
CUULTIVATOIB.

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## MONTHLY CALENDAR.

Nuci of the business of the last month may still be continued. The thrashing and delivering the produce to market, will occups most of the time of this month. This and the following are severe months for the stock,they very commonly suffer more this and the nest month by the weather than during any others.

Give your sheep, cspecialiy erres, a supply \& good hay and bran or chop mashes, and Leo a few potatoes or Susedish turnips at this mason of the year. Without extra attention of this kind, many of the ewes will dic in lanbing, and those that recover will not be bie to jurnish a sufficient supply of milk for their young. In most farm yards, there is an wandance of the common description of etraw, which should be liberally scattered over the heepiod, and the ma.rure made from which, begefior with the aididional comart to the
animals, will amply remunerate the trouble.
Endeavour to provide a summer's suplly of fuel. Recollect that every day spent in milsummer in choppang and laling firewood is woth at least three days in winter.
Chorce varetues of scions may be cut during this and the two succeedng months for grafting, and may be carefully kepi in a cool place till required for us
Great trouble should be taken to procure the chocest vanetues of scede, roots, fruts, and shrubbery, and at no seasen can it be done with so little cost as this.
As scientific farming is becoming more popuiar than it was a ferw years since, the improvement of the stock should keep pace with the improved males of culture pursued by the cultivators. A description of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine may be bred, which will give a reiurn profit to the breeder of at least 25 per cent. greater than what is generally realized from rearing the common breeds of the country. This fact should stimulate the intelligent farmer to renewed exertion in carrying out improvements in this particular branch of his exalted profession. Lime, gypsum, ashes leached or unlcuched, soot, charcoal dus!, and manl, should te collected and laid onder cover for fature use. There is sarcely a Township in the Provinct but what abounds with the richest and mosi valuable qualities of marl. Some specimens, which have lately come under the cbservation of the writer, contains upwards ol 40 per cent. of lime. One bed, in partictlar, situated in the Tomnship of Whiteharch, Ecing oight os
ten feet in depth, and covering on atea of sere sight or ten square acres, contains uporerde of 45 per cent of calwarcous mattr, and, in fact appears to have been a depcan of shell fieh Wherever beds of this or less valualle ounitice of taral are tnown, the farmerin the surrounding neighbourhood should procure a fetr loads and test its adaptation to the ecil they cultivatc.

If you have not already become a momber of an Agricultural Association, it .s high time you had; and do not content yutiself by merciy subscribing to the funds of the eociety, b.t attend its periodical mectings, and ender vour mutually to assist each other in elevating your suanding as agriculturisis. Ycur nobla calling has been 100 much neglected forncriys. and it is only by a general concert of action, on the part of the practical farmers thenselven that the country can recorce from the general depression of irade, which is so universally a source of complaint:

Maise Evikì Tura. - Every farmer should maise it a ruic to purchase nolbing that he cea raise or make on ms farm. There can he no hugherevalence of an unprofitabie farmer, than to sec hum parctesing his foik, hes beet, bia horses, bis corn, or his flour. He should be ashamed to have it sasd that be so a purchoser of any of theseartcices. If he thinksitchearer to purchase than to ranse it, it is mily aiducoral svidence of his folly If wetook through tha distnct for our thet iameis, we siond And them celling insitead of purchermy hese ant cise.Atr. Ear.

