ashamed in this company to say, how my heart swelled as I stood at that great man's tomb. I could not help repeating, to the astonishment of the man who showed me the grounds;

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod,
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that taps their clay—
And Freedom—

Gentlemen, I forget the rest of it. (Cheers loud and long.) Mr. F. touched briefly in conclusion, on the subject of agricultural education. He felt totally incompetent to say how the object was to be brought about, but he would say this, that farmers might be educated too high, and might be kept far beneath their pro-

THE COLONIAL FARMER.

position. The point to be aimed at, was that men of high education should be acquainted with the practical details of husbandry, and that men who understand the practical details should not be ignorant of science. He knew an individual, who like many in London, had acquired fortunes in business, determined to have done with the shop, and buy an estate. He closed his books, and down he went to the country. His first inquiry there as an Englishman's was apt to be, where the nearest butcher was? (Laughter.) He was told that every gentleman killed his own mutton. "D-d dirty work," said he, "but I'll try." The man knew no more of country life than the weathercock on the steeple (Laughter.) Mr. F. concluded in giving—

Domestic Manufactures—Plenty of feet for children's stockings, and the good honest housewife that bears them. (Three cheers then standing.)

Mr. Comstock of Oneida, remarked that there was a gentleman present from the Old Dominion, who was closely identified with agricultural interest, and whom he should be glad to hear. He alluded to Mr. Botts, editor of the Southern Planter.

Mr. Botts being loudly called for, rose and said that he had arrived but a few hours since, and wearied as he was, was unfit to make a speech. But the name of the Old State that had given a birth, had touched a cord in his breast, to which every fibre of his soul always respond. He had the pleasure of expressing for himself and a few of his fellow citizens, their thanks to the company, for the kindness and hospitality they had received while they sojourned here. They hoped one day to reciprocate this kindness, and give to all present a Virginia welcome, on Virginia soil. (Cheers.) He said he should follow the customs of his home, and about his own man, and in compliance with that custom, he

The State and the City—The one distinguished for its cultivation—the other renowned for its Cultivator. (Cheers.)

The President remarked that the Cultivator appeared to be absent, but the city of Albany was represented, and well represented, &c.

G. W. Patterson, Esq. said he hoped the gentleman (Mr. Barnard) who represented Albany so well in Congress, would not fail to do so at the festive board. If not a farmer now, he (Mr. B.) is a farmer's son, and that amounted to the same thing. (Laughter.) When young, Mr. Barnard knew how to hold a plow, and understood very well how to make a speech.

Mr. Barnard, being called for, said he regarded himself as a very fit person to address an Agricultural Society; that those present were aware he was not much of a farmer; but that he remembered the time when he enjoyed a degree of satisfaction in the pursuits of agriculture, which had seldom, if ever, been exceeded since. He thought it had been the day dream of his life, that before its close, he should live in the country, possess a farm, and follow agricultural pursuits. That hope he still cherished, and great would be the disappointment, should he fail of, realizing those agreeable prospects and promises.

The economical part of farming, Mr. B. thought, was very well understood in this country; and the requisite skill and knowledge, by the means used, in a fair way to be supplied; He wanted to—and in this he but echoed the sentiment of the eloquent gentleman before him, (Mr. Ferguson,) and of the eloquent address of the Governor at the Capitol—he wanted to see the dignity of employment raised in the general estimation of the public mind. Various influences had been brought to bear on this point; the influences he desired to see extended. He wished to see every man, as a body, assume, maintain, and deserve a dignity and respect, equal to the just, substantial, and superior claims which they and properly belonged to them. (Cheers.) Mr. Barnard alluded in terms of great beauty and truth, the condition of the independent American farmer, with his hundred acres of land under good cultivation, an said he knew not why he should not be as true and refined a gentleman as any in the land. There he is the owner of his farm—the safest property in the world—(Cheers)—and a property which is sure under all circumstances, only to produce an abundant supply of the prime necessities, of many of the good things of life.

Mr. Barnard feared he was detaining the company too long, and he desired to insist on—and that had been his main object in addressing the meeting—was that it is not only important for the American farmer to improve his soil, his breed of animals, his implements of tillage and husbandry, but that he should improve

himself—(cheers)—improve the man—his tastes—his appointments—his scale of character—his pleasures—and in this way elevate the class to which he belongs in the range and scale of society. He offered for a sentiment—

The Cottage Home of the enlightened American Farmer—Filled with contentment, virtue, plenty and peace—as the home of every American farmer ought to be. (Cheers, Home, Sweet Home.)

Col. Stone said, in allusion to the remark made by Mr. Ferguson, respecting Rip Van Winkle, that he regretted the gentleman from her Majesty's dominions, should have missed meeting with that ancient citizen; for (said the Col.) Old Rip was a visitor at the Show Yard, and the ploughing match; he saw everything, eye, and took note of them, and before he left the city, he communicated to one of our Vice Presidents—Anthony Van Bergen—a neighbour of his, all the observations he had made at the Fair, and I am sure this gentleman will give us all that Rip said to him. One thing is unfortunate, Old Rip speaks Dutch; but when he makes a communication, even second hand, I have no doubt all will be gratified to hear him.

Judge Van Bergen responded to the call made upon him, and in broad Dutch, which it would require the Lieut. Governor's Yankee Dutch to report, gave the substance of Old Rip's observations—concluding with the following sentiment in the vernacular—

Farmers—Nature's nobility—the highest ornament among free-men. (Cheer and Yankee Doodle.)

Mr. Nott remarked that, as the gentleman from Canada had said he did not understand Dutch, he thought this eloquent though second hand speech of Rip Van Winkle should be translated for the use of the company; and of all the gentlemen present, he knew no one so well qualified to do this faithfully as Col. Stone of New York. He took the liberty to call on him to perform that duty.

Col. Stone, after repeated calls, finally rose, saying, Why, Mr. President! (Laughter.) Why, sir, I was never so badly treated in my life. (Laughter.) If the gentleman had had the humanity to call on me to render a speech in the Mohawk, or some of the learned languages along shores, where I was picked up, I might have succeeded. Sir, this broad Dutch is not my vernacular, and I don't know how to respond to the call made on me. I would most cheerfully, if I knew how. Besides, sir, I am overwhelmed by the circumstances in which I find myself—the trepidations, and palpitation, and pretty much everthing else, which have blurred my tongue, as you perceive. (Laughter.) When Boaz, who was a benevolent old gentleman—though he married a young wife (Laughter)—when he sent that pretty girl of his a gleening in the field, he told the reapers not to go close, that she might have something to pick up. You have not treated me with the liberality with which he, Jew that he was, treated the stranger. You have plundered Earth, Ocean and Heaven, and Catskill besides (Laughter) of all their sweets, and scattered them about in such profusion that you have left nothing for a man to say. As to the tariff, the veteran on my right (Gen. Tallmadge) has told us all he knew, and how much more I'll not undertake to say. (Laughter.) Then we have our most potent, grave and reverend seignor from Her Majesty's dominions—(Mr. Ferguson.) He spoke eloquently on different subjects, and elicited so much applause that a man could not raise a cheer in gleening after him. I respond to all he said; and am just as much rejoiced that little Queen Victoria and Brother Jonathan have kissed and made up, as he is. (Cheers.) And I am glad he has come here to tell us how they feel, on the Canada side of the pond; on the subject. I would have said something about Virginia, but the magnanimity and open heartedness which Virginia has displayed here, through one of her sons, has disarmed me there. I am very sorry for one thing. I have changed my politics since I came here. Still I thought it the best thing I could do. It is said that when Socrates undertook to discourse on the pleasures of married life, he did it so eloquently and forcibly, at the same time with such delicacy and tenderness, that he sent all his scholars home—the married men to fold their wives to their bosoms, and the unmarried to kiss their sweethearts. Now the gentleman from Albany, who represents this county in congress so much to his own honor and its advantage, has discoursed so eloquently of the pleasures of rural life, that I went for it. I was reared in that kind of life, but was caught some time ago. But I feel anxious about the one hundred acres and the cottage. I have got the other accompaniments (Laughter.) But how to get the one hundred acres? Sir, to make a long story short, I begin to feel very much

like an agrarian, and I propose a division of property. And (pointing to Mr. Wadsworth) I should like to cut in for a slice of the Genesee flats. (Laughter.) [Mr. Wadsworth—You shall have (the hundred acres.) Gentlemen will take notice that the bargain is made.

Now sir, to speak seriously, we have heard a great deal said on the education of farmers and the mistakes made on the subject. I don't think the farmers of this country down-trodden, nor very ignorant men. Nor do I think we occupy our proper rank. The great error on the subject among young farmers themselves, who are ambitious to do something they are not fitted for, and which is in fact descending, is a propensity to rush to the city—to take even inferior situations in the shops—thinking that if they can dress themselves in a little finer cloth, wear linen shirts instead of cotton, measure off ribbons and talk flippantly to the demoiselles that do the shopping, that they can rise in society. There can be no greater mistake; and my advice to young farmers, who can take fifty acres and a wife, and take care of both, is to cling to the wife and the acres. (Cries of "good," "good," "sound.")

The gentleman who spoke with so many figures about the tariff (Gen. Tallmadge,) leaving his cyphering, indulged in a little metaphor. He alluded to that great work known as the Arabian Night's Entertainment, and spoke of Aladdin's Lamp. Now Aladdin's lamp is in the pocket of a gentleman sitting at one of these tables. There never was such a change as that performed in Albany, and by the gentleman sitting there (pointing to Alexander Walsh, Esq.) This induces me to say that in all the speeches made to-day, in all the sentiments offered and drank, we have entirely overlooked one very important part of the exhibition. I mean, sir, the beautiful horticultural display; and my design is to call up, at the proper time, the representative of King Solomon. Solomon, gentlemen, was a horticulturist. (Laughter.) He wrote a book that has been lost. (Laughter.) But he discussed there every thing that the earth produces, from the Cedar of Lebanon to the Hyssop that springs on the wall. That shows that he was a laborious writer. He was well acquainted with flowers. There is no more beautiful employment than the cultivation of them. Our first parents have been called agriculturists; but this is altogether a mistake. They were horticulturists. I am not certain but the Garden of Eden was Lansingburgh. But there were not so many rivers running through it. We have had a display there of flowers, arranged with a taste that might have made Adam and Eve very comfortable, if they had had such a view of Lansingburgh presented, there! Gentlemen, allow me to tell you that the original language of man was by flowers. All Adam's courtship was carried on by flowers, before they got to the hieroglyphics. (Laughter.) Then came the deaf and dumb signs, and at last the miserable art of printing (laughter) which seems to have been made for a change only. No matter for that. I think our friend from Lansingburgh (Mr. Walsh) is entitled to great credit for that part of the exhibition. We came very near forgetting it; and but for the allusion to Aladdin's Lamp, I should not have adverted to it. Sir, when I saw such a rich display of fruit on his table—when I saw such clusters of grapes, apples and pears, (judging from their outward appearance, understand) and such plums, than which Albany can produce no better—(I am glad she can produce something good besides public men)—and when I saw that in a twinkling all disappeared, and in place of it such an array as this before me—I could not but think of the potent charm—the mighty spell of Aladdin's Lamp. Col. Stone concluded with this beautiful sentiment:

"*Flowers.*—The alphabet of angels, by which they write, on hills and fields, mysterious truths." (Great Cheering.)

The following is part of the speech of the Vice President of the Northalston Agricultural Society, (Eng.) delivered at the annual dinner on the 31st August last:

"In their hands was deposited a very high, a very serious and sacred duty—they held the responsibility of producing food for the happiness and comfort of their fellow creatures—they had in their power to increase or diminish the necessities of life, and by their carelessness, stupidity, or recklessness, how serious a result might ensue. (Applause.) He said they had serious duties to perform, and he trusted that when any of them took up the science of Agriculture, that they would not do it for mere employment—not to satisfy a mere whim or pleasure; but he hoped they would look at it as having the means in their power to do as he had des-

cribed; and if they did not pay that attention to it which they ought, he felt that they would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty to their fellow creatures. (Applause.) Mr. Maulverer proceeded to dwell upon the expense of getting in the crops, and to show the advantage to be derived from mowing the crops, instead of reaping them with the sickle, in support of which he quoted Lincolnshire, where the harvest is now almost entirely got in with the scythe instead of the sickle. The advantages were there found to be less waste, less expense (the wages being at the rate of from 6s. to 7s. an acre,) a great increase of straw, which, of course, produces a great increase of manure; and thus from year to year the land is considerably improved. (Applause.) Mr. Maulverer directed the attention of the meeting to Captain Barclay's tour in America, which, in speaking on the subject of Agriculture, presents two extremes—the one being the reckless speculator, the other the childish adventurer. With the latter how many were there among their agricultural friends who agreed, and who on the qualities of any new invention being expatiated on, are ready to run forward, and do come forward, and oppose them by such arguments as these—'Oh, no, these things will never do, they'll all go out of fashion to-morrow, and there's nothing like the good old way.' (Laughter.) Yes, the good old way, for the adoption of which in most cases no argument could be adduced, except the father, grandfather, and great grandfather, had used those means—the good old ways, before them. (Applause.) Look at the manufacturers, had they been checked by such childish ideas as these? No: they were ready to adopt every thing in the way of improvement, and they might now see the perfection to which they had brought the manufacture of their goods. (Applause.) Why should they be actuated with such nervous, such ridiculous ideas—depend upon it if they did suffer themselves to be so gulled, beneficial result ever could ensue. (Hear, hear.) Again, let us look at Scotland for example in this particular—let them look at the state of the land in that country some few years back, and now from their exertions and the improvements they had made let them consider the result, namely, that that land which a few years back had been in a most deplorable condition, was now worth triple the money. (Applause.) In some few instances he was aware that that was the case here, but not to that extent which should be. Mr. Maulverer next alluded to a school for the education of the labouring classes in Agriculture, which had been proposed about three years ago, but which he regretted had not met with that support to which it was entitled, and proceeded to show the great advantages of education. He had a little fault to find. Their own society he thought was too exclusive—they confined their attention too much to the breeding and exhibiting stock. Now there was ploughing—was it not important that should be attended to? The celerity of ploughing, was not a matter for consideration? Why not afford premiums to aid of that description? Why only give premiums to sheep, and cattle, and pigs, and so on, which it were well known were got up and crammed and fed by all sorts of manoeuvres. (Loud laughter.) He meant to say that they carried this department to too great an excess, to the exclusion of other things of very great importance. He would mention sheep-shearing also? Was not that of any importance? Why the fact was, they thought of nothing but ploughing and stuffing a lot of animals with sago and new milk. (Laughter)—and if the judges present would speak out, they would let the company into such secrets as they were little aware of. (Continued laughter.) He would mention one instance of which he had heard which occurred at Bristol, where a cow was nourished with milk from three or four other cows, and when obliged to be milked in the middle of the day, as soon as the operation was over, she rubbed her head round, and commenced drinking the very milk she had just given. (Loud laughter.) Instead of this why did they not give their starved land plenty of seed? They did not starve their cattle, but they starved the land—and why then did they grow about their shabby crops?

BOTS IN HORSES.

Some Horses are destroyed by this insect, although the greater part who are said to die with Bots, are killed by over-working, scanty food; when the stomach being found riddled by hundreds of bots, they are blamed for what has been done by the owner of the horse. Horses, it is well known in autumn, when they are upon the grass, shed a considerable portion of the short

their legs, and must often swallow some of these hairs which upon the grass they are eating, with the bits or eggs of the fly attached to them. The little maggots imbibe themselves in substance of the stomach; the passage by which they entered is so completely that it cannot be found till they are nearly grown, when their tails begin to appear. When fully grown they quit their hold and are passed with the dung, and after passing through certain transformations become Bot flies in July, August, or September; for they do not all come to maturity at the same time, for in the early part of the spring there may be found in the horses stomach, in separate patches, Bots completely imbedded, forming little swellings—others as large as peas, with their tails in sight—and others fully grown, which can be pulled out without breaking them, from holes which extend almost through the stomach.

The convulsions caused by Bots, most frequently attack horses more than six years old, and which are in good order, and generally in the month of April, May, or June. They are seized suddenly without any previous indisposition. "The horse stands with his nose toward the rack, his ears pricked up, and his tail erect, looking with eagerness, as a hungry horse when hay is put down to him, or like a high spirited horse when he is put upon a gentle, inasmuch that those who are strangers to such things when they see a horse stand in this manner, will scarce believe anything of consequence ails him; but they are soon convinced when they see his neck grow stiff, cramped, and almost immovable; and (if a horse in this condition lives a few days) several signs will rise on its tendinous parts, and all the muscles both before and behind, will be so much cramped and stretched, that he shak as if he was nailed to the pavement, with his legs stiff, wide straddling; his skin is drawn so tight on all parts of his body that it is almost impossible to move it, and if trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every step, unless carefully supported; his eyes being so fixed by the inaction of the muscles, that they give a deadness to his look. He snorts and sneezes often, and is continually with shortness of breath, and this symptom increases continually till he drops down dead. Convulsions exactly similar attack horses from other causes, especially from ulceration of the Midriff, sometimes other important internal parts. This kind which is almost always fatal, may be distinguished by the following marks. It is not restricted to any particular time of the year, or age of the animal. It is always preceded by the horse growing weak, falling of the stomach, and becoming short of breath with a little exercise. But when a young horse who had had no previous symptom of sickness is suddenly seized in the middle of the beginning of summer, we may reasonably conclude the disease is owing to Bots in the stomach. In this case no horse is to be lost, but before his jaws are locked it possible let the horse be given him—Calomel and Diaperite, of each half an ounce, made into a ball with Conserve of Roses, rolled into Flour of Licorice powder—and washed down with a hornfull or two of warm water. Then take two large handfulls each of Pennyroyal and Rue, one handfull of Chamomile Flowers, and half an ounce each of Asa Fetida and Castor (tied in a rag) Infuse them in a gallon of boiling water, and when it is nearly cold, give them in four hornfulls, squeezing the rag each time it is given, which would be three or four times a day. The Calomel often has an extraordinary effect when given at the first onset of the disease, and sometimes when the mouth has been so closed that nothing can be given. It has by rubbing the neck and jaws for two hours, been so relaxed that a ball has been got down. All the parts that are cramped and stiff should be frequently rubbed, and a liniment composed of strong mustard, with an equal quantity of oil of almonds mixed with camphorated spirits of wine, should be rubbed in the cheeks, temples, the neck, shoulders, ridge of the back and sides, and wherever there is the greatest stiffness. If the cramp is not soon abate by this management, a dram (one-eighth of an ounce) of Opium should be given in one of the drinks. But if the jaws are so locked that nothing can be given by the mouth, a case, though dangerous, is not absolutely desperate. Some have the jaws continued locked for three weeks, have been cured; and food and medicines having been given in gylsters. A gylster to be given once a day may be made by putting half an ounce of Opium to two quarts of the draught above described,—heating it till it is hot, and then putting an ounce of garlic to it, covering it up, and letting it stand for ten minutes, when it may be poured into a pan, and half a pint of molasses, and half an ounce of Oil of Turpentine added to it. When only milk warm it may be given with

a bit, and a pipe fourteen inches long, which is in this case preferable to a syringe. For food three or four quarts of milk boiled with oatmeal and water may be injected daily till food can be given by the mouth.

When convulsions attack old horses that have been drooping for some time, the same treatment may be given, but it is hardly worth attempting, for though the convulsions may be cured, the horse will be afterwards of but little value. — *Gibson on Horses.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF FARMING.

Mr. Editor:—It is rather a prevalent opinion among young men that farming is an occupation less advantageous and subject to greater hardships than most other occupations and professions.—Farmers' sons particularly are apt to look at the disagreeableness of their own employment, and take a partial view of the evils and perplexities incident to the employments of others. This is owing to a superficial acquaintance with the evil's attending other occupations. Young people, from buoyant spirits and want of experience, overlook the evils and disadvantages under which others labour, and form opinions of them merely from external appearances, without entering into an investigation of the advantages and disadvantages attending the different kinds of business. Very few will be convinced by reasoning or argument that those of other callings are not more favoured than themselves, and as "man has a soul of vast desires" and enjoyment the only object aimed at, precipitate resolutions are formed, and enterprises commenced, which lay the foundation to many disasters which are daily taking place in families and among individuals.

The farmer possesses many advantages which he is apt to underrate. One is, his moral honesty is not tried as it would be in many other kinds of business, and the mishap of "defalcation" is not often charged upon him, and if he should set his face towards "Texas" we have no doubt but a clear conscience and the best of motives would animate him on his journey.

He has no experimental knowledge of that competition which exists between other trades and professions, and when he retires from his labour he is free from those inward ranklings which almost necessarily harrow up the minds of those engaged in other pursuits.

He is not in that danger of losing his property by casualties that many others are, by its exposure to the deprivations of dishonest men, as well as fire, "winds and waves" He raises those very articles from his farm which are the most necessary for his comfort, and the productions of his farm have always been considered cash articles, and of course he is not put to his wit's end to procure money to purchase the necessaries of life. It is objected that farming is hard dirty work; true, there are a few days in hoeing and harrowing that a man may dirt his shirt, but is there not hard work and dirt in the shop of the blacksmith? does not the mason and carpenter find hard work and dirt while repairing buildings? Is there not hard work and dirt in the stores of the druggist and grocer? if not, I must have been a very superficial observer; even lawyers and doctors get into "dirty jobs" once in a while.

Another objection is, that it is a slow way to get money; true, there are shorter cuts to get money, for instance, picking pockets, robbing Banks and hen-roosts—but those knights of the hen-roost who undertake such enterprises, unfortunately cannot produce a title to their wealth which is satisfactory to a quiet conscience.—There are multitudes of instances where young men, deluded by deceptive appearances and possessing a gambling propensity have entered into speculations which have proved the destruction of their families, and stamped an eternal blight upon their own characters, and all to gratify that insatiable appetite for money making, by embarking in a kind of business, in violation of the laws of nature, for which they were never made. "All is not gold that glistens."

Traders as well as farmers have their difficulties; they often have to pay dearly for the privilege of making money fast;—through a little defect of memory, they press forward to things to come, forgetting the things that are passed, until their memories are refreshed by the unsolicited interviews of the Sheriff, whose unceremonious visits are not so well calculated to sooth the feelings as good music, "awaken them to a sense of duty," and give them an opportunity to find how rich they have grown.

It is in vain for any one to think of becoming rich or even procuring a competency, without considerable effort and more economy than is commonly practised among the young men of the

present generation. They little consider the personal assiduity, the economy, the self-denial and perseverance which are necessary to warrant success in trade. The business does not make the man respectable, but the man makes the business so. Any business is disgraced by unprincipled cheats and blockheads engaging in it. A man will enjoy himself better with a dirty shut than a dirty conscience. There is no occupation exempt from its peculiar evils; the clergyman and physician experience evils and trials of which others are little aware, "he that wears the shoe can tell best where it pinches." Because we have real evils let us not augment them by creating imaginary ones. If the farmer could comprehend at a glance, all the difficulties and unpleasant occurrences which are unavoidable in every other occupation, he would rejoice at his lot, rather than envy the superbist; for, often he daily meets with, and have reason to bless his luck that his "lines have fallen to him in pleasant places."

daily preferred by the people, and when English and Irish are employed together on public works, each of course living in the way in which he had been brought up, I have never heard that the higher bred Englishman is able to do more work than the Irishman whose diet consists of little else than potatoes.

Who Scotland the potato, with the addition of milk, has been the principal nourishment of the lowest grades of the population, and if sufficient in quantity, we can scarcely, in the face of the above experiment, find ourselves entitled to pronounce it defective in quality. At all events, it will be granted that vegetable food is by far the most important to the labouring classes, for those we hear much of the pressure of the high price of corn, no complaint is ever made of the rise of the price of animal food. We measure, men, could the land-holders of Scotland adopt, to secure a sufficient supply of this most important article?

By limiting their own consumption, and assessing themselves a poor rate, they might equalize a deficiency, but the amount of want must remain the same.—Quarterly Journal.

Wilmington, Mass., Dec. 14, 1842.

CHEAP DIET.

I have heard of only one published experiment for discovering the best diet for the human race. It was performed a short time ago in Glasgow Bridewell, and an account of it is given in Mr. Hill's Fifth Report on Scottish Prisons. "Eight different forms of diet were prepared, and a class of prisoners was placed on each diet, and confined to it for one month. Before commencing each prisoner was examined as to the state of his health, and weighed, and the same was done at the end of the experiment. The diet which was, on the whole, preferred by the prisoners, consisted of 26 oz. of potatoes per day, divided into 8 meals, costing in all 1s. 1d. "A class of ten young men and boys was put on this diet. All had been in confinement for short periods only, and all were employed at light work, teasing hair. At the beginning of the experiment, eight were in good health, and two in indifferent health; at the end, the eight continued in good health, and the two who had been in indifferent health had improved. There was on an average, a gain of nearly 3½ lb per prisoner, the greatest gain being 8½ lb by a young man whose health had been indifferent at the beginning of the experiment. Only two prisoners lost at all in weight, and the quantity in each case was trifling. The prisoners all expressed themselves satisfied with this diet, and regretted the change back again to the ordinary diet. The ordinary diet of the prison consisted of 13 oz. of oat meal, 4 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of honey, and 8 oz. of bread, in all 26 oz. of solid food, exclusive of vegetables, and ½ pint butter-milk. The expense was 3d., and this was also divided into 3 meals. Five young men, and five young women on this diet, lost nearly half a pound. Another class with the same quantity of meat and milk as in the last case, were allowed at dinner half a pound of meat, and a pound of potatoes, in all 37 oz. of solid food. There was neither loss nor gain in point of weight at the end of the experiment; but although the most expensive of all the diets, two-thirds of those put upon it preferred the ordinary diet of the prison.

Thus it appears that the first of the diets, though decidedly the cheapest, was, on the whole, the most satisfactory. I do not pretend to say that this experiment is sufficient to determine the best diet for a laboring man. In many respects, the report is incomplete. The ages of the prisoners are not given, and no inference can obviously be drawn from the increased weight of such as had not arrived at their full size. Neither is the season of the year mentioned, or the temperature of the atmosphere at the time, though that would unquestionably affect the result. We know that the inhabitant of tropical climate eats little but vegetables, while in the polar regions, no kind of animal food is too gross for digestion; and in this country also, food which is relished in cold weather is not acceptable in warm. But we may safely draw this conclusion from the Glasgow experiment, that, if the potato alone, after a trial of a whole month, was still preferred to diets containing a considerable amount of animal food, it cannot be denounced as unwholesome. And if it was capable of sustaining the constitution with the imperfect ventilation of a prison, and under the gloomy reflections with which its inmates are oppressed, it can hardly be insufficient food for a man breathing the pure air of the country, and enjoying the society of his family and his friends. In farther confirmation of this, we find that in the House of Industry of Dublin, bread is "given as being less acceptable to applicants, and as a kind of test of actual want, the potato being gene-

CEMENTS - The Diamond cement for uniting broken pieces of china, glass, &c., which is sold as a secret at an absurdly high price, is composed of isinglass soaked in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolved in proof spirit, to which a little gum resin, mastic, or galbanum, and resin mastic are added, each previously dissolved in a minimum of alcohol. When to be applied it must be gently heated to liquefy it; and it should be kept for use in a well corked vial. A glass stopper would be apt to fix so as not to be removable. This is the cement employed by the Armenian Jewellers in Turkey, for gluing the ornamental stones to trials of various kinds. When well made it resists moisture.

Shellac dissolved in alcohol, or in a solution of borax, forms a pretty good cement. Whites of egg alone, or mixed with dissolved quicklime, will answer for uniting objects which are exposed to moisture.

A cement which gradually indurates to a stony consistency may be made by mixing 20 parts of clean river sand, two of lime, and one of quick lime, into a thin putty with linseed oil. A quicklime may be replaced with litharge. When this cement has been applied to mend broken pieces of stone, as steps of stairs, it acquires after some time a stony hardness. A similar composition has been applied to coat over Brick walls, under the name of mastic.

The iron-rust cement is made of from 50 to 100 parts of borings, pounded and sifted, mixed with one part of sal ammoniac, and when it is to be applied moistened with as much water as will give it a pasty consistency.

Mixtures of a resinous or bituminous nature must be softened by heat.

Boiled Linseed oil and red lead mixed together into a putty often used by copper-smiths and engineers, to secure joints. Washers of leather or cloth are smeared with this mixture in a paste state.

The resin mastic alone is sometimes used by Jewellers to cement by heat cameos of white enamel or coloured glass to a real stone as a ground to produce the appearance of an onyx. Mastic is likewise used to cement false backs of doublets to stone, to alter the hue.

Melted brimstone, either alone, or mixed with resin and dust, forms a tolerably good and very cheap cement.

Plumber's cement consists of black resin one part, brick and two parts, well incorporated by a melting heat.

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