

from which he sends some thousands of baskets of fruit to the Atlantic cities, and obtains the very highest price in the market. A similar enterprise might be engaged in along the north shore of Lake Erie, where the soil and climate are peculiarly favourable for this delicate fruit, with a reasonable prospect of its turning out a lucrative business; but in order that such an undertaking should be successful, it must be conducted with a liberal amount of capital and skill. Judging from the manner in which matters of this kind has been heretofore managed in Canada, it is scarcely reasonable to hope that persons can be found who would be willing to undertake to supply the home market with an article of home produce when a similar article could be quite as profitably imported from the neighbouring States. Every thing, as usual, we suppose, will have to be done by an isolated effort, and that, too, upon a small scale; but, nevertheless, it does not follow that even by this mode of management, the country could not be made to produce this and nearly all the luxuries of life we require, of as good a description, and which might be afforded at as cheap a rate as can be supplied from other countries. As an evidence of what may be done in the cultivation of the peach, we would mention the success of two gentlemen farmers of the Home District. Some scores of instances of a similar description might be given, but as the quality of the fruit under notice was of such a superior description, we consider it due to the parties who who grew them, to instance them in particular; Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, has two seedling peach trees in his garden, which grew the present season upwards of one bushel of excellent fruit, and which would, in point of size and flavour, favourably compare with the best fruit of this kind sold in the Toronto market. The other case we would mention, to prove that peaches may be grown even farther north than Toronto, is that of Franklin Jackes, Esq., Yonge Street. Mr. Jackes also had two trees, from which he gathered five bushels of fruit. They were of an improved cultivated variety; and that our readers may judge correctly of their very superior quality, we would mention a few facts that came directly under our notice. One of the largest sized weighed ten ounces, and measured in circumference eleven inches, and quite a number of others measured from nine to ten inches in cir-

cumference. A portion of this fruit was sold to Mrs. Dunlop, of this city, at the rate of five dollars per bushel, which was retailed again at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen, and found a ready sale at these prices. It is due to the enterprising late proprietor of Mr. Jackes's estate, Jas. Hervey Price, Esq., M.P.P., to mention that these trees were planted by him some four or five years since, when the farm was in his possession.

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*Application of Gypsum or Plaster of Paris.*—

Ground plaster, applied as a fertilizer, is so well known, and its properties and uses so well established, that it is presumed that most intelligent farmers are perfectly acquainted with everything concerning it. It is extensively used, and is very advantageous to clover, beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, &c.; but it does not appear to answer so well on natural meadows, for grain crops, nor on wet, or very poor lands, containing but little vegetable matter, nor is thought to be of much use in places approximate to the sea. It is extensively used in composts in barn-yards and stables, and in neutralizing decayed or putrescent substances, in vaults, urine tanks, &c.; and is advantageously employed with green manures, and as a top-dressing of rotted dung or compost, to which it gives remarkable activity.

The quantity of gypsum used per acre varies from half a bushel to five bushels, depending upon the quantum of substances in the ground on which the component parts of the gypsum operate, or are by them operated upon. In proportion as these are scarce or abundant, the effects are produced in a greater or less degree. And when they are exhausted, or where they do not exist, no quantity whatever will produce any agricultural benefit. If a greater quantity be used, than is required to exhaust the subjects of its operation, the excess will remain inert and inactive until new subjects call forth its powers. Still the gypsum remaining in the soil, on a renewed application of dung, animal, or vegetable matter, will operate, but less powerfully, although it may have remained in the ground for years. Therefore, small quantities, by frequent applications, are much the best, notwithstanding the excess, if applied too profusely, or beyond what the substances in the earth require, will remain in its original state of composition.—*Am. Ag.*

Rub *Chilblains* with a mixture of seven parts water and one part muriatic acid, to remove them.