

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

WHITE WEED, OR OX-EYED DAISY.

We see some of our brethren are calling attention, thus early in the season, to this troublesome weed, and we would also join them, heart and hand, in the clamour. In some towns it has got a rank hold, to the exclusion of much better vegetables, for wherever it gets settled, it will in time kill out all other grass. It is true, that if mown while in blossom, it makes pretty good hay, but although it gives great show, and monopolizes the whole ground to itself, the actual burden per acre is very light indeed. But how shall it be exterminated is the question? Indeed where it has taken root in any considerable degree, it cannot be exterminated by individual exertion alone. There must be a union of forces, and all must move forward at once, for it is of little use for one man to exert himself and subdue it on his own land, when his next neighbour suffers it to go to seed, and that seed to float on the winds in every direction around him, thereby undoing by sloth and negligence what has cost his neighbour much care and labour to accomplish. Associations should be formed; real "whole hog" anti-white weed Societies should be formed, say in every section or school district for the purpose of destroying where it is already seeded, and keeping it out where it has not got rooted. Mowing all that is in blossom, if it does not destroy the present crop, will prevent an immense growth in the future, and by continued mowing and grubbing up, the evil may in time, be wholly eradicated. We look upon it as a pernicious trouble to the farmer, for it actually robs him of much valuable fodder, and reduces the value of his land. Much may be done by preventing an increase in future, and every precaution ought to be taken to keep it out of those districts where it has never made its appearance. The manure made by cattle fed upon hay which contains it in a ripened state, should be suffered to lie over one season and fermented, and stirred often so that the seeds shall either be made to vegetate and destroyed as soon as they grow, or rendered inert by the fermentation. In our estimation, too much judgment, exertion and energy cannot be called to bear upon this unprofitable and perplexing plant. It is time to begin some system of offensive as well as defensive operations upon so strong an enemy.

The following is the conclusion of an article in the Genesee Farmer on the same subject:—

Cannot the old plant be prevented from going to seed? Can they not be destroyed? And can we not serve the young plants in the same manner? Now let us consider what course will be most effectual for these purposes. Some plants when not in a growing state, will bear to be turned over with little injury. We have had Spear Grass which was planted in autumn, rise nearly two feet through a bed of earth; but late in the spring when its vegetation is vigorous, it would be smothered at half that depth. Let the Ox-eye daisy then be ploughed under, with a deep, even, regular furrow, when in its most growing state, and suffocation must ensue. The ground however, will probably contain unsprouted seeds. When the old plants have rooted, successive ploughings and harrowings may be necessary to destroy the young plants that come forward, and to bring up more seed near the surface of the germinate. Perseverance can conquer all such enemies, and make a profitable business of it to the farmer.

We request the particular attention of our farmers, to the above article; the noxious weed which is the

subject of it, has of late become a denizen among their hay fields; we say of late, because we can remember, that some 20 years ago, it appeared for the first time in this district, in the fields of the late Edward Mortimer, Esq., to which the seed had been introduced by some ballast which was laid upon the adjoining road. For some years, it had not overspread more than an acre of ground; how easy it would then have been to exterminate it. We do not know to what extent this weed is now propagated in the Province, but we are sorry to observe it in many parts of this district, and would by all means advise, that every possible plan be taken for its destruction.—Ed.

TO FARMERS.

If there is any one temporal interest that is of more importance, and entitled to more reward, than another, I think I hazard little in saying that it is the agricultural interest.

Through the medium of agriculture, we receive more real blessings, than through commerce or the arts; agriculture is the only source of national wealth or comfort that can be depended on with safety: without the co-operation of agriculture, commerce and the arts would die; and even virtue, which is so necessary to the support and prosperity of a nation, would lose a powerful support: therefore agriculture is entitled to, and claims the support and protection of the community, and any thing which has a tendency to blight the prospect of the farmer should be speedily removed.

Look for a moment at a well-regulated farm, or a farming community, and contentment, happiness and good order will be seen to exist; the fields will be covered with verdure, and healthy flocks and herds will cover the hills; fences and buildings will be found in good condition; in short every thing will bear the appearance of lasting prosperity: and above all the inhabitants will be governed by the principles of religion and virtue.

Now turn your eyes to the farm or neighbourhood of the slothful; all seem discontented and unhappy; instead of good order, will be found confusion; instead of food for man and beast will be found weeds and briars: unruly and sickly cattle will be found in consequence of poor fences, and inattention in many respects: every thing will wear the appearance of adversity and misery: the minds of children will take a wrong direction, and in time many evils will creep into that community.

Why this difference between two neighbourhoods enjoying the same advantages of climate, location and soil? Ninety-nine times in a hundred the difference is owing to intemperance and the evils which follow in its train: the use of stimulating drinks has ruined more farmers than all the hail storms and whirlwinds since the creation. You may as well look for verdant fields on the desert of Sahara or the ice bound shores of Lapland, as to look for prosperity under the blighting influence of artificial stimulants in common use among farmers.

I can well remember when it was as common as any thing, to hear one farmer accost his neighbour with, "where do you buy your rum for harvest this year?" "have you had in your store of rum for mowing?" and for the store keeper to accost the farmer with, "I have just got in a quantity of rum, and should like to sell you what you may want for harvest," but now such things are becoming more rare; farmers are beginning to find that it is for their interest to exclude artificial stimulants from their premises as unprofitable and hurtful; the aspect seems quite changed; the desolate place is putting on the appearance of cheerfulness, and the wilderness is blossoming as the rose.

May the period soon arrive when intemperance, this scourge of nations shall be banished from land, and when farmers will not sell their products to be converted into strong drink of any kind.—Vermont State Journal.

CLOVER WITH OATS.—Many of the farmers in West Chester and Putnam counties sow clover seed with their oats—thinking it takes better than rye or wheat. The ordinary rotation in most parts of this section of the Union is corn, oats, rye or wheat with clover. In order to secure the enriching properties of the clover, I should suppose, even in this rotation, it would be profitable to sow clover, with a view of turning it under for rye or wheat in the fall. The expense of seed and sowing is but a trifle. The pasture, from the time the oats are cut to that for fall ploughing, will pay for all expenses.

BONE MANURE.—Mr. John R. Watson, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, has communicated to the N. Y. Farmer, a series of experiments which he has made with bone dust as a manure, and which gave the following results:—1st. That its good effects are equally perceptible on a light, and on a heavy loam: 2d. That two rows of corn, planted in drills manured with it, proved better than two other rows manured highly with hog-pen and yard manure, and two others with fish: 3. That an acre of grass with 20 bushels of it spread broad-cast, proved superior to any other manured with any other substance he had ever used, and was matured three weeks earlier than any other around it: 4th. 25 bushels of it sowed broad-cast on an acre of oats, proved greatly superior to farm yard manure: and 5thly, he has found it an excellent manure for trees.

In England, bone dust has been long and freely used among agriculturists, and is highly approved as a manure; but we doubt whether in this country, where land is so plenty and cheap, it can ever be found an object of general use. The difficulty of procuring it here, in sufficient quantities, except in the immediate neighbourhood of large cities, must always operate to prevent its introduction into general use, to any considerable extent. In situations, however, favourable to full supplies, we apprehend, establishments for the collection of bones, reduction into, and sale of the dust, would prove highly beneficial and profitable. Of the eminently invigorating quality of the powder, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who are aware of the elements of which Bones are composed.—Baltimore Farmer.

HEALTH SECURED
BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cancerous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the
Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.