

THE AGRICULTURIST

AND CANADIAN JOURNAL.

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Education, Useful Improvements, Science, and General News.

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WM. McDougall & Co., Proprietors.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, MAY 1, 1848.

NO. 8.

HOT LYE A REMEDY FOR THE PEACH BORER.—Mr. J. S., of Stockholm, N. J., writes us that he heard of a well authenticated case, in which a woman, laboring under the maddening influence of jealousy, deliberately took an axe, and levelled to the ground, a fine young orchard she had helped to plant; and being intent, also, upon the destruction of some favourite peach trees, then beginning to decay, she prepared a strong lye and poured it, while hot, about their roots. But what was her surprise, when she found that the trees put forth, flourished, and bore more fruit that year than they were ever known to do before.—*Am. Ag.*

GRAFTING CURRANTS.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* recommends for the pretty appearance presented, as well as for improved flavor, to graft currants of different colors, as the red, black and white, variously intermixed, on stocks trimmed up to a single stem three or four feet high. The tops may be headed down to a compact head, or trained as espaliers in the horizontal or fan method, the two latter modes of training, by the free exposure to the sun and air, much improving the quality of the fruit. The importance of trimming the bushes up to single stems to improve the fruit and facilitate clean culture, instead of suffering two hundred and fifty suckers to shoot up all round in a dense brush heap, is very obvious to those who have tried both.

STEEPING SEEDS.—In March last, some Pink-seeds were steeped in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, another parcel in nitrate of soda, and a third in a mixture of lime, salt, and hen's dung. A quantity of Pink-seed was sown at the same time, in the usual way. The seeds in sulphate of ammonia grew very quickly, and are now the largest plants of this year's sowing. Those in nitrate did no good, three only surviving; and those in the mixture failed altogether.—*Gard. Chron.*

YOUNG TREES.—An excellent mode for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide bound and mossy, and for promoting their health and growth, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush or old cloth to the trunks from top to bottom; this cleaves the bark and destroys the worms or the eggs of insects, and the soap becoming dissolved by rains, descends to the roots and causes the trees to grow vigorously.

MANURE FOR MELONS.—The best is pigeon dung, and from the use of this, it is said the Persian fruit derives its superiority. Hen dung is probably next in value, and after this, guano, which is the manure of sea fowls.—*Am. Ag.*

TURNIP FLY.—L. B. Parsons, says the *New Genesee Farmer*, soaks his ruta baga seed in tanner's oil; and then rolls it in plaster. The odor keeps away the insects. A small quantity of oil answers the purpose.

WORMS AND GRUBS.—A mixture of salt and saltpetre (nitre) in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one of the latter, applied about the roots, will, it is said, destroy the worms, and greatly promote the health and thrift of the tree.

SALT APPLIED TO ASPARAGUS.—Salt should not be applied to asparagus at the time of making the beds; but when the plants are growing frequently, and in small doses. Water no saltier than that of the ocean is what is recommended.—*Lon. Ag. Gaz.*

Facts and not theories, or opinions, are the things most wanted for the improvement of agriculture.

RAISE MORE ROOTS THIS YEAR.—We are sorry to record the fact, that the farmers of Maine do not raise so many roots of late as they used to,—say ten years ago. We will excuse them as it regards the potato, because they are not able to counteract the insidious rot that cuts off that particular crop. But they ought to pay more attention to the other varieties. Ten years ago, when the potato could be raised successfully, and was raised easily and abundantly, thrice as many flat turnips, ruta baga, carrots, and sugar beets, were raised as are now. We cannot account for the almost total disuse of the ruta baga among us. It certainly is a valuable root—can be raised as easily as ever—is as grateful to cattle and sheep as it ever was, and since the failure of the potato crop, is much more needed. Why should it not be as much cultivated as formerly? The ruta baga and flat turnip can be raised cheaper than any other root, the potato excepted. The carrot, however, is more valuable, because more nutritive—it is more expensive to raise, but is nevertheless a very profitable crop, and should be cultivated on every farm. Nothing mixes in so well with poor hay, or hay of inferior quality, as a good supply of roots, for cattle and sheep; and nothing prepares animals so well in the spring for the transition from hay to grass, as a good supply of roots. We hope that during the coming season there will be a general return to this kind of culture, and that an abundant harvest will make the farmers' hearts and their cattle's stomachs glad.—*Maine Farmer.*

THINNING PLANTS.—The thinning of seeding crops is a very necessary thing to be done in time, before the young plants have drawn up so much as to become weak. All plants grow stronger, and ripen better, when the air circulates freely around them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence. In thinning close crops, as onions, carrots, turnips, &c., be sure they are not left too near, for instead of reaping a greater produce, it would assuredly be less. When they stand too close, they will make large tops but smaller roots.

LIME.—One farmer saved his clover from destruction by the slug or small snail, on land bearing a wheat crop, by slight dressing of powdered lime, scattered through a clover seed machine late in the evening, when the insects were busy at work. Lime would be frequently useful if applied in this manner. Sown in moderate quantity on light land, it will bring in white clover; it is said also that it will destroy the fungus which causes the rot in potatoes.—*Am. Ag.*

BENEFIT OF SALT IN THE FOOD OF SHEEP.—From some experiments made at the Agricultural Institute, at St. Germain, in France, it appears that the sheep, which gained in weight $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. a month, increased double that amount in the same length of time, when about one tenth of an ounce of salt was added to the food of each per day.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD FARMING.—About 2,000 years ago, when the old Roman, Columella, was asked what constituted good farming, he answered "first, good plowing." On again being asked what came next, he replied, "good plowing;" thus strongly impressing the occasion for good tillage over every other consideration.

AMOUNT PAID FOR DUTCH BUTTER BY ENGLAND.—England pays to Holland, Belgium, and Holstein about £3,500,000 per annum for butter.