

bushels of charcoal, his 100 bushels of lime, and his salt, and plaster, and all that to the acre, and get large crops, when the application is properly made. But for the small farmer who has no surplus capital, it is all moonshine to suppose that he can go into these improvements. Still the small farmer can make a great deal more manure than he does, without any extra expense if he will only husband his resources, and he will do so as soon as he finds it for his interest.

Make all the manure you can, and if possible apply it to a spring crop. Put your ashes on your corn, potatoes, and grass lands, and not into the ash pedler's cart.

Closely connected with the subject of manure is the management of our stock. There is no excuse in this country, for a man who has a farm, to be without good warm shelter for his stock, and no man can thrive who allows his stock to stand shivering through the cold days, and colder nights of our bleak winters, with no other protection than the broad canopy of heaven. It is a species of cruelty and inhumanity that gets its deserts here,—and I hope is not forgotten hereafter. There is no man, I don't care who he is, that has stock, but can provide them a comfortable shelter.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TAKE CARE!

[FROM THE CENTRAL NEW YORK FARMER.]

Should be the watchword of every farmer. There is no time to dispense with it, from the first day of January, to the last day of December. And yet, some would judge from appearances about the premises of some farmers, that they hardly knew that those two words belong to the English language. To take care of any thing, whether it be buildings, fences, crops or animals seems never to have entered their minds as a thing of any importance. And even among those who would probably like to be called pretty good farmers, there is too often a manifest disinclination to take care. But, although they are too small words, and quickly told, the good or ill success of every farmer depends in a great measure upon the observance or neglect of them. No great number of acres, nor any amount of hard labor will enable any man to dispense with them. If you would even raise a flock of chickens you must take care of them. But little time is required to raise a hundred, provided you have the necessary conveniences for taking care of them.

If you wish to raise a litter of fine, thrifty pigs, take care of them. While they run with their mother, she must have enough to eat, of something; when you take them off, they must be fed not once or twice a day only, but five times at least—not twice as much as they can eat at a time, but just as much as they can eat, and no more.

If it is your intention to raise two or three or half a dozen calves, you may as well have good ones as poor ones, only take care of them. In the first place, breed from the best stock you have, or can produce, and then feed regularly with a sufficient quantity of something, not so much matter what, they will readily learn to eat almost any thing—sour milk, or whey, with a trifle of meal, answers a good purpose, only let it be regular as to time and quantity, "This pampering and stuffing and overfeeding," as Mr. Bement says, is not the thing, it is not necessary. Good stock can be raised without it, even from our native breed. But a little care, especially the first summer and first winter they must have.

If you wish to have your fodder hold out well, and your cattle in high order in the spring, take care of them. Have every animal in the stable if possible, not only nights, but cold stormy and windy days—feed little at a time and often, not only night and morning, but through the day,

If you wish to increase your quantity of

manure, take care of it. Keep your cattle close in the yard, and put up eave-troughs to carry off the water, so that there may be as little wash as possible. If there is a drain at one side of your yard where all the moisture runs off, try and prevent it. A speaker in a late agricultural address says, "you may as well have a hole in your pocket, as a drain from your barn yard." If you would raise good drops, take care of them. They must be fed as well as your cattle, or they will not grow. Plough thoroughly, to cut and cover won't do, neither will you have a great crop of grain, and a very great crop of weeds at the same time. Have an eye to your fences—if a board gets loose, or a rail is ready to tumble off, try to find it out before your cattle do.—If you have a family of children growing up, to take your place in this busy scene of things, when your race is run—you would probably be glad to have them become wiser and better men and women, than their father and mother were before them—then take care of them. Feed and clothe their bodies decently, but don't forget to feed their minds. Give them all the opportunities of a good and substantial education within your power. And whether they be male or female, and whether you expect to leave them rich or poor, learn them to take care.

TORONTO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Toronto Horticultural Society will hold its first Prize Exhibition on *Wednesday, the 15th day of May next*, at the hour of 11 o'clock, at the CITY HALL, which, by the permission of his Worship the Mayor, has been placed at their disposal for that day. Admittance to Members and their families, Free.

The following prizes will be awarded, viz:

Articles to be exhibited for prizes.	Culti- vators.	Amateurs.
	1st 2d. 3d.	1st 2d. 3d.
Best Green-House Exotic,	20	10
Best 12 Green House Plants in flower, (named)	20	10
Best collection of Geraniums (named)	10	5
Best 24 Geraniums in flower, (named)	10	5
Best collection of China Roses, ..	10	5
Best 6 Tea Roses,	10	5
Best 6 Carnations,	10	5
Best Picoties,	10	5
Best Auriculas,	10	5
Best collection of Fancies,	10	5

	1st.	2d.
Best pint of Strawberries,	20	10
Best 12 Table Apples,	10	5
Best 12 Cooking Apples,	10	5
Best brace of Cucumbers,	10	5
Best 50 heads of Asparagus,	10	5
Best dish of Sea Kale,	10	5
Best 12 Stalks of Rhubarb,	10	5
Best 25 Radishes,	10	5
Best 12 heads of Lettuce,	10	5
Best peck of Spinach,	10	5
Best 3 heads of Cauliflower,	10	5
Best 3 heads of Cabbages,	10	5
Best half-peck of Kidney Beans,	10	5
Best quarter peck of New Potatoes,	20	5
Best dish of Mushrooms,	10	5

Members of the Society only can compete at this exhibition.
A subscription of 5s constitutes a member.
Toronto, March 17. 1844.

TORONTO TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Toronto Township Auxiliary Society, in connection with the Home District Agricultural Society took place, pursuant to notice, on Friday, the 12th March, at Mr. Whiteside's Inn, on the 2nd line, east of the Centre Road.

Owing to the very bad state of the roads, and being a very rainy day, the attendance was not quite so large as had been anticipated. A considerable number of farmers, however, added their names to the list of subscribers to the Township Society.

And it was resolved by the Society, that "A PLOUGHING MATCH shall take place on the Second Wednesday in the month of April, when a number of Premiums will be awarded at the following rates:—For the best performance, £1 10s; for the second best, £1 5s; third, £1; fourth, 15s; fifth, 10s. There may be other premiums awarded, if the funds of the Society will admit."

Mr. DAVID SMITH, one of the Directors of the Society, has given an excellent sward field for the purpose, and intends to pay a certain amount per acre, for the work done, into the hands of the Treasurer of the Society; which money will go towards making up the prizes for the successful competitors. The field given by Mr. Smith, is part of lot No 6 4th con east of the Centre Road.

The Ploughing to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. March 15. 1844.

LLOYD'S CANADIAN PATENT PLOUGH.—No. 4.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Canadian Farmer in general, that he has constantly on hand an extensive stock of LLOYD'S CANADIAN IMPROVED PATENT PLOUGHS, which are manufactured under the immediate inspection of the inventor, Mr. Lloyd; and which have given general satisfaction in every portion of the Province, where they have been used. It is the opinion of a number of the best ploughmen in the Home District, that Lloyd's Improved Ploughs will ultimately supersede the Scotch Wooden Ploughs, on account of their cheapness and durability. In every section of the Province where the various patterns of the common Patent Plough are in use, the agriculturists in those localities, would find it tend greatly to their interests to purchase "Lloyd's No. 4. Patent Plough," as it is acknowledged on all hands to be an admirable implement for ploughing sward, or any other description of work. The mould board, wrought iron, and wood work, are very similar to the most approved Scotch Plough, and the shears are hardened in such a manner, that they will wear much longer than wrought-iron laid with steel.

The above Ploughs will be supplied to order, at either wholesale or retail, on very reasonable terms.

CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT.

PHENIX FOUNDRY, YONGE STREET, Toronto, March 15 1844.

HENRY E. NICOLLS,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, &c.,

No. 4., Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

DEEDS, MEMORIALS, AND PETITIONS drawn with neatness and despatch. Titles to land searched and proved.

Mr. Nicolls having more good land than the Government, requests all Emigrants and others who intend buying either Wild Lands or improved Farms to give him a call. Lands purchased for persons at the Government Sales, located and money paid on the Deeds procured at a moderate charge.

Lands claimed and prosecuted under the Heir and Devisee Act, and Deeds taken out.

Militia Claims and U. E. Loyalists Rights procured and bought. Bank Stock and Government Debentures bought and sold. Petitions to the Governor and Council for pensions or lands prepared and prosecuted. Money advanced on letters of credit upon Great Britain, mortgage or personal security.

N. B.—On all Government Land business or mortgage, a fee of five shillings will be required before the business is taken in hand.

LAND Scrip, AND BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

All Letters must be Post paid.

Toronto, March, 1844.