



ADDRESS WANTED.—"E. H.," of Ucker, is informed that his proposal will be acceded to, on his sending his address in full, along with the money.

HUNGARIAN GRASS AND CHINESE MILLET.—A correspondent wishes to know whether these grasses are good for milch cows. The millet is, but we are unable to speak positively as to the Hungarian grass.

UNCOPIED MANUSCRIPT.—"R. W. S.," sends a communication, respecting which he says:—"I intended to copy the manuscript, but am pressed for time."
ANS.—So are we.

BONE DUST.—"H. Sparks," of Millgrove, writes:—"Will you be kind enough to inform me through your valuable paper the best way to apply bone dust on barley ground. Is it best to sow and plough it in, or sow it and harrow it with the grain?"

ANS.—The latter method is the better one.

USE OF LEACHED ASHES.—"A Farmer, who has a large quantity of leached ashes, will be obliged if you or some of your correspondents, would inform him the best method of applying them,—whether to grass on arable land,—and whether as a top-dressing, or mixed with manure."

FOWLS WANTED.—"J. Martin" of Port Hope says, "I beg leave to make an inquiry of you or some of your numerous subscribers, or correspondents, as to where I can obtain a black Spanish Cock of pure breed, and at what price; also where I could get a pair of black Game Fowls, and at what price."

THE BEST HAND DRILL.—"R. J. J.," of Guelph, enquires:—"Which is the best hand-drill, where can it be had, and at what price?"

ANS.—The Weathersfield Seed Sower, which was figured in our columns about a year since, is the best hand-drill of which we know. It is for sale by J. Fleming & Co., of this city, price six dollars.

TO KILL LICE ON SHEEP.—"W. B.," of Cornabuss, Co. Grey, writes:—"I may just ask you what you would recommend to kill lice on sheep?"

ANS.—Make an infusion of tobacco in the proportion of one ounce of tobacco to six quarts of water, and apply about one quart of the infusion at one dressing.

BEE SUGAR.—In reply to a correspondent, we may state, that it is doubtful if sugar can be made profitably from the beet, on a small scale, while many, well qualified to judge, think its saccharine properties are diminished, when grown so far north as Canada. It does well in France, and we believe an experiment on a large scale, has been made in Illinois but we are not aware of the result.

ONION CULTURE.—"A Subscriber" asks.—Will you be good enough to give some information through the columns of your valuable paper as to the best way to raise onions; the best kind of seed; the time to sow; and the kind of land most suitable for their culture? A part of my land is creek flats, black loam with clay bottom;—would they do well in such a soil?"

ANS.—We will endeavour to comply with the above request in our next issue.

OWNER OF PRIZE LEICESTERS.—"Cheviot Hills" writes:—"In your issue of the 15th inst., I notice a correspondent who signs himself an 'Auld Herd,' enquiring the name and residence of the owner of the Leicester ram lamb and pair of ewes, which were awarded the first prizes at the Durham Show (County of Grey), last fall. The owner of the animals referred to is Mr. George Laidlaw, who resides about a mile to the east of the village of Hanover, township of Bentinck, County of Grey."

FILBERT TREES.—"S." enquires:—"Are there any of our nurserymen who have filbert trees for sale? Some time ago I saw in THE FARMER, enquiries and communications about filbert trees, several people said that there was no difficulty in growing them in Canada, as they had them, and they thrive well. If any of our nurserymen have them, and would advertise them in THE FARMER, I think they would find a ready sale."

RYE AND GRASS SEEDS.—"An Enquirer" writes from Barrie:—"Will you inform me what time is best to sow rye, and how many bushels per acre; also the price of red-top, blue grass, and orchard grass, how much per acre ought to be sown, and when?"

ANS.—Spring rye should be sown sometime in April; quantity, two bushels per acre. If sown singly, about a bushel of each of the grasses named may be sown to the acre; time, early spring. Their price is as follows: red-top, \$1 25 per bushel of eight pounds; blue grass, 30 cts. per lb.; orchard grass, \$2 50 per bushel of 12 lbs. To be had of James Fleming & Co., Toronto.

CONDITION POWDERS.—"A Subscriber" wants to know "what are the best condition powders for a horse?"

ANS.—We do not recommend medicine for a horse when in perfect health. If recovering from any debilitating disease, such as distemper, &c., the desulphate of quinine in one drachm doses daily, combined with equal proportions of powdered gentian, and ginger, is found to be of great service in restoring the digestive power of an animal. There are many condition powders sold throughout the country, but not knowing the various constituents entering into them, we cannot recommend any in particular.

TWO QUERIES.—"Holly Tree" asks:—"Can you inform me by a line or two in the next number of THE CANADA FARMER:—

1. Whether you received a paper from me, posted in this town, on the 7th inst., on 'the aesthetic value of trees?'"

2. What kind of grass seed you recommend for lawns or other ornamental turfing, to produce a soft velvety green sward?"

ANS. 1. Yes. We have been deluged with correspondence of late, and must ask the exercise of patience, in reference to all articles that will keep.

2. A mixture of grasses is usually recommended for lawns. *Stolonifera agrostis*, white clover, and a little English rye grass do well together. J. Fleming & Co., of this city, supply lawn grass with the above ingredients ready mixed, at 30 cts per lb.

ITALIAN BEES.—"H. Holden," of Merrickville, writes:—"In answer to H. C., of Belmore, would say, in order to be sure of obtaining pure Italian Bees I obtained queens in 1861 of several parties who imported direct from Italy, and my experience with them is that they are more prolific, gather from one third to one half more honey, are hardier, and are better adapted to the climate of Canada than the common bees. I live thirty miles north of Prescott, in about 45 degrees north latitude, and the fact of their doing so well with me is perfectly satisfactory to my mind of their being adapted to any part of Canada, and in fact to any northern climate in which the black bees thrive. So well convinced am I of their superiority, in every respect, that I have banished the black gentlemen altogether. For a fuller description of Italian Bees, see an article written by me in THE CANADA FARMER of July 15th, 1864."

WILD PEPPERMINT, AS A RAT EXTERMINATOR.—"Alex. Robertson," of Bobcaygeon, writes:—"I have for the last four years proved to my satisfaction that the 'Wild Peppermint' is a sure and reliable exterminator of rats. In proof of the fact, I will state the result it has had with me. Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain being destroyed by them, after it was housed; but having about two acres of Wild Peppermint, that grew in a

field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested, the mint was cut and bound with it, and drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbours have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests, could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of the mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns."

HOW TO CULTIVATE A BEAVER MEADOW.—"G. Bacon," of Cardon, writes for "some information on cultivating beaver meadows." He says:—"I have one of about 20 acres, that I wish to cultivate. It has a fall of about twelve feet, the worst kind of grass grows on it, the roots go down about seven inches, and it has a white clay subsoil. I have drained it, cut eighteen drains and cross drains. In 1863, after mowing it, I sowed red-top grass on it; it came up, and grew about two inches high, but in the spring of 1864, I could not find a blade, the frost had cut it off. The same spring, I tried some timothy and clover, which came up, but the most of it died through the summer. Believing this is the best land I have, I shall be grateful if any one who has had experience in the matter, will inform me what is the best and cheapest way to cultivate such a meadow, with the kind of grass most suitable for it."

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE WITH GREEN CROPS, AND WITH GRASS.—"Jean Baptiste" writes from Lower Canada, as follows:—"Will any of your correspondents who have written in favor of Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime, be good enough to inform your readers what quantity they have made use of with green crops, and what with grass,—and in the former case when the crop is sown in the ridge, whether they have scattered the Super-phosphate with the farm yard manure previously to covering it, or on the top of the ridge before or after sowing the seed."

ANS.—We shall be glad to have any of our correspondents give their method of using Super-phosphate with the crops specified. Meantime we may state that from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre are applied, and we should prefer ploughing in the farm-yard manure first, and then applying the phosphate on the top of the ridges before sowing.

FAILURE OF DWARF PEAR TREES.—"Biddulph" writes:—"Some years ago I procured and planted what I supposed to be some of the best varieties of the 'Dwarf Pear'; the trees grew well, and I hoped to have some fine pears—but I was sadly mistaken, for just as they began to bear fruit they were attacked with some blight, like the appearance of 'rust.' They leaf every spring, and blossom very well, and about the time the pears form, the leaves become spotted with something like 'rust' and the fruit gets no further. It has been suggested to me that it is the absence of iron in the 'soil' which is the cause of the blight. The land is a clay loam, and sufficiently dry for any purpose. I wish you could give me some information through THE CANADA FARMER what is the cause, and how to prevent it."

ANS. The trouble complained of, is evidently the pear blight, a mysterious affection for which, so far as we know, neither cause nor cure have been discovered.

VETERINARY CASE.—"A Subscriber," at Belleville, writes that he had a colt castrated last spring; that the incisions in the scrotum have never closed; and that there continues a foetid discharge from the wounds. He desires to know what should be done in the case.

ANSWER.—We presume that the spermatic cord has become schirrous; that is that an enlargement has formed on the end of it, giving rise to a fistula of the scrotum, and discharging a purulent matter. Such an occurrence is not an uncommon sequel of castration, especially when the operation has been performed by means of the caustic claws. The colt should be cast and secured as for the operation of castration, and the openings in the scrotum enlarged. If the end of the cord is thickened, the enlarged part may be cut off, taking care, however, to secure the blood-vessels. If the cord is not much diseased, injecting the interior of the scrotum daily with an astringent lotion, composed of one part of sulphate of zinc to eight parts of water, will be attended with benefit, if the application is continued for sometime.