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GOOD AND BAD LUCK.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—We are in the habit of hearing the misfortunes of life, and particularly in the management of the farm ascribed to *bad luck*, and of hearing the blessings and comforts of these ascribed to *good luck*; but if we take a view of the matter properly we shall be convinced that our good and bad luck comes through our own agency. The faithful discharges of known duties, with due restraints upon our passions, seldom fails to produce good luck; while indolence, extravagance and lack of probity and good will to our fellows, are almost certain precursors of bad luck, and even though our crops may grow from the exuberant bounty of nature, they are not to be compared with those that result from prudent industry, and rectitude of conduct—from a consciousness of having performed the highest duties incumbent upon us to our friends to society and to our God.

Let us trace some instances of good and bad luck in the business of the farm, to their causes.

The diligent farmer who personally superintends his own business, who rises before the sun, sees that his labourers are at their appointed work, that his farm stock is in good condition, his employments and fences in good order, and his work all timely done, is pretty certain of enjoying a round of good luck in all his farming operations. He will have good stock, good crops, and good profits; and if he takes care to bring up his sons and daughters in the way of their father, he will have *good luck* with his family.

On the other hand, look at the man who spends a large portion of his time at the grogshop or gossiping among his neighbors and trusts the management of his farm to others, and ten to one that he is heir to bad luck. The drone too is generally late with his work, he plants and sows late and suffers the harvest to waste in the fields before his crops are gathered or housed.

The diligent farmer destroys the weeds that rob his crops, and bushes that cumber the ground; he carefully applies the manure destined to feed his crops and keep up the fertility of the soil, and though it may be naturally unproductive, yet by industry, economy and scientific farming he makes it produce abundantly.

We have one more suggestion to make, which may extend to the fair sex. Idleness is the parent of mischief, of tattle; now the men and women who attend to their own business have little time to attend to the business of their neighbors; they can also save themselves from much trouble, and materially advantage society, by following their calling industriously.

M. OLDHAM.

Near Cambridge, Dec. 28th, 1847.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—When our calves and lambs are taken too soon from the dam, and turned with little or no experience into the pasture, they eat indiscriminately every herb that presents itself, and many are lost. Had they been suffered to browse a little while, or a little longer, with the mother, she would have taught them to distinguish the sweet and wholesome herbage from the deleterious and destructive. This is a point of agricultural economy not sufficiently attended to.—*Youatt's Veterinary Lectures.*

HAY SEED.

"Have you any herdsgrass seed?" enquired an individual the other day of a grocer, at the door of whose shop we were standing.

"Yes."

The man walked in, and after examining several specimens, selected the poorest, because it was cheaper than the first quality by *two shillings the bushel*?

His excuse was, that he had several acres to "lay down," and that, "so far as his experience furnished ground for an opinion, the *low priced* seed was the cheapest in the end." To corroborate the correctness of this logic—rather peculiar, it must be confessed—he adduced, very confidently, the practice of some of his neighbors, who never purchased *any* seed, but stocked their lands with the seed saved from their barn floors. Now, the fact is, when grasses are late cut—that is, after the seed has fully matured—this is probably the safest method a farmer can pursue. He gets no poor seed, none that has had the germinating principle emasculated or destroyed by any of the causes which so often destroy the vitality of most grass seeds when purchased and sold expressly for seed. Much of the clover seed retailed in some part of our State, is greatly injured by fermentation; and this is one *principal* reason why we hear so many complaints of clover not "catching." The same remark applies equally to herdsgrass, or timothy, red top and brown-top. Seed "got out" in a proper condition, if picked or stored in large masses, and in a place facilitating the absorption and retention of moisture, undergoes a process which, if not actually fatal to the germinating principle, greatly diminishes its vigor. A healthy and vigorous plant can spring only from a healthy and vigorous seed.—*Maine Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR HOVEN OR BLOAT, occasioned by the eating of wet or luxuriant clovers, and young grasses, turnip tops, &c.—Two or three table spoonful of liquid ammonia, (hartshorn,) diluted in a half pint of water instantly stops fermentation, and causes the gases (carbonic) to discharge.

ANTI-FRICTION COMPOUND FOR WAGON WHEELS.—Two parts in bulk of hogs lard, one each of wheat flour and black lead. Heat till the lard begins to melt, and stir the whole into a paste mass. In very cold weather it may be softened by the addition of any cheap oil. This composition will well repay the trouble of making, and will kill all friction and *squealing* long after is is dry.

GOOD FARMING.—Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it, in some shape or other, without ruining it, and destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are the golden rules to attend to:—Drain until you find that the water that falls from heaven does not stagnate in the soil, but runs through it, and off it, freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that sun and air readily pass through them. Let no weed occupy the place where a useful plant might possibly grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crop in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment, and not impoverishment, of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil, and leaves in the air.