ise them to introduce themselves thereto through medium of a subscription without delay. The *Agriculturist* treats of Pomology, Landscape, Gardening, Botany, Entomology, and Rural Economy general, and the name of its conductor (of European as well as American celebrity) is a sufficient arantee that its *dicta* on those topics may be ely relied on. From the last number we extract following account of "A Liquid Fertilizer for ice Plants":—

LIQUID FERTILIZER FOR CHOICE PLANTS —BY AN AMATEUR.

DEAR SIR.—I am confident that there are many your lady readers, and perhaps many of the other , who are puzzled among the many *new manures*, having failed with some, and injuried their plants others, they end by raising only sickly and ger plants, when they might have them presenta luxuriant and satisfactory appearance—with es of the darkest green, and flowers or fruit of ble the usual size.

Having made a trial for three years past, with a *really safe and satisfactory liquid fertilizer*, which ears to suit all kinds of vegetation, which is n and easily applied, and procured without any fficulty in any town, I confidently recommend it to r readers, especially those who wish to give ecial pains to, and get uncommon results from, eir favorite plants—either in pots or in the open ound—plants whose roots are within such a moderate compass that they can be reached two or three es a week, if not oftener by the watering-pot.

This liquid fertilizer is made by *dissolving half an nce of sulphate of ammonia in a gallon of water.* Nothing so good can be cheaper, and the substance y be obtained at almost any apothecary's

Now for the mode of using it. I may say, at the set, that weak as this solution appears to be, and if plants are watered with it daily, they will die rest as certainly as a man will who drinks nothing pure brandy.

The right way to apply it is to water the plants h this solution *every sixth time*; the other five es with plain water.

The proportion is so simple and the mode of ing it so easy to understand, that the most ignorant rson cannot possibly blunder about it—*if he can ll sir.* If we prepare the solution occasionally. d water our plants in pots *every Saturday*, with ammonia water, and all the rest of the time with n water, we shall have a safe rule.

The result will, I am sure, both delight and surise every person who will make a trial of it. It become such an indispensable thing with me, t I regularly mix a barrel of it every Friday, and e on Saturday, upon any plants that I particularly sh to invigorate and stimulate I do not know I have seen a single instance of its disagreeing h any plant—ammonia being the universal food of rtation. Of course, the more rapid growing nts—those with foliage that perspire a great deal most strikingly benefited by it. Of course also es that are *at rest*, or not in a growing state, uld not be fed with it; but any plant that is about ow, or is *actually in a growing state*, will be wonderfully improved by it. Many plants that e fallen into a sickly state by reason of poor, or n out soil, will, usually, in the course of a month e quite another aspect, and begin to develope h dark green foliage. I will enumerate some of things which I have had great success with.

STRAWBERRIES.—Beds of indifferent appearance the opening of the spring, last season, after being ered four times with this solution, grew very rmantly, and bore a crop of remarkably fine fruit s year I have repeated the experiment on half every bed, both foliage and blossoms are as large ter the watered as on the unwatered beds, and by way of comparison, I have watered some with water also—and find, though rather benefited, the strawberry loves water,) they have none of e fine depth of verdure and luxuriance of those ered with the ammonia.

EARLY PEAS.—At least a week earlier than those not watered, and much stronger in leaf and pod.

FUCHSIAS.—A surprising effect is produced on this plant, which, with the aid of ammonia water, will grow in very small pots, with a depth of verdure, a luxuriance, and a profusion and brilliancy of bloom, that I have never seen equalled. Old and stunted plants are directly invigorated by it.

DWARF PEARS.—Some sickly trees that I have given the best attention to for three years previously, without being able to get either good fruit, or healthy foliage, after being watered four times with the solution—of course with the intermediate supply of common water—became perfectly healthy and luxuriant, and have ever since, (two years,) remained so.

DAHLIAS.—Which I have never succeeded well with before, have done beautifully with me since. flowering most abundantly and brilliantly, when watered in this way In all out-of-door plants, if mulching is used, only half the quantity of plain water is needed. For plants in pots, I consider it invaluable, and gardeners wishing to raise specimen plants for exhibition, will find this mode of watering them, *every sixth time*, with the solution, to produce a perfection of growth not to be surpassed in any other way.

Yours truly,
AN AMATEUR.

We endorse our correspondent's testimony to the value of the solution of sulphate of ammonia, applied in the manner he directs, having witnessed its satisfactory effects.—ED.

FACTS ABOUT MILK.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish, and, if it be desired to free itself most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding an inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature At the usual temperature of the dairy—50 degrees Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in thirty-six hours; but at 70 degrees it will, perhaps, rise in half that time; and, when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it sometimes becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm, and on this account, more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not in thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be best for drinking, and hence it would be best suited for cheese, and, in autumn,—the butter keeps better than that of summer,—the cows less frequently milked give richer milk, and, consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.

THE ECONOMY OF TIME

is of vital importance in every profession and impenious on the farmer. Every day has its own duties to perform, which if trifled away in unprofitable amusements is often attended with the most serious consequences. Stephens in his book of the Farm, (a book by-the-by we would seriously advise our agricultural reader to get intimately acquainted with,) thus endeavours to demonstrate its value to the young farmer.

"It is a paramount duty of every farmer of an arable farm to have his field operations in an advanced state at all seasons. He should remember that if by forgetfulness or delay any important operation is postponed for even a week beyond its proper season, it may not be only overtaken by the succeeding bad weather but he thereby invites a deficient crop When his field operations are in advance of the season it is in his power to wait a few days at any time for the land to be in the best possible state, and when every operation is finished with the land in that condition he may cherish the well founded hope of a good return.

FARMERS AND INSANITY

In one of our exchanges we find a late visitor to an eastern lunatic asylum expressing surprise at the large proportion of farmers amongst the insane, and adds:

"It would naturally be supposed that tilling the soil, and being exposed to the pure, invigorating air, would tend to regulate instead of to disarrange the ballance-wheel of reason.

If we might be permitted to guess on the subject, we would say that the causes of insanity are more frequently physical than mental. A sound mind cannot dwell in an unsound body, and the body must become diseased before the manifestations of mind are disordered. We were once credibly informed of the case of a woman taken by her husband raving mad to the Columbus Insane Asylum. The faculty detained him during the night, extracted one or two rotten teeth from the jaw of the patient, who was thereby so much tranquilized that the second day she returned with her husband to her home, and never after exhibited any sign of mental derangement. But instances of insanity from apparently slight physical causes are too numerous to require more than a mention of them.

Now, with all the advantages enjoyed by farmers, of air and exercise, it is notorious to all who have examined the case, that as a class they are woefully inattentive as to the laws of health. We know no other class of people who use so little fruit and vegetables as regular articles of diet as do farmers Bread and meat and coffee is the American farmer's diet, and by way of variation he takes coffee and meat and bread, then meat and bread and coffee, and so on from one year's end to the other. When we reflect that it is mostly inconvenient to get a supply of *fresh* meat, and that therefore salt—and hog meat at that—is in constant use, who should wonder they would go crazy? Oh, yes, there is another important article of a farmers diet, cucumber pickles at all times, and preserves when there are strangers.

These do not greatly improve the healthful qualities of the food, and farmers and their families are not generally healthy Milk is fed to the hogs, and by them converted into human food: apples, corn, and potatoes share the same fate, and all require to pass the digestive process of a pig's stomach before being rendered fit for table use. In perhaps a majority of farm houses, milk is scarcely seen upon the table, but is poured by bucketsfull into the swill barrel, hundreds of bushels of apples lie rotting on the ground, and not a dish full baked for dinner

We remember when we commenced farming how proud we were the first summer of our abundant supply of early vegetables, and with what care we began preparing our harvest dinners, and with what chagrin we found our dishes of beet sauce, peas, potatoes, beans, baked apples, &c., &c., left almost untouched, while any kind of bread and meat would be devoured by the dishful, or as much pastry as we could muster, vanish like snow in June.

We were quite taken by surprise to find a pitcher of nice cool milk standing on the table without a customer among a dozen of hard working men, and four gallons of hot coffee swallowed in a gulley, when the thermometer stood at ninety in the shade.

With such diet, and no general attention to bathing, it is little wonder that their natural advantages are counterbalanced by the artificial disadvantages,

CURRANT BUSHES.—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I have concluded to tell you how I have seen it done. In the the spring of 1831, my father commenced a garden, and among other things, set cuttings, and as soon as they grew I picked of all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches high, and during the summer the sprout grew ten inches. The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up the first year's growth, so as to leave the the lowest limbs about two feet from the ground. It branched well and became a nice little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit it was more productive than any other bush in the garden, and the fruit larger, it was less infected with spiders, and other insects, bees could not pick of the fruit, and grass and weeds are more easily kept from among the roots—and it was an ornament instead of a blemish. Now I would propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about five feet apart each way, let them be long and straight cuts, and trained into trees.—*Rural Visitor.*