

a considerably greater amount of flesh than sweeds, from a given weight of tubers.

Although neither Mangel Wurtzel nor Turnips can be profitably grown in this country to the same extent that they are grown in Britain, still every farmer might profitably cultivate far more than are grown at present.

### VETCHES.

There are several varieties of Vetches, although only one may be grown in our climate with any certainty of profit. The management of this crop is so very similar to the field pea, that they scarcely deserve to be treated separately. The proper time for sowing is about the 10th of May, and about two bushels of seed per acre will be a liberal seeding, in an average of cases. They thrive best on clay soils. When the soil contains 60 per cent. of sand this plant will rarely succeed, unless heavily dressed with barn-yard manure; though a top-dressing of gypsum, at the rate of one bushel per acre, would increase the product upon light soils, to an extent equal, if not greater, than if grown upon heavy soils. Vetches or Tares are very valuable for soiling, and may be sown upon fallow-grounds with much advantage.

### CORN STALK SUGAR.

A Correspondent, residing in the Western District, feels anxious to obtain further information on the subject of cultivating Indian Corn, for the purpose of being manufactured into sugar. We beg to give him the following, from the pen of Mr. William Webb, of Wilmington, Delaware, from whom, on a former occasion, we copied some remarks upon this subject. If only 500 lbs. of sugar could be produced from an acre of Indian corn, in an average of cases, it would be well worth the attention of the Canadian farmers. We would recommend our intelligent correspondent to make a few experiments upon the culture of corn, for the purpose above alluded to, and furnish us with the results of those experiments, for the general benefit of the readers of this Journal. As our Correspondent intends to engage largely in the cultivation of Broom Corn, he would find it to his advantage to favour us with his success, in detail, as we would then be enabled to assist him in establishing a market for the material, in the towns and cities east of Toronto:—

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 13 1843.

To Dr. W. Thompson, President of the Newcastle County Agricultural Society:—

Dear Sir,—Since my last communication to you, on the subject of manufacturing sugar from corn, a sufficient time has elapsed to bring the ideas then advanced to the test of experiment. This has been done to a considerable extent by many individuals in different parts of the county; the results (so far as known) have confirmed every reasonable expectation, and given confidence to all interested in a successful issue.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and failures necessarily attendant on all new en-

terprises, enough has been developed by the efforts of experimenters to show, beyond a doubt that this manufacture can be profitably carried on.

It may be skeptical on this subject, will take the trouble to chew the pith of a corn-stalk which has ripened without producing grain, his doubts will vanish. Indian corn and sugar cane belong to the same family of plants, and offer many points of resemblance. The saccharine matter found in the stalk, is exhausted by the process of vegetation in the formation of seed, and the sugar cane will no more yield sugar after it has perfected its seed, than will corn under the same circumstances. From analogy then, we must conclude that the plants most productive in seed, will be most productive in sugar. This plant is Indian corn. That such a result has not yet been fully confirmed by experiment, is no proof of its incorrectness. The best mode of preventing the formation of grain upon the plant is not yet understood. The plan hitherto practised of taking off the young ear, is as objectionable as injurious to the stalk. From some trials made the present season, it is believed that taking off the tassel will be found effectual in securing the object. Let the corn be cultivated at such distances (according to the quantity of the land) as will grow the stalk about an inch in diameter.

As soon as the tassel appears sufficiently to be taken hold of with the hand, it should be pulled out; this operation does not injure the stalk in any perceptible degree.

But without anticipating improvements we will give a calculation from the results which have been actually obtained. In the first place, the fodder is at least equal in value to a crop of the best timothy hay. No green food which can be raised on a farm, is to be compared to it for increasing the milk of cows. It may be preserved for winter use to great advantage, by packing it when partially cured, alternately with layers of dry straw. If properly saved, this part of the crop will pay all expenses. We last season obtained from one acre between six and seven hundred gallons of juice. This quantity, if properly manufactured, will make at least five hundred pounds of sugar and fifty gallons of molasses.—*Southern Cultivator*,

### REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER.

As our Journal has now by far the widest circulation of any publication in British America, and as it is received by many scores who have not been in the habit of subscribing for periodicals of any description, we consider it to be our duty to publish any and every description of matter-of-fact information that would tend, in the slightest degree, to add to the comforts, or increase the store of general knowledge, of those who have favoured us with their patronage. With this view of our duties as a public journalist, we copy the following extract from a late number of our cotemporary, the *Christian Guardian*:—

*Remedy for Scarlet Fever.*—As soon as any appearance of sore throat, scarlet blotches, or the scarlet shews itself on the body, or other symptom of fever present themselves, immediately give an emetic, as it is very essential the stomach should be cleansed, and the bowels open; if the fever advances, wash the body three or four times a-day with vinegar and water, blood-warm; the clothes should be changed, every other day; let the patient drink freely of tea made from slippery elm bark; form a wash on the handle of a tea-spoon, with soft linen cloth, and wash the mouth with the tea, and occasionally a little warm vinegar and water, the mouth and throat must be kept as clean as possible; if the throat should be swollen,

take a pint of sharp vinegar, boil it on the fire; when taken off, add to it a sufficient quantity of scraped potatoes to make it thick for a poultice, apply it to the throat till it gets dry, then re-apply till the swelling abates; when the mouth becomes sore, black currant preserve is very beneficial to eat as much as can be got down. In Scarlet Fever, the patient has a great objection to be moved, handled, or to take anything necessary to be given; but these must be no trifling, especially with the children; compulsion is necessary, the welfare of the patient depends upon the prompt attention of those in charge, in keeping the mouth and throat clean, and steady perseverance in the means used.

We also copy the following, from the *Southern Planter*, the writer of which appears to have much confidence in recommending it to the public, as a cure for chills and fever:—

Dear Sir,—According to promise, I give you below the recipe for the pills; go to a drug store and have it put up:—

21 grains quinine.  
20 grains blue mass.  
16 drops oil black pepper.

Have them made up into twelve pills; take one every hour for six hours, and the next day take the other half, say six, in the same manner. The next day they must be taken in the absence of fever; if necessary, open the bowels with a dose of calomel and castor oil. You may have confidence in this remedy; I have cured, I may say, a thousand persons, and in no instance has a failure been known to me. All I can say to you is, try it, it can do you no harm, and will only cost you twenty-five cents.

Yours, respectfully,

SOLOMON DAVIS.

### PRUNING APPLE TREES

Mr. Hiram Bartlett of Quincy, writing in a late number the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, says:—

I have become sanguine in my opinion as it respects the best time and mode of pruning apple trees in order to produce the most beneficial results—and I firmly believe that any one who will try the experiment will agree with me.

Many writers recommend pruning in March, and others as late in the season as June. I cannot approve of either; experience has taught me that the former is quite too early, and the latter too late, unless the course I shall recommend be adopted, then it may be said I approve of both. I propose and recommend as the safest and most advantageous manner, particularly where much pruning is required to go over the trees twice,—the first time in March, or earlier, if more convenient, and lastly in June; if the trees require but a slight pruning, they having been properly attended in previous seasons, it is of much less consequence, but then May or June is the most suitable time; but where a heavy pruning is to take place, and large limbs are to be taken off, it should be done before the sap moves or the buds start, and the limbs should be cut about a foot from the main trunk or branch at this season, and during the time the trees are in bloom these stubs should be cut off close to the trunk of the tree, with a fine sharp saw, leaving the surface smooth as possible, and the bark rolled around the wood; this will facilitate the process of healing, &c. The advantages derived from this manner, are many; for by taking off the large branches before the buds start, you are able to separate them from the tree without injury to buds remaining, and do not rob the tree of sap as you would, if it was not done until May or June; if you cut close in March, you leave this wound exposed to the dry wind and sun which would require (if ever healed over) double the number of years it would if made when there was a full flow of sap and the tree in foliage.