

but let me hint, that owing to the injury they have received, they may very possibly fail to bring the fruit to maturity. Meanwhile you can grow another cane for the ensuing season, which I trust you will not destroy by carelessness or inattention.

CLERICUS.

June, 1863.

BEST METHOD TO DESTROY APPLE-TREE WORMS.

Take three pints of soft soap in a pail, pour on hot water to dissolve the soap, and then fill the pail two-thirds full of water; take a light pole eight or ten feet long, cut notches in the small end, then wind around a piece of thick coarse cloth, several times—let it project over the end of the pole five or six inches. Now tie it firmly with a large twine, so that it will not slip off; thus you have the whole materials to commence warfare.

As soon as the worms appear in their webs, take the pail of soap suds and swab, dip into the suds and apply to the nest of worms, wipe it all off, and thus proceed over the trees. This should be repeated at least every other day, as the eggs do not hatch at once. A little later, worms will appear on the body of the tree and large limbs, without any web, but in clusters on the sun side of the tree. These may be instantly killed by means of the swab, applying the soap-suds; it will kill them nearly as quick as fire. If the trees are large, have another pole sufficiently long to reach the top of the trees; but the short pole will be sufficiently long enough to do the most of the work. The best time to kill the worms on the body of the tree is from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon; they are then sunning themselves in clusters.

Strict attention must be paid until the worms wind up, as the eggs continue to hatch, and sometimes the worms come from the woods, or a neighboring orchard that has not been attended to—they have eaten all the leaves from that, and then they will come like an army; but if attention is given they may be soon destroyed by the soap-suds. Some persons neglect to kill the worms; they have no fruit, and the trees soon die.

I have found by many years' experience that his method to kill apple-tree worms is the heapest, quickest done, easiest, (no climbing the trees,) and most effectual, for all the soap-suds wets are sure to die in a few moments.

JOHN T. ADAMS, in *Country Gen.*

A NICE METHOD OF PLANTING STRAWBERRIES

EDITOR OF AGRICULTURIST—SIR: Permit me to detail for the benefit of your readers, a method of transplanting strawberries, which

though not new is rarely employed, but which I followed last August with most gratifying success. The strawberry was that noble one, the *Triomphe de Gand*. When the runners were about forming, I took three and four inch pots, filled them with a mixture of sand and black mould, and stuck the runners in them. As soon as they were filled with roots they were out off from the parent plant. A bed was prepared for them. They were turned out nicely and planted in it, growth commenced immediately. And now at this spring, no one could believe that they had been so recently planted. Single plants have made three and four crowns, and are sending up magnificent stems crowned with blossoms. I feel tolerably sure of having a fine crop of fruit. By the way let me say, that out of eleven kinds, planted side by side, and with little treatment, the Brighton Pine gives the best promise. If the crop is equal to its fine appearance it will be fine indeed. The soil is clay. The Brighton is a staminate, very early, similar to the Boston Pine. In writing of it thus, I do not mean to prefer it to the *Triomphe*, for the last is a late strawberry and the afore can scarcely be brought into competition with it. If the strawberry season is very short at the best, it behoves us accordingly to lengthen it, as much as we can. This may be done, by having the early, the mid season, and the late kinds. The Albany is an early kind, so is Jenny Lind, and McAvoy's Superior. The Hovey, the Sir Harry, and *Triomphe* being late.

This bids fair to be one of the most productive seasons, in the strawberry grower's calendar, in these parts. The only possible disappointment, is apprehended from severe frosts, which I fervently pray we may not experience.

The above was written yesterday, this morning I have again examined the different sorts and really the Brighton is superb, the blossoms so abundant as to throw the foliage into the shade. Should this appearance not be deceptive I shall say the Brighton for me. But I have before been led away by the fine show of some of our barren staminate, and you can't catch old birds with chaff, says the rude proverb, therefore I will not get into too exhilarated a state. You shall be faithfully informed of the result. This beautiful rain is to us a wonderful blessing. How kind is the Great Creator to this land of ours, and alas! how basely ungrateful are we!! C.

June 5th, 1863.

LARGE DUCK EGG.—Last week a Rouen Duck, the property of H. Elliott, jr., of Hampton, laid an egg which weighed seven and a half ounces; it measured over eight and a quarter inches in circumference, and was nine and a quarter inches in circumference the longest way.