

farmers having mills of their own, in various localities, for the purpose of flouring up their own grain, and consigning it to the nearest shipping port, or even to England at once, if deemed expedient!

Farmers! think of this, and remember that wheat in nearly every instance is worth more in the Spring than in the winter.

It appears that in many parts of the United States the wheat is suffering very much from the depredation of an insect of some description, probably the Hessian fly; but the statements are very conflicting as to the mode of attack,—and we hear also complaints on the same head from parts of the neighbouring Townships of Clarke and Haldimand. We should be glad to hear from some of our readers at what part of the plant it is first observed, and the time at which it commenced.

To the Editor of the Newcastle Farmer.
Cedar Cottage, Clarke, }
June 28, 1847. }

MR. EDITOR,—As the following statement may possibly be of importance to some of our fellow agriculturists in the ensuing seed time, I hope you will have the kindness to insert it in the *Newcastle Farmer*.

A friend of mine wishing to change his seed wheat last year, purchased half of it from me and the remainder from another neighbour, the latter being considerably eaten by the worm that was so prevalent last harvest, the former not any. Both samples were sown on the same day on summer fallow, the land having laid in grass a number of years previous to being broken up. Having heard several complaints about wheat being destroyed by an insect in the stalk, I went over the field with the owner, and found on examination that the part sown with the injured seed was almost ruined; whilst in the other, although only separated by a furrow, we could not find one! I may also state that the other person from whom he got his seed, has had his crop totally destroyed, and mine is not in the least affected. I cannot account for the above in any other way than that the worms, which were so numerous in some wheat last harvest, are in some way connected with the present insect. If any of your correspondents have another way of accounting for it, I hope they will communicate it, as in the present crisis it must be considered of vital importance.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
JOHN J. ROBSON.

For the Newcastle Farmer.

HINTS FOR JULY.—TO FARMERS.
The destruction of weeds should con-

tinue a main object. Let them be kept in entire subjection.

Keep the plough and cultivator running between the rows of corn, potatoes, carrots, ruta bagas, and all other hoed crops, destroying weeds, stirring and mellowing the soil, and producing rapid growth.

Hoes ground sharp once a day, if used on soils free of stones, will do one-third more work.

Grass beaten down by the tempest, should be cut early. Timothy grass, continuing to flower for several weeks, should be cut soon after the main part passes out of flower. Clover should be dried in the shade to preserve its quality, which is affected by drying in small cocks, the slight fermentation assisting by its heat.

Every farmer should use a horse-rake who uses a plough, the former exceeding a hand-rake as a plough exceeds a hoe. The common horse-rake may be used on small farms, and is useful for drawing hay to the stack.

Apply salt to hay as it is put in the stack or mow, to preserve it from moulding and render it better for cattle.

Keep the ground deep and mellow round young fruit trees, by spading or otherwise.

THE SMALL FARMER'S MOTTO.
My purse is very slim, and very few
The acres that I number,
Yet I am seldom stupid, never blue,
My treasure is an honest heart and true,
And quiet slumber.

G. C.

To the Editor of the Newcastle Farmer.

SIR,—Can any of your readers and correspondents inform me whether land laid down with timothy grass seed in the Fall would answer, without a crop of grain being sown with it, and if so, whether an additional quantity of seed would not be necessary, and how much per acre it would require to sow it. And also, supposing it to need the shelter of an accompanying crop, whether rye to be fed down in the Spring would be the best for that purpose, and the quantity of rye to be sown with the grass-seed.

A YOUNG FARMER.

We presume the object of "A Young Farmer" is to get a crop of hay within the year, which would not be possible if sown with a grain crop intended to ripen. We have never heard of the experiment being tried, but have no doubt whatever that by sowing thickly, say half a bushel of timothy per acre, a good plant of grass would be obtained without the shelter of any grain crop. It should be sown as early as the first week in October, to ensure its getting firm hold before the frosts. We do not think a crop of rye necessary, but if such a method is adopted it must be mowed rather than fed off, as the young timothy would be so much

sweeter, that any Stock would take it in preference to the rye, and so effectually prevent its coming to hay that season.—
Ed. N. F.

A HINT TO FARMERS ON BUYING BLUESTONE FOR THEIR WHEAT.—As this is the period when a large quantity of bluestone is bought by agriculturists, with which to prepare their wheat for sowing, it may not be amiss to point out to them one of the tricks of adulteration, which are sometimes practised on buyers who may be supposed incapable of detecting them. Blue stone, or, as chemists call it, sulphate of copper, costs about 50s. per cwt; green stone, or sulphate of iron, costs 12s. per cwt. These two substances can be made to crystallize together; that is to say, the dearer sulphate of copper may be adulterated with the cheaper sulphate of iron. Pure sulphate of copper ought of course to consist solely of sulphuric acid and copper; without a particle of iron.—In proportion as iron is mixed with it, is it rendered useless for the farmers' purpose. To detect this adulteration is exceedingly easy. Dissolve a little of the bluestone in water, fresh rain-water, is best, and apply to it any one of the tests for iron. If the farmer orders of the druggist, at the time that he orders his bluestone, two penny worth of prussiate of potash, or the same cost of nut galls, he will probably, get his bluestone pure! It is still as well, however, that he should test it. Let him, then, bruise some of the nut galls into pieces, and pour boiling rain-water on them. When this water is cold, let him strain the liquor through a piece of blotting paper, or clean fine linen. If the liquor in which the blue stone is dissolved contains any iron, immediately on adding some of the liquor of nut galls to it, it will become black. Let the prussiate of potash be dissolved in like manner; adding this to the bluestone liquor will cause a dark blue precipitate to fall if it contain iron. Or simply drop a little liquor ammonia on the sample; if pure, it will shew a dark purple; if mixed with iron, a brown rusty appearance.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

PRESERVATION OF POTATOES.—Potatoes at the depth of one foot in the ground produce shoots near the end of spring; at the depth of two feet, they appear in the middle of summer; at three feet of depth, they are very short, and never come to the surface; and between three and five feet, they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden, at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed till after intervals of two or three years. They were then found without any appearance of germination, and possessing their original freshness, goodness, and taste.—*Ann. Soc. Agric.*

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