

Song of the Soil.

BY J. H. R. BAYLEY.

I start the bulb of the beautiful flower,
 And feed the bloom of the wild wood bower.
 I rear the blade of the tender herb,
 And the trunk of the stalwart oak I curb
 I force the sap of the mountain pine,
 And curb the tendril of the vine;
 I robe the forest, and clothe the plain
 With the ripest of fruits and the richest of grain

The cheek of the peasant I clothe with health,
 And yield the sturdy yeoman wealth;
 I give spirit of commerce wings,
 And prop the tottering throne of kings—
 The gorgeous palace and the humble cot
 Owe every atom to me they've got—
 And the prince at the banquet, and the hind at
 his board,

Alike must depend on the fare I afford.

Man may boast of his creaturely might—
 His talents in peace, and prowess in fight;
 And lord it over the beast and bird,
 By the charm of his touch and the spell of his
 word;

But I am the sole and mighty source
 Whence flows the tide of his boasted force—
 Whatever his right, and whoever he be,
 His pomp and dominion must come from me!
 I am the giver of all that's good,
 And have been since the world has stood;
 Where's there wealth on ocean, or beauty on land,
 But sprung from the warmth of my fostering hand?
 Or where's the object fair and free,
 That claims a being, but's traced to me?
 Cherish, then cherish, ye sons of toil,
 The wonderful might of the fruitful soil!

And whence, says the Christian, dost thou obtain
 This power so mighty, of which thou art vain?
 Thou boasted of that, which is furnished to thee,
 By Him who is Lord, both of land and of sea,
 For know that the treasures which come from
 thy sod,

Are only thine own, as the gift of thy God.

—N. Y. Far. & Mech.

Potash Wash for Fruit Trees.—It being about
 time to attend to that work, I shall describe my
 method of using the potash. I usually dissolve
 ten pounds in two pails of hot water, and for
 young trees I put a quart of that to a pail of cold
 water, and when well mixed apply it to the trunks
 and limbs of the trees, either with a white wash
 brush or a broom, and for old trees I put two quarts
 to a pail of cold water, and put it on as far as I can
 reach. If any moss or other vegetable substance
 adheres to the limbs, I take a ladder, by which
 means I can reach and wash the branches wher-
 ever the moss is; or if any lice or scales get on

my trees, I wash to the extreme ends of the bran-
 ches, for no tree can be healthy if it have lice,
 If the tree is well washed it will remove moss,
 lice, scales, and all of the thick bark that often
 adheres to large trees, which are a harbor or a
 hiding-place for insects to deposit their eggs, and
 for the borer to escape from birds

I wash all kinds of trees, and think myself well
 paid for it. Last year I did so, and was not trou-
 bled with the fruit falling off, nor having it ruined
 by worms. My neighbors, Emerson and Thayer,
 washed their trees, and were equally successful
 I usually do it in February and March, but it may
 be done in December and January if the weather
 is warm, or in April, if is not convenient to do it
 before. The potash that runs down the trunk is
 not lost; it nourishes the trees, and keeps off
 borers. I deem it almost indispensable to the
 raising of good fruit to wash the trees well.—
New-Eng. Far.

Improved Ox Yoke.—The Massachusetts
Ploughman, thus describes the first improved Ox
 Yoke heard of during the last hundred years. It
 is in use in Seabrook, and found to be of great
 advantage to the farmer:

The bows go through a slide which is fitted to
 a mortice in the Yoke which is made 3 or 4 in-
 ches longer than the slide, making it changeable
 6 or 8 inches, which makes the difference between
 a long and a short Yoke. The mortice is made
 an inch wider at the bottom than at the top, with
 a groove in the centre, half an inch each side for
 the slide to rest upon, an iron bolt at each end
 of the mortice and one in the centre, which goes
 through a mortice in the slide and preserves the
 requisite strength. The slide is regulated by an
 iron hasp attached to it and enters holes in the
 Yoke half an inch apart, which makes it easily
 fitted to any yoke of cattle from a long to a
 short, and to give the advantage to either or
 from an half, to 6 or 8 inches.

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