

most people, because the shoots from buds are very apt to be broken off by windy storms the first fall. This could be prevented by fastening them to stakes, but this is very often forgotten by those who are not regular gardeners till it is too late. The scions of the best kinds of Plumbs and Cherries will take nearly as well as those of Apples if the weather becomes warm soon after they are grafted, but fail if it continues long cold, because they have but little wood and a large pith, and will become in a few days too dry to vegetate.

There are but few situations where fruit trees will not succeed, if enclosed with a belt of forest wood. The Balsam Fir, white Spruce, white Birch, and Pine are the best trees of our own growth for this purpose, on ordinary soils. On a very poor soil the Hackmatac or red larch should form a part of the growth. A mixture of Alder will, at first, accelerate the growth of the other trees. The evergreens which form the outside of the belt should never be trimmed, but permitted to form branches close to the ground, which will be very useful to the trees which they cover. The Mountain Ash, or Roan tree should not be planted in those belts, because it generally attracts two enemies of the Apple tree; the borer that enters under ground and bores a hole upwards in the heart of young trees, and the diminutive insect that covers the branches with small scales formed like a muscle shell.*

* These scales, small as they are, often cover from eight to twelve animals under each of them, who are not in a torpid state but employed in sucking the juices from the bark and wood. The animals leave their covers and spread upon the bark about the time that the leaves open; they appear like specks of white dust. At this time the tree should be dashed with soap suds, or ley of wood ashes and lime, as strong as the leaves can bear without injury. This application should be repeated as late as July.

CHICKWEED.

This is a very troublesome weed among the small seeds in gardens, and among Carrots in the field, but it does good as well as harm; if it does not improve the soil covered with a thick growth of it, it certainly preserves its strength. Pigs feed much upon it, as well as fowls, and when they are confined in summer and fed with this weed, the manure from the pens serves to spread it. It gives but little trouble to crops that grow rapidly like potatoes, beans or cucumbers. If a piece of ground at the beginning of November should be covered with a mat of chickweed, which should be left undisturbed till the first of June following, and then ploughed and planted with potatoes without manure, it would produce as good a crop as a similar piece which should have had the chickweed destroyed by ploughing at the beginning of November, with the usual allowance of manure at planting time. The winter rains do little harm to land thickly covered with herbage, and if this herbage is in a growing state whenever the ground is not frozen, its leaves take from the air, and prevent the dissipation, of the volatile part of the decaying substances in the soil. In Virginia many tracts of sandy land have been cultivated for a long time without manure by first sowing oats with a pint to every bushel of oats of the seeds of a kind of Vetch that is natural to the country. The crop ripens in July, and the pods of the vetches opening with a spring, throw their seeds all around so as to seed the whole of the ground, which is covered with the green vines when winter sets in. The next year the ground is planted with Indian corn, then again oats, &c., and under this management, it is said, that land so barren that the first crop is but five bushels to the acre, may have it raised to fifteen, which it will continue to yield without manure, as long as it is cultivated in this manner. Ground that is overrun with weeds of almost any kind except Thistles or Couch grass, will bear a better crop of potatoes if left undisturbed till June, than it will if ploughed very early. A crop of green herbage ploughed in, serves to keep the ground loose and light while it is decaying.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—Societies and premiums, says Mr Fleischman, were tried in vain in Germany, to renovate agriculture, and so was theoretical farming. "The practical Farmer, educated, and full of prejudice, was not able to understand the principles of the new system; the man of scientific education had no experience and knowledge of applying science to practice properly; and so both failed or improved slowly. At last agricultural schools were established, and the science and the practice was taught at the same time. In six years the influence of these schools was felt throughout the whole country. Rotation of crops was introduced; the stock was increased and improved; the fertility of the land was renewed; prejudiced neighbours became convinced they began to imitate, to read, and to think, and in a short space of time, the old system was abandoned, and the farmer soon adopted and realized the advantages of the science of agriculture.

FOR THE GALLED BACKS OF HORSES.—Apply White lead mixed with milk. Should this fail, and boils begin to swell up near the part which has been chafed, change it for a small quantity of slacked lime sprinkled on the galled spots twice a day, till a crust is formed, and give the horse some Saltpetre. An ounce should be dissolved in half a gallon of water and sprinkled on his hay daily. That is often useful if the horse was very much heated at the time he was galled. When the skin is healed, keep it always blacked with a mixture of tallow and burnt cork till the hair grows. This will often bring hair of the original colour. If Cork cannot be procured, use Alder coal.

COUCH GRASS.—In some parts of Italy great quantities of the roots of this grass, are, in the spring, collected by children, who follow the harrow; washed, and sold in the towns, where it is counted better than hay. These roots are also used in many parts of Europe medicinally, a decoction of them being supposed to have similar virtues to those of Sassafras, Dandelions, or Sarsaparilla, and to be useful in the spring after living upon salt provisions.

As soon as the stems and tops of Potatoes are dead, they should be dug without delay. We sometimes have very severe frosts in November. If a small proportion of the Potatoes are frozen in the ground, it will be very difficult to separate them, and sometimes necessary to overhaul them after they are in the cellar.

TREADING IN SEED.—The *Farmer's Magazine* gives an account of an experiment of Mr. Barker, in treading in seed. Twenty acres were ploughed very deep, and two bushels and a peck of seed to the acre sowed in drills; the seed was trod in by a nobleman's horses when at exercise, after which four or five hundred sheep were driven over the field. The crop averaged fifty-six bushels and a peck to the acre; a part of this extraordinary yield must of course be ascribed to the hoeing always given to drilled crops.

GREASE FOR WHEELS.—Reduce four ounces of Black lead to a very fine powder and mix it with a pint of the grease of pork or goose grease. A very small quantity is sufficient, if secured from the mud and dust.

REMEDY FOR CORRODING THE FLESH BY FLIES AND MAGGOTS IN LIVING ANIMALS.—Another friend who has a valuable importation, on whose neck the flies have made some inroads, will be gratified to learn from the same source, that by mixing a strong decoction of elder bark with an equal quantity of spirits of turpentine the flies will be kept off, and allow the skin to heal. A salve may be made by adding tar to the above. Paints made of white lead and linseed oil will greatly assist the healing of wounds in all animals.—*American Agriculturist.*