

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of 10,000 dollars annually.—*Albany Cultivator*.

#### THINGS A FARMER OUGHT NOT TO DO.

1. A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more than he can do thoroughly, half-tilled land is growing poorer, when well-tilled land is constantly improving.

2. A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December, is already half wintered.

3. A farmer should never depend on his neighbour for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never buy fruit while he can plant trees, nor borrow tools when he can make or buy; a high authority has said the borrower is a servant to the lender.

4. A farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to be ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate, more or less, a free people.

5. A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would the approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for traders and men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers have but little to do.

6. A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember that if any one is said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

7. A farmer should never allow the approach of neglected education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply lain in the district school.

8. A farmer should never use spirits as a drink; if, while undergoing severe fatigue and the hard labour of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be a teetotaler.

9. A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wants to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refused \$1, because he wanted \$1.03, and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get 75cts. for it.

10. A farmer should never allow his wood-house to be empty of wood during the summer season, if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife; and, perhaps, he compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

11. A farmer should never allow a window to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does, he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who tarries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to starve at home.—*Maine Farmer*.

We look upon a good book on agriculture, as something more than a lucky speculation for the publisher, or a profitable occupation of his time, for the author. It is a gain to the community at large—a new instrument of national wealth. The first honour or praise in reference to every such instrument, is, no doubt, due to the maker or inventor—but he who brings it into general use, merits also no little approbation. It is

to the more general diffusion of sound agricultural literature among our farmers, that we look for that more rapid development of the resources of our varied soils, which the times so imperatively demand.—*Blackwood's Magazine*, April, 1843.

**PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS.**—Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn up from the soil, but also a great part of what they have drawn down from the air. Plough in these living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than was taken from it; in other words, you make it richer in organic matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still; and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which the process could no further be carried.—*Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry*.

**IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.**—An English paper has the following card to all fair lovers of worsted work:—

"Half a pound of soft soap, half a pound of honey, one pint of Egnlish gin, mix all well together, and, with a sponge, clean the work with it, and then apply cold water in the same manner; dry with linen—the brightest colour will be uninjured."

**WANTS FOR THE YEAR 1843.**—More industry, and less idleness; more economy, and less extravagance; more honest men than rogues; more money than credit; more shirts than ruffles; more mortality than grog-shops; more mechanics than dandies; more stocking yarn than street yarn; more stability than excitability; more education than ignorance; more labourers than loungers; more justice, and less law.—*Selected*.

#### REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF CATTLE

**Redwater.**—Bleed (says Youatt,) first, and then give a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts, and 1-2 lb. doses repeated every eight hours until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give 4 oz. bole armeniac and 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel.

**Blackwater** is the concluding and commonly fatal stage of redwater.

**Cleansing Drink.**—1 oz. of bayberry powdered, 1 oz. of brimstone powdered, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of diapente.—Boil these together for ten minutes; give when cold, in a gruel.

**Colic.**—The best remedy is 1 pint of linseed oil, mixed with 1-2 of laudanum.

A **Cordial** is easily made by 1 oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 1-4 oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. fenugreek seeds. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for 10 minutes, and administer when cold.

**Diarrhœa.**—Give 1-2 oz. of powdered catechu, and 10 grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

**Dysentery.**—The same as for diarrhœa.

**Fever.**—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

**Hoove or Hoven.**—Use the elastic tube; as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding on rank grass or clover.

**Mange.**—1-2 lb. of black brimstone, 1-4 pint of turpentine, 1 pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

**Milk Fever or Garget.**—2 oz. of brimstone, 2 oz. diapente, 1 of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of powdere nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose-grease.

**Murrain.**—1-2 lb. of salts, 2 oz. of bruised coriander seed, 1 oz. of gentian powder. Give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock. 1 1-2 pint of linseed oil is the best remedy.

**Purge, in poisoning.**—either 1 lb. of salts in a quart of water gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

**Sprains.**—Embrocation: 8 oz. of sweet oil, 4 oz. spirits of hartshorn, 1-2 oz. oil of thyme.

**Sting of the Adder, or Slow-worm.**—Apply immediately to the strong spirits of hartshorn; for sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

**Worms.**—Bots: give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts, with 2 oz. of coriander seed bruised in a quart of water.

**Yellows.**—2 oz. of diapente, 2 oz. of cummin seed powdered, 2 oz. of fenugreek powdered. Boil these for ten minutes in a quart of water, and give daily in a little gruel.—*Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia*.

#### GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

We give below, the principal clauses of a. Act to establish Agricultural Societies, and to encourage Agricultural improvement in the several Districts of Western Canada—and we would take this opportunity of assuring our friends in Canada East, that proper steps will be taken by us to convince the Executive Government of the necessity of enacting a similar grant for the improvement of agriculture in the several Districts of that portion of the Province.

**SECTION I.**—That when any Agricultural Society, for the purpose of Improving valuable Live Stock, Grain, Grass, Seeds, useful implements of husbandry, or WHATEVER ELSE MIGHT CONDUCE TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, shall be constituted in any District in the Province, and shall make it appear by certificate under the hand of the Treasurer of such District Society, that a sum not less than Twenty-five pounds has been actually subscribed and paid to the said Treasurer; and the President of the said society shall make application, enclosing the said certificate to the person administering the Government of this Province, it shall and may be lawful for him to issue his warrant to the Receiver General in favor of the Treasurer of the said society, for double the sum that shall have been paid or subscribed in said District. *Provided always* that the annual sum to be granted to each District shall not exceed the sum of Two hundred pounds.

**II.**—And be it further enacted, That in the event of there being County, Riding, or Township Agricultural Societies established, there shall not be more than one society in each county or riding of any District within this Province, and a proportion of the District Bounty shall and may be granted to each County, Riding, or Township Agricultural Society, and paid to them by the District in proportion to DOUBLE THE MONEY THAT EACH COUNTY, RIDING, OR TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHALL HAVE SUBSCRIBED: *Provided nevertheless*, that the whole granted to the District together shall not exceed the sum of Two hundred pounds in each year.

**III.**—And be it further enacted, That in the event of more than Fifty pounds being subscribed by the several societies in any District the said grant of Two hundred pounds shall be DIVIDED TO EACH SOCIETY IN DUE PROPORTION according to the amount of their subscriptions respectively.