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

Vol. F.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SEPTEMBER, 1844.

No. 5.

THE FARMER'S MANUAL,

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

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

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THE FARMER'S MANUAL.

WE have frequently been met by the remark that "this is not a farming country," and the prevalence of an impression of this kind is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the Agricultural improvement of the Province.

Such is the effect of prejudice on the mind, that it almost always tends to produce the very state of things that fosters and confirms it. Great expectations are the strongest stimulants to great exertions; on the contrary, where little is hoped for but little will be done to secure it. The man whose mind is preoccupied with the idea that he will receive only a small return for his labor will bestow his labor with a grudging and reluctant hand that evinces the burden of his task;—while he who hopes for a large return will find his spirits buoyed and sustained by the anticipation, and will pursue his continuous toil with cheerful and unwearied devotion. "The hope of reward always sweetens labor."

The present condition of Agriculture amongst us is a striking exemplification of these remarks. Experiments have been made which have fully proved that neither our soil nor our climate are less propitious to the labors of the husbandman than those of the most favored lands. The secret of our failure lies in the prejudice which by distrusting the

capabilities of our country has neglected its proper cultivation, and has realized it ungenerous prepossessions by refusing to employ the only means by which a more abundant reward might be secured.

In looking to those countries, where farming has become a staple and profitable employment, what do we discover as the cause of their superiority to us. The difference will be found to consist far less in their natural advantages than in the attentive management and skilful industry of their inhabitants.—Holland and Belgium and Scotland are striking instances of the triumphs of perseverance and skill over far greater natural disadvantages, both of soil and climate than our husbandmen have to encounter.

We want, then, to have a new zeal awakened among us, which, while it appreciates the benefits we enjoy, shall infuse more life and spirit into our agricultural operations. If we cannot produce the enervating luxuries of the south, we can furnish the more substantial aliments of life in rich abundance. Potatoes—by no means an insignificant article—we can raise in quantity and quality equal if not superior to any part of the world. Turnips, Beets, Carrots, and almost all kinds of esculent roots grow to the greatest possible perfection. Oats and Barley are always sure and productive crops; Wheat where its nature has been understood, and the proper method of culture adopted, seldom if ever fails to fulfil the highest expectations of the sower; and there is little doubt if its cultivation was generally attended to, the necessity for importing a single barrel of foreign flour into the Province might be avoided. What then can justify the oft repeated slander that this is no farming country? Nothing but the prejudice before alluded to—the cherishing of which is no less ungrateful to Providence than unjust and injurious to ourselves.

In justice to our farmers, however, we must admit that the fault does not all rest with them—our merchants are fully entitled to a considerable portion of it. They give no encouragement to the

farmer in the way of affording to him a market for his productions. It is a fact that they are in the constant habit of importing articles that might be furnished here on as good terms, and would be furnished were our farmers certain of being able to dispose of them. The market regulations too of our principal towns, and particularly of Fredericton, are but poorly calculated to awaken enterprise in the Country. The laws against forestalling compel the countrymen to hawk his produce from street to street and from house to house at loss of time nearly equal in value to what he receives for his sales. We doubt if these laws are of any advantage to the poor of the towns whom they are intended to protect. If traders were permitted to purchase freely and at pleasure from the Country, the competition among them would always hold prices at a fair rate, and the consumer would soon prefer buying of the trader rather than the farmer.

We have noticed, not unfrequently, in the fall and winter seasons that persons have been compelled, after fruitless endeavours to dispose of their meats at very low rates, to carry them back to their homes, while the merchant who then refused to pay them their three-pence or four-pence a pound for Pork has, in the course of the following Spring and Summer, paid at the rate of five-pence and six-pence a pound for Canada and United States Pork, and then perhaps joined in the outcry against the country that would do so little towards furnishing its inhabitants with provisions.

We have often thought that it would be an object to any one possessed of capital to the extent of a few hundred pounds to open an establishment at Fredericton, for the exclusive purpose of purchasing all kinds of country produce with a view to selling it again both by wholesale and retail—large quantities of Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, &c. might then be bought up at the seasons when those articles are ready for sale, and kept on hand to be resold again either to retailers or for actual consumption. In the articles of Pork and Beef we are satisfied a profitable business might be carried on; for the difference in the prices of those commodities in the Fall when they are brought from the country and the following Summer is always such as would afford a handsome profit. A few establishments of this kind in the principal towns throughout the Province, would, we are persuaded, give such a stimulus to the farming interest as would in a short time have the most favorable and visible effect, both upon the circumstances of our farmers and the character of their employments.

DOES A FARMER REQUIRE EDUCATION?

A very ancient Historian mentions a custom of the Babylonians, which he highly commends for its wisdom. They were wont to carry their sick into the most public and frequented place, and it was binding on those who passed by to inquire the nature of the disease, that if they themselves had been afflicted in a similar manner, or knew of others who had suffered the same, they might inform the sick man of the remedies which had been successfully employed. This method of treating diseases would create astonishment if adopted in the present day, and the time may come when the present unscientific methods of cultivating the land will be regarded with somewhat similar feelings of wonder. In the profession of medicine, a knowledge of anatomy, botany and chemistry, more extensive than that which is ordinarily possessed, is essential for a practitioner; and this knowledge requires to be combined with some degree of experience, before the application of remedies in difficult cases becomes any thing more than a leap in the dark: and yet it is very generally imagined that the ground can be tilled without the possession of any knowledge directly bearing upon the subject. A greater error cannot exist: some knowledge of the properties of different soils; some acquaintance with the chemical changes, which substances undergo in combination, and the effect which certain ingredients will have upon the growth of a plant; a familiarity with botany, as far as it relates to the culture of plants, trees and fruits; and a knowledge of the natural history of domestic animals, ought to be regarded as the lowest amount of intellectual capital which a good farmer should possess. It cannot be pleaded, that in farming there is no scope for the application of knowledge of the highest kind, and consequently no inducement to the acquisition of it: are not mineralogy, chemistry, and botany intimately connected with almost every department of agricultural operations? While scientific knowledge was in its infancy, men might well be excused for following the practices of their ancestors, but now that the most rapid advance has been made in every department of science, no excuse can be admitted for negligence in making improvements, or adopting the method which others have discovered for increasing the productiveness of the soil. It must be obvious therefore that a sound, and by no means limited, education is requisite for every agriculturalist, who wishes to avail himself of all facilities which the advanced state of science affords, for carrying the art of farming to the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. It can scarcely excite surprise that the avocation of a farmer is held in slight estimation if its capabilities for exercising the intellect are under-rated; and it is regarded as a matter of mere physical strength, an occupation involving much drudgery, and demanding well developed muscles, but one that is ill adapted to

It is estimated the Wheat crop of Ohio, the present year, will be nearly 20,000,000 bushels; an amount double the annual consumption of the State. The surplus at 60 cents a bushel, will produce six millions of dollars.

engage the attention or repay the toil of the studious and reflecting man.

This estimate of agriculture is, however, far from the truth; as the culture of the ground is one of the healthiest, noblest, most useful and independent of the various pursuits which engage the industry of the human family, so it opens a wide field for the exercise of the mental faculties and the application of varied knowledge, and affords many opportunities for the display of skill; it only requires to be studied as an art in a manner similar to other professions, and like them it would soon summon every intellectual power into full operation; let the standard of excellence in agricultural pursuits be but raised, and those who engage in them will be compelled to employ their mental faculties as well as their bodily powers, if they hope to succeed in their vocation.

Before the art of tilling the soil can attain that perfection of which there is every reason to believe it susceptible, many experiments must be tried, and many failures experienced, but for this a well trained mind is absolutely necessary; clearness of judgment, patient discrimination, forethought and attention are required for the trial of experiments, whether they issue successfully or otherwise. If failure be the result, a mind accustomed to reflection might be able to detect the cause and suggest a remedy; if success follow, the discovery would be intelligibly communicated to others. But when ignorance attempts to make experiments, success is more the result of chance than skill, and is productive of no benefit to others; while failure creates a foolish prejudice against the introduction of any novelty.

The time will come when the land must be more highly cultivated than it has been, for as population increases the means of subsistence must also be augmented; and if obstructions through ignorance are thrown in the way of improvement, it is easy to foresee that the prosperity of the country must be retarded.

It may also reasonably be apprehended that the slovenly modes of tillage in which ignorance takes delight, if persisted in, will eventually involve the farmers as a class in great embarrassment, and then the probable consequence will be an application to the Legislature for protection on behalf of the Agriculturists—in other words, a tax upon the whole community, in order that a living may be made from a negligent, unscientific and wasteful occupation of the soil, by the aid of a forced increase of price obtained for the article grown.

The necessity for improvement, and the evils to be apprehended from the neglect of it, alike call upon those who are possessors of the soil—that vast storehouse from which are drawn all the materials that contribute to the comfort of man—not to suffer any narrow prejudices to deter them from the culture of the mind—that magazine of spiritual treasures, that intellectual soil within, which will abundantly repay assiduous cultivation.

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

LETTERS OF "A FARMER."

LETTER XII.

IT is now sixty-one years since our forefathers first commenced clearing away the spruce trees about the Market Square in the City of St. John, to enable them to erect shanties to shelter them from the frequent and abundant rains of that season, where we have long since seen numerous stores and stately warehouses of all the finery and fashion of the old countries.

At that time there were two or three small buildings in Portland and a few houses and plantations of the original emigrants from Massachusetts along the River St. John in the County of Sunbury. For several successive years the travelling was chiefly by water or ice, and the privations of the inhabitants at that period might furnish matter for a volume unconnected with any other subject. But thirty years ago a Company having obtained a charter, built the steamboat General Smyth, and our sight was for the first time greeted with a vessel sailing against wind and current, which would carry a passenger from St. John to Fredericton, for five dollars, in one day. Our roads at that time began to be opened, and people began to think of having pleasure waggons. But with all the exertions of an influential company, shielded by their charter from competition in their exorbitant fare or charge, the boat did not clear her owners from the outlay, and proved to them an unprofitable speculation.

But for the last ten years three or four boats of superior speed and accommodation have been very profitably employed in carrying passengers between those places for two dollars each; and, instead of having one or two trips a week, we seldom pass a day or night without the arrival of a boat. And coaches pass in safety in various directions.

Such has been the gradual increase of population and business that it has borne up against a torrent of adversity repaired the wreck of most disastrous conflagrations, and succeeded beyond all former anticipations.

Now I would ask has Agriculture advanced in proportion with other pursuits—either as a science or profession? Candour compels me to confess that it has not. Many old farms have rather decreased in their productions and value for the last thirty years, and the system of management under all our advantages and improvements, are in very many cases inferior to that of our predecessors. The mind that is not aspiring is retrograding, and the inevitable consequence of persisting in such a course must be that of turning the rising generation under the wheel of Fortune, while the hardy and observing emigrants arriving and beholding our apathy and gross neglect of a valuable opportunity, step in and become lords of the soil.

Rise, my countrymen, and accept of the proffered boon! Accept of the advantages which a beneficent Providence have afforded you! Turn your attention from the gew-gaws of fashion to that sure source of wealth, contentment and independence, the cultivation of the soil.

Will you allow a good farm to grow poorer, while others improve poor land and make it productive from its own resources. Will you bring up your children to fashion rather than useful labor, and teach them to gather bubbles rather than potatoes?

Consider well the fate of speculative fancies for the last ten years and contrast its condition with that of the more substantial result of industrious and economical husbandry, and then acknowledge

if you can that you have more respect for the bankrupt's parlour than the farmer's garden. Have you ever felt the pleasure of seeing a useless waste converted into a profitable field, or an old worn out meadow fertilized and made rich by your skill and labor? If not try the experiment, and see if it has not a more lasting pleasure than the enjoyment of an expensive or splendid equipage.

The soil of New Brunswick, so far from disappointing the careful cultivator has generally exceeded his anticipations, owing partly to its inherent capabilities, and partly to its local advantages, combining with a very healthy climate immense resources and a geographical position superior to most other countries on the globe.

Its surrounding and internal navigation, its extensive and productive forests, its immense beds of gypsum, lime, and various valuable kinds of stone with which the shores of its bays and harbors abound, its extensive alluvial plains and beautiful undulating uplands, all unite in inviting the attention of the ingenious, the industrious, and the enterprising as a desirable residence, and a suitable place for the investment of capital.

Let me then once more, my dear countrymen, intreat you to lay fast hold of the soil, before it slides from under your feet, and if you will not concur with me in opinion, learn by the practice of some of your European neighbours, who have had sufficient experience, of the great value of a deep furrow and a good compost heap to

A FARMER.

LETTER XIII.

Having observed in the early part of the summer an account of destroying young grasshoppers by means of a brush harrow, and observing many of their little bunches of froth on a small piece of my meadow, I thought the experiment worth trying; but not having a brush harrow at hand, I had recourse to the roller, which completely banished the bunches of froth, and I thought my object was accomplished; however, in a few days I discovered the froth appeared on the same grass again, and in some other places in the meadow—always increasing in dry weather, and vanishing with a heavy shower. This led me to a further investigation of the matter, and I find that the seed adheres closely to the plant, and rises from the ground with it. When it is hatched into life, the first breath causes a bubble from the dew or other moisture, and the bunches of froth are nothing but an accumulation of bubbles, which become sufficiently tenacious and adhesive to shield the insect in embryo from ordinary danger until it has sufficient strength to extricate itself from this cradle provided by an all-wise Providence.

Although I doubt the practicability of preventing grasshoppers from accumulating in poor meadows or pastures, yet I am happily able to acquaint you with a sure method of preventing them from injuring the meadows.

Apply an abundant top-dressing of good composted manure, and you will see few grasshoppers on the meadow. It is only the poorer meadows and the pasture land where grasshoppers increase and become troublesome. They prefer an open space, free from a heavy burthen of grass, for their revels.

I hope our Agriculturists will improve this fine season for preparing their compost heaps, without waiting for the expected arrival of the cargoes of *Guano*—they may go to another port—and it is best to encourage domestic manufacture.

This is the best and most suitable season for accumulating manure to enrich the farm, and there

is no kind of earthy or vegetable matter about our farms which will not make an excellent rich manure, with the aid of the excrementitious and urinary matter too frequently wasted about our barn-yards.

Turnip Fly.—Having found in the early part of this summer that my turnips were dwindling away, and those that remained were much perforated with the turnip fly. I had the field sowed over with dry ashes. Soon after, I had the satisfaction of seeing the turnips revive and produce free leaves without the little holes in them, and they now look very promising.

The quantity of ashes used, was about five or six bushels to the acre, but the more ashes sowed, the better for

A FARMER.

THE FARMER'S ODE.

Let Commerce spread her flowing sails
And Trade her path pursue;
Without the Farmer what avails,
Or what without him can they do?

Let learned Divines and Lawyers boast,
Let Physic follow in her train,
The Farmer's skill is valued most
In making golden sheaves of Grain.

Let Statesmen rack their brains with care
Some mighty project to fulfill;
The Farmer's wiser projects are
His flocks to feed, his grounds to till.

His orisons at early dawn,
'To the Almighty Power he makes,
'Then treads the dew-bespangled lawn,
Or pleasure in light labour takes.

He hears the robin's early song,
And rude note of cheerful swans,
While heedful of his crops, along
He travels o'er his own domains.

A stranger he's to fretful care;
No busy scenes perplex his life,
Contented with his homely fare,
His children and a prudent wife.

He labours to improve his soil,
While Ceres shows him her regard,
And blesses all his careful toil,
In fruitful crops for his reward.

No prodigal nor careless waste
On his domain is ever found;
With open hand he yet will haste
'To help the poor till they abound.

And now his earthly labour's past,
And old in virtue he has grown,
To crown his well-spent life at last
Kind heaven shall claim him for its own.

GUANO A PRESERVATIVE OF FLOWERS.—Those who are lovers of flowers, and delight in having them constantly in their rooms, may continue to keep them fresh for a very considerable time, by putting into the water a pinch of Peruvian guano, which is rendered immediately soluble and taken up by the cuttings. Guano is essentially different from all other manures: possesses most of the constituents of plants and contains a great portion of salt and other antiseptics, and yet the most fertilising ingredients.—*Gardiner's Chronicle.*

DEEP PLOUGHING.

Messrs Editors,—Though not a practical farmer, I read your paper with deep attention. For years I have read much and thought more upon agricultural subjects. But the practical application of my reading and thought, has been confined to the narrow space of about one acre of garden. In this I delight to steal away from my other avocations, and watch the operation of the principles of the "science of agriculture." My practical acquaintance with the subject, however, has been a little more extensive. My boyhood, till well along into my teens, was spent upon a farm, and it has been a source of frequent regret with me, that I was tempted to leave that delightful pursuit. But enough of this.

My attention was attracted to a communication in a late number of your paper from Mr. John Dixon, which, it seems to me, is calculated to do a great amount of injury to the farming interests. There is one grand mistake which farmers, more than any other classes, fall into; and that is, in deducing general principles from the operation of a single experiment; and the author of the communication referred to, has fallen into the same error, at least so far as appears. Why is it that there is so great a diversity of opinion among farmers upon the same subject? Obviously, for the reason that they try but a single experiment, and that, without regard to numberless circumstances, which are indispensable to its success. Thus, a farmer hears his neighbor strongly recommend deep ploughing, and he sinks his plough to double the depth to which he has been accustomed, buries entirely his rich soil, and brings to the top the subsoil, which has never been exposed to atmospheric influence, or received the benefit of other causes which contribute to the formation of the productive soil. His crops are spoiled, he ascribes it to his deep ploughing, and at once, without farther inquiry or experiment, condemns the whole system. Any person acquainted with the principles of tillage with "book-farming," would have told him beforehand what he had to learn by bitter experience, and at much cost. It is precisely so in multitudes of other cases. In no other business are opinions so flatly contradictory, in no other business are practices so diametrically opposite. One plants the largest potatoes he can get; another will tell you that the smallest will do just as well. One plants a whole potato, and cannot be induced to change his practice; his next neighbor says it is all folly and a useless waste of seed, and cuts his potatoes into small bits; while a third says, that the eye is sufficient, and all the rest of the potatoes may be saved. No doubt experiments in all these cases have succeeded well, and most signally failed. But why is this? For the obvious reason, that due attention has not been paid to the circumstances under which they have been tried, and for the want of that indomitable patience and perseverance, which old dame Nature requires in all cases as a condition precedent to a successful termination of our efforts. There is no want of hard labour among the tillers of the soil.—No class of our citizens probably work harder. But there is a want of *skilful application* of hard labour; of *discriminating judgement*, a want of an acquaintance with a thousand *apparently trifling* circumstances which defeats the successful termination of experiments. One instance will illustrate this. In the interior of New York a few years ago, gypsum produced wonderful effects, especially upon crops of clover. Gypsum then became the rage the land over, was used for all sorts of crops on all

kinds of lands; and every variety of the article, good, bad and indifferent was in requisition, and if none was to be bought, a little must be borrowed *just to carry across the field* and returned without diminution of quantity. And what was the consequence? With the great body of those who used this "*matchless sanative*," it lost taste and was abandoned. Gypsum has all the virtues which it ever possessed, and in certain circumstances, is capable of producing great results; but if they are not known and regarded, disappointment must be the inevitable consequence.—*Boston Cultivator*.

CRADLE.—The cradle is an implement of agriculture of comparatively modern invention and is intended to aid in cutting and gathering grain, which, when well constructed and skilfully used, it does most materially. Formerly the sickle was relied on in gathering the grain crops, now, unless on new lands, its use is mostly abandoned. The cradle consists of a broad scythe connected with a snath and light frame work, the fingers of which, projecting in a line with the scythe, gather and retain the straw as it is cut in the semicircular sweep of the implement, until it is deposited on the earth in a position for binding into sheaves. Serious objections formerly existed to the use of the cradle in the wheat field, as with the clumsy implement as first used, much grain was lost that might have been saved by the sickle; but now a skilful cradler with a good cradle, followed by a competent raker, will in the wheat field lose little if any more than the sickle, and a saving of at least one half the time will be made. When we compare the ancient cradle, as delineated in the books of agriculture, and even those now used in England, with those constructed at this time in the United States, we shall cease to wonder at the objections made to their use, and be convinced of the great improvements effected in their making. The best implement of the kind, is the one termed the Mooly cradle, in which a very curved snath is used, and the weight of the grain when on the implement, brought so much nearer the operator, as materially to lessen the labor and fatigue of carrying it, while it cuts the grain with great evenness, and of the desired width.

GRAIN CRADLES.—Every farmer should have at least one cradle, and a great many need two. He should no more think of doing without one, than a married lady does of getting along without a little different article of the same name. One man, who understands the business (and it is by no means a hard task to learn,) can cradle as much grain as six can reap, and the labor is not half so tiresome. We admire men of a humble spirit, but it pains us to see their bodies bowed down and crooked over in the shape of a half moon, in the grain field, slashing away at the waving grain with a sickle. It's altogether too severe—and no man could allow himself to do it, when he can harvest his grain so much easier and expeditious by the use of the cradle. We think it will pay well to cradle oats when not lodged down, and you have plenty of time. The extra labor over that of mowing will not amount to more than the loss of grain in raking, pitching, &c. The process of reaping makes altogether too many old men—it breaks down our young men and renders them aged in their appearance and locomotion, while they are yet young in years. Let every farmer obtain a grain cradle, and if he and his boys are not perfectly well satisfied, if not delighted, with it, we'll give it up that we are no prophet.

THE ISLAND OF ICHABOE.—It appears from an interesting article in the *Glasgow Herald* of the 12th April, that it was through the information of the master of an American whaler, at the Cape of Good Hope, given to Captain Farr, an Englishman, that the first cargo of Guano was brought to this country, from Ichaboe, by the latter, who has since made a second voyage to the island, and pointed out the way to other ships, in accordance with a negotiation entered into with their owners. The writer in the *Herald* thus concludes:—

“At the time of Captain Farr's first visit, the island was covered with penguins, gannets, &c., but principally the former, in numbers which altogether defied calculation. They seemed to have no acquaintance with, nor fear of man, and, in fact, offered a resistance to his encroachment on a domain which had been pecuniary their own for thousands of years. Since the crews of so many ships, however, were located at the island, the birds have almost entirely deserted their former territory, and retired to fulfil the purposes of their nature in more remote and inaccessible shores. The specimens of the penguin from Ichaboe which we have seen are about two feet in height, and as a great portion of their time is spent in the sea, they are furnished with small flaps or paddles, instead of wings, which enable them to progress through the water with great velocity, though they are unable to fly. The female lays and sits upon one egg at a time, and a hole scratched in the deposit subserves all the purpose of a nest. In this way a succession of incubations go on for several months in the year, the young bird making its way to the sea as soon as it is able. It is the opinion of the seamen however, that vast numbers of them never reach their destined home in the waters, but are crushed to death in their progress to it, by the dense battalions of birds which have almost to maintain a struggle for bare standing room; and in this way the guano heaps are increased as well by the bodies of the birds as by their droppings. The bodies of seals are also found on the surface of the guano deposits, which leads to the belief that they may have occasionally taken shelter there from a storm or hurricane, and having been overpowered by the potency of the ammoniacal vapour, have been unable to return to the water, and died where they lay. The guano which is brought to this country is found under a loose covering of decayed birds, recent dung, &c., and it is so firmly imbedded that it requires to be dug out by the laborious operation of the pick-axe. When thus disengaged it is put into bags, and transferred, by means of a sort of rope ladder, from the island to a boat, which lies at the outer edge of the surf, and from thence it is daily emptied into the hold of the vessel, which is anchored at a short distance. Ten men will lift about 15 tons per day, but the operation is a very laborious one, and the sun is so powerful that few of the crews escape without having their faces and hands blistered so that the outer skin is peeled off. The trip to or from the island extends to from 55 to 70 days, or, including the time necessary to take in a cargo, the voyage out and home extends to from six to seven months. When Captain Farr left Ichaboe he estimated the guano deposit on that island alone to extend to 1000 feet in length, by 500 in breadth with an average depth of 35 feet containing, perhaps, from 700,000 to 800,000 tons. It is evident, therefore, that this supply will soon be exhausted in fertilising the soil of Great Britain and her dependencies; but it is to be hoped that vast stores of it yet exist, which have hitherto never been disturbed by man. On this subject we

quote the following cheering statement from the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, published at Cape Town in January last:—“On the rocky headlands, or on the rocky and unmolested islands on the west coast, where the sea-fowl, from a vast expanse of open ocean, come to breed, enormous masses of this manure have recently been discovered; and it seems probable that all the way up the coast into the Gulf of Guinea, and beyond it similar treasures await the agriculture of the world, by which means the sea will render back to the land much more matter fitted to form organised, that is, vegetable and animal substances, than the rivers carry down into its depths, or the fleets of the nations deposit in their course over its surface.”

The island of Ichaboe is situated in 26, 19, of south latitude, and 14, 50, of east longitude, four days sail north of the Cape of Good Hope, and fourteen degrees south of the Portuguese settlement of Benguela. It is a small rocky islet, about two and a half miles from the mainland of Africa, on which, at a distance of half a dozen miles, is a native settlement, and from the inhabitants giving the name of Ichaboe to the island, it has been retained by the same title in our own language.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE PARSNIP resembles that of the Carrot in every essential point. The land should be prepared as stated last week for the Carrot. Especial care should be taken in this, as in that case, to have a deeply cultivated soil. In the Channel Islands, where this root is largely grown, it is customary in the preparation of the land to use the large trench plough, and bury the manure—12 tons per acre of stable manure—12 or 14 inches deep. This is of course only practicable on deep soils and it is on such, whether light or heavy, that this root flourishes. Parsnip seed may be damped, mixed with sand, just as in the case of the Carrot, and drilled early in April at the rate of 4lbs. per acre, in rows on the flat, 18 inches apart. New seed only should be used. Colonel le Conteur informs us, in the *Journal of the English Agricultural Society*, that seed sown in 1838 would not vegetate in 1840, though soaked and sown in a greenhouse. The damping of the seed, though we have advantageously adopted this plan in the case of the Carrot, for the last three years, is to a certain extent hazardous. Seed thus sprouted, if sown on dry soil, is liable to be deprived of life. After having been thus treated it must not be sown till the land is damp. The summer culture of the Parsnip is just the same as that of the Carrot. An average weight of from 9 to 11 tons per acre is obtained of it in Jersey. We have not had much experience in the field culture of this root, but we are inclined to think that however superior it is to the Carrot in quality, i. e. per cwt., the superiority in the weight of this latter crop renders the Parsnip inferior to it per acre. It is most excellent food for Cows, imparting a rich flavour to the milk, and it possesses extraordinary feeding properties when given either to oxen or Pigs. It should be steamed for the latter; and when thus treated it is a nourishing food for poultry also.

Pigs.—The following will be found most effectual for curing pigs of the distemper:—One drachm of Tartar emetic in a spoonful of gruel, and two days afterwards four ounces of Epsom salts, and about the size of a hazle nut of nitre given in gruel; a string should be put round the upper jaw of the pig, and the head raised to prevent suffocation in giving the dose.—*Dublin Farmers Gazette*,

USE OF AMMONIA.

It is time for the farmers to look for assistance to the collateral sciences, which have hitherto been studied, perhaps, for mere pleasure, and there to see if anything can be found as a remedy for a great existing evil—scarcity of food of their own production. When a blue, red, or purple precipitate fell on mixing together two nearly colourless solutions, it was inferred that wool, silk, cotton, or paste, might receive the same colour under the same circumstances, and never has any inference come to a better result. The Egyptian agriculturists were for centuries robbed of their ammonia for commercial purposes, in other parts of the world, until chemistry found that it was a mere compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, and that we had plenty at home, and now it may be made from anything containing its elements. Sulphate of magnesia used to be made only by evaporation of the water, containing it naturally in solution, until chemistry found that the same substance could be produced by adding sulphuric acid to magnesian earth. It is by an examination of the elementary constituents of substances that we are to expect to find out a principle for the more speedy and convenient modes of producing them. We could not produce ammonia unless the substances used contained its elements. We could not produce sulphate of magnesia by adding sulphuric acid to lime, nor are we to expect to produce the very compound substance, "grain," by adding as manure common salt, nitrate of soda, or gypsum, or any one article only. Elementary bodies cannot be produced out of nothing, and no compound body can be produced unless it has by some means or other free access to all the elementary bodies required for its constitution. In the process of making ammonia, if there is more nitrogen than the existing quantity of hydrogen requires, the excess is lost; if more sulphuric acid is added than the magnesian earth requires for the production of sulphate of magnesia, the excess runs to waste: then why should we add from 10 to 20 bushels of bones, when the crop to which they are applied, will only require one bushel or less? Why should we add so many bushels of salt, when the crop only requires a few pounds? I leave these to be answered by those persons who do such things. According to the same mode of inference, we have no need to add any constituent to which the article to be produced can have free access without being added; and if, in the production of grain, the crop can obtain some of its elementary constituents from the atmosphere, we shall have no need to add them as a manure; and provided there shall be a sufficient supply, we could not expect any benefit from the addition of them as manure. In my last letter, I endeavoured to show that oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, in the form of water and carbonic acid, were supplied abundantly by nature, and that the plants could be supplied from that source, and it remains for us now to consider whether or not plants can supply themselves with the other organic constituent, nitrogen, which exists so abundantly in the atmospheric air. It seems strange if a plant cannot help itself to an elementary constituent which it requires when that constituent exists in the greatest abundance all around it; and if vegetable matter in the process of decay liberates free nitrogen, it is only reasonable to infer that they must appropriate free nitrogen during their growth, otherwise there would be a constant diminution of the combined nitrogen, and that vegetation must be constantly wasting, while the opposite is found to be the case since the population, and with it nitrogen in combination,

increases. Also when we consider that plants can obtain combined nitrogen from no other source than ammonia, it is difficult for us to explain the quantities in some crops; for instance, one acre of peas which, here, are sown after corn crops, and without manure remove from the land, of nitrogen, 125 lbs. and beans which are planted on exhausted land on purpose to renovate it, remove 150 lbs. of nitrogen, while an acre of turnips, highly manured, remove but 85 lbs. of nitrogen, and an acre of potatoes, also highly manured, remove but 82 lbs. of nitrogen. Are we to come to the conclusion that turnips cannot obtain 85 lbs. of nitrogen from the same source as beans can obtain 150 lbs. of nitrogen? or are we to infer that one plant can and another cannot remove nitrogen from the air; the conclusion come to by Dumas and Boussingault, which I think should not be acted upon without further proof. In the ordinary mode of farming, the manure, and with it the ammonia is applied to those crops which require the least of it, turnips and potatoes, while we have every reason to believe that all the ammonia will be evaporated by the time that the clover and grain crops come, which require the most of it, the clover removing per acre 132 lbs.

Ten tons (the quantity for an acre) of fold-yard manure, contain 110 lbs. of nitrogen, and the nitrogen contained in an acre's produce of turnips, barley, clover and wheat, would be 337 lbs.; and supposing the land in pasture to receive as much nitrogen as it affords, and that all the wild vegetation requires as much for its reproduction as it has afforded during its decay, then we must suppose that two-thirds of the nitrogen removed by the four crops above mentioned, is afforded by the decomposition of the refuse of the towns and cities. If plants can obtain two-thirds of their nitrogen from the air, it is not difficult to suppose that they may obtain the whole quantity from the same source, as the wheat and clover probably do, and this must have been the case in Egypt when the whole of their manure was burnt, and the ammonia removed from it. The same must have happened upon land which never had any manure, as in Hungary, where wheat and tobacco have been cultivated alternately for centuries without the introduction of nitrogen. The Egyptians apply ashes only as a manure, and they always have exported, and still do, in the form of wheat and beans, export much nitrogen. We are told that every pound of ammonia saved in the farm-yard, will be equal to a bushel of wheat in the field; why then is not the price of farm produce governed by the quantity of nitrogen they contain? Because the proposition is not true, and those who try the experiment, will find that for every pound of nitrogen added to manure as wheat growing on land in a good state of cultivation, they will have a bushel, and perhaps several bushels less; therefore, I ask, what good would all the cows urine in England do, said to be worth £48,000,000. A farmer of much experience said to me last night, the wool waste was no benefit to turnips, and this view is supported by the analysis of turnips, and we may on the same ground question our mania for guano. The farmers round London apply woolen rags or shoddy to their wheat crops at the rate of half a ton per acre, and in doing so, they apply 136lbs of nitrogen as manure to a crop which only removes from the land 67lbs. of nitrogen; now, if every atom of nitrogen were saved that the land produces, it could only receive the same as it produces. Therefore, it becomes a question, where we shall get the nitrogenous compounds to till with; and if we get so much more than we produce, somebody else must be losing

muc., and we must ask if the Egyptians have lost by their exportation of nitrogen, or are we daily losers by the use of so much? Also, from whence comes the nitrogen for the production of wool in wool exporting countries, and of the skins exported from South America. Whatever quantity of nitrogen is used as manure, the plant can only take up the requisite quantity and the rest must be wasted, and if all plants can obtain sufficient from the atmosphere, the whole applied as manure must be wasted, and if other lands can do without nitrogenous compounds as manures, why cannot ours? One ton of shoddy, containing 370lbs. of nitrogen, is considered a small quantity of manure for an acre of potatoes, which only contain 89lbs. of nitrogen. How then has the nitrogen acted as manure? Nitrogen cannot supply carbonic acid to produce sugar, gum, or starch, nor can I see by what means it is to increase the size of the plant, otherwise than by acting as a mere constituent, and this constituent quantity it seems to take entirely from the atmosphere. Water is carried about in the wind, and will supply plants on any quarter of the earth's surface. Carbonic acid floats about in the same way, and timber is brought from the Canadas or Baltic, and returned by the wind in the shape of carbonic acid, to be again reformed into timber. But if all the carbonic acid brought from Canada could be condensed here, we have no reason to think that we should stop the supply of timber. Carbonate of ammonia is carried in the same way, but if it was all converted into the sulphate, as the Manure Economizing Company would have us do, I do not think we should receive less corn, or wool, or skins from abroad. Thus there is this uniformity among the organic constituents of vegetables, and they cannot be accumulated in one place with any benefit to crops, because we know of no instance where nature has attempted such a thing. All crops have an equal chance at them, and when one plant gets more than another, it is not that it has had them supplied to it in larger quantities, but that it has had means, by reason of a good supply of inorganic constituents, of appropriating a larger quantity to its uses. We cannot produce carbon in excess, by supplying carbonic acid, nor can we make a plant grow more by supplying carbonic acid and water in excess. It is the same with ammonia, which, if applied in excess, will suppress the formation of nitrogenous compounds. It is the inorganic constituents that determine the quantity of the organic to be appropriated to the use of the vegetable.

How then does ammonia act?

PROTECTION AGAINST DROUGHT.—The best protection against drought that can be practised to a great extent to advantage, is stirring the earth frequently to keep it light, loose and mellow. We have made experiments and observations on this subject, and have observed the good effects of stirring the soil in a dry time, in a most striking manner. When land that had not been ploughed nor stirred in any way, was dry down ten inches, and there scarcely any moisture could be perceived, land by the side of it, ploughed and frequently hoed, but not manured to give it any advantage, was moist within a few inches of the top, in a very severe drought.

In time of a drought last summer, we observed a number of farmers, believing in these principles, were acting on them as they thought, but were making a wrong application of their labours. They ploughed between the rows of their corn and potatoes, and then drew the earth around the plants,

making high hills. The consequence was that the roots of the plants would become exposed between the rows, and the hot sun dry down still further, the loose earth being removed; and covering up the dry baked earth around the hills would not invite up the moisture in those places. In such cases we took the hoe and dug up and pulverized the soil over the whole surface, leaving it level, giving a specimen of the course we had pursued with a marked success, and though the system was acknowledged to be reasonable, yet some of them could not be induced to leave the old method which they had long pursued, and so they went on losing their labours, or rather employing their labour to the injury of their crops, so far as drought was concerned.—*Boston Cultivator.*

STRAW.—How can I make my cattle eat straw? I have often asked of some experienced farmers.

"Give them less hay," was the general reply. Not liking this mode, however, and knowing that good farmers in England and this country made free use of straw as food for cattle, I resolved last summer, when threshing, to change my plan. I stacked it as usual, but in the progress of the work, sprinkled on from one to two bushels of salt. I used the "Pitso Thresher," which gave me the additional advantage of mixing the chaff through the whole. Well, during the warm weather in the first part of this month, my cattle, instead of wandering about with but little appetite, might be seen any day eagerly engaged in filling themselves with straw. At night, when the cows were tied up to receive their roots, their hay would be almost untouched. Their rotund appearance left me no apprehension of their starving however. This was continued until nearly the present time, when I was obliged to reserve the remainder of the stock for the use of the stables. Nearly a month's feeding of hay was saved.—*New Genessee Farmer.*

SOWING HAY SEED IN AUGUST.—The plan of sowing grass seed in August, is a very good one. It succeeds as often as other modes do, and when you have been prevented, by any cause, from putting in what seed you designed with other crops in the Spring, you need not hesitate to scatter it liberally now. It should be done rather earlier in Maine than in Massachusetts, in order that the grass may get well set before winter, and there will then be less danger of its being winter-killed. Those who have tried this mode of cultivating grass, have succeeded very well. We first saw it recommended by Dr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman, but some others claim the honor of the mode. Nature certainly is before them all, as she has sown all her grass seed during the latter part of Summer and in the Autumn, from time immemorial. It is some credit, however, to be observant of Nature, and to ascertain her laws so as to follow them out successfully. The Grasses that we have seen cultivated in this way, were Herd's Grass and Redtop, but Clover is said to do pretty well also, if mixed with them. The sward was turned over after a pretty light crop of hay had been taken off, and after the ground had been thoroughly harrowed a liberal quantity of seed was put on, harrowed in, a roller was used to smooth it down and bring the top of the soil in close contact with any seeds that may be lodged in the little cavities. The seed was soon up, and the proprietor is now rejoicing in a bountiful crop of hay, the results of his industry and skill.—*Maine Farmer.*

(From Home Correspondence of the *Agricultural Gazette*.)

FAILURE IN THE WHEAT CROP.—Your correspondent "R. Arthur," describes what he supposes a new cause of failure in the wheat crop, but which is, and long has been, too well known; it is caused in the manner he describes by the wire-worm. Frequently in March, patches of withering Wheat plants may be seen, which on examination will be found to contain the worm in the centre of the stem; it is hard and very tough, requiring a sharp pinch with the finger and thumb to crush it; it is of a dirty yellow colour, with a black head, is about six inches in length, and half a line in thickness. I have not heard of any method of destroying them; perhaps the rooks and starlings are the farmers' best assistants in this case. I have also met with a worm in the gardens, answering the above description in all respects, except in being about thrice as thick.—*Lusor*.

THISTLES.—That troublesome species (*Cnicus Arvensis*) which infests our pastures and is so difficult to keep down, may be extirpated in a couple of seasons, by drawing them. For years I tried the usual method of mowing, spudding, &c., without success, till it occurred to try the effect of drawing; accordingly I employed some women, defending their hands by pieces of old sacking, and taking advantage of a time when the soil was thoroughly softened by a continuance of wet weather; the Thistles were drawn with much ease, bringing up frequently from 12 to 15 inches of the root. The expense was a mere trifle, sometimes under 1s. per acre; and in two years the land was pretty well cleared. I think the part of the root left in the earth was at too great depth to vegetate; other root weeds may be buried; the Couch (*Triticum Repens*), if buried only six inches deep, will not make its appearance again; probably trench-ploughing is the cheapest and best mode of getting rid of it (?) With regard to Thistles, I do not think every farmer considers them injurious. It once was, and probably still is, the practice with some graziers in the rich Somersetshire marshes, when, in the spring, the young grass is succulent and laxative, to let the herdman cut a small portion of the Thistles every morning; which, when withered, are readily eaten by the cattle, and are believed to counteract the too aperient tendency of the young herbage, and improve the health and condition of the cattle.

YEW.—Observing in your last number an inquiry respecting the poisonous effects of the Yew when eaten by cattle, I have been induced to make a few observations on its effects on the animal economy. The Yew (*Taxus Baccata*) is a narcotico-acrid poison, producing in animals that have eaten of it a degree of heaviness, increasing to stupor, from which it is with much difficulty they can be roused, and they ultimately die without any symptoms of pain. It is well known to vegetable physiologists that medical plants possess properties differing in intensity at different periods of the plants' growth; thus the leaves of plants, such as hyoscyamus and digitalis, possess the most active properties when the plants are in bloom, their activity diminishing as the season advances, until they are of little or no value as a medicine when the leaves have reached maturity, and withered on the parent stem. May this not be the case with the Yew? the leaves of which may possibly be eaten by cattle without producing any very serious effects, at one season of the year, while at another they may act as a deadly poison. It is believed, also, that the Yew is more virulent as a poison when in a withering

state, after it has been cut from the tree, than when fresh and growing. May not this possibly occur from the changes going on in the leaf itself? the leaves of plants in the autumn, and also in a dying state, change from a green to a brown colour; this change is accompanied with an absorption of oxygen from the atmosphere, which, acting on the green colouring matter of the leaf (chlorophyll,) slowly oxidise it. May not this action in the leaf of the Yew sharpen the activity of the poisonous matter already contained in it? This is rendered probable, since we know that some plants grown under unfavorable circumstances generate a poison, which disappears when the circumstances are altered: thus, the common Potato, when grown in the dark, contains in its stem a deadly poison (solanine,) which disappears after it has vegetated in the light for a short time. These hints may possibly assist in clearing up the question, showing that the action of the Yew, as a poison, on the animal economy, may be greater at one period of the year than at another, and that the animal may eat it in the green state without producing death, while in the dry state it may prove fatal.

ROOKS.—Observing, in the *Agricultural Gazette* of June 1., an article calculated to aggravate the sufferings of the poor rooks, you will, I trust, excuse my offering a few words in their favour, more especially as I consider them about to be put in fresh jeopardy, in consequence of a mistake as to one of their most valuable acquisitions. Owner of a considerable rookery in a locality where it is the fashion to consider them as pests, I declined joining in the hue and cry against them, at least until I should, by observation and experiment, ascertain whether my predilection for them was merited. Among other tests was the somewhat cruel one of watching them at feed during the spring seed time, and shooting one or two per diem on their return homewards. I commenced this process with the oat-sowing early in April, and during the first ten days found the contents of the stomach to be entirely grub, wire-worm, a worm with two rings round its body, a few earth worms, and now and then a beetle, such as occur in the droppings of cattle. This was the general result until about the 20th of the month, when my faith was staggered by finding in the craw at least a score particles of oats in the husk; but immediately observing a small whitish streak under the envelope of the husk, I examined it, and found inside, embedded on the kernel, a wire-worm extended lengthwise, gorged with its milky substance, and in colour exactly the same as the juice it was feeding on. Every single particle was similarly occupied, and during the next fortnight, during which the corn was in that state of transition, we found this the principal article of their food. After the first week in May, the wire-worm attained its natural size and colour, and from the same time not one particle of grain of any sort has been found in the stomach of a single rook. My rookery exhibited the same appearance as that described by "Facile"—heaps of chaff or husk, every one of which, in my case, and I doubt not in his also, was the winding-sheet of a wire-worm.—*Acer*.

HINTS ON THE USE OF VARIOUS MANURES.—Guano, when good, ought to be of a light-brown, or fawn-colour, dry and powdery, not sticky or clammy to the touch, and the lumps when broken showing numerous small, clear, shining crystals, and giving out a strong smell of ammonia when mixed with a little quicklime, and moistened with water. Guano should be kept quite dry till used,

as damp renders it liable to decomposition and the loss of ammonia; and it should never be brought in contact with quicklime, which, as has been remarked, drives off the ammonia; but guano may be used on land that has been limed a short time before, and the lime well mixed with the soil, particularly after heavy rain. Bone-dust and gypsum are too well known to require any remark. The burned gypsum is the best—costs about 30s. per ton. Sulphates of soda and magnesia can be got, the former at about £3 10s. per ton, the latter from £6 to £7 per ton. In using guano for Potatoes it ought to be applied at the rate of three cwt. per acre, either sown by the hand in the drills, or broadcast just before the drills are formed, and 18 cubic yards of dung spread below the Potato cut, and the whole covered in the usual manner; the Potatoes set, as they are cut, being first dusted with gypsum in powder. Or the guano may be mixed as follows:—3 cwt. guano, 1 cwt. gypsum, 1 cwt. sulphate of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. magnesia, and 1 cwt. of common salt, sown broadcast as above mentioned, and 18 cubic yards of the best farm manure; and the after-crops, as far as can be judged of from trials for the last three years, do not seem to be inferior, and in some cases are better than when farm-yard manure had been used. The same mixture as for potatoes answers well for turnips with a little dung; but a cheaper one without dung seems to answer as well, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., bone dust 6 cwt. or 15 bushels, and of gypsum, common salt, and sulphate of soda, 1 cwt. each, to be sown broadcast on the land, which is immediately to be formed into drills in the usual manner, or with the double-mould plough, and the turnip seed sown with the barrow.

MANAGEMENT OF CORN.—Numerous experiments have been made showing that corn is injured by topping soon after it begins to glaze, as was once the practice. The leaves perform an important office in absorbing food for the plant, and the preparation of it into suitable juices for the growth of the plant, and the perfection of the seed; therefore any mutilation of this plant is injurious.

When the kernel is well glazed, or so far ripened that the stalks may be cut without injury, then the whole may be cut up at the ground without injury. And if this be done, and the corn carefully shocked, the butts as well as tops will be superior by being cut in season; and we prefer this mode of harvesting corn; for besides the superior value of the fodder, there will be less labor required, and in cases of late corn, and early frosts, the corn will escape injury by cutting it when there is an appearance of a frost, and if only in the milk, it will ripen and make good sweet bread.

Another advantage is, the corn may be moved off the land, in case the land be wanted for other purposes, such as sowing in fall grain or ploughing. And when turnips are sown among corn, the crop may be improved by cutting up and shocking the corn on the ground, or removing it.—*Boston Cultivator.*

DARLINGTON FARMERS' CLUB.—At the monthly meeting of the Club, held on Monday last at the office of Mr. Dixon, Lond Agent, the Secretary; in the absence of Henry Chapman, Esq., Chairman, Mr. Walton, Vice-Chairman, presided. The subject for discussion was the comparative advantages

of stall and pasture feeding for draught horses and other cattle during summer; with the best and most profitable green fodder for soiling or stall feeding. The chairman, on introducing the subject, read a short but very interesting essay on the merits of soiling cattle with green food during summer, wrote by Mr. Davidson, in which the matter was very ably treated. A very animated discussion ensued, during which the whole subject was brought under full review in all its bearings, and as regarded draught horses, the members were of an unanimous opinion that soiling in the house or yard during summer, was, in most respects, decidedly preferable to turning them out to pasture; but more particularly in consequence of their being able to feed in a much shorter space of time on green tares or clover laid before them than they could do if turned out to pasture, they would also escape being teased by insects, and would, by this means, obtain a good deal more rest, and thereby keep in better condition. A much less quantity of land would also keep either draught horses or any other heavy cattle, when soiled in the stall or yard, than what would do if pastured upon the land, a much greater quantity, as well as a better quality of manure, would also be produced by soiling, as under the old system of pasturing the cattle droppings during the dry weather of summer, are so much dried with the sun and wind, that a great portion of the soluble matter evaporates and is lost, whereas the manure produced by soiling in-doors, can be preserved of superior quality, and applied to the land at suitable seasons. As to milk cows and feeding beasts, the Club were not so unanimous with regard to soiling during summer, and further experience seemed to be wanting as to the real merits of soiling heavy horned cattle; some doubt were also expressed by some of the members as to the suitability of green tares or clover for milk cows, they believing that this kind of food produced light and oily butter, also that green tares produced thin milk and poor in quality; however, the majority were in favor of soiling all heavy cattle during summer, believing by that means that a much greater number of cattle might be kept on a farm by soiling than what could be done by pasturing, and consequently the farmers' profit increased. With regard to the best and most profitable kind of green food for soiling, the unanimous opinion was, that winter tares and spring tares, in conjunction with clover and a little Italian rye grass sown amongst it, were the best and most profitable for soiling in this part of the kingdom, but that clover, so far as it could be made available, was preferable to tares, it being generally believed that draught horses fed upon clover, stand their work and keep their condition better than when fed upon tares; whilst, at the same time, tares are believed to exhaust the land more than clover.—*Lon. Far. Jr.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LARGE AND SMALL TURNIPS.—We have frequently alluded to the fact, that the ruta baga is the only cultivated root, that increases in nutritious properties as it increases in size. Sinclair found, on analysis, that a root of the common turnip measuring seven inches in diameter, afforded only seventy-two grains and a half of nutritious matter, while the same quantity of a root which measured only four inches afforded eighty grains, or double what the large one gave. The largest root of the Swedish turnip afforded 110 grains, while the middle sized or smaller roots gave but 99. The Swede is stated to have grown to weigh 60 lbs., exclusive of tops and tails, in Van Dieman's Land.

IRRIGATION.

It is said that "Van Helmont planted a willow which weighed five pounds in a pot containing 200 lbs. of earth. This he watered for the space of five years, and at the end of that time the tree was found to weigh 169½ lbs., while the earth in which it had stood being dried as at first, was found to have lost only two ounces. Here then was an increase of 164 lbs. weight, and yet the food of the plant had been water only."

If, then, watering is attended with such great results in the case of a tree, is it not reasonable that, in the case of herbage, it is still more important? It is not by any means at this day contended that the only food of plants is water; but water generally holds in solution minerals which are food for plants; and it carries those dissolved minerals to the roots of plants, exactly where they are wanted. Land may have all the necessary minerals and manure, indispensable to plants, and yet in a dry season the grass won't grow; how important then is irrigation, if only to dissolve those minerals.

Mr. Leibeg, I think it is, who says that in Germany, lands which have formerly been nearly barren, have been made, by irrigation very productive. The mode adopted in this country for watering meadows, is considered by many as too expensive; they have consequently ploughed up their meadows and do not water at all. What the mode of watering is in Germany, I do not know, but I would respectfully suggest the use of a wheel mentioned by Dr. Arnott, in his Elements of Physics, by means of which, "streams are caused by their own action, to lift a part of their water into elevated reservoirs." For the purpose of watering meadows, where streams lie high, a small portable wheel of this kind, of about three feet diameter, would save the labor of making a great many small channels. But where the water is situated low, and is required to be raised a considerable height, "a large water-wheel is placed so that the stream may turn it; and around its circumference buckets are attached, to be filled as they sweep along below, and to be emptied into a reservoir as they pass above; or instead of buckets, the spokes of the wheel are themselves made hollow and curved, so that as their extremities dip into the water at each revolution, they receive a quantity of it, which runs along them as they rise, and is discharged into a reservoir at the centre. These are called Persian wheels, but they are in common use on the banks of the Nile, and elsewhere."

I would suggest the formation of agricultural clubs, to make trial of such wheels, and for other improvements. All the expense of such a wheel, defrayed by a club of ten or twenty members, would be so small to each member, in comparison with the great object gained, that the expense would be no objection. A wheel for the purposes of farmers generally, would not cost more than five dollars.

There are many brooks running down hills occupied either as a pasture or mowing land, where, with very little labour a part or all the water could be turned off in small channels to the right and left, and made to spread over the face of the hill. In many places the grass could by this means be greatly increased. The best water is that which has received the wash of cultivated land; the least valuable that which has passed over vitriolic slate; but we have seen a large crop of hay produced by water that was never muddy. We have known a field of seven acres in a sandy district, from which two heavy crops were annually

mowed, and the hay all sold, as the owner, who was an old bachelor, kept no cattle; as the ground had but little stone, he spread the brook over the field in a multitude of little channels not more than six inches broad, and whenever it rained in summer the old man might be seen regulating the water in his little rills. In wet seasons it was not allowed to remain but a few days at a time. No other manure was applied to the land, but it was not pastured. This brook, however, was muddy in heavy showers. Where small brooks empty into wild meadows, the grass may be much increased by turning them out of their channels and throwing the water upon the grass in summer.

Many wild and natural meadows have been greatly injured by burning them over in the spring, and some have been damaged by lowering the bed of the brook, by which they have been left too dry for the natural grass. To these it would be a great advantage to lay them under the water for six weeks in the spring, by making a dam at the outlet of the brook from the meadow. Many such dams have been made for the sake of introducing the Fowl meadow grass, and, where the brook was large, were sometimes used to water meadows in a dry season.

In pastures where a little water from a brook is spread over the face of a hill, the feed is always more early in the spring than upon land not watered; and for this reason, in England, some level meadows have been thrown into artificial hills at an expense exceeding £12 per acre, for the purpose of feeding early lambs which always sold for an extra price. It is estimated in England, that by the help of water good feed can be produced a month before the usual time, but it is always necessary to have the water under command, so that it can be turned off at any time, as upland grasses may be injured by allowing the water to remain too long.

CURE FOR THE DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.—The symptom of the disease are, the animals wishes to stand away from the rest of the cattle, with its fore legs apart and its head hung down. The sides heave violently, and sometimes tremble as if from cold, the tail stuck close to its quarters, the top of the horns very cold, and the mouth blistered, with a total disinclination to food. The following doses will be found most effectual, if given as soon as the symptoms are discovered:—One pound of Epsom salts, one ounce of nitre, and one ounce of ground ginger, dissolved in about three pints of lukewarm water, and given from a bottle—in about thirty or thirty-six hours afterward; the second dose to be given, consists of one pound of Epsom salts, half an ounce of nitre, half an ounce of ground ginger, and two ounces of sulphur, mixed in three pints of gruel, as the sulphur will not mix well with water; should a third dose be required, let it be the same as the first. The above is for a moderate sized cow, and may be increased or diminished according to the size of the beast. The animal should have a dry bed, and the feet kept well washed with soft soap and water; the drinks should be gruel, or bran would be preferable, but in no instance to be cold, also be particular to get Epsom salts.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.—Bleed freely. Give a mash twice a week, compose of one gallon of bran, 1 table-spoonful of sulphur, 1 tea-spoonful of salt-petre, 1 quart of boiling sassafras tea, and eighth of an ounce assafoetida. Do not let the horse have any cold drink for half a day afterwards.

CHURNING BUTTER.—Every good house-wife knows that at times, from some peculiar causes, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream,) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the *Indiana Farmer*, recommends the following course in such cases. We have (says the *Western Farmer*) for years used soda or saleratus for the same purpose, and found them usually successful:—

“I wish to inform my sister butter makers of the means, I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned perhaps three hours to no purpose, and then tried to think of something that I had read in the *Indiana Farmer*, or some other periodical, I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda, (pearlash I presume would do as well,) and dissolved a large teaspoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter.”

SALT FOR ASPARAGUS.—We have occasionally informed our readers that salt is a good manure for asparagus. It promotes the growth, improves its quality, and when used liberally, which will be still better for the plants, it will destroy the weeds. Asparagus is a marine plant, and is found growing spontaneously on the sea shore in Scotland, of course it requires a good supply of salt. Dr. Dean, in his valuable work recommends a bushel to a square rod.

We saw, some weeks ago, at Mr. Francis E. Faxon's, West Roxbury, a very flourishing bed of Asparagus. We were told that it did not grow very well, and that it was not of a good quality, being hard and tough, till salt was applied.—Twelve bushels of refuse salt was put on about two square rods a year ago last April, and last fall half a ton of refuse salt fish was applied to the same. This season the asparagus has been very productive and fine indeed, being perfectly tender even at the butt ends.

We do not suppose that it will be profitable to apply salt so largely, but we name this to show that there is no danger from a bountiful supply and that it has a valuable effect.

CANARY SEED.—Mr. Benjamin Pool, of Randolph, has handed us a specimen of Canary seed of his own raising. He sowed it in the fall, at the time of sowing winter rye. It produced a good yield the next season, equal to that of rye, in the opinion of Mr. Pool. We have raised Canary by sowing late in the spring and early in the summer but were not before aware that it could be raised in the manner of winter rye. Mr. Pool thinks this is the best method of raising it. As Canary seed sells for a high price in the market, as may be seen by referring to our price current, we have before urged experiments raising. We believe that all now used in this country is imported.—*Boston Cult.*

DISEASES OF POULTRY.—The common remedy for the pip or gape is to peel off the membrane with the nails, and afterwards rub the tongue with butter and honey. Upon dissection after death, however, there have been found in the windpipe several small red worms, varying in size; they can be removed with safety and facility in the following manner:—Let the operator take a small but firm feather, from a hen or pigeon, and strip it from the stem, excepting about an inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken, wetting it a little at the extreme point.

This is to be placed in the mouth of the chicken and as soon as it breathes, to be introduced into the windpipe and pushed gently down and turned round, by which means some of the worms will adhere to the feather, and others will be loosened that the chicken will sneeze them up and throw them from its mouth.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—Mr. Benjamin Jacobs, of Dorchester, had a small plum tree which never bore more than half-a-dozen plums that came to maturity; seeing salt recommended as a remedy in an article from the *Cultivator*, he applied two quarts, the first of March in a space about two feet wide around the tree, commencing about six inches from the tree. It was dug into the ground a little. The consequence has been a fine lot of fruit. We saw this tree a short time since and it was as full as it could hold. It is evident that salt made the great contrast between this and previous years as to the production of fruit.

STALL FEEDING.—Every one will admit the superior value of artificial grasses, who has made a fair trial of the difference between feeding cattle upon them cut green and given within doors, and on the other hand in turning cattle out upon a common pasture. A trial of this kind was once made in Scotland, and it was found that 27 head of cattle were as well kept upon the same quantity of ground in one method, as 18 in the other. Added to this, there is an immense saving of manure which process, the most important one of any, may be going on during the whole summer, instead of having what dung falls scattered abroad, and dried up in the heat of the sun.—*Restorner's Remarks on Lancashire Farming.*

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENT.—If a man has but little land, it is well to ornament his grounds with fruit trees. They are not only good for ornament, but valuable in affording delicious fruit. If well arranged, and kept in a neat thriving condition, they will be nearly as ornamental as any trees that are cultivated. If the apple tree produced no fruit, and it was a foreign species, it would be brought to this country and cultivated for its beautiful flowers. What trees cultivated expressly for ornament, particularly for their fine flowers, make a more noble show than the apple, peach, and some other kinds, when gaily decked in blossoms, sweet filling the air with their fragrance. If a farmer has an abundance of land, then it is of little importance whether he cultivates fruit or forest trees around his house, as the latter may as well grow there as elsewhere, and they will in due time furnish fuel. We will give an instance of the advantage of giving a preference to a fruit tree. Mr. Bowen Russel, of West Cambridge, was advised to set a forest tree for a shade near the kitchen door, but he set a Baldwin apple tree, and in eleven years from that time, he took at one crop five barrels of apples. Supposing a family had no fruit trees, what an advantage one such tree would be. How often would it afford a fine feast of fruit, and how many excellent dishes of food.

A GOOD ROTATION FOR GARDEN CROPS.—Celery gives a good preparation for carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, and early cauliflowers, or for peas, with potatoes and winter-greens, or broccoli between the rows. Autumn sown onions may be succeeded by spinach, lettuce, &c., and early cauliflower by autumn onions. Spring sown onions will be advantageously succeeded by cabbages &c.

beds, with scarlet-runners between; and if the cabbages stand all summer and next winter, the ground will come in, in the spring, along with broccoli ground, for celery, potatoes, and peas, the early potatoes being planted in the trenches, and the peas sown on the ridges.

USEFUL FACTS FOR HOUSE KEEPERS.

To preserve Bread, or prevent it from moulding.—Bread that is kept in a damp place or not used, soon after a heavy rain, is apt to collect a kind of moss or mould. This can be easily prevented by mixing a small quantity of *compti* or arrow root with wheaten flour before the dough is ready for the oven. It is also useful in preserving sea biscuit for long voyages.

Hermelical Cement for bottles.—Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sealing wax, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of rosin, and 2 ounces bees-wax, melt the mixture in an earthen vessel; when it froths, stir it with a tallow candle. When melted, dip the mouths of your corked bottles in it, while hot—the velvet cork is the best. This simple process will exclude air and prevent acidity in such liquids as are easily injured by exposure. Keep the bottles in a dark place.

To preserve Cheese from Insects.—Cover the cheese, before you cut it, with a paste made of wheat flour, then wrap a cloth round it, and rub more paste on the cloth. Keep the cheese in a dry place, if possibly in a current of air. Cheese that has no skippers in it, used in this way and kept till cold weather, will be clear of them and improved in flavour.

To prevent a Crust forming on Tea-Kettles.—Keep an oyster shell in your tea-kettle. The crust that forms on copper kettles, where the tinning has melted off, is injurious to health.

To extract Ink from floors.—Scour the place with sand wet with spirits of vitriol and water. When the ink is extracted, wash the floor with strong pearl-ash water, and put the vitriol, "labelled," where children can't have access to it.

Plum Pudding for the Million.—Take half a pound of flour, half a pound of currants, half a pound of grated carrot, half a pound of grated potatoes, a quarter of a pound of suet, and a little seasoning. Mix them together, and boil them in a basin an hour and a half. You will then have a cheap and excellent plum pudding, for a trifle more than sixpence! Just try the experiment.

Carleton Agricultural Society.

AN Exhibition of stock, grain, and domestic manufactures will be held at the county court house, in Woodstock, on *Monday the 23d day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the following Premiums will be offered for competition, under the subjoined regulations:—

For the best entire horse	£2 10 0
“ 4 year old colt	1 10 0
“ 3 do.	1 0 0
“ Bull, not less than 12 months old	1 10 0
“ Bull calf, 3 to 12 months old	1 0 0
“ Milch cow, over two years old	1 0 0
“ Heifer, 2 to 3 years old	0 15 0
“ Yoke steers, over 3 do.	1 0 0
“ Yoke working oxen, 4 do.	1 10 0
“ Fat ox, 4 do	1 0 0
“ Ram	1 0 0
2d best do.	0 10 0
Best boar, over 4 months old	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0
Best breeding sow, do.	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0
Best firken butter, not less than 30lbs.	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0
Best cheese, 12lbs.	0 5 0
2d do. do.	0 5 0
Best red clover seed, 1 bushel	1 0 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0
Best timothy seed, 2 bushels	0 10 0
“ seed peas, 1 do.	0 5 0
“ beans 1 do.	0 7 6
Best wheat, 2 bushels	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 7 6
Best oats, 5 bushels	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 7 6
Best plough	1 0 0
“ handled hoes, 1 dozen	0 10 0
“ “ hay fork	0 5 0
“ “ Manure fork	0 5 0
“ “ hay rakes, half dozen	0 10 0
“ grain cradle	0 10 0
“ horse rake	0 10 0
“ cart wheels	0 10 0
“ ox yoke	0 5 0
“ twilled homespun, wool, 20 yards	1 0 0
2d best do. do.	0 10 0
Best plaid, do. wool, fullad and dressed do.	1 0 0
“ white flannel, wool. do.	0 15 0
“ socks, 1 dozen pairs	0 10 0
2d do. do.	0 5 0
Best mutts, (pouble) do.	0 10 0
2d do. do.	0 5 0
Largest quantity and best quality of Wheat, raised on a half acre of old land	2 0 0
do. do. corn do.	1 10 0
do. do. Oats do.	1 00 0
do. do. potatoes do.	1 10 0
do. do. swedish turnips do.	1 0 0

REGULATIONS.

1. All stocks, manufactures, &c., intended for exhibition must be entered with the Recording Secretary previously to their being exhibited, and the competitor will receive a numbered card, corresponding with the entry in the secretary's book, which card is to be attached to the article shown, and the premium will awarded to the numbers.
2. All stock, manufactures, &c., must be raised or manufactured in, or to be the growth of the country. Entire horse, bulls, cows, rams, boars and cows excepted; the two first named of which must have been kept in the country for one season, or security given by the competitor, that the same shall be so kept.
3. Any live stock upon which a premium has been heretofore awarded by this society, shall be precluded from entering a second time for competition in the same character.
4. Persons competing for premiums, on the largest quantity and best quality of grain, &c., raised upon a given quantity of land, must produce a sample, not less than two bushels, with a written statement of their claim, and an affidavit made by the competitor, and another respectable person that such statement is correct, and simple exhibited a fair one.
5. Premiums will not be awarded to any but members of this society, whose subscriptions have been paid two months before the exhibition, nor will any person be allowed to offer the property of another as his own.

BOOTS AND SHOES. CHEAP FOR CASH.



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

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

Ladies' Shoes from *Five to Ten Shillings.*

STRONG BOOTS and SHOES at proportionate prices.

Business punctually attended to.

W. LIAM F. BARKER.

Fredericton, July 24, 1844.

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

MAHOGANY VENEER.—2000 feet of plain, Branch and Mottled VENEER, received ex Charlotte from Boston. T. HANFORD & CO St. John, August 27, 1844.

6. Any person not a member of two months standing will be allowed to compete on payment of 10s.

7. Competent persons will be appointed by the board of management to act as judges, and the decision of such judges or a majority of them shall in all cases be final.

8. If in the opinion of the judges any article exhibited be not of such a description or quality as to entitle it to a Premium the proposed premium will not be awarded.

By order of the managing committee,

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Recorder Secretary.

Woodstock, July 15, 1844.

FOSTER'S SHOE STORE. SELLING OFF.

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

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

" Double Soled Walking BOOTS, Vamped and Goloshed.

" Colored Prunella Boots, various kinds;

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

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

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

GIRLS' Seal and Morocco Walking Slippers;

do. do. do. Ties;

do. Prunella Boots and shoes.

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cork Insoles for Boots and Shoes, a superior article for damp weather.

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

S. K. FOSTER.

Fredericton, Aug. 29, 1844.—6w M4m. Queen Street

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Just received ex ship *James White*, from Philadelphia:—

900 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, RYE FLOUR and CORN MEAL.

Ex *Mohican* from New York:—

60 Barrels Genesee Superfine FLOUR.

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

ESTABROOKS & RING.

St. John, Aug. 29. Brick Store, South Wharf.

Watch and Clock Making.

MESSRS. MORGAN & TAYLOR, announce that they have employed an Experienced workman for the purpose of conducting the *Clock and Watch Making* Business at their FOUNDRY WAREHOUSE, Queen Street, nearly opposite the Stone Barracks, where Clocks and Watches of every description, and Jewelry can be repaired on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest Notice; all work done at the above Establishment Warranted.

Fredericton, August 28, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the Firm of W. J. BEDELL & CO. The Business heretofore carried on at Fredericton by W. J. BEDELL, will in future be conducted under the above title.

W. J. BEDELL.

GEO. A. MUNRO.

J. H. CHALMERS.

Sept. 2, 1844. ALL Debts owing to, or due by the Subscriber, will be paid and received by the above.

W. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, September 2, 1844.

LAND FOR SALE.

A Lot of 100 Acres of LAND, in the Salmon River Settlement, in the County of Carleton, being Lot No. 133, on the west side of the River St. John, bounded on the lower side by John Watson, said Lot granted to Smith.

A Lot of 300 acres Wildlornes Land, granted to John S. Brown, in a grant to Zackariah Brown and others, in the rear of Messrs. Clows and Everitt in Maugeville.

Lots No. 20 & 21, granted to John Riley near Skin Creek, Oromocto, in a grant to Charles Smith and others.

A grant of 700 acres, situate in the Green Settlements, County of Carleton. Apply to

W. J. BEDELL.

Fredericton, July 29, 1844

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the sale of a Grant of Land, situated in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, known and distinguished as the "BROAD AVE. GRANT," hereby offers the same for sale. And all persons are hereby forbid trespassing or cutting any timber on the said Grant of Land, as in event of their so doing, they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. And all persons wishing to purchase the above tract of Land, will please make application (if by letter post paid) to

JOHN ANSLEY,

St. John, N. B.

AGENT for LEWIS A. CAZENOVE.

July 25, 1844.—3m.

Bright Sugar and Coffee.

Received from Matansas, ex Brig *Experience* and *Eliza Ann*:

388 H HDS., 50 Tierces and 50 brls. Bright Sugar; 140 bags Coffee, for sale by N. S. DEMMEL.

Saint John, Sept. 2, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

By recent arrivals and for Sale by the Subscriber, At No. 20, South Wharf, St. John,

TONS LOGWOOD;
25 Boxes patent Wheel Heads;
50 Dozen Corn Brooms, (American),
20 do. Whisks;
8,000 feet 3 x 10, and 10 x 12 Glass;
200 sides of sole LEATHER;
6 dozen Calf skins;
4 do. Kip do.;
200 Heavy Hides, (dry salted),
1 bale Native ditto;
200 barrels Rye FLOUR, Corn MEAL, and Wheat FLOUR;
80 quintals COD and POLLOCK.

ALSO IN STORE—

Teas, Tobacco, Pork, Nails, Pails and Brooms, (domestic.)

COLIN E. CROSS.

St. John August 1, 1844.

Flour, Soap, Tobacco, &c.

Landing ex-Schooner ENTERPRISE, from Boston:

37 BARRELS best Ohio Superfine FLOUR;
20 do. Philadelphia Rye do.
20 BLS. ROSIN; 60 Boxes 3 x 10 GLASS;
34 do. No. 1 family SOAP; 4 do. Cavendish TOBACCO; 4,000 real Havannah, and 7,000 American SEGARS.

For sale low, while landing, by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

Saint John, August 7, 1844.

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 3000 feet of Window GLASS of various sizes, from 7x9, to 14x20, in any quantity from a single square and upwards, at as low rates as can be found in the City, with a general assortment of Provisions, Groceries, &c. Persons wishing good articles at low prices will please call at No. 4, North Side of King Street.

JOHN T. SMITH.

Saint John, July 8, 1844.

**TRAVELLERS' INN,
AND TEMPERANCE BOARDING HOUSE.**

THE Subscriber having resumed his former occupation at his *Old Stand*, in York Street, lately occupied by Mr. Huestis, solicits the Patronage of his former customers, and the public in general, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to wake Visitors comfortable. A few steady boarders can be accommodated.

☞ Good STALLING; and Prices moderate.

ZEBULON CURRIE.

Fredericton, Sept. 3, 1844.—[*Loyalist*.]

NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE.



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

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

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

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

GEORGE COULTHARD.

Fredericton, May 29, 1844.

FREDERICTON HOTEL.

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

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

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, May 22, 1844.

MISS O'CONNOR,

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

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

☞ Good Stabling furnished for Horses.

Fredericton, May, 1, 1844.

TEA AND TOBACCO:

On Consignment.

Just landing ex ship Lord Maudstone, from New York:

25 CHESTS Souchong TEA;
8 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO.
For Sale low, by COLIN E. CROSS.
St. John August 13, 1844.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!
FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store next to Mr. HARVEY GARCELON'S:—

Philadelphia Superfine WHEAT FLOUR;

do. do. RYE do.;

St. John do. WHEAT do.;

Philadelphia CORN MEAL, and a Superior article of OAT MEAL.

N. B.—Persons desirous of purchasing BREAD STUFFS will do well to call upon the Subscriber, as he will not allow any other Establishment in town to undersell him.

JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, August 5, 1844.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN GLASS

On Consignment,

1,000 Feet 7 x 9;
1500 feet 8 x 10;
5,000 do. 10 x 12;
6,000 do. 14 x 10, 15 x 10, 14 x 11,
16 x 11, 17 x 11, 14 x 12, 15 x 12, 16 x 12,
17 x 12, 18 x 12, 19 x 13, 20 x 14.

THOS. HANFORD & Co.

St. John, August 13, 1843.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Just received ex ship James White, from Philadelphia:

800 BARRELS Rye FLOUR and Corn MEAL; also 100 brls. Superfine FLOUR.

ESTABROOKS & RING.

Brick Store, South Wharf.

St. John, August 15, 1844.

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.

Saint John, May 30, 1844.

FREDERICTON FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned wishes to announce that they have commenced the IRON and BRASS Foundry business in this Town, and are now prepared to turn off Castings of every description on the most reasonable Terms. They would be glad to enter into arrangements with parties for the erection of Steam Mills in this or any of the adjoining Counties. Persons desirous of obtaining Engines built upon the latest and most improved principles, can be accommodated by giving reasonable notice. In the course of the ensuing month the Subscribers will be able to supply parties, either wholesale or retail, with all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron wares, at their Foundry Warehouse in Queen street, nearly opposite the Stone Barracks, or at their foundry in the rear of the residence of Mr. Morgan, King-street.

They will also have for sale various kinds of Merchandise, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for satisfactory payments. As the Subscribers are determined to employ none but the most experienced workmen, the public may rest assured that all articles in the above line will be of the very best description. Old Iron or Brass purchased at the Foundry, or at the Foundry Warehouse.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

Fredericton, July 30, 1844.

WANTED, at the FREDERICTON FOUNDRY an experienced Moulder, and two or three men, well acquainted with the Tin and Sheet Iron Business.

MORGAN & TAYLOR.

JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY,

*Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Queen Street, Fredericton,*

HAS taken the STORE, owned and lately occupied by JOHN T. SMITH, Esq., and is now prepared to do business in the above line; all Consignments will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention paid to them.

August 21, 1844.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a *Show and Fair*, at the farm of John McDouall, Parish of St. Andrews on *Saturday* the 21th day of *October* next, at 11 o'clock, where the following *Premiums* will be offered for Competition, viz:

For the best entire Horse that has stood in the County the past season,	£2 0 0
second ditto, do.	1 0 0
best blood Mare,	1 10 0
2d do. " do.	1 0 0
3d do. " do.	0 15 0
For the best Bull not over 1 years old,	2 0 0
second best, do. do.,	1 10 0
third " do. do.,	1 0 0
" the best milch Cow, do.	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third " do. do.	0 10 0
For the best pair of Steers under 1 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Heifer under 3 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Ram not over 4 years old,	1 0 0
second do. do.	0 15 0
third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best Ewe,	0 15 0
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6
For the best Boar,	1 0 0
second do.	0 15 0
third do.	0 10 0
For the best Sow,	0 15 0
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6

GRAIN.

For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Wheat,	0 15 0
second best do. do.	0 12 6
third " do. do.	0 10 0
For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Oats,	0 10 0
second do.	0 7 6
third do.	0 5 0
For the best sample of not less than five bushels of Barley,	0 12 6
second do.	0 10 0
third do.	0 7 6
For the best firkins of BUTTER not less than 40lbs.,	0 15 0
2d. do. do.	0 10 0
For the best sample of CHEESE not less than 50lbs.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	0 10 0

HOMESPUN CLOTH.

For the best sample dyed Woolen Cloth not less than 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6
For the best sample of Flannel, (all wool) 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6
For the best sample of Cotton and Wool Cloth not less than 15 yards,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 7 6

The whole of the above must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of this County;—(no one person to receive two premiums on any two animals of the same description.) and intending competitors must notify (free of postage) at least 10 days previous to the Fair, of the animals or produce that he intends to offer for competition, and all persons not paid up Members of the Society to the last annual Meeting, must pay an entrance fee of 5s. or not compete; and no animal, or any article of produce, or manufacture, will receive a Premium, unless thought worthy of such preference by the respective Committees to be appointed for that purpose. It is farther ordered that all animals, articles of produce or manufacture offered for competition, shall be on the ground by 11 o'clock, or they will not be attended to,

By order of the Board.

D D. MORRISON, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, July 13th 1844.

A CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

Is to be held at McLean's in Maugerville, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Premiums are offered for the following Stock, viz:—

For the best BULL, of any age,	£1 0 0
For the second do. do.	0 15 0
For the third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best COW,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 12 6
For the third do. do.	0 10 0
For the best RAM,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 10 0
For the best BOAR,	0 15 0
For the second do. do.	0 10 0
And for Domestic Manufacture, viz:—	
10 Yards best Homespun Fulled Cloth,	£0 12 6
Second best do. do. do.	0 10 0
10 Yards best Homespun plain Woollen Cloth, either coloured, figured, or white,	0 10 0
Second do. do. do. do.	0 7 6
12 Pairs of best Mittens,	0 5 0
12 do. do. Socks,	0 5 0
6 Best hand Hay Rakes,	0 6 0
6 Best Hay Forks, with handles,	0 7 6
6 Best Manure Forks,	0 10 0
And for the best sample of Produce, viz:—	
Best quantity and quality of Indian Corn, from a quarter of an Acre,	£1 0 0
Second, do. do. do.	0 15 0
Third do. do. do.	0 10 0
Best of Potatoes, from half an Acre,	0 15 0
second do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do.	0 5 0
Best quantity and quality of Turnips, from a quarter of an Acre,	0 15 0
second do. do. do.	0 10 0
third do. do. do.	0 5 0
20 lb. Clover seed,	1 0 0
second do.	0 10 0
2 bushels of the best Timothy seed,	1 0 0
second do.	0 15 0
third do.	0 10 0

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

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

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

CALVIN L. HATHEWAY.
Sec'y & Treasurer.

Saint John Agricultural Society.

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

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

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

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

M. H. FERLEY, Secretary.