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

Vol. I. FREDERICTON, N. B. APRIL, 1845. No. 12.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted for Four shillings and Six-pence, if not exceeding 18 lines, and in the same proportion for every line above that number.

☞ Ten per cent. will be allowed to Agents for collecting and forwarding money.

THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

THIS number completes the first volume of the *Farmer's Manual*. How far our own pledges or the expectations of our patrons may have been fulfilled by the way in which this journal has been conducted it does not become us to say; we feel, however, that we can at least accredit ourselves with having endeavoured to make it as useful and interesting as was in our power.

The liberality of the Legislature having been again shown towards our undertaking, we have it in our power to continue it, and we trust the country generally will appreciate the importance of having a periodical devoted exclusively to Agricultural subjects, and contribute to its support, not only by subscribing for copies but also by furnishing *materiel* for its pages. We must confess, that while we are by no means indifferent to the former of these objects, and would respectfully solicit efficient assistance in this respect, we are yet anxious, and deem it highly important to the utility of this journal that its columns should be filled with a greater proportion of local matter, and that it should exhibit to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case the progress and results of the Agriculture of our own Province.

We have before hinted at the backwardness of our practical Agriculturists in this particular, and have frequently been pained on account of it, as it seemed to evince on their part an indifference to all improvement in their business—which cannot be regarded otherwise than as highly discreditable both in a private and public point of view.

The advantages which would accrue to the Farmers of this Province from a free communication of their opinions, and the results of their labors, through the columns of a public journal, are numerous and evident. Such communications would promote inquiry and induce experiments—the true tests of utility. They would provoke emulation, which is necessary to the attainment of excellence in every pursuit. By acquainting the farmers of one district with the labors and success of those in another they would be stimulated to a zealous competition, and thus a healthy ambition would be diffused—creating energy and enterprize instead of the present languid and dubious feeling which fails to secure the pound because it grudges the penny.

The season for preparing the ground and putting in the seed, now just at hand, is one of the most important to Farmers: for upon the proper discharge of the duties that appertain to it depends in a great measure their success. It is therefore a very proper time for them to communicate with each other respecting the various modes which they may have adopted forgetting in their crop—their opinions as to the advantages and disadvantages of each—what improvements they have in contemplation—what experiments they have to make, and a hundred other matters connected with this part of their business.

We earnestly invite the attention of our friends in the country to these hints, and hope they may not be without effect in eliciting from them much useful and interesting information.

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

In our present number, we republish from the Journals of the Assembly, an abstract of the Report compiled by H. W. Baldwin, Esq., Secretary to the Agricultural Society, and High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester.

Late in the present Session, a small grant was moved in Supply, intended as a mark of Legislative approbation of the great care and labor bestowed by Mr. Baldwin in compiling the excellent Report to which we have refered, rather than a remuneration for that service. We look upon this Report as a model which might be adopted by Agricultural Societies throughout the Province with great advantage to those interested in such pursuits, as it conveys within a very small compass, a mass of statistical information which ought to be furnished from every County in the Province. It is upon such information that the Legislature and the people are able to judge of the progress of Agricultural improvement; and when it is found that the returns from any County give a marked improvement in the quantity of Agricultural produce, the people in other sections of the Province will naturally begin to enquire by what means a result so favorable has been obtained. This will lead to discussion on the particular mode of culture and management of the soil, the quality and description of land, in short every thing relating to the Agricultural economy which has been pursued in the district or County to which the Report refers.

In the short discussion which took place in the Assembly on this subject, a number of Members bore testimony to the rapid progressive improvement which has for the last few years been going forward in the Northern Counties in this Province, particularly in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester; in the former County it was distinctly stated that, in a space of four miles, running back one half mile from the river, it had been ascertained that *seven hundred barrels* of flour had been manufactured from the wheat produced on this strip of land, besides other crops.

The Farmers in the northern section of the Province may well be gratified at the voluntary and flattering testimony borne to their laudable exertions in the promotion of Agricultural Science; and we hope their example will be imitated by others, who, although equally as well situated as regards soil and climate, do not appear to have made anything like the progress which those in the Counties to which we have referred have done.

We trust that the hints thrown out in the Legislature with regard to the importance of correct statistical information, will not be lost sight of by the members of Assembly resident in the different Counties; and that the example of the Sheriff of Gloucester will be followed by the Secretary of every Agricultural Society in the Province. It is high time that the Agriculturists of New Brunswick should rouse themselves from the lethargy which seems to have retarded the progress of improvement in this most important of all pursuits; and, like their neighbors, bring to their aid the improvements which are year after year enriching the soil, and raising the Farmer who properly understands his business to independence and opulence.

It is not unusual in Great Britain to make monthly Reports on the state of the weather and appearance of the crops, which are usually published by the Secretary under the direction of the Committee of the Agricultural Society for the district or County to which the report refers. If the Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies would forward such information for the *Farmer's Manual* in *June* and *August*, we should be happy to insert them separately, or if too lengthy, a general report could be easily compiled from them, which would afford the necessary information, and might be of use in regulating the market prices of many articles of agricultural produce. We invite the attention of the different Agricultural Societies to this subject, and shall cheerfully lend all the aid in our power to give publicity to any useful suggestions which may be contained in the local Reports—should they be forwarded to us.

☞ Agricultural Societies who have been formerly supplied with copies of this paper by order of the Legislature, will observe that in future the Manual will be sent to the subscribers and only to such Societies as may require them continued. In order to render this work generally useful it must be generally circulated and as we are determined to make it, if possible, a vehicle for the diffusion of useful knowledge on the subject to which it is devoted, we hope our Agricultural friends will second our efforts by promoting its circulation.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

The power of grain corn or to multiply itself, even in a single year, is a subject as much of curiosity and astonishment as of importance and general utility. For the elucidation of this subject, I transcribe for republication, from a work of unquestionable authority the following examples:—

"In 1816 Dr. Adam Clark sowed for a third crop a field with oats at Millbrook, in Lancashire, England; the grains weighed on an average three-quarters of a grain each. One grain produced three stalks with three ears: the largest had 68 grains on it, the second 26, and the third 25.

Whole number of grains 119, which together weighed,	82 grs.
The root separately, after washing and drying, weighed	13¼ "
The stalks and remaining leaves (for many had perished in the wet season	630½ "
Whole produce of one grain of Oats,	726 grs.;

which was 725¼ more than the original weight."

Again—

"On the 2nd of June, 1766, Mr. C. Miller, of Cambridge, sowed some grains of the common red wheat. On the 8th August a single plant was taken up and separated into 18 parts, and each planted separately; these plants having pushed out several side shoots, about the middle of September some of them were taken up and divided; and the rest between that time and October. This second division produced 67 plants. These plants remained through the winter, and another division of them, made between the middle of March and the 12th April produced 500 plants. They were divided no further, but permitted to remain in the field. These plants were in general stronger than any of the wheat in the field. Some of them produced upwards of 100 ears from a single root; and many of the ears measured 7 inches in length, and contained between 60 and 70 grains. The whole number of ears produced from this single plant was 21,109, which yielded *three pecks and three quarters* of clear corn, or wheat, weighing 47lbs 7 ozs. and from a calculation made by counting the grains in an ounce, the whole number of grains was about 576,840. Who can help admiring the wisdom and Providence of God in this single grain of corn! He has, in some sort, impressed on it an idea of his own infinity; and an idea which, like the subject to which it refers, confounds our imagination and reason.. How infinitely great is He, even in his *minor* works!"

Z.

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

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

LETTER XVIII.

After all the exertions which have been used to diffuse useful knowledge in Agriculture, after many satisfactory proofs of the great benefit derived from good management, it would seem rather discouraging to see old prejudices still prevail—to see even the barn-yard still drained into the river, and large herds of cattle shivering through a long night on the highway, to the great loss of the owners, and the annoyance of travellers. But, aware that the rising generation may and will read, mark, learn, and duly consider the value of former experiments, it is their benefit which should be chiefly considered, as most intimately connected with the prosperity of the Province.

Too many raise objections to the *Farmer's Manual*, from very curious views, and with very little consideration; and I exceedingly regret that a complete system of Agriculture should be refuted by any farmer in the Province, when it may be obtained at the low price of five shillings; for I am certain, if I had been in possession of the information which that now contains, twenty five year ago, it would have saved me many pounds, and many of my acquaintance would have derived much more benefit from it than I could have done.

It is useless to assert that a foreign paper of large size may be obtained for the same price. Foreign papers contain matter foreign to our interest, and are chiefly useful to afford a few interesting extracts which may be partially applicable to our climate. But homespun material, and domestic experience are substances which may be relied on as valuable, and it is the safest and wisest policy for Agricultural interest to exclude foreign importations by our own skill and energy.

It must be admitted that the great depression in the farmer's market price of produce bearing no proportion to the ordinary rate of wages, seems at the first view rather discouraging; but when we consider the subject aright, it should stimulate us to greater exertions, for the farmer's family require as much of his produce as ever, and to raise the greatest crop with the least manual labor, is certainly the best cure for high wages. High wages are the result of lumber speculations, and there will soon be a reaction. Many of those who are now toiling in the woods, and feeding on imported provisions, will soon return to Agriculture, as the safest and most natural pursuit; and I am well aware that many of them are striving to make the most of the present opportunity to obtain the means of purchasing land for that purpose.

That lumbering will continue to a considerable extent in this Province for many years to come, I will readily admit; but that the present extensive timber making can continue long, is totally impossible. When that fails, our enterprising laborers and their descendants will turn their attention to the soil and the plough, to mining, quarrying, and manufactures, for all of which, there is a scarcely a better field in North America than this Province.

Always glad to see experiments tried, and to obtain a knowledge of their result, I am pleased to see an enquiry after guano, and hope soon to be acquainted with the ultimate as well as the present benefit derified from its use; but having had some experience of the effect of saline manures, I cannot restrain the belief that some of our unopened alluvial deposits will yet be far more useful to New Brunswick than guano. I sincerely hope those who are trying the experiment, will acquaint the public of the result. If guano sustains its reputation as long as gypsum has, it will be valuable indeed.

Give me lime for a clayey soil, gypsum for a sandy soil, and saline manures for one crop; but an alluvial deposit, mixed with stable manure, to make a rich durable soil. All which is respectfully submitted by A Farmer.

Errata.—In No. 16, 2d line from the top, for "endure," read censure.

FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

Gentlemen,—As President of this County Agricultural Society, I am requested by its Directors to address you, publicly, with the view if possible, of stimulating your energies in the cause for which it has been called into existence by the Legislature. It was in order to improve our present methods of culture that the sum of £75 was voted this last Session with the simple, and apparently easy proviso, that we should ourselves subscribe half that amount for the same purpose. And will any one, in any degree acquainted with the astonishing progress made of late years in Europe in the art of managing land and stock, venture to say that such improvement is not called for here, or that our soil and climate preclude the practicability of it. My good friends, allow me to say, that both these propositions are untenable. We are behind almost all others, in the knowledge and practice of our calling; and that, worse than silly, notion, once so prevalent, of the unsuitableness of our soil and climate, for all the most valuable purposes of agriculture, is now, I believe, universally abandoned.

There is intelligence enough also amongst us to, enable us, at least to follow the track pointed out by men of skill and experience here, or elsewhere, in improved cultivation, and management. We are therefore without excuse if we neglect, or contemn this opportunity of improving our country and thus adding to the comforts of the numerous and ever increasing families of this community.—Intelligence, study, and perseverance, are alone requisite to place this Colony in a state of independence in all the necessary provision for human existence. In order, however, to avoid all future misunderstanding, allow me to state, that in this category I include the actions of our rulers as well as our own.

Who could suppose, then, that with such a praiseworthy object in view the Agricultural Society of this County would feel itself either deficient in funds, or in personal support from those most interested in the object of its organization, yet, strange as it may appear, such are the facts I am about to lay before you. Were it not for the generous and spirited assistance of the citizens of St. John, and their personal attendance, our funds would have been inadequate to any valuable effort, and we should be frequently without a quorum to manage them. Let me endeavour, my friends, to rouse you out of this strange lethargy, so disgraceful to us all. Be well assured that it is by intelligent and persevering action alone that the present depressed state of our agriculture can be improved and its evils remedied. Let us therefore, one and all, gain the necessary intelligence, and put forth the necessary action, and prosperity and independence will surely follow in their train.

> All is the gift of industry; whate'er
> Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
> Delightful.

Confidence is gradually reviving, and money is becoming more plentiful, and more diffused; and better prices for our produce will shortly be afforded. It is degrading to us, as the most numerous body in the community, that we should thus each wrap himself up in his own selfishness, and disregard our obligations as good subjects, and above all as good christians. Our religion is of diffused benevolence, and so let our characters become.

You would have seen in my reportlately to the Society (since published in the Courier) the little that was effected last year. This season we purpose to extend our operations, if properly supported. We have already ordered considerable quantities of four different kinds of Oats, two different species of Spring Wheat, two new varieties of Clover, and four of Grass Seed, and a few grey Field Peas, to try them in this Country, together with some chevalier Barley—these from Scotland; and a few bushels of Black Sea Wheat from the States, where it is highly prized.—Some of this kind has already been cultivated in the Province by Mr. Wilmot, and gave great satisfaction. We will thus, by and by, find out what kinds best suit our soil and climate, and do much to ameliorate our system. Any other kinds of seeds which may suggested, and approved of, will immediately be ordered.—We purpose also to give liberal Premiums for the best animals, and dairy produce; and also for the best vegetables, say potatoes, turnips, carrots parsnips, mangel wurtzel, if not less than 15 bushels each, raised by field culture. But at the same time we purpose to limit our Premiums to the members of this society except it may be to those who can plead their poverty as an excuse for not joining us. The trifling sum of five shillings yearly gives the right of membership, and to those who may desire it and at the same time cannot afford to pay five shillings annually to the Society and five more for the Temperance Telegraph Newspaper, in which the Society publishes two columns of Agricultural matter weekly, we will on their subscribing eight shillings to the funds of the Society, furnish them with that paper gratis. We are now publishing in it Professor Johnston's lectures, in Scotland, on Agricultural Chemistry, in clear, simple, and explicit language; themselves worth more than the whole charge for the Paper. This Paper publishes also all the most prominent political, and other intelligence, besides advocating the cause of Temperance, and is a safe and a good family Newspaper.

Now, my good friends, let me close by once more pressing you to come foward generously, and assist us, if possible, to improve the condition of our common profession. We cannot, it is true, do much without the support of government, but let us do what we can, and hope for its co-operation. We will, thus doing, be fulfilling one of the great purposes of our existence, and will prosper, under the blessing of the Almighty, with the prosperity of our fellow subjects.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN GILLIES.

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the officers of this Society took place at the office of M. H. Perley Esq. the Corresponding Secretary, on Thursday last, when it was reported to the Board, that the funds in the Treasurer's hands amounted to one hundred and sixty-five pounds, the whole of which was at the disposal of the Board. It was thereupon resolved that a Mill for the grinding of bones, should be established as soon as practicable, in the vicinity of this city, and the sum of one hundred pounds was set apart for that purpose. Mr. Robert Keltie, Mr. Robert Jardine and Mr. Thomas Trafton were appointed a Committee to make all necessary for erecting the Bone Mill, and getting it into operation.

A resolution was next passed for expending the sum of Forty Pounds in Agricultural premiums to be distributed, at the Annual Fair, in this City, next October, and the President named Messrs. Keltie, Jardine, N. Creighton, H. Blakslee, W. Jack, and M. H. Perley, a Committee to settle the scale of Premiums, and manage all the business of the fair. It was then Resolved, That the sum of Five Pounds should be given this season as Premiums on Horticultural productions, of which a show should take place at a proper period during the Summer. For this purpose, Mr. Thomas Allen of Portland. Mr. John Harris, Nurseryman, and Mr. Longmaid of the Customs, were added to the list of Directors, and appointed a committee for the management of the Horticultural Show, and the distribution of premiums. It was proposed that this Show should take place at the long room over the Free Market House in Portland.

The tenth article of the Constitution of this Society is as follows:—

"That to encourage the exertions of the humble Emigrant Settler, and others in remote or wilderness districts, Committees formed of two members, resident in the different Parishes of the county, visit their locations, at such time as their judgment may suggest—inspect their location and condition, with any other matter which may offer itself to the discretionary consideration of the Visitors, and report the same to this Board, who will take such means as may come under its power to reward their past industry, and stimulate their future exertions."

In order to carry into effect this article, Mr. Peter Dewar, of Black River, Mr. Nugent Creighton, of the Marsh, and Mr. Perley, Emigrant Agent were appointed to visit the new Settlement in this County, and recommend such of the humbler class of Settlers to the consideration of the Board, as they might find deserving of encouragement either for superior, skill energy or industry.

The Committee for managing the Annual Fair, were directed to make arrangements for the members of the Society dining together, on the fair-day as a means of promoting a better acquaintance among the members of the Society, and creating a warmer feeling toward the encouragement of Agriculture in this County.

We understand that the Society expect a considerable supply of seed grain and other seeds of kinds not usually imported, by the Canmore, which vessel would sail from the Clyde, about the 15th March; and we congratulate the farmers of this County on the spirit with which the Society is now conducted, and the success which has so far attended its efforts.—*St John Courier, April 5.*

The following is an extract from the Report of the Agricultural Society, submitted to the House on the 29th March:—

"We have had before us Reports of the Agricultural Societies of Charlotte, Carleton and Restigouche, which present very favorable accounts of the operations of those Institutions during the past year.

"We have examined a very interesting Statistical Return of the Agricultural produce of the County of Gloucester, for the last year, made up with great ability by Henry W. Baldwin, Esquire, Sheriff of that County, showing the following gratifying result.

Bushels of Wheat,	20,254
" Oats,	23,130
" Barley,	5,255
" Rye,	1,828
" Peas,	994
Total Bushels,	52,470
Barrels of Potatoes,	106,984
" Turnips,	1,471
" other Roots,	203
Total Barrels,	108,658
Tons of English Hay,	2,251
" Marsh and Meadow do.,	925
Total Tons,	3,176

"The population of this County is estimated by the same Return at 7,751.

"The same paper contains a comparative statement of the Imports of *Bread Stuffs* and other Agricultural Products into the Port of Bathurst, for the three years ending 1836, and for the three years ending 1844, presenting the following results:—

Average Annual Imports of Bread Stuffs for three years ending 1836, £16,129.

Average Annual Imports of Bread Stuffs for the three years ending 1844, £4,502.

We would strongly recommend that effort should be made to obtain similar information as to the Agricultural products of every County; but although few persons can be found who would gratuitously collect such valuable and highly interesting information as Sheriff Baldwin has done, we conceive a portion of the Public Money would be well expended for such purpose, and we would recommend the Form of Return made out by Mr. Baldwin, as admirably adapted for the purpose of presenting the information in a clear and intelligible light.

"As we are of opinion that the Breed of our Provincial Horses is fast degenerating, we have agreed to recommend a small sum of Money towards the the purchasing of four Stallions of an improved breed, for labour and general purposes; we therefore propose that the sum of £500 should be appropriated for this purpose in four sums of £125 each, in aid of individual subscription for obtaining Horses for the following Districts:

One for Carleton, York, Sunbury, and Queen's;
One for Charlotte and Saint John;
One for Westmorland and King's;
One for Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche.

"We recommend the sum formerly granted for the support of an Agricultural Paper be reduced to £40, and that the Publisher be not required to circulate any numbers gratuitously among the Agricultural Societies.

"In conclusion, we recommend that the conditional Grant of the last year be continued for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

As some little degree of system has at last been brought to bear in the management of the common schools in this country, we feel it a duty we owe the agricultural classes, to offer a few suggestions in relation to some improvements which, if introduced into the schools, would add greatly to their usefulness. Farmers and mechanics should at least adopt the necessary steps to give their sons a taste for rural and mechanical pursuits. Their youthful mind should be early taught to reverence and appreciate the independence of the producing, in comparison with that of the mercantile and professional classes. We are unquestionably an agricultural people, and should certainly bestow that time and attention in acquiring a knowledge of its principles as its importance merits. The books now in use in the common schools, are filled with political speeches, tales, fables, and passages from the ancient authors, which, to say the least of their merits, are ill adapted to the tastes and circumstances of the people of the present age. There should certainly be some practical information conveyed to the young mind, of such a character that would inspire a reverence and attachment to the particular pursuits which those youths are destined to practise. There is too little interest taken by the colonists generally on this very important subject; and strange to say, the farmers, the men who see daily the great advantages the educated enjoy, are among those who exhibit the greatest degree of apathy in giving their sons a liberal practical education. If the same amount of zeal was manifested by the heads of families in properly educating their children, as is exhibited in amassing wealth to be divided among those children, those strictures of ours would then be quite superfluous. It is greatly argued by some, that a good education disqualifies a man from being an industrious, successful farmer. This is undoubtedly true in some instances, where the moral training has been totally neglected; but when we speak of the practically educated man, we do not mean the mere book-worm, but the man whose hands, body and heart are educated as well as the mind. If it were necessary to adduce evi-

dence or living testimony of the benefits of a well educated agricultural community, we could point to Scotland. In that country, an established system of general education has been in operation for a number of centuries, and it may be said that the great bulk of the population of that devoted country, are morally and liberally educated. A more industrious, and at the same time, intelligent nation of people, cannot be found; and although the country is among the least favored for agricultural purposes in Europe, we find that the wages of agricultural laborers are higher, and that higher rents are paid, and greater profits made from the land, than in any other country in Europe. An instance may be cited in this our own day, where a Scotch tenant farmer had made £100,000, and scores, were from £10,000 to £20,000 each, had been made upon highly rented land. The best farmers and gardeners of England and America, employ Scotch foremen to manage, or take the lead in managing their farms and gardens—and to what must this success and preference be ascribed?—Simply, in our opinion, to the high state of their educational instructions.

The agriculturalist builds up the foundation of all society, and his honesty, labor and frugality in a great measure sustains them. No class can live independently without him; and why should he not occupy that rank in society that his useful and honorable pursuits so fully entitle him? We see no good reason why the cultivators of the soil should any longer exhibit an apathy upon a matter which is of such vital importance to themselves and their families, and may we not add, to their country. Let the farmers who have intelligence and discrimination enough to appreciate the advantages of which we have been speaking, endeavour to arouse from the fatal lethargy in which they are enveloped, and reclaim the dignity which they have lost as a class, by their own neglect.—*Halifax Paper.*

THE NATURE OF SOILS.

"The study of the soils and of the rocks that lie beneath them has led geologists to conclude that the loose materials of which the soil is composed are derived from the solid rocks that lie beneath them—that there was a time when these rocks were everywhere on the surface; but that gradually, by the operation of the rains and other natural causes, these rocks have been worn down and disintegrated, till what had been solid rock became the loose materials which form the soil. These rocks are essentially of three kinds—limestone, sandstone, and clay or slate, the latter in various degrees of hardness; so that if you want to know the kind of soil in any given district, you have only to inquire into the nature of the rocks which form the substratum of that district. But, besides this, the physical examination of the soil tells a good deal of its nature. For instance, if you were to take a quantity of soil of a given weight, and pour water over it in a vessel, then allow a minute or two for the heavy particles to subside, and pour off the water with the lighter particles floating in into another vessel, and repeat this till all the lighter particles were carried away, then again dry the heavy materials and weigh them a second time—the difference between the first and second weight of the soil would give the amount of the fertilizing matter contained in the soil; for all the vegetable or fertalizing substances would be carried off in the water, leaving the inorganic and unfertilizing substances behind. Exactly the same result would be arrived at by heating a quantity of soil of given weight in an oven or other place—the vegetable matter would be burnt out, and the difference between the first weight and that of the residum would be the amount of fertilizing substances in the soil. These are rude chemical texts, but when you examine the soil by more refined analysis, you discover that there are eleven substances, every one of which are necessary for the growth of vegetation." This the Professor said he would dwell upon more particularly in his next lecture. He then referred to the subsoil and that part of the soil to which the vegetables did not usually penetrate. —"Every farmer knows that a few years after he has limed the surface of his fields, the presence of the lime becomes gradually less and less, till it altogether disappears. Now, it happens that this lime is to be found sunk into the subsoil. The cause of this might be easily explained, for when you consider the action of the rains, &c., you see that their tendency is to carry fertilizing substances from the surface down to the subsoil. It becomes, therefore, a matter of importance to know whether it would be advisable to bring up the subsoil to the surface and mix the two together. This is not in every case advisable. For instance, here is a section of a soil 18 inches deep, which I have received from a place in Renfrewshire, the surface of which contains a certain quantity of fertilizing substances, while the subsoil contains only half the quantity. It is clearly unadvisable, therefore, in this case, to do more than, by draining, to open up the soil, and let the roots of the plant draw from the subsoil that nourishment which it is capable of affording."—*Lecture at Edinburgh on the 10th January by Professor Johnston.*

HINTS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

1. Many persons plant a tree as they would a post. The novice in planting must consider that a tree is a living, nicely organized production, affected by good treatment as an animal. Many an orchard of trees, rudely thrust into the ground, struggles half a dozen years against the adverse condition before it recovers.

2. In planting an orchard, let the ground be made mellow by repeated ploughing. For a tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug three feet in diameter, and twelve to twenty inches deep. Turn over the soil several times, and if not rich, mix thoroughly with it some compost or well-rotted manure. In every instance the hole should be large enough to admit all the roots easily without bending. Shorten and pare with a knife, any bruised or broken roots. Shake the tree gently while this filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the mould, so that every root and even the smallest fibre, may meet the soil; and to secure this, let the operator with his hand spread out the small roots, and fill in the earth nicely around every one. Nine-tenths of the deaths by transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of trees by a rapid and careless mode of shovelling the earth among the roots.

3. When the hole is two-thirds filled, pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up any little vacuities that may remain. Wait until the water has sunk away, and then fill up the hole, pressing the earth moderately around the trees with the foot. The moist earth being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed we rarely find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree upon the newly moved soil, will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake so hard as to

prevent the access of air and light, both of which in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and so fatal in this country,) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before. If they are likely to be thrown out by the frost the first winter heap a little mound about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the holes, and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mould. Do not forget that plants must have food. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter, and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expected to live well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will grow the trees more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

RESTIGOUCHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Report for 1845.

On entering upon the duties of their office at the commencement of the year, your Committee in furtherance of the recomendation of their predecessors, ordered the Secretary to import three Ayrshire cattle, and an additional supply of sheep; but in doing so, they considered it advisable to suspend the usual premiums offered at the Annual Grain Show, for the past year, lest the cost of these animals might exceed the funds of the Society. They arrived safe, and were sold at public auction, leaving together with the sales of seeds, and this years' subscriptions a surplus, after paying all subsequent premiums and expenses, of £63 1s. 8d.. as appears by the Treasurer's accounts; consequently the necessity of witholding those premiums no longer exists.

The animals imported, are two Bulls and a Heifer, selected by our respected and worthy correspondent, Mr. Alex. M'Caw, Ayrshire, from the most approved stock, which with the West Highland cattle formerly imported, and the Durham and Galloway cattle, previously in the Country, brings within the reach of our agriculturists a choice that but few counties in the Province afford. The present celebrated short-horned Durham, being the result of a successful cross of the old Durham and Galloway, first effected by Mr. C. Colling, in England. The most favored Ayrshires having much of the West Highland blood in them, and the West Highlanders the easiest fed, and most hardy cattle known in Britain, producing the finest flavored meat; by judiciously crossing them with the best milkers, the symmetry and hardy skin of the sire, with the good milking qualities of the dam will be obtained, and thus a breed of animals produced, best adapted to our pastures and cold climate; at least. such is the well-known result of crosses in other animals, and what may rationally be expected here.

Mr. M'Caw had not been able to procure in time, the Cheviot sheep ordered, of such a stock as he could recommend, but the South-down, Teeswater, and Leicesters received, are superior animals, and afford equal facilities for advantageous crosses, as well with each other, as with the old stock of the country. The Teeswaters and the Leicesters are preferred for long wool, and apritude to fatten, and will be found to thrive well in this dry cold climate where all sheep are browsed during the winter months; but. they cannot endure heavy rains followed by intense cold. The South-downs are preferred for short wool and delicious mutton, will endure much more cold and fatigue, and will cross to the best advantage with the Teeswater or Leicester. Many err by keeping their sheep too warm during the winter, all they require is to be protected from heavy falls of snow and drift, but their house should be well ventilated, and they, especially the ewes, should have a good supply of turnips daily with a portion of salt, and an occasional smearing of their trough with tar, will conduce to health.

Your Committee subscribed for *The British American Cultivator*, which together with *The Farmer's Manual*, have been distributed among the Members of the Society; and they have also imported an extensive assortment of seeds, which are on hand for sale to subscribers, at cost and charges.

The Annual cattle show took place on the 1st October, and on the 3d of the same month, the ploughing match took place.

Immediately afterwards, the Ploughmen, Judges, Office-bearers, and as many of the members of the Society as were in attendance, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Michaud in his usual good style; and thus terminated the business of the season.

In conclusion, your Committee most heartily congratulate the Society in the increased and abundant crops harvested this year, and the marked improved that the face of the occupied part of the country everywhere presents. The county of Restigouche is now generally admitted to have a fertile soil, satisfactorily tested as to its capabilities to remunerate the farmer for his labour, in either white or green crops. And if the impulse already given to the agriculture of this fine county is fostered and encouraged, the best results are sure to follow.

Your Committee avail themselves of this opportunity, to convey to the Members of the Society, their earnest recommendation of a more extensive use of compost manure, and suggest the necessity of preserving the winter's stable dung under cover, free from a mixture of snow or rain, in order that it may be made use of in forming a compost heap the following summer, when it should be mixed with at least an equal quantity of surface earth or swamp mud, and occasional layers of weeds, thistles, creek mud, sea weed, kelp, caplin, or fish offal, together with ashes, night soil, soap suds, and the contents of the kitchen sink-hole; all or any of these will be found of the greatest utility, and the heap so formed, should be spaded thoroughly the next spring, before carting it on the land. Those who have mussel mud within their reach, will find it a superior ingredient to mix in alternate layers with soil and stable dung, in a compost to lay over a season * Lime in cold soils will prove advantages, but will not have the desired effect, when applied alone to dry exhausted land; it requires vegetable matter to act upon, then deeper ploughing should be resorted to, and the farmer should bear in mind, that two cart loads of manure applied in the spring, are worth three applied in the fall or winter. To prevent the escape of ammonia from the over heating of the stable dung until used in the compost heap, a little refuse salt, fish or otherwise useless pickle should be scattered over it weekly, as it accumulates during

* One hundred and eight bushels of Wheat have been threshed this fall here, from two acres of land, that were under green crop the previous year, manured with a compost formed as above.

the winter, in about the same proportion that would be required to save damp hay or green oats.

Spring—Farm Work.—The last week has had important influence as to ushering in the beauties of Spring. A genial sun and balmy breezes have conspired to removes the insignia of stern Winter's authority, and to prepare the ground for the operations of the husbandman. Having been for months shut out from the contemplation of the pleasant fields and all that is beautiful in nature, it affords us unspeakable pleasure to go forth at this season, under the soothing influence of a vernal atmosphere— to contemplate the sun whose cheering rays diffuse light and gladness around, and to have our cheeks fanned by gentle zephyrs, which awaken every pleasing emotion of the soul and fill the mind with a holy and ethereal delight —to behold all nature clad in smiles, and the various objects around, animate or inanimate, rejoicing in the advance of that season, when youthful nature begins to expand its budding beauties to the eye—the lambkins gamboling on the green, and the melody of the birds wakeing the echoes in our groves, and rendering our woods vocal with their songs of praise—all this is calculated to excite the kindliest affections of our nature—to teach us the most expansive benevolence—to teach us to look from nature up to nature's God, to learn lessons from all around us as to our duties and our hopes, and to bend our hearts in thankfulness to the Great Giver of all good.

The present is a season of the utmost importance to our agricultural population. Should farmers be found wasting the precious moments of Spring, they may expect nothing else than deficiency in harvest. All the objects on the farm at this season require particular attention. The stock, particularly the breeding animals, require peculiar care. It is a known fact that more animals are lost after the arrival of the fine weather in spring, than even during the severity of winter. When farmers fear a scarcity of hay during the winter months, they are in the habit of stinting their cattle in their allowance. By this means it frequently happens that from not having a sufficient supply of nourishing food, the animals are in a miserable weak condition, and are often lost even after having been turned out to pasture. Such will frequently be found to be but poor policy. Cattle that have been stinted frequently require to be stallfed till late in the month of May, or it may be till June, because for very weakness they cannot pick up enough to live upon outside. Did farmers feed their cattle well while their provender did last they would have them in so healthy a condition, that they might be turned out some weeks before the half starved cattle, and be able to pick up a living by browsing, &c., when the latter would inevitably be lost. It is miserably short-sighted policy which leads some farmers to half starve their animals from an idea of saving. We have read of an individual who undertook to teach his horse to live upon nothing. But he unfortunately made the discovery; that as soon as his horse had acquired the desired object, he died. There is an anecdote told by temperance folks, that a mother being remonstrated with for giving gin to her child, excused herself by saying that if she did not give the child the gin, it would have such an appetite that she would not be able to supply it with bread. So with some of our farmers; they would think it a capital thing if some invention could be made by which cattle would be prevented from having such an appetite, even although it should be something at the expense of their healths and they are frequently inclined to value an animal not according to its intrinsic worth, but by the smallness of the quantity it will eat. We say out upon such a principle. Treat your cattle well and they will treat you well. Do as you would be done by, is a rule which you should observe, even towards your domestic animals, and do not suppose them so totally destitute of moral feeling as not to make a greateful return for your kindness. Working cattle particularly, at this time of the year, require good provender, or they will be altogether unequal to the labor expected from them.

An important point at this time of the year is, have all the farming implements in complete order. During the long winter months of our climate this should occupy the farmer's attention. There is almost nothing which serves more to retard a farmer during the operations of spring, than his being obliged to make or repair his tools at the time when he should be using them. We hope that none of our readers during the past months have been paying so much attention to politics, as to neglect this. Politics is a very good thing in its own place. It is all right that farmers should be acquainted with the doings of their legislators, and that the acts of those in authority should pass under the watchful surveillance of those for whose benefit they act; but farmers should not neglect their business for such things, or allow their thoughts to be so much engaged by them as to omit their other duties. And they will not prove very satisfactory if he finds at this season the want of those articles, which a little seasonable attention during the winter months might have easily provided. A farmer should by this time have all his preparations made for the coming season. He should have all his agricultural implements in good order—his ploughs, harrows, hoes, harnesses, carts, &c., ready for immediate use. Nothing sometimes can more plainly indicate the difference between a good and a bad farmer, than seeing him, when he wants a piece of work done, going to his neighbor to borrow a tool which he may never return, and spending as much time in borrowing and returning it, as would have almost made a new one or repaired an old one.

Don't allow your own or your neighbor's boys to be going about popping at the birds about your farm, to the manifest danger of their own and other people's lives. The destruction of our feathered warblers by the murderous hands of our juvenile urchins, is a practice repugnant to the feelings of every well regulated mind. These creatures have been created by the Great Author of nature both for the pleasure and advantage of man, and serve the most valuable purposes in the economy of husbandry. The extent to which they consume the insects which are the worst enemies of the farmer's crop, should render them valued by that class, as their best friends, and if they allow them to be destroyed, they can only blame themselves if they find their various crops become the prey of the different insects which infest them.

Fences should now be looked to, to prevent cattle from straying over the grass lands when the ground is soft, and cutting it up with their feet. There is a very bad practice among some of our farmers of allowing their cattle to pasture for some time in Spring, on the lands upon which they intend to cut hay the same season. By this the roots of the grass are pulled up, and the tender fibres of the plant so injured as almost to cause a failure of the crop the ensuing season. This is particularly the case on lands which have been lately seeded.

MERCANTILE AND GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN.

The public dinner in connection with this society, took place on the 4th February in the town of Brockville, and it appears to have been the most spirited affair that we have had the pleasure of recording. The attendance was general, and the collections amounted in all to the sum of £130 5s. This we believe is as large an amount as has yet been raised by any district society in one year. The speeches delivered gave evidence of the highest order of talents, and also, that those who addressed the meeting had the true interests of the country at heart. The merchants of Brockville have identified the interests of the agriculturist with theirs; and it appears to us, that if a general union of the farmers, mechanics, and merchants, could be brought about, that in less than two years the prosperity of Canada would be without a parallel in any other country. "United we stand—divided we fall," should be the motto of the friends of Canada. Party spirit has hitherto been the order of the day; and the result of this has been, that the best men in the country have been arrayed against each other, and the productive interests have not received that attention that they otherwise would have done, if the people had been more united. A new order of things appears to be drawing upon the people of Canada, and the signs of the times clearly indicate, that all classes and grades of society will ere long unite to promote the agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests of the province. These classes are so much dependant upon each other, that the whole should be bound together in a spirit of brotherhood. This union can alone be brought about by the powerful influence of associations, such as have been recommended to the notice of the public from time to time in the *Cultivator*, and such as those classes have instituted in the Johnstown District. The speeches delivered on the occasion referred to, together with other proceedings of the society, occupied a large portion of three numbers of the *Brockville Recorder*. We copy the following extracts of Mr. Matthies speech—

The Mercantile interests of our Districts, and we may truly say of our country, from Sandwich to Quebec, are so intimately blended with that of Agriculture, that to speak of the one, we must not only speak but think of the other; for without it, at this age of Canada, Merchandizing would be but a mere shadow. Agriculture is, truly to Merchandizing, in what *Guano* is represented to be to a poor soil, it enriches and makes its produce many fold.

The family connexion that exists between the two, may be more fully illustrated by going back to the early history of the country, and to come nearer home, of our district.

Some half a century ago, Gananoque, Brockville and Prescott, were mere clearings; a few Shanties their only buildings; the country in rear a dense forest, save where here and there the handy settler had found his way, by the Surveyor's blaze to his Lot, and commenced laying the foundation of Agriculture in the district. *Where and what then were the Merchants?* The corner of a log-house their shop; a chest of tea, a keg of tobacco, and a few pieces of cotton their extensive assortment. The producers and consumers being but few, *the merchants and their stock of goods* were in proportion. But watch the increase of the one with the gradual advancement and progress of the other. In 1820 the population of the district was about 15,000, producers and consumers; and about 20 merchants. In 1843, the population had increased to about 35,000, and in the whole district there were about 80 merchants. Here, it might be asked, what was then its trade, and how and with what was that trade supported?

By a rough calculation, it is supposed, that the goods sold in the district in 1843 were about £120,000, and of this sum were sold to and paid for by other districts, about the sum of £25,000, leaving a balance of £95,000 consumed in and to be paid for by the district. Now who were the consumers, and where did they get the means to pay this large sum? This may be answered by stating, that $\frac{2}{3}$ths at least of the consumers were those engaged in agricultural pursuits; and the means of payment were the labor of their hands, and the productions of the soil. It has been calculated, that the district in 1843 has a surplus, after reserving for the necessary consumption, the following:

210,000 Bushels of Wheat *a* 4s 9d.	£48,720
5,000 Kegs Butter, *a* 30s. . .	7,500
40,000 Bushels of Oats, *a* 1s. . . .	2,000
Beef, Pork and other surplus products,	5,000
Total.	£63,250

And to be added to this £63,250, and which was produced by the labour of the inhabitants in the district, viz:—

2,000 Barrels Ashes *a* £2 per bbl. .	£10,000
Squared and sawed Lumber, say . .	15,000
Amounting to in all, ...	£88,250

To this sum of £88,250 should be added the profit made upon whatever was manufactured for foreign districts, as foreign Wheat ground for export, Snaths, Hames, &c. and not named before.

By these calculations, Mr. Chairman, which are not by any means given as perfect, it will be seen who are the consumers and producers of the country; and to take away this trade, the greater part of which is created by the farmers, *what would be the use of the Merchant? Their occupation like "Othello's" would be gone.*

This may be more clearly shewn, by comparing the surplus yield of wheat in 1843, with that of 1844. The former, as has been named, gave a surplus of some 210,000 bushels, while 1844, it has been calculated, will not yield of good wheat more than 40,000 bushels, showing a deficit of 170,000 bushels which at even 4s per bushel would give £34,000. This is, indeed, an immense deficiency in the great staple export produce of the district. This is what may be termed a short crop; and are its effects felt by the mercantile body? I would ask any merchant here present, whether doing business in the town or country, is, or has been much over half as good since the harvest was gathered up, to the 1st of February, as it was during the same period the previous season? Mr. Chairman, do these effects of a short crop not show to you, to me, and to every one here present, more and more conclusively our dependence upon the agriculturist, and that his interest is our interest: when the hand of Providence blights his prospects, ours cannot flourish. This is so, and must continue so to be, while agriculture is the root and foundation of our trade, and Canada remains an agricultural country.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman how is this large amount of *export produce* to be made good: what substitutes can be introduced, which will pay to a foreign market, while the danger from the insect to our Fall wheat is so justly to be apprehended? There are some gentlemen here present, who are

prepared to give some useful suggestions on the subject of new kinds of *Spring Wheat*, which, will to a certain extent, be proof against the *inroads* of the *insect* and *impervious* to the *rust*, and that can with great safety be sown on the land prepared for wheat last fall, but in consequence of the failure was left without seed. I will therefore not touch upon it. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other articles of export, which are now produced to a considerable extent, but which, unfortunately, do not turn out in quality suitable for the market.—There is Beef, Pork, Butter and Cheese, might all be improved very much. All these articles are now exported largely from the United States, and by the news per the last steamer from England, we may read "that the trade in American provisions had become one of great importance, and has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past twelve months." It is true, that the United States have important advantages over us in the production of some of those articles, but in others the difference is very little. For instance, Butter and Cheese. Respecting Cheese, I will make no remarks, as there are some gentleman present, who I doubt not understand and will throw some valuable light on the subject.

The article of Butter, from Canada, until last summer, was selling in the English market for about 4d to 6d per pound, about one-half the price of Irish. What has been the reason of this? The inferior quality of the article, growing, in a great measure out of the want of care in sorting, packing and curing it. To show that this is so, a friend informed me, a few days ago, that last spring, he had packed about two hundred kegs with great care, intending to test whether or not we could make any cure butter that would sell as well as that made in other countries and sold in the English market. He took full bound *rough* hooped firkins holding about 84 lbs. each, and soaked them in salt and water for about two days. As the butter was brought in, in pails, he sorted each shade of colour by itself, worked it over with the hand, cut it into thin slices with a wooden knife, putting it down in layers of about five inches thick, and between each, sprinkled loaf or crushed sugar and fine salt, in proportion of about three of salt to one of sugar; headed up his kegs, bored a whole in each and covered the top with brine made of salt and a little saltpetre permitting the butter to soak in all the brine it would. And this butter sold in the English market for 9d. per lb. or equal in currency to about 11½p per lb. Butter might be made a very important article of export from this district and in place of sending out of it 5000 kegs of an inferior quality, *we might make and send out 20,000 kegs that would command the first price in any market.* And supposing, Mr. Chairman, it were only increased to 10,000 kegs, of 84 lbs. each and the importers realizing only 7½d. currency per lb. this would give the large sum of over £26,000. There are a number of good reasons why this branch of our industry should be fostered and encouraged. The extent of grazing land in this district at this time is probably quite sufficient to feed two or three additional cows to every farm: the very low price of hay throughout the district, makes it annually all but a drug in the market, and warrants me in saying that there would be no lack of provender in winter. The butter being usually made by the females of the household, would cause very little additional cost of labour. The necessary increase of cows might be gradually added from their present stock. The freight and expense of handling a keg of butter between this and the English market does not exceed much over one-half as much as that of a barrel of flour, and the value at even 6d per pound would exceed very much the average value of flour for the past number of years. These reasons appear to me to be good that the making of butter should be fostered and encouraged; not in the shape of large dairies, for they usually have their profits confined to a few, which is all right as a special business is made of it; but every farmer ought to be encouraged, not so much to have an extensive dairy, as to have a good one—what butter they do make to make good. How can all this be done? By the merchants discriminating properly between good and bad butter, and paying a price accordingly. Make it for the farmer's interest to produce good butter and it will be done. Now, many, I fear, take no pains to make good butter, for good and bad bring about the same price.

Mr. Chairman, in thus speaking of the importance of increasing the production of butter, the market to which we would point for its sale is England: *England! What would we and the rest of the world do without you?* That market of which Mr. McCullough says, referring to 1822—12 years ago, respecting the consumption of butter in London, and that used for the shipping of that port, alone, was about 48,000,000 lbs. Now supposing that each district in Canada West was to export 10,000 kegs, and each keg containing 84 lbs. this would give about 220,000 kegs, or about 18,500,000 lbs. only about one-third of the quantity consumed alone by London and its shipping in 1832. Are we, Mr. Chairman, by any means likely to glut such a market as England presents for our surplus of this article? Surely not.

I fear, Mr. Chairman, that I am taking up too much of the valuable time of the company, but the subject and the importance of our trade is almost inexhaustible. Before closing, however, I would remark, that there are many articles which we at present import from the United States, which, if raised in the district to the extent of our consumption, would be just equal to the same amount added to our *export produce*. Garden seeds, clover seed, dried apples, broom corn, and cheese, I am sorry to say, are still somewhat extensively imported into the district. The money has to be paid for every pound's value of these articles which we import and consume.—The United States take scarcely anything but cash in return for what we buy of them of this kind.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would humbly and respectfully urge the necessity that exists to foster and encourage the cultivation of *export products*. Of those necessary for our home consumption, unless the population increase more rapidly than it has for the past ten years, we can always raise a sufficiency. But we want more than this, we were created for other purposes than simply to eat and drink, we want education, we want implements and tools for our mechanics, which are not made among us, we want many necessaries of life which are not grown or produced on our soil; and I may say that there are a few luxuries which have forced themselves upon us, and taken their place in the list of our wants, that we also require. Now none of these can be obtained unless we have the means to obtain them with. They must be paid for in cash or in produce: the money is created by the produce, if we have no produce to sell there is *no money—no trade.* We, as merchants, mechanics, and millers, should put our shoulders to the wheel unitedly, steadily, and perseveringly, to promote this important object. Whatever investment of time and contributions are now being made to

wards it, rest assured they are only out at interest and not thrown away. *The interest of the farmer is our interest;* the *sun* of his prosperity shines golden rays upon ours.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

An Institution, with the above name, was incorporated by the legislature at its recent session. Its location is not fixed by law, but it can be established wherever a majority of the stockholders shall choose to have it. In connection with the school, is to be an experimental and pattern farm, in cultivating which, the pupils must labor one half of the time, when it is suitable for out-door work. The number of Trustees is thirty two, of whom the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, are *ex-officio* members. No appropriation whatever was made for its benefit. It is proposed, however, that if the friends of agriculture will subscribe $25,000, (the sum necessary to start the institution,) there is no doubt but the legislature will give as much more to promote the great objects in view. Individual effort must take the lead in the enterprise. The legislature needs some palpable evidence that the farmers of the State desire to elevate their noble calling to a par with what are termed "the learned professions," in point of science, talent, and all the general influence and advantages which, in the order of Providence, are inseparably connected with high intellectual improvement. If the cultivators of the soil so wish, a few thousand dollars can be had, as well to make skilful and scientific farmers, as hundreds of thousands to aid in making skilful and scientific doctors and lawyers. Is the practice of medicine and surgery both an art and a science? No less so is the practice of good husbandry. Do the general intelligence and learning of the legal profession, enable a vastly disproportionate number of lawyers to fill our legislative halls, both at Albany and Washington, and to occupy nine-tenths of all offices of distinguished honor and profit? Then let those who are to follow the plough, enjoy equal advantages for mental improvement—equal opportunities to rise in the world, and they will soon assert ther rights, and maintain their just influence in the community. Is it possible that general information and practical science are so very useful to attorneys and physicians—so valuable to all *non-producing* citizens, and yet be utterly worthless to the great producing classes, who can turn their additional knowledge every day of their lives, to a practical account, by vastly increasing the products of their better directed industry, and thereby augment all the comforts and enjoyments of civilized society?

I think it not amiss to say, that the producing classes should have more of their number in the councils of the State and nation; and I will take the liberty to add that I am profoundly anxious to see far more of their number *able* and *worthy* to guide the affairs, and direct the destiny of this young and rising republic. How is this to be done?

I answer, by uniting the labor of the hands with the culture of the mind, just as God has united in *one person* both mechanical and intellectual powers. These should operate together to achieve here on earth, that exalted destiny placed within our reach by Infinite Benevolence. If it were designed that one class of the community, or one portion of our race, should perform all the manual toil, and another do all the thinking, why have the exclusive workers natural mental powers and aspirations equal to the others, whilst those that set up for exclusive thinkers, have hands, and are endowed with as great muscular strength by nature as the exclusive workers? The creator has made no such distinctions among the children of men.

Any system of education is defective, that fails to develope the whole man—his physical, rational, and moral nature. All these high constitutional functions can be impaired by defective and unwise management, when our mental and physical organs are in the soft, impressible wax of childhood; so too, they can be vastly improved by skilful and timely appliances, well adapted to all the wants of young humanity, when bursting from its chrysalis state. Combine study, learning, and science, with honest productive industry, and we shall soon bring upon the stage of life a race of great, sound, practical men, such as the world never saw. How few of the thousands that go through our colleges, and learn a smattering of Latin, Greek, Algebra, and other branches of the mathematics, are capable of earning their own living! They have yet to learn to be mechanics, farmers, doctors, lawyers, or clergymen. Their bodily strength and health are often sadly injured, from a lack of physical training—from the want of invigorating exercise and labor.

The study of natural science, of the laws of nature, is too much neglected in our higher seminaries of learning. How few of our young gentlemen who pride themselves upon their literary attainments, can tell *why* a baked potatoe is better for their breakfast than a raw one! Baking adds not a particle of matter to the root. Its constituent elements are the same. How few can tell what changes take place in the simple transformation of flour into bread, corn meal into pudding, and these again into blood, muscle, fat, tissue and bone. The practical farmer labors much of his life to transform certain elements of earth, air and water, into cultivated plants, and these again into domestic animals, their milk, butter, cheese, flesh and wool. Shall I be told, that for the sons of practical agriculturists to study and understand the uniform laws of nature that govern these and all kindred changes in the constitution of matter, is of less practical utility than for them to study heathen mythology or to spend years to learn to read in the original text, the licentious odes of Horace and Ovid?

I would be the last to undervalue classical learning. All I contend for is, that every laboring man who is to grow up from our sons, may, by superior opportunities, acquire more skill and knowledge in his branch of business, to the end that he may produce and enjoy more of the comforts of civilized society. As a farmer, I confess my anxiety not only to learn my children how to earn and enjoy an honest and comfortable living, but also how to *keep* what property their well directed industry shall produce. Tell me, who creates the immense fortunes accumulated by a fortunate few? Is it not our toiling farmers and mechanics, who work hard, fare hard, produce much, and consume little, live poor and die poor to enrich others? Our present system of common school and academical education, is not sufficiently practical, to be altogether adapted to the every day business wants of the pupils, after they shall have become men and women. So far as the successful practice of agriculture in after life is concerned, these defects will be removed in a well organized State Agricultural School. From such an institution, hundreds of young men, familiar with agricultural Geology and Chemistry, with the analysis of soils, manures and plants familiar with the organic structure and physiology of both plants and animals, would go forth into the community to teach the art, the sci-

ence, and the profits of good husbandry in every county and town in the Empire State. Such an institution would be a common centre for collecting from all parts of the civilized world, the most valuable information, and scattering it again, when tested and found truly useful, over the whole land. —*Correspondence N. E. Farmer.*

THE DAIRY—NEW ENGLAND BUTTER MAKING.

We extract from the report and statements presented by the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on the Dairy, such portions as will be most interesting to our readers.—*Salem Gazette.*

"The Committee on the dairy, in presenting their report, would remark that the first perquisite in making good butter, is to have good cows; and to be sure in this respect, every farmer should test the value of each cow by milking and preserving her milk separately, and noting carefully the quantity required to make a pound of butter. By a little attention in this way, it may be readily ascertained whether a cow is worth keeping for dairy purposes. Cases have occurred where a cow has been kept for years with several others, and their milk put together: on using it separately it was found that butter could not be made from it. Thus for the want of attention in this respect, much loss may be sustained. There are undoubtedly many cows kept which add little or nothing to the value of the dairy.

The kind and quantity of salt used, is of much consequence. The Liverpool bag salt should be rejected: it contains impurities, and will not preserve butter. Rock salt, thoroughly pulverized, and three-fourths of an ounce used to a pound of butter, will preserve it well."

Process of making Butter by those who gained the Society's Premiums.

By Geo. W. Dodge.—The milk is strained into tin pans, where it stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, when it is skimmed and the cream put into tin pails, standing on the bottom of a cool cellar. A little salt is added to the cream, which is frequently stirred. We churn twice a week, when the butter comes, the buttermilk is thoroughly worked out, and the butter salted with an ounce to the pound. After twenty-fours hours it is again worked and weighed.

By Paul Pitsbury.—The milk is strained into tin pans and stands thirty-six hours. The cream is then taken off and put into a tin firkin, and kept until it is ready to be churned, which is twice a week. The butter is well rinsed in cold water, and then salted with an ounce of salt to a pound of butter. In about twenty-four hours it is worked again, and packed down, and kept on the bottom of the cellar, covered with fine salt.

By Allen W. Dodge.—Strain the milk in pans, place them in a cool cellar for the cream to rise; when sufficiently risen, which will be according to the weather, separate the cream from the milk, and the day previous to churning, lower the cream in tin pails or cans, into a well, in order to become cool. By this means the butter will come of a hard consistency, and no difficulty experienced in working it thoroughly.

Mode of Churning.—Rinse the churn with cold water over night. The time occupied in churning when the cream is cold, is greater than if it were not subjected to the process of cooling, but the quality and condition of the butter amply repay for the time and labor expended upon it. Churn once a week.

The method of freeing the butter from the milk, is by thoroughly working the butter with the hands. Rinsing it with cold water in the churn, we have seldom practiced, from the conviction that butter is injured by this process. The day after being worked over, it is put into lumps of one pound each, for market.

For salting, use the ground rock salt, and salt to suit the taste. Add no salt-petre, sugar, or other substances.

By Nath'l Felton.—The milk is strained into tin pans; it stands thirty-six to forty-eight hours into a cool cellar, when the cream is taken off, put into tin pails, and stirred every day.

Churn once a week. During the warmest weather, the cream is placed in the well about 12 hours before churning. After it is churned, the buttermilk is thoroughly worked out, and the butter salted with three quarters of an ounce to the pound. After standing about an hour, it is again worked and weighed, each pound separately.

By Benj. Boynton.—The milk is strained into tin pans. It stands 48 hours in a cool cellar, when the cream is taken off, put into a pot, and stirred once a day.

Churn once a week. After the butter is churned the buttermilk is turned from it, and water is added twice, and churned, to separate the buttermilk from it. One ounce of salt is used to a pound of butter, which is worked twice after."

Experiments on Mr. Pell's Farm.—During the summer, Mr. Pell's cows are kept in the barn-yard and soiled. They are fed three times per day, at stated hours, and in addition to their ordinary food, receive at 12 o'clock each day eight quarts of wheat bran, with water. The general feeding is dry hay, green grass, green corn stalks, occasionally a few potatoes, and salt whenever the cows feel a disposition for it. Water they have free access to it all times of the day and night, and should never be without it. An experiment was tried of giving the cows water only three times each day, immediately after eating their food, and they seemed satisfied. They were then constantly supplied, and drank freely nine times on one day, taking apparently as much at each draft as when allowed water only three times; so that, in reality, when permitted to drink only three times a day, they must have suffered much from thirst in the interims.

When the weather is very hot or rainy, the cows have sheds made partially under ground, into which they can retire and ruminate undisturbed. With this treatment they constantly take on fat, and secrete twice the quantity of milk that they would if allowed to run at large. During the past summer the cows gave an average of 16 quarts of milk daily, and in the fall were fit for the butcher. In winter they are kept in stalls in a warm barn, littered freely, as occasion requires, and daily curried and rubbed. When the weather is fine, they are turned into the barn-yard for exercise in the middle of the day. Twice a day they are fed with cut oat and wheat straw, with a small quantity of bran sprinkled over it, for the sake of which they eat their allowance entirely up, and once a day cut hay; they are salted four time a week, and have roots, such as beets carrots, potatoes or turnips, once a week. By cutting the straw and hay, cattle are enabled to eat their meals in twenty five minutes; whereas if uncut, they are engaged in masticating their food half the night, the labor and fatigue of which, deprives them of the necessary time required for their rest.

RECIPES.

To Kill Crows.—A writer in an English paper, says "a short time ago, a farmer took a quantity of corn (grain) and steeped it in arsenic, and placed it in different parts of the field, to see whether the rooks (crows) would eat it or not. They soon carried it off, and they were found dead, many miles from the place where they had got it, and the man was of course troubled with them no more."

Indian Corn.—It should be dried and grated. Good against cholic, sore mouth, cough, pain in the breast, chronic rheumatism. The fresh root is said to be good, simmered in hog's lard, for the scald head.

Marsh Mallows.—Are highly valued in inflammation of the kidneys; it produces a discharge of urine, and is good as a poultice; it is soothing and quieting.

Spikenard, Indian Root, Life of Man.—The Indians make great use of it in all kinds of ulcers and sores; good for colds and coughs, and may be taken in syrup or decoction; good in all cases of weakness or debility; good against mortification, in a poultice with slippery elm.

Silk Weed.—The milky substance that exudes from the stock is famed for the cure of warts; the decoction of the root in suppression of urine, and dropsies. For the dropsy, boil eight ounces of the root in six quarts of water, down to three quarts; take a gill of this decoction four times a day.

Elecampane.—Is good in suppression of the menses, disease in the chest, general debility arising from weakness in the digestive organs; and used much in coughs and pulmonary affections. Doses from two or three ounces may be taken of the decoction or tea.

Hoarhound.—Is good in coughs, colds, and all consumptive complaints. It is a little too bracing to be given alone; in a cough this may be obviated by adding a little stick liquorice. This herb in large doses proves laxative.

Peppermint.—Produces sweating; good against spasms; is stimulating and warming. It is good taken in tea to prevent vomiting, or wet in hot water, pounded and applied to the pit of the stomach. Good to relieve spasmodic pains in the bowels and stomach.

Spearmint.—Spearmint is said to be a native of this country and Peppermint of Great Britain. Their medical qualities are nearly the same. It is highly recomended by Dr. Beach in the discharge of urine, and also in cases of gravel. This herb as well as Peppermint is very useful in disguising other medicines, in making them more palatable. Dr. Beach used it with great success in the Asiatic cholera.

Catnip.—Is very serviceable in colds and all spasmodic affections. Catnip tea is highly esteemed in fever, as it will produce perspiration without increasing the heat of the body. We make much use of it in injections.

American Ipecacuanha.—Is very much celebrated for its power to evacuate the water in dropsy when every other agent fails; in its properties it is emetic and physical, as well as diuretic; fifteen or twenty grains may be administered a number of times a week, or nearly half of a teaspoonful.

Fir Balsam.—Is good in flouor albus, sore nipples, fresh wounds and weakness of the stomach. Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, taken on sugar.

Anniseed.—Removes wind and pain. A little of the essence mixed with water, I have found to be good to remove wind in sucking infants, it assists to promote a discharge from the lungs.

White Oak Bark.—This bark is said to possess four times the strength in the spring that it does in the winter; good against putrefactions in bad conditioned ulcers, used as a wash. A strong decoction is said to be a certain cure for sore lips: a poultice made of powder is good against gangrene and mortifications. It will contract, support, and strengthen the animal fibres; useful in falling of the bowels. It sometimes has a favorable operation taken internally in form of syrup as a tonic, where the stomach is not disposed to receive medicines kindly, owing to its weak and relaxed state. It posseses somewhat the property of the Peruvian bark.

Tansy, Double Tansy.—Few people perhaps are aware of the value of this herb, particularly to regulate flooding after child-birth. The patient should drink of it frequently after delivery, mixed with spirits and sweetened with molasses. I have found by experience that this is attended with the happiest effect; it will throw the determining powers to the surface, and thus prevent the humours from taking the advantage of the weak state of the system, and fastening on the viscera.

Slippery Elm.—Is an excellent remedy in all inflammatory diseases, whether external or internal; good in dysentery, bowel complaints, sore throat from mercury or canker, inflammation of the lungs and cough. For a poultice it stands first in the vegetable kingdom for ulcers, tumours, swellings, gunshot wounds, and chilblains. A tea made of this bark is said to be used by the Indian women to produce easy labour, drank a number of months before delivery.

Sage.—Makes a very wholesome drink instead of tea. —One reason why many do not like sage is because they make it too strong. It is good made strong for children troubled with worms; It is useful in colds, coughs and fevers. One author has so high an opinion of it, that he says:

"Why dies the man, whose garden sage affords."

Pine.—All the different Pines possess nearly the same medical properties; their properties consist principally in their essential oil. Pills made of turpentine are good against raising blood; two may be taken twice a day, the bigness of a pea; it is a stimulant, produces copious discharges of urine, and also good to expel worms. The inside bark of the white pine is good in cases of suppression of urine; it may be drank freely.

Wild Cherry.—The bark taken in small doses, is considered tonic, invigorating the whole system. In nervous debility it has a tendency to allay irritibilty, and also good in a debilitated state of the stomach. Good in hectic fever, scrofula, and consumption. A wash made from the bark is very excellent to reduce an inflammation.

Blue Flag.—Is very useful to eradicate from the system all kinds of humours and veneral. The Indians make use of it in the cure of the rheumatism by adding it to spirit, and take three teaspoonfuls per day, at three different times, increasing the dose a little daily. Dr. Smith, late of the city of New York, esteems it better than mercury in all cases where mecury is used.

Horse Radish to have in keeping.—Grate a sufficient quantity during the season, while it is green, put it into bottles, fill up with strong vinegar, cork them tight, and set them in a cool place.

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. 28, 1844.

NOTICE.

SETTLERS on the Lands belonging to the NEW BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY, who have paid two instalments (two-fifths) of the purchase money of the Lands, may obtain DEEDS of their respective allotments, on conditions which will be made known on application to the undersigned.

Stanley, March 22, 1845. R. HAYNE,
Commissionrr. N. B. & N. S. Land Company.

FLOUR, TEA, &c.

Ex Eleanor Jane from Boston—on Consignment:

85 BARRELS Genesee Fine middlings Flour;
50 boxes Congo Tea;
40 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, 16s;
20 half boxes and 20 qr. do Buckwheat Flour.

T. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, March 27, 1845.

PITCH, LIGNUMVITÆ, BRAZILETTO.

100 BARRELS Pitch; 5 tons Braziletto;
5 tons LIGNUMVITÆ;
40 Reams of large Paper;
3 Cases BOOTS and SHOES.

THOS. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, March 27, 1845.

STRONG BOOTS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—A large supply of Strong Peg'd BOOTS.—For Sale at 15s. to 17s. 6d. warranted,
Ladies & Gentlemen's GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES, &c. &c.

S. K. FOSTER.
February 5, 1845. Queen Street

PRESERVED GINGER.

4 CASES in Jars, in good order, and for sale by

JAMES F. GAGE.
Queen-street, Fredericton, Feb. 13, 1845.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

FRESH Pickles, Sauces, French Olives, Capers, &c Vermicilli and Maccaroni.

JAMES F. GAGE.
Feb. 13, 1845.

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

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

W. J. BEDELL & CO.
Fredericton, Dec. 30, 1844.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and STORE next above the Store of W. J. BEDELL & Co., in Queen Street, formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Estey. The house will accommodate a large family, is nearly new, and will in a few days be completely finished from the cellar to the garret, has a good Frost proof cellar, out houses &c., &c. The Store has a large Frost proof cellar, good back Store, &c., and well adapted for a Dry Good and Grocery Store.

The house and store will be rented together or seperately as persons may wish. Any person wishing to rent either of them can examine the premises at any time. Apply to

W. J. BEDELL.
Fredericton, March 25, 1845.

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 winters'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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO Journeymen Shoemakers, of steady habits, to go a few miles into the Country. Good workmen are required, and young men will be preferred.—Apply at the Office of this paper.
March 26, 1845.

FLOUR.

Constantly on hand from the Bostford Mills,

SUPERFINE Flour, of an extra quality—warranted superior for Bakers or Family use. Fine and Middlings Flour, Horse Feed and Bran—for sale low by

J. & R REED.

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.

For 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.

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. 16, 1844.

FLOUR AND CORN.

Now landing ex *Pandora* and *Woodlands*, from Philadelphia:—

2,600 BUSHELS Yellow CORN;
300 brls. Fresh Ground Rye FLOUR and CORN MEAL.

Daily receiving from the Botsford Mills:

Superfine, Fine, and Middlings Wheat FLOUR—a superior article from the best wheat; Unkiln-dried Corn meal; Horse Feed & Bran.

For sale at lowest rates by

St. John, J. & R. REED.

UNION POINT MILLS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Constantly on had from the above Mills.

SUPERFINE, Fine and Middlings FLOUR, in bags and barrels, made from the best American Wheat.

—ALSO:—

Fresh Ground CORN MEAL, Horse-feed and Bran,

COLIN E. CROSS.
No. 20, South Wharf.
St. John, Dec. 21.

Leather, Leather.

60 SIDES Upper LEATHER—For Sale by
January 20, 1845. W. F. BARKER.

☞ Persons wanting Strong Boots will find it to their advantage to call on W. F. B.

NASHWAAK BOOM COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, holden at the office of W. J. BEDELL & Co., on Saturday, the 12th April, 1845, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year :

W. J. BEDELL,
A. T. COBURN.
JOHN McBEAN.
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
ARCHIBALD McLEAN.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, held the same day, the following persons were elected Office Bearers for the same period, viz :

W. J. BEDELL, Esq., *President.*
J. H. CHALMERS, *Secretary & Treasurer.*
CHARLES FISHER, Esq., *Solicitor.*
JOHN M'BEAN, *Boom Master.*

Extract from the Minutes.

(Signed) J. H. CHALMERS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an Instalment of SEVENTY FIVE Per Cent., on all the Shares of the Nashwaak Boom Company, is required to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, at the office of W. J. BEDELL & CO., Fredericton, on or before Friday, the 25th instant.

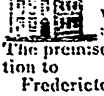
By Order of the Stockholders.
J. H. CHALMERS, *Secretary.*

ALL Persons wishing their Logs, Timber, and other Lumber, coming down the Nashwaak and its tributaries, secured by the Nashwaak Boom Company, are required to register the marks thereof, with the Secretary of the Company, J. H. Chalmers, at the office of W. J. BEDELL & Co.

Fredericton, April 15, 1845.

TO LET.

And possession given on the first of May next.



THE HOUSE in King Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. William Cadwalader, and owned by the Subscriber, next above the late residence of Dr. Somerville. The premises may at any time be examined on application to JOHN M'SORLEY.

Fredericton, April 16, 1845.

LARGE GLASS,
FOR SHOP WINDOWS, PICTURES, &c.

THE Subscriber has received by the *Bristol*, from *Liverpool*, a Supply of Sheet GLASS, ranging from 20 × 12 to 40 × 30.

FRANCIS McDERMOT.

St. John, April 1, 1845.—2i.

On Consignment.

PRIME Mess and Clear PORK; Bright SUGAR; FLOUR in Bags and Barrels;
Dry FISH, in Casks; Barrels No. 1 HERRINGS
WM. J. BEDELL & CO,
Fredericton, March 4, 1845. *Queen Street.*

Central Fire Insurance Company
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

A DIVIDEND of Six per Cent., declared this day on amount of Capital paid in, for the half year ending on the 1st of April, instant, will be payable to the Shareholders of said Institution at the Company's Office in Fredericton, on or after the 1st day of May next.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WM. McBEATH.
Fredericton, April 7, 1845, *Secretary.*

SEED WHEAT.

A FEW Bushels of excellent SEED WHEAT for sale by THOS. PICKARD.

Fredericton, March 29, 1845.

WANTED.

A LAD about fourteen years of age as Clerk in a Store. Apply at this Office.

April 8, 1845.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Well worth the attention of Purchasers.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, Twenty Acres of valuable Land, fronting on Charlotte Street, and immediately in the rear of Block No. 26, in the Town Plat of Fredericton. The above Land, if not sold previous to Tuesday the first day of July next, will on that day be offered for sale at Public Auction. Inquire of GEORGE FLOOD, Esquire, or the Subscriber.

A quantity of Household Furniture, &c., &c., will be offered for sale early in the ensuing month, at the residence of George Flood, Esquire, of which due notice will be given in hand bills.

MARK NEEDHAM, *Auctioneer.*

Fredericton, March 25, 1845

STRONG BOOTS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store, a lot of *Men's first rate strong Boots*, of Domestic Manufacture, at fifteen shillings per pair.

JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY.

April 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends leaving Fredericton on the first day of May next, he will be much obliged to those who are indebted to him, if they will call and settle their several accounts immediately; and those who have any demands against him, will please present them for payment.

JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY.

April 7, 1845.

NOTICE.

W. J. BEDELL & CO. will contract for a quantity of good Spruce Boom Poles, for Rafting Timber and Logs, to be delivered at the mouth of the Nashwaak.

April 1, 1845.

PEW FOR SALE.

A SMALL PEW in the Methodist Chapel. Apply to JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY.

April 7, 1845.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received part of his supply of Fresh Garden Seeds.

Also,—Red CLOVER SEED.

JAMES F. GALE.

Fredericton, April 5, 1845.

TIMOTHY SEED.

A Quantity of very superior GRASS SEED for sale by THOS. PICKARD.

Fredericton, March 29, 1845.

UNION POINT MILLS!

Received from the above Mills:

850 BRLS. superfine, fine and Middling Flour—from Alexandria, Wheat; 60 brls. fresh ground Corn Meal.

C. E. CROSS,
No. 20, South Wharf.

St. John, March 27, 1845.

MARCH 1st, 1845.

For Sale by the Subscribers:

2000 LBS. CLOVER SEED, of Superior quality, and warranted the growth of 1844, raised in the State of Maine.

W. J. BEDELL & CO.

Fredericton.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership existing between the Subscribers for running a Stage Coach between Fredericton and Woodstock, was dissolved on the sixth day of January last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the Copartners, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective claims to either of the Subscribers, and they request those who have claims against them, to render the same for adjustment before the first day of April next.

THOS. CORRIGAN.
JAMES LEATCH.

Fredericton, March 4, 1844.

New Wonders Every Day,

WITH ABUNDANT PROOF THAT THERE IS

A CURE! FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!!!

An Astonishing Cure of two Malignant Abscesses,

Besides a Wound in the Thigh of Nine Inches long, laying the bone completely bare.

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

An almost Miraculous cure of a Bad Leg!

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

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

A Man's Face Prevented from being Eaten away

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

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

A Case of a Loathsome Skin Disease,

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

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

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

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

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

The Pills are not only the Finest Remedy Known,

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) There advice may be had gratis, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes at 1s., 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

JAMES F. GALE, *Chemist & Druggist, Agent for Fredericton, N. B.*