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THE COLONIAL FARMER,

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

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 15, 1842.

NO. 8.



THE COLONIAL FARMER.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 15, 1842.

PLANTING FOREST WOOD.

Many persons find considerable difficulty in planting our native trees for ornament or shelter. We have seen the growth of timber on the greater part of the barren land throughout the Province destroyed by fires, and have seen much of it again replaced by other growth. Careful attention to the process by which the forest is reproduced, will teach us the art of planting it. If an acre or two is cut down in the midst of a forest, and then neglected, it will soon be occupied by a growth similar to that which was cut down, but when all the timber on tracts of great size is killed by fire, except certain parts of swamps, a very different growth springs up; at first a great number of herbs and shrubs which did not grow on the land when covered with living wood. The turfy coat filled with the decaying fibres of the roots of the trees and plants of the forest, now all killed by the fire, becomes a kind of hot-bed, and the seeds which had lain dormant beneath it for centuries spring up and flourish in the mellow soil. On the most barren portions the strawberry producing extraordinary crops of fruit, appears almost everywhere. Great fields of red Raspberries, and Fireweed, or such willow spring up along the edges of the Beech and Hemlock land, and abundance of red-berried Elder and wild red Cherry appear soon after; but in a few years the ground becomes hard and the Raspberries and most of the herbage disappear, and the branched fern takes their place, followed by a growth of Fir, Birch and yellow Birch, and Poplar. On the most barren land there is generally a succession of fires which burn the dead wood which has fallen, together with a considerable part of the turf which had been greatly reduced in quantity by decay after the fire. All shrubs now occupy the barren, the Kalmia, or Sheep poison is the most abundant, and in the course of ten or twelve years so much turf that a thicket of small Alder begins to grow, under the shelter of which, Fir, Spruce, Haemetac, and white Birch begin to grow up—and when the ground is thoroughly shaded by a thicket of thirty feet high, the species which originally occupied the ground begins to prevail and suffocate the wood which sheltered it, and in sixty years the land will generally be covered with a young growth of the same kind that it produced of old, provided always man does not interfere. Attentive observation will shew that the broken stones and barren gravel have not turf over them deep enough to produce large shrubs, the Kalmia will occupy the ground which has formed four or five inches of turf, and that then the Alder comes in, and choke a part of the Kalmia; under the shelter of

the Alder, Haemetac, Balsam Fir, Scrubbed Spruce, with white Birch and Poplars, will spring up, with a mixture of white Maple, the roots of which are rarely killed by fires; when these sheltering trees have attained a considerable size, the red Spruce appears growing in company with a greater proportion of Balsam Fir, which overgrowing the Spruce till they have reached the height of thirty or forty feet serve to train it up tall and slender, and then having reached nearly their full growth, are overtopped and suffocated by the Spruce.

The white Birch is the sheltering tree of the Pine; wherever it grows large, mixed with a little Oak, there has been large Pine with a few Oaks, and there will be large Pine again, if man does not interfere. The edges of the Hemlock land on a better soil will at first be occupied by a thicket of yellow birch hoop poles, always edged on the open side by a very close belt of firs. These Birches will at first grow rapidly, but when they have reached a size fit for small cordwood, they will nearly cease growing, become mossy, and after they have continued in that state for twenty years, the Hemlocks will return, and finally suffocate the most of them. It should be observed that white Birch as well as other hardwood always has a thick belt of evergreens on the open side, generally composed of Balsam Fir, but next the sea it is often white Spruce.

The cheapest way to plant a Belt or clump of wood on a poor soil, would be, to begin by planting young upland Alder, of so small a size that they can be easily pulled up. They will take readily if the tops are cut off within six inches of the ground. When they have stood for two years, sow among them the seeds of Fir and white Spruce, and, if Pine is wanted, those of the white Birch. When the Firs are two or three feet high, the seeds of Beech and Sugar Maple may be sowed.—Hemlock should not be introduced till the Firs are ten or twelve feet high. This tree requires more shelter than our other large trees; but they all require it at first except the Ash, which will grow well without shelter on a moist, rich, stoney soil.

The lower branches of the Firs on the outside of a belt, or clump should never be disturbed.

If Firs are transplanted they should always be taken from open ground, and should not be more than a foot high.

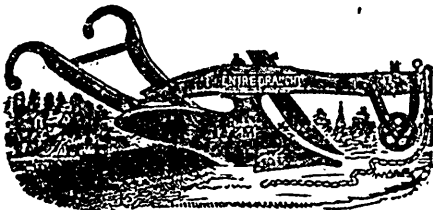
It should be observed that the leaves and dead food of trees are always deposited on the surface, and there form a covering which protects the roots from cold and drought, and that Firs root in this half-decayed vegetable matter. For this reason when they are transplanted the surface should always be covered with moss, rotten chips or saw dust, stubble, or some such substance. It would be useful to mix a portion of Peat earth with the soil in which they are planted,

Beech should always be raised from the nuts; it is not easily transplanted. The hard Elm will grow in open exposure on limestone or plaster soils, but on our Southern coast requires a very rich soil, and some shelter from wind. The White Birch and the Sugar Maple will grow large on suitable soils, if considerably sheltered by hills, but our trees in general will not succeed so well on land that has been enriched by long cultivation, as many similar trees imported from Europe. It is probable that their nature is somewhat affected by the situations in which they have long grown. The Larch and Mountain Ash of Europe will outgrow our own

and the Scotch or Wych Elm will thrive in the middle of a town, where our own trees can hardly live. The European Beech, or fine tree, thrives well, and resists our coldest seasons. The American Button-wood or Western Plane tree stood without injury in Halifax for more than forty years, but finally these trees, and the Lombardy poplars were killed at the heart by the winter which followed the cold summer of 1816, as it commenced before the wood of the young shoots was ripened. The Horse Chestnut grows slowly, but has not been injured by cold seasons. The favorite tree of the old French Acadians, the Willow, thrives almost every where except near Cape Sable where it can scarcely resist the cold winds that attend their fogs. The Osier Willow succeeds well, and is in many places well worth planting, as a rod of moist rich ground will always, if planted with Osiers, furnish materials for as many baskets as a farmer wants.

Where a tract of ground is reserved to supply a farm with fuel and fencing stuff, the outer edge should be left always untouched, except by necessary roads; it will then become a very close thick cover, which will be very useful to the wood it shelters; and as sheltered wood grows much faster than that which is exposed, the wood which is wanted should be cut by thinning those parts which are becoming too thick, always leaving the most thrifty trees. Where there are thickets of Spruce poles, if they are cut in such a way as to form crooked lanes not more than a rod wide, the wood which is left will be but little exposed, and the gaps will very soon be closed, but where an acre or more is wholly cut down, many years must elapse before there will be any wood worth cutting on the ground again.

In new settlements wood is almost viewed as a nuisance, and often wastefully destroyed; but prudent men will always carefully preserve the hardwood, which grows on land which they do not want to clear, for they often live to see the wood worth ten times the original value of the land, and the land always retains its full strength while covered with wood, but is growing constantly more sterile when laid open to the sun without cultivation. In barren districts the swamps which are dry enough to produce Spruce Timber, or good fencing poles, are by much the most valuable part of the land, because it is rarely possible to preserve the timber on the dry barren from fires.



FROUTY & MEARS'S PLOUGH FOR TURNING THE SOD SO AS TO LAY IT FLAT.

It will be observed that there is a wheel fixed to the beam of the plough that can be raised or lowered at pleasure; these wheels have been proved, by many experiments, to diminish considerably the power of draught required to move the plough upon sod ground, and also upon all tolerably smooth and dry ground, but in soft wet ground they are useless, and sometimes hurtful. We have seen a person attempt to plough a piece of salt marsh which was very wet and muddy below the surface, but he could not turn a furrow, the grass being torn up by the roots, to the depth of ten or twelve inches. As he could handle the Blacksmith's tools, he took his plough home and fixed a small wheel to the beam, and a knife (which cut

obliquely) to the mould board, and then with ease ploughed the marsh very handsomely, the depth of his furrow being gauged to the position of the wheel.

DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Ploughing Match.—The first Ploughing Match instituted by the Dartmouth Agricultural Society, was held at Preston on Tuesday the 4th inst. The Committee, J. Tempest, J. Mc Donald, and William Foster, Esquires, having selected for the purpose a field on the farm of Mr John Farquharson, on the Preston road, about three miles from the steam boat wharf—the soil being a light loam, tolerably cleared and well adapted for the purpose. The day proved highly favourable for the exhibition, as about eleven o'clock, the committee having previously laid off the ground and placed the marking flags, operations were commenced by nine ploughs, all excepting one drawn by a pair of horses, each ploughman driving his own team. The scene now began to exhibit an interest to which the inhabitants of that district had hitherto been strangers. The highest part of the field being considerably elevated above the surrounding country, afforded an extensive view including the signal hill and the North part of the city while the more immediate neighbourhood broken into hill and dale and clothed with forest rich in "Autumn's varied tints," afforded an admirable position from which the contest might be seen. On this hill a numerous party were assembled, and much gratification was expressed at seeing so many ladies adding to the gaiety of the scene, honoring the exhibition by their presence, and doubtless animating the competitors in their endeavours to excel.

The ploughing was maintained with spirit till near three o'clock when the judges, Messrs. Mitchell and Walker, (who had been absent during the ploughing) revisited the field and having made a careful examination of the work unanimously agreed that the Prizes should be distributed in the following order, viz.:

First Prize,	Mr. Hood Clifford,	\$10
Second do.	" John Craig,	8
Third do.	" Peter Currie,	6
Fourth do.	" Robert Settle,	4
Fifth do.	" William York,	3

The President, John E. Fairbanks, Esq., then proceeded to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors and took occasion to remark on such institutions generally, the gratification to be experienced in promoting them, and their tendency to improve the mind and elevate the mind, and to render the country independent of others so far as regards the chief comforts and necessities of life. The pleasure and satisfaction produced by such meetings as these could not be concealed, for it was exhibited in every countenance around him. He therefore urged the propriety of enlarging the list of the members of the Society and rendering it by continued and liberal support still more extensively beneficial. He continued by expressing a hope that in another year we should witness effects, not only in improved implements, cattle, and gear, but improved skill in handling them. He concluded by stating that 6,000 persons of all ranks and stations attended the last Agricultural meeting and Cattle-show at Bristol in England, and this proves the commanding interest attached to them even in that and highly fertile country, and should operate as a stimulus to our exertions, for it should be borne in mind that the most valuable coveries in Agriculture are within 10 days sail of our shores, and that the chief object of our Central Board is to receive and to tribute such intelligence.

The Hon. Attorney General, who was in the field at an early hour, next addressed some very appropriate remarks to those present. He expressed himself warmly attached to the pursuits in which they were engaged—encouraged them to perseverance and complimented the ploughmen on the manner in which they had performed their work, recommended increased diligence, and assured them of the reward, as it was promised by a source that never failed. His announcement that he had himself commenced the pursuit of his affairs within the district, and intended to pursue them as far as other engagements would permit, was received with much satisfaction. He concluded his remarks by reminding the young and diligent husbandmen that still higher and fairer prizes remained competition than any the Society had yet been empowered to bestow.

Three hearty cheers were next given for the Ladies who honored the meeting with their presence. The company then retired to partake of a neat collation, and expressed their warm

thanks for the kind and hospitable manner in which Mr Farquharson and his family had received and made them welcome.

Thus passed the day of the Ploughing Match at Preston, the first that has taken place in the district. The utmost harmony and good humour prevailed throughout the whole assemblage, proving the tendency of such meetings to promote kindly feelings and to unite men in useful and agreeable pursuits—altercation and discord which are unfortunately fostered by some other assemblies will, it is to be hoped, be ever unwelcome guests here. We should feel inclined to extend these meetings if for no other reason, and we do hope to see their influence rapidly extending itself throughout the whole country.—Communicated.

NEW GLASGOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held in the Court House, on the 25th of April, 1842, the late Adam Carr, Esqr., President, in the Chair; the Society proceeded to elect its officers for 1842, when it was agreed that Adam Carr, Esq., be President; B. L. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Vice-President; James Carmichael, Esq., Treasurer; and the Rev. John Stewart, Secretary. It was agreed to continue the Committee of 1841, with the addition of Mr. John Grant for Little Harbour.

The following Premiums were agreed upon to be given to the Members of the Society, whose names have been on the Roll of the Society a fortnight previous to the Exhibition:—

For the best and cleanest 5 bushels of Wheat.....	£0 15 0
Second best ditto.....	0 10 0
For the best 5 bushels of white Oats.....	0 7 6
Second best ditto.....	0 5 0
For the best acre of Potatoes, largest quantity..	1 0 0
For the best half acre of Turnips.....	1 10 0
For the best Ram Lamb.....	0 15 0
For the best Heifer Calf.....	0 10 0
For the best Boar Pig, one or two years old... 0	15 0
For the best Ewe Lamb of this year.....	0 7 6
For the best breeding Sow, 1 to 3 years old... 0	10 0
For the best Cheese not less than 12 lbs..... 0	12 0
For the best manufactured Suit of Clothes, to be awarded in April 1843.....	1 0 0

The above grain and animals to be raised by members of the Society, to be competed for by them only, and to be exhibited at the next meeting of the Society, on Tuesday, the 1st of November, when it is proposed to hold a Fair at New Glasgow, for the Sale of Cattle, Horses, Crain, &c. Not less than half a bushel of grain to be exhibited. The Potatoes and Turnips will be examined on the ground, by the Committee, when invited by Members to do so. The Society agreed to hold a Ploughing Match in the Fall, the prizes as follow:—

First prize, £1 5s.; Second do. £1; Third do. 15s.; Fourth do. 10s.; Fifth do. 5s.

Left with the Committee to appoint, time and place, of which notice will be given.

The Society further agree to give three prizes in September, 1843, to those members of the Society who shall produce and lay on the ground, in good order, the largest quantity of lime for that year the least quantity to be 200 bushels:—First prize, 60s.; second do. 40s.; Third do. 30s.

It was also agreed that the Society's Bull (Durham) should be fortnight in every appointed station during the Summer half-year; and that both the British red Clover seed imported, and that bought from the Central Board of Agriculture, should be sold to Members one penny per pound less than to the Public.

JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

From the Prince Edward's Island Royal Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF P. E. ISLAND.

At a Meeting held at Charlottetown, on Saturday the 24th September. Present—Hon. J. S. Macdonald, President, in the chair, Francis Longworth, Esquire, sen., Vice-President; John Hyde, Charles Stewart, Henry Longworth, Charles Hazard, Alexander Baird, George Beer, sen., James Millar; Peter Macgowan, Secretary and Treasurer. Henry Palmer, Esq., President Tignish Society, was introduced, and took his seat as a member *ex-officio* of the Central Board.

Read the proceedings of last Meeting. The Secretary submitted the following communication:—

“St. John's, Newfoundland, 8th June, 1842.

“Sir—I have the pleasure of forwarding to you, to be laid before the Agricultural Society of P. E. Island, the accompanying copy of the *Farmer's Journal* (published in this Town) containing the Rules of a similar institution which was established here at the commencement of the present year, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

“The objects of both Societies being the same, I need scarcely inform you that we shall be happy to enter into correspondence with you on such subjects as may tend to the common interest and mutual success of both institutions.

“At our last quarterly meeting (13th April), a copy of the Report of your Society, for the past year, was submitted, and having been read, afforded evident satisfaction to all present. A copy of the Report of our Committee, on that occasion, is enclosed.

“It is almost superfluous to add, that Agriculture, considered as a Science, is but very imperfectly understood in this Colony; indeed it was not till within the last 15 or 16 years that it began to be followed as an *exclusive occupation*. It is therefore not surprising that with our ungenial climate, and a supposed unfruitful soil, the progress of cultivation should be slow. It will be the constant aim and endeavour of our Society to bring into active operation those resources of the country which have hitherto been disregarded.

“Individually it will afford me the greatest pleasure to communicate with you on all matters connected with the objects of our respective Societies, or which may tend to the advancement of agriculture either here or in P. E. Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOSEPH TEMPLEMAN,

Secretary to Agricultural Society of Newfoundland.”

“Peter Macgowan, Esq., &c. &c. &c.”

Read a letter from James Thompson, Esq., Tryon, 13th September, calling the attention of the Board to a vote of the Legislature passed last Session, offering a bounty for the encouragement and improvement of domestic manufacture. Whereupon, the clause in the Appropriation Bill was read, and is as follow:—

“And a further sum of Seventy-five Pounds to be placed at the disposal of the Administrator of the Government, to be applied in the following order; that is to say—Twenty-five Pounds for each of the Three Counties of this Island, to be paid as a Bounty to the person or persons who during the next Eighteen months shall erect, complete and put into operation within such County, an Establishment for Dyeing, Fulling, and Dressing Cloth, the said sum to be paid on affidavit made before any Justice of the Peace, that a quantity of not less than Five hundred Yards has been Dyed, Fullled and Dressed at such Establishment, to the satisfaction of the Owners of such quantity of Cloth; and that a further sum of Twenty-five Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Central Agricultural Society, to be paid to the person or persons who shall, within the aforesaid time, produce the best specimen of Woollen Cloth, of not less than Forty Yards, in Three different pieces, and of different Colours which shall have been dyed, fullled and dressed by such person or persons producing the same at any Establishment within this Island.”

Read a letter from Angus Macdonald, Big Spring, Lot 44, requesting to be excused from the payment of £4 for a Ram (one of the English importation last year), and purchased by him at the sale in Georgetown, representing the animal to be infected with the distemper called Ror. Question—Has payment been received from the other purchasers? Ans.—Yes; without any objections.

Ordered, That the Secretary insist upon payment from Mr. Macdonald likewise.

Read a letter from Charles Craswell and James Pidgeon, Secretaries to Casumpeque and New London Agricultural Societies, respecting the affairs of these institutions.

Examined a statement of an account with W. S. Skinner, Esq., the Society's Agent in Boston, as finally closed on the spot, 20th August last, by Mr. Henry Hazard. Voted—Thanks to Mr. Hazard for his obliging kind services in this matter.

The Secretary stated, in reply to a question from the Chair, that no remittances or any communications had been received from the Crapaud Society.

The Secretary laid before the Board a Newspaper received from Robert Brown, Esq., formerly of this Island, containing a variety

of entertaining information respecting the proceedings of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. Ordered, that suitable extracts be selected and published in the Island newspapers.

Exhibited, a steel flail Supple, presented by Mr. David Orr, New Glasgow. Ordered, to be classed with the Shepherd's Crook from J. L. Hurdie, Esq., in 1827, in the Society's Depository of useful implements.

The Secretary acquainted the meeting that on the 12th of July last, he furnished Mr. Christopher Cross with a Bill of One hundred pounds, sterling, for the purpose of purchasing Sheep, in England, in accordance with the provisions of the grant, and that he also furnished Mr. Cross with certain instructions respecting the breeds of the animals, leaving the choice, in a great measure, to his own judgment.

That on the 27th June last he had transmitted to Mr. McGill, in Scotland, an order for Goods, consisting of Plough mounting, &c. according to resolution of last meeting of the Board.

The Secretary was ordered to make limited preparations for the approaching Fair.

Mr. Hyde stated, that the Carrot Seed, imported from Boston last Spring, has produced a most prodigious return.

Read several letters from different parts of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, making enquiry for different kinds of improved breeds of live stock and seed grain. The Secretary stated that in making answer to these communications he had advised the respective parties to send competent persons to Charlottetown Fair, to select such animals and seeds as might be considered suitable.

Mr. Beer said, he would be happy to deal with some of the correspondents. He had a very fine flock, amongst which was one Ewe, four years old, which has had eleven lambs—1st year, 2; 2d year, 3; 3d year, 3; and 4th year, 3.

Mr. Henry Longworth said, that he expected there would be exhibited for sale at the Fair a very numerous show of Cattle, and especially Sheep—that he had lately seen some excellent flocks in the neighbourhood, and that the Sheep introduced by William Miller, Esq., last Spring, were remarkably handsome, and the finest he ever saw in the country.

Read, from the Gazette newspaper, of the 20th Sept., an account of a machine lately constructed under the immediate superintendance of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for lessening the labour in stumping forest land.

The Meeting expressed themselves highly gratified at such spirited exertions, and duly appreciate the good intentions of His Excellency, the Patron of the Society, and hope it will answer the purposes designed.

From the Shepherd.

SHEEP.

SOUTH-DOWNS.—It has already been hinted that this, if not the earliest breed of sheep in the island, is the earliest known to cultivation. The fine but short grassy turf of the chalk downs is their natural pasture, and this, with the pure and bracing air upon the said downs, most likely laid the original foundation of their character. At present they are all without horns, although originally they may have had such appendages. They are not large sheep, but they are remarkably compact, and both the gentlest-looking and the gentlest in reality of all sheep. They feed closer together, and are more easily tended; the rams are not much given to fighting, and the ewes hardly ever refuse or neglect their lambs. They can also live and get into good condition upon pastures where the heavier lowland sheep would be starved—indeed, they admit of closer stocking than any other sheep; and sheep which admit of being closely stocked always benefit their pasture most. They are also very forward, and fatten well and at moderate cost. The wethers are generally brought to market at the age of two years, and sometimes earlier; and this quick sale of fully-matured mutton, of the finest fibre and flavour, is a vast advantage to the sheep farmer. Upon their native downs, and in other dry situations resembling these, they are, perhaps, more healthy than any other sheep. Where the situation is low and humid, they cannot be bred to advantage; but they might find an appropriate place upon the dry and grassy heights as far north, at least as the middle latitude of England. They are readily distinguished by their compact shape, their full body, their slender head, with curled wool on the forehead, their close fleece covering the belly, and descending to the hocks, by their clean but firm legs, and the dark or mottled colour

of these, and the face. Attempts have been made to increase the size of the Southdowns, by crossing with the new Leicester; and to render the wool finer by crossing with the Merino; but these experiments have been attended with very doubtful success. It appears, indeed, that the best means for improving these sheep is the principle of selection; and unless this is attended to, the very best flock will degenerate in the course of a few years. Therefore though a Southdown shepherd has but little trouble in the ordinary management of his flock, he requires skill in order to keep up the quality. This might be expected; for sheep which are natives of pastures and a climate so fine and so peculiar, and which have been so for probably more than 2000 years, must be correspondingly delicate in their qualities, though not in their health.

CHEVIOTS.—The Cheviots are an exceedingly valuable breed of sheep, without horns, having the face and legs in general white, and a very mild and pleasant expression. The body is very long, which has procured them in Scotland and on the borders the name of Long sheep, in contradistinction to the black-faced, which when of the best breed are remarkably short. But though the body is long it is finely shaped, straight in the back, much arched in the ribs, and well filled behind the shoulders and at the flanks; the legs have small bones, and are clean and well made. Altogether it has many good points in the shape and few bad ones. The fleece also is good, fine, short, and thickly set; and the white wool bears a high price in the market. They are very hardy and patient of hunger, and can travel over the snow and scratch down to their food, and they can exist for a considerable length of time when drifted up. This is one of their adaptations to the peculiar locality of which they are natives, or rather one of the characters which has been impressed on them by the climate. Few districts have a finer summer; but it has a woful winter of its own. It is upon the high fells which here separate the eastern slopes of the country from the western that the grand conflict takes place between the humid wind from the Atlantic, and the cold and angry storm of the foul north-east. In this conflict, the whole moisture of the contending currents is frozen into snow; and as the north-east wind is nearest the surface, and often blows with great violence, the snow is showered down amid the reiterated thunder strokes of the gusts, till it lies two feet where undisturbed, and full fifty in the mass of the ensuing wreath. Wo to the sheep and the shepherd that are caught by an unexampled storm of this kind,—a storm which often gives no notice of its coming, but breaks out at once in the night after a calm sultry day, when no preparation has been made against it. This is the time of exertion for the border sheep farmer, his men and their dogs. The sheep may have been left the evening before in some sheltered bottom, and this is the very place into which the drifted snow of a heavy fall will be accumulated; and the shepherd may be at home. During the night, and while the snow storm continues, it would be madness to make any attempt, as those who it would perish without effecting the smallest good. But when the storm is over—and these violent storms are fortunately not general of very long continuance—all the strength that can be mustered is put in requisition, and forth they fare to find and rescue the sheep. Some have gained the heights, and are independent in the thickset flocks; and the dogs find out the places where the coveys are entwined. These are set free, often by digging down upon them with the shovel, and many that are so extricated recover, but if they have been buried too long, or to a very great depth, they are often so much heated, that they are killed by the chill which they receive on their first exposure to the cold air of the surface. This is one of the most trying scenes in the office of the border shepherd, and it is one in which skill is required as much as strength and determination.

The hardihood of the Cheviots is thus established by what they are known actually to endure, and their superior value both to mutton sheep and for the fleece, is rapidly extending their number even to the extreme north of Scotland. They require a richer pasture than any of the other mountain sheep, and they are less forward than the Southdowns, requiring three years at the least before they are fit for the market; but when they do come there they are valuable; and while they possess the gentle disposition and some of the other good qualities of the Southdowns, they are far more hardy.

THE NEW LEICESTER SHEEP, which are a very valuable breed perhaps the most valuable of all the long-wooled sheep in England. These sheep are, it is true, suited only for rich pastures on low grounds; and, therefore, they are park and meadow sheep, and not sheep for ranging the uplands; they are without horns, with a

head tapering to the muzzle, the expression mild, the neck enlarging towards the chest, the breast and shoulders particularly full, the body capacious and round, nearly straight on the back and belly, but with the cross dimension diminishing towards the rump. The quarters are fine and full; with the mutton extending down to the tarsal joints on all the legs. The pelt, or skin, is thin, soft and elastic, and well covered with white wool, which is the finest, though not the longest, of all the long wooled breeds; these are exceedingly valuable sheep, capable of being fattened to a great weight, but preferable when not overloaded with fat. In this best state, the mutton which they yield is very tender and juicy, but it has not the fine flavour of that of any of the mountain sheep, although perhaps the best that could be expected from a sheep so highly bred. Butchers are not particularly fond of these sheep, because the fat is distributed over the body, and not collected inside in a loose state; and also because the bones are much smaller in proportion to the quantity of flesh than in any other sheep whatsoever. This is purely an artificial breed, in all its better qualities; and though in respect of the carcass and the fleece of the individual, and also in the forwardness with which it is ready for the market, it is superior to many other breeds; yet these advantages have not been obtained without some sacrifice; for the New Leicesters, continued in the pure blood, are less productive than many other breeds.

Not the least valuable property of the New Leicester, or D'siley, or Bakewell breed—for they are indiscriminately called after the county, the residence of the improver, and the improver himself—is the improvement that has been effected in other breeds by crossing with them. This is exactly what would be expected by any one who pays due attention to the subject. The improvement of this breed has been brought about wholly by human skill, and with little or no assistance from change either of pasture or of climate. Therefore, the improvements are not tied down to any particular kind or succession of physical circumstances; and consequently the influence of them can be carried into any locality, whether analogous, or more upland, or more lowland, than that in which the original improvement was made. This establishes a very general and important principle, and one which, if duly acted upon, cannot fail in being highly useful to all who are interested in sheep and their improvement. The principle is this: the more artificial that the improvement of any breed of sheep is, the more easily and the more advantageously can the benefits of it be communicated to any other breed. Not only this, but the less tendency has the cross by the artificially bred sheep to unshake any of the good qualities of the race which is crossed by it. A cross was once taken between the old and coarse sheep of the Lammernmoor hills between Berwickshire and East Lothian, and the Cheviot sheep of the border; and as both of the parent sheep were of very hardy and enduring nature, it was never doubted that, while the cross would impart to the progeny many of the superior qualities of the Cheviot, the said progeny would be at least as hardy as either of the parents. This was the expectation of those who made the experiment; and any one who looks only at the surfaces of matters would say that it was just and rational expectation, and one which had not the slightest chance of being disappointed. But what was the result? Why, a very ugly sheep, without one good point about it; and so tender, that, instead of bearing the same severity of climate as either of its parents, it could with difficulty stand the winter in the lowest, most sheltered, and warmest parts of East Lothian. The failure of this experiment holds out a very useful lesson to shepherds, sheep masters, and all who are interested in the farther improvement of these most valuable animals. If the peculiarities of two races of sheep be the result of natural circumstances, such as those of pasture and climate, and have been established and confirmed for a long series of years, then this experiment—and it is confirmed by other experiments—shows that the cross is a mere warfare, and that the best qualities of both breeds are lost in the breed that results. If, on the other hand, the cross is made by an artificial breed, the peculiar qualities of which have not been produced and confirmed by natural circumstances long continued, then the artificial breed can impart none of its own peculiar good qualities without breaking down any of the best qualities of the other. This is a very important fact, as far as regards improvement in breeds of sheep by crossing; and, therefore, it is one with which every shepherd, who is at all worthy of his name or office, ought to be acquainted.

In consequence of this tendency which crossing by the New Leicester breed has to improve other breeds of sheep in some of their qualities, without deteriorating them in any of the good ones

which are natural to them without any cross, and also in consequence of the celebrity which this breed at first received from the fact of its being a very good sheep bred out of an indifferent or bad one, most of the lowland sheep of the midland counties on the east side of England have become more or less blended with this one; and some of them also with the Southdown and other breeds.

It may also be gathered from the accounts of the breeds that the Leicester is the best, and indeed, almost the only one with which a valuable cross can be made, and that even this cross to be properly effective should be made with sheep that have something of a lowland character. The object of crossing with the Leicester is to obtain a more finely formed animal, which can be more easily and speedily fattened; and along with the imparting of these properties, there is generally a coarser and longer wool produced, but in larger quantity. Many other crosses have been tried, as for example between different breeds in the Merino, but we may say that in no one instance have these been perfectly satisfactory, or productive of the results which were anticipated.

SELECTION is the name usually given to the mode of improvement which we are now to explain, and the general principle is to let none breed, at least for the purpose of producing breeders, but the very choicest of the flock. Of course the general fertility of the flock is not to be allowed to stand still for this, because that would be procuring a distant good at a great present sacrifice. But the selection of both ewes and rams ought to be made with the most perfect knowledge of all the general good qualities of the breed, and also of those qualities which adapt it best for the situation in which it is placed. This being done with sufficient care, the selected ewes and rams are to be kept apart from the rest of the flock and from each other, and they are to be put, the ewes especially, upon rather better pasture than common; while the unselected part of the flock are to be treated according to the usual custom of the farm, which ought, however, always to be the best possible. When the pairing is over, the ewes are to be marked differently from the other females of the flock, in order that they and their lambs may be known when the yearning time comes; and it would be as well to separate them and keep them on a dry and sheltered pasture, but not too rich a one, for some time previous. During their whole pregnancy, all ewes ought to be gently and carefully treated, but selected ewes ought to be so in an especial manner. The lambs when dropped, are also to be marked, and it is better if each ewe and her lamb bore the same marks, and different from the others, because then, by the quality of the lamb, the best of the first selection will be known. When the lambs come to maturity, they are again to be selected, and a progeny of the second selection obtained; and by carrying on this system judiciously for a number of years, sheep much superior to the original stock may in the end be expected.

But instances will arise in every flock, especially in one which has been a long time on one pasture, in which the most judicious selection will become unable, not only to improve the quality any farther, but to prevent it from retrograding. It will do this as readily, if not more readily, in a high bred flock, with all the qualities of which the owner is perfectly satisfied, than in a flock of inferior description. This is what we might expect upon the well known principle running through the vegetable kingdom, that the more any one species is changed from its natural state by improvement, the greater tendency has it to fall back upon itself for succession. This is what is technically called breeding 'in and in;' and it holds among all domesticated animals, nor does man himself appear to be exempted from its influence. The farmer and the gardener know it well; they know that if they continue to sow the seeds or plant the roots of a plant for a number of years in the same ground where produced, their crops will gradually fall off in value, and in the end they will fail altogether. To prevent this, they change the seed or the root, and the more different the ground upon which the new crop is produced the better, provided there is not too great a difference of climate.

It is exactly the same with a flock; and when the owner is perfectly satisfied with its qualities, but can no longer preserve the selection, he 'crosses his sheep with their own breed.' For this purpose, he lays aside his own rams for the year, or lends them, or exchanges them for the loan of others for the season,—for rams that are no longer able to keep up the character of their own flock are perfectly fit for the renovation of another flock. He takes care that the rams used in crossing have all the good qualities of his own breed—if they have any additional ones so much the better—

and that the pasture from which the rams come is similar to his own, but not too near at hand. The rogeny that arise from this cross are a renovated breed, in which the evils of the 'in and in' breeding are completely at an end; and these when they come to maturity, give the flock all the tone and energy of a new one; and the moment that they come into full operation as breeders, the process of selection may be again begun, and the flock farther improved.

It has already been stated, that the more highly sheep are bred, that is, the greater the value which has been imparted to them by skilful treatment, the more liable they are to degenerate if they are neglected. All the best breeds of British sheep may now be considered to be in a much improved and valuable condition, at least for the main purposes for which they are intended. Of these, the leading ones every where are, the superiority of the mutton, and the speediness and cheapness with which they can be brought to market. The wool is, no doubt, an important consideration, but still it is very secondary as compared with the others; and, if all the ewes are in high fertility, if all the lambs can be preserved, and if the mature mutton can be brought to market even a year sooner, and the average of the improved sheep may be taken at two years, a great saving of food is effected, a quick return of capital is obtained, and as the number of shearable sheep is the same every year, there is no falling off in the quantity of wool.

There is another point which requires the consideration of the shepherd, in order that he may be able to manage his flock in the best manner; and that is, that all the valuable local breeds of sheep have been so long established on their peculiar pastures, that they are perfectly naturalized to them, and deteriorate if they are placed upon others of a different character. The Leicesters are the only exception of this. They are, so to speak, a kind of universal sheep, and will do well upon any pasture, provided that it is rich enough. But they are modern sheep, and we know their origin, and the means by which they were obtained,

From the British American Cultivator.

Mr. Howitt's South Down Sheep—On the 136th page of the present number, will be seen a correct likeness of one of Mr. Howitt's South Down Ewes,—a breed of sheep we consider in every respect well adapted to this country.

Within our recollection, the Canadian farmers have been sadly in error in their mode of improving their stock of sheep—they have run into two extremes in point of wool and mutton. Not many years since, a full-bred Merino or Saxon Ram would bring from £12 to £15. As the improvement of the wool was almost the sole object of the admirers of these particular breeds, no regard was paid to improve them in points which so much characterize good feeders; the result was obvious. The mutton was found to be ill-flavoured, and the stock not adapted to our cold winters. At a more recent date, the Leicesters and Lincoln breed of sheep have been introduced, and are at present held in high estimation. The principal fault that can be attached to the spirited gentlemen who imported these sheep, and who still continue to do so, is that they have not paid sufficient attention to the improvement of the wool, a point by no means of secondary consideration in a country like this, where every farmer should feel proud in attiring himself in his own domestic manufactured apparel. We speak from experience. Five years ago, the *Mania*, for these particular grades of sheep became so very general, that we were induced to pay an extravagant price for a flock of them, and the particular sheep which we most highly prized, turned out worthless for wool, as the carding machines in use in the country could not manufacture it unless they cut it into pieces with transverse knives fixed for the purpose. The wool in question measured 13 inches in length and was extremely coarse. We wish it to be understood, that we do not mean to condemn either of the breeds in question. They may all be justly prized, under certain restrictions, but the idea we wish to convey is this, that some regard should be paid by breeders to the best interests of the country, and in their crosses should improve their stock in those points which they may be deficient in, and by that means we would have a stock that would not only be suited to our circumstances, but worthy of eulogy.

In our last we mentioned some of the particular features of Mr. Howitt's South Downs, and have endeavoured to bring them into the favourable notice of the Canadian public; in doing so we have been actuated by disinterested motives. To show our subscribers

that we are not alone in our estimation of the South Downs, we beg to give them the following paragraph from a late English paper—

THE BRISTOL MERRINO.—Mr. Jonas Webb's sheep, as our readers saw by our last week's paper, carried off all the first prizes at Bristol; in addition to this he let there in the show-yard, six sheep for the season, at £400 10s., and refused 120 guineas for the hire of another; and it is gratifying to us to add, that he exhibited four out of the five best shearlings present, one of which obtained the second prize of 15 sovereigns, and the other three were all commended by the Judges; thus proving the fact, that four out of the best five sheep were exhibited by this gentleman. The sheep which obtained the first prize of 30 sovereigns against sheep of any age, was let by Mr. Webb at 100 guineas—*Cambridge Independent.*

These prices are higher than is paid for any other description of sheep at present in England. One hundred guineas for the hire of a ram for one season, is a very high price indeed, considering that the stock of sheep in England are so generally improved and of the best quality.

[In England provisions have now for a long time been so dear that the wool has there become a secondary consideration; the sheep that will furnish mutton at the least expence, being accounted the best breed. And as nearly all the fine cloths are manufactured from imported wool of a finer quality than any British wool, the long-woolled breeds are generally most valued, among which, those which thrive best, and give the fattest and heaviest carcasses, have the largest quantity of coarse long wool, the price of which now differs much less from that of the fine British wool, than it did previous to the introduction of such large quantities of fine foreign wool, and to the establishment of so many manufactories of goods made from combed wools. In the year 1836, 64,238,651 pounds of foreign wool were imported into England. In 1840 the quantity imported was 49,393,077 lbs. of which 42,317 lbs. was the wool of the Vicuna, and 2,762,439 lbs. Peruvian wool, supposed to be in a considerable part the wool of the Alpaca.]

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Mr. Editor—Twelve years since, I resided in a district of country which enjoyed superior agricultural advantages in respect to soil, climate, water, and wood, and a convenience to the best markets; still there was a perceptible want throughout of enterprise and prosperity among the farmers. Of corn, the average crop seldom exceeded twenty bushels per acre, and that of every other kind of grain was in proportion. Wheat, however, they would seldom attempt to raise, unless upon new land, or that which had been favored by a scanty supply of manure which their barn-yards annually afforded. Their farms appeared in a solvent condition, and the several kinds of work were indifferently and unseasonably performed. Their cattle and sheep were entirely destitute of shelter, and left at all seasons exposed to the peltings of the pillars; their houses and out-buildings were in general very ordinary, and many of them old and much dilapidated. The best farms in that neighborhood, had they been exposed to sale at the time, could have been purchased for less than \$40 per acre. But "a change came o'er the spirit of my dream." At this day, the same neighbourhood is widely reputed for its excellent farmers, its productive soil, and abundant crops; of which wheat is the principal, and generally yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels, frequently thirty-five, and sometimes forty bushels per acre. Rye, corn, barley, and oats are also cultivated to a moderate extent, and with like success. Their old shabby buildings have chiefly given place to new ones, which, by their neat and substantial appearance, indicate the good taste and the good judgment of their proprietors. Do you enquire by what cause by what miracle, so great a change, so great a reformation has been effected within so short a time? I answer, all this has been accomplished by the good example of one good farmer. The farm to whom I refer removed into that neighbourhood in the fall of the year 1830, and undertook, in behalf of a widowed relation, the management of her farm, which contained about one hundred of twenty-five acres of arable limestone land. The proceeds of the farm, under its former occupant, had been annually insufficient to pay the expenses of its own cultivation and support his family. But its new overseer turned over a new leaf, and that farm is

one of the most productive, and the most valuable of any in the township in which it is situated. The first step towards improvement with this man was to dispose of the poor, old, worn-out cattle and horses he found on the farm, and supply their places, not by good ones merely, but by the very best he could procure, regardless of the price. The farming utensils, from the least to the greatest underwent a close inspection and a thorough repair. A shelter was provided for his cattle and sheep, and a comfortable pen for his hogs. A lime-kiln was built, and all other necessary improvements were immediately made. In his farming operations, there was nothing peculiar, or different from those of his neighbours, except in their reasonable and perfect performance. In the early part of spring his fences were thoroughly repaired. The stoves were collected and hauled from the fields designed for mowing, and from other places where they might interfere with the proper cultivation of the land or prove detrimental to the growing crops. One kiln of lime was burned in the spring and placed in his corn ground at the rate of sixty bushels to the acre; and another at midsummer, and applied in like quantity to an invested clover sod, as a preparation for wheat. His corn was planted with care, in hills three feet apart each way, and three grains in a hill; it was twice harrowed, twice plastered, and twice ploughed, and sown at the proper season. A part of his wheat was sown on open sward, which had received a heavy dressing of manure in the spring, and had been twice ploughed and once harrowed before harvest, and once ploughed afterwards. A part, also, was sown on open clover-land, which had been enriched by ploughing under a luxuriant growth of grass, and which with the lime applied as before stated, and thoroughly harrowed and incorporated with the soil, always proved an excellent preparation for wheat, and insured a bountiful crop at the ensuing harvest. I need scarcely add, that his crops of every kind were uniformly good, and far surpassed those of his indolent and improvident neighbours, and afforded him a clear profit of more than \$1,500 a year. But at length his success and increasing prosperity attracted the notice, and excited the emulation of the surrounding farmers, and led them gradually to imitate his example, until finally most of them became good farmers, and many of them superior; and, generally, they rendered themselves independent, and enhanced the value of their farms at least one hundred per cent. And instead of the sloth, ignorance, and poverty, which disgraced the agriculture of that region of country a few years since, it is now distinguished for its industry, wealth, and intelligence, with every concomitant blessing—all of which is the effect of the good example of one good farmer.

Rural Retreat, Pa., Feb. 23, 1842.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.
GREAT CROP OF CORN.

BARRE, Nov. 22d, 1841.

Benj. Guild, Esq.—Dear Sir—The ground from which I raised the corn mentioned in the enclosed certificate, which together with the following statement, are presented for the Society's premium, is that is usually denominated upland, and was a tough sward, having been mowed once, and for a greater part of the time, twice for the seven preceding years. During that period of time, the only cultivation it received was, one top-dressing of manure, and for nine weeks of the thirteen, two bushels of ground plaster a year, sown usually in the spring. I ploughed about half the acre late in the fall previous to planting, and the residue in the following spring. I then harrowed and spread upon the ground seventeen common cart loads of manure, which was in about equal proportions of green compost, and light straw manure from the yards. It was then ploughed and about the same quantity and quality of manure spread on and again harrowed. I then ploughed it into furrows about three and a half feet apart one way, and planted the corn out twice as thick the other way. In dropping the corn, I put ten to twelve kernels in a hill, putting into each hill a small quantity of plaster—using in the whole two bushels—and planted the corn on the 17th and 18th of May, intending, should there be a profusion of stalks, to pull up a portion of them at the first thinning. Many of the hills were, however, neglected; and others were partially attended to. I hoed the corn but twice, making little or no hill, and would here remark, that the hills containing ten or twelve stalks produced less than those which had but two. As near as I could judge, hills having four stalks were the most productive. There were upon the acre about eight

thousand hills. The variety of corn planted was the white eight-rowed corn, which I have called the many ears corn, from the fact of its having generally from two to five ears upon a stalk; and I have known as many as seven good sound ears upon a stalk. I have planted this variety for twelve years, usually selecting my seed from stalks which had two or more ears upon them. The cobs from which I shelled a bushel of corn, weighed but eight pounds.

The account which I have made out upon the opposite side of this page, will exhibit the expense of cultivation and the product of the acre.

Very respectfully, I am yours,
 ELIAS AYRES.

P. S. Should any thing further be required than the enclosed certificates and the above statement, I should be happy to be informed, that I may be able to conform to the requisition. L. A.

Cost of cultivation.

First Ploughing.....	\$4 00
Harrowing.....	1 00
Second ploughing.....	2 50
35 loads manure.....	30 00
Planting.....	4 00
Hoeing first time.....	5 00
do, second time.....	3 00
Cutting and binding stalks.....	3 00
Harvesting.....	8 00
Two bushels plaster.....	1 50
1/2 bushel seed corn.....	0 75
	\$62 75

Produce of the Acre.

115 bushels of corn, at 92 cts.....	\$105 80
4 tons of fodder, at \$5.....	20 00
5 cart loads of pumpkins.....	7 50
	\$133 30

Extract from the Speech of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, delivered at the Council Dinner of the Bristol Meeting of the English Agricultural Society.

At Cambridge the question was mooted how far it was desirable to establish through the influence of that society, example farms and experimental farms. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to expect that the tenants and cultivators of the soil, who were not the proprietors, should consent to be the victims of experiments, some of which might be successful, and others of which might fail.— (Hear, hear.) It was in vain that the society had found its attention called during its short but most profitable existence, to such admirable works as Morton on the "Nature and Property of Soils," Leibig on "Agricultural Chemistry," Professor Johnston's "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," delivered at Durham, and the Lectures of Professor Daubeny on Agriculture, at Oxford. It was in vain that the cultivators of this country had the means of reading such works, unless the proprietors who had the means themselves of higher education in science and literature, would come forward and show their tenants, by their own practice and example, what could be done in conformity with the motto of the society, by uniting "practice with science." (Cheers.) He should be ungrateful for favours received within the last two days—he should not be discharging the duty which he owed to the gentlemen assembled if he were not to state to them the extraordinary delight he had felt in witnessing the example, the most useful, most successful example he had ever seen in practical agriculture, which within twelve miles of Bristol had been acted by his right honorable friend the Earl of Ducie. (Hear.) They had heard much of the benefit of thorough draining and subsoil ploughing, but he knew but few examples in England (though there was many in Scotland),—and some of these had been most ably pointed out that day, moreover, in the lecture of his friend Mr. Smyth, of Deanston, to whom agriculture owes so much—he knew of but few cases, except that of the example farm of Lord Ducie, where it had been shown practically what could be done by the application of science to agriculture. It was a fact that about 200 acres, which, seven years ago, was for the most part a morass and a wood, and the best of it grass land not worth 25s. an acre, was now throughout worth from £3 to £4 an acre, and was producing large wheat crops on every field in each

alternate year, the artificial green crops suffice not to feed a splendid team of Clydesdale horses, an enormous flock of Leicester sheep, and a herd of short horned oxen and cows, without making or using a single ton of hay throughout the year. He could not do better than recommend every farmer present to go and see what had been done by the Earl of Ducie, and imitate his example (Cheer.) Let them go and see not only what had been done in the improvement of the productive powers of the soil, but also what had been done in improved machinery in aid of agricultural labour. Let them look to the instruments for which they gave prizes last year at Liverpool. Let them look at the Ley cuttings and steam-engine, and ploughing and other instruments, all made in his Lordship's own smithy at Cley, near Stroud, and then say if his Lordship had not laid on the Agriculturists of the kingdom, a debt of obligation which no living man could adequately repay. (Hear.) He hoped so splendid an example would be followed."

APPLE TREE BORERS—FRUIT WORMS.—There is much complaint respecting the ravages the borers are making on the apple tree. Now, the remedy is easy. I planted an orchard of one hundred trees twenty-five years since and always washed them with a strong ley once in a year or two and kept the barks smooth and never had a borer nor a canker worm; and I think if trees are kept under a good state of cultivation and the bark smooth there is very little danger of being troubled with insects of any kind.

After I recommended ley as a wash for apple trees Mr. Wainwright, of Brighton, told me that he had tried it and it stopped the borer entirely and that he had not been troubled with them since.

I think if the trees were scraped and washed with strong ley in the spring, that it would kill all the eggs and stop the canker worm. *Correspondent of Massachusetts Ploughman.*

VERMONT SUGAR—The singular fact is stated in the Montpelier Watchman, that, next to Louisiana, the State of Vermont is the greatest Sugar producing State in the Union! The amount of maple sugar produced in 1840 was over 2,550 tons, being over 17½ pounds to each inhabitant, allowing a population of 291,548.—At five cents a pound this is worth \$255,063 20. The Watchman states that this quantity is very far below that produced the present year, and thinks it may be safely estimated that the sugar produced this season will, at the low price of five cents, be worth one million of dollars.—*National Intelligencer.*

NEW LAMP FOR BURNING LARD.—A friend in this city says he has used a newly-constructed lamp, recently patented, in which lard is substituted for oil. The wicks are arranged as in the oil lamps, and are kept saturated with liquid lard, by a metallic rod, which is heated by the flame, and extends to the lard below. He represents the light as equal to that of oil, and without any sensible odor. The cost of his light he estimates at not exceeding one third that from oil at its present price, reckoning the lard at 8 cents per lb. It needs little sagacity to foresee that this new article must soon usurp the place of oil entirely, and add immensely to the consumption of this important western product.—*Ibid.*

DAIRY.—Unless the farmer has a very diligent and industrious wife who sees minutely to her dairy, or a most honest, diligent, and careful housekeeper to do it for him, he will assuredly lose money by his dairy, trusted to common servants it will not pay charges. The dairy maid must be up every morning at four o'clock, or she will be backward in her business. At five the cows must be milked, and there must be milkers enough to finish by six. The same rule must be observed in the evening.—*Arthur Young.*

A HINT TO GIRLS.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with the idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to increase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the King's French, may be a good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in very shallow water. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.—*Exchange paper.*

SOMETHING NEW!

At a Meeting of the Mahone Bay Agricultural Society, held on the 24th day of May, it was Resolved, That a Fair be held on Wednesday, the 26th day of October next."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Will be held on Wednesday, 19th October next, in the field of Mr. Benjamin Zwickert, at Mahone Bay, for the exhibition and sale of HORSED CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE and SHEEP, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, and every description of Agricultural Produce.

This being the first Fair held in the County of Lunenburg, the President of the Society, desirous of promoting agricultural interests in the County, offers his services as Auctioneer, gratis, on that day.

Farmers desirous of selling or buying any descriptions of Cattle or Seeds, will do well to attend.

By order of the President,

JOHN A. JOST, Secretary.

Mahone Bay, September 7th, 1842.

CARDING & SPINNING, WEAVING, Fulling, Milling, Dyeing, Dressing, &c. &c.

At Fort Sackville Woollen Mill,—Near Halifax.

RARE CHANGES!

NOVA SCOTIA WOOL, manufactured into Broad and Narrow Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, &c. &c. and warranted to wear twice as long as any imported Goods of the same quality!

GEORGE EASTWOOD begs to inform the Farmers of Nova Scotia and of the Provinces generally, that his new Wool Mill will be ready to go into operation early in July, and that he will there receive Wool, and manufacture it into

Broad Cloths, any colour,	at 6s. 3d. per yard, or
Narrow,	at 5s. 1½d. ...
Pilot Cloths, common colours,	at 5s. 6d. ...
" dark Indigo Blue,	at 6s. 6d. ...
Tweeds, any colour,	at 9. 0d. ...
Blankets, from four to ten quarters wide, and from 4 to 12 quarters long,	at 1s. 6d. per lb.
Flannel,	at 6s. 9d. per yard,
Do., coloured,	at 1s. 0d. ...

1 pound of clean Lamb's Wool will make 2½ yards of good Flannel. Wool may be sent in the fleeces. It will be sorted, picked, and greased, without charge.

Payment may be made in Money or Wool, at the option of the owner.

For the accommodation of the Shore Farmers, Wool may be left in care of Mr. Joseph Crouch, at his Auction Mart, Lower Water Street, Halifax, who will forward it to be worked up, and deliver the Goods when finished.

Fort Sackville, June 13, 1842.

3m.

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