

THE GRAPE VINE IN SUMMER.

Perhaps the most serious difficulty the vine grower—whether he has a single vine or a thousand—has to contend with is mildew. The trouble of this is that its approach is so insidious that the mischief is done before the inexperienced cultivator has detected the presence of the enemy. A discolored spot upon the upper part of the leaves is seen in a few days it becomes brown, and the leaf, if severely attacked, curls up and dies. Mildew not only attacks the leaves, but the fruit clusters and the young wood. It may be arrested if attacked in time.

The vines should be frequently washed, and if gray patches appear upon the under sides of the leaves, upon the stems of the bunches, indeed if they are found anywhere, apply sulphur immediately. Do not wait until the next day, nor even the next hour, but apply at once. No certain remedy is sulphur, and so very apt are vines to be attacked by mildew, that many grape growers find it to their advantage to pursue a systematic plan, viz., whether indications of mildew are visible or not. The vines are dusted as soon as the leaves expand, when they are in flower, when the berries are the size of peas, and when the fruit begins to color. This done regularly, and if any signs of mildew are seen in the intervals, sulphurizing is immediately resorted to.

Flowers of sulphur is the form in which it is used, and it is best applied by a bellows. There are blowers and other implements in use, but a properly constructed bellows, such as may be had at the implement and seed stores, is the most convenient for applying it. The bellows, having a curved nozzle, allows the under sides of the leaves to be dusted, which is very important.

The application should be made on a dry day, and if the rain should wash away the sulphur soon after it is applied, the dust should be renewed. One, with a little practice, can so manage the bellows as to throw the sulphur in a fine cloud of dust, which will settle upon and cover all parts of the vine with an evenly distributed but almost imperceptible coating.

Next in destructiveness to the mildew come the borers of insects. The most effectual remedy for the majority of these is hand-picking. Old vines especially are disposed to push out adventitious buds, and from branches where they are not needed. These should be rubbed off. —*American Agriculturist.*

HORTICULTURE IN CANADA.

Notwithstanding the apparently unpropitious character of its cold climate and northern latitude, yet it appears there is a wide section in Canada West, where fruit culture is quite profitable, and the people are deeply interested in the subject. In looking over the reports of the Fruit Growers' Association, at Goderich, Ontario, we see that there was a large display of fruits, of most of the varieties we usually see exhibited in sections of Northern New York. Apples, quinces and pears are said to have been well displayed, and several bunches of Wilder grapes (No. 4.) were of surpassing size and beauty, weighing 16, 18 and 20 ounces.

New seedling apples of fine appearance and pleasant flavor received a prize, and stranger of all, several seedling peaches, out of a large collection by Mr. Cowherd, of Newport, near Brantford. Several of these seedlings were Clinton ones, one in particular was of very fine size, handsome appearance and excellent flavor; flesh yellow, with dark crimson cheek.

Several seedling plums and grapes were shown. Of Mr. Arnold's new varieties the preference seems to have been given to the Canada, ripe about September 15th, sweet, fine flavored, free from pulp, but small in size. —*New York Agriculturist.*

[We give the above extract showing in the United States even the professed horticulturists are forced to believe that Canada and the Canadians can produce something worthy of notice. We know how the more discerning among our neighbors prize our northern apples, their fruit dealers every fall coming to buy them for their own markets at remunerative prices. Assr. Ed.]

CELERY, ITS BENEFITS.

Besides being a most delicious luxury and relish, aiding the appetite, celery has a good effect upon the nerves, and is a preventative of fevers and inflammations. There is no better vegetable grown by the gardener than celery, and none so generally neglected by farmers. It is not so troublesome to raise as some think. Deep trenches are not necessary, in fact are not the best way to grow it in best quality,—

but is richer when grown in surface soil.—We wish to impress upon others the happy effects of its free use upon nervousness.

TO PROPAGATE PINKS.

In propagating pinks the young shoots of the season's growth should be cut off at the third or fourth joint, and at the same time remove the lower leaves and shorten those at the top of the shoots. The soil should be made as fine as possible, and then covered with a layer of fine sand, and watered before the cuttings are set in.—The cuttings should be shaded from the sun, and watered regularly until they have taken root, which will be in about five weeks.—*Carolina Farmer.*

GRAPE VINES ON TREES.

Experience has developed one sound uniform information, viz.: That grape vines are more healthy and productive when allowed to climb upwards on trees or trellises, than if confined to stakes. But at the same time it is a little at the sacrifice of quality. We believe most of the vineyards throughout the country are failures because the vines are pruned too close, and all parts exposed to the scorching sun. If we would train our vines upon arbors overhead, and allow them to make and enjoy a cooling shade of their own, we doubt not vine culture will be more steadily encouraging.—*Horticulturist.*

THE TOP DRESSING OF GARDENS.

As a rule manures rich in nitrogenous substances are more valuable than those rich in phosphates. The grasses have numerous roots, and these keep possession of the soil, so that they have more time to assimilate the fertilizing constituents there met with, as compared with some of the arable crops, as the turnip, which has possession of the soil only for a brief period, and to which a liberal supply of manure rich in phosphates is amply repaid. In the case of artificial grasses which form part of a rotation, the supply of phosphates left in the soil from the manure previously applied to the turnip crop, is generally sufficient to give rich yields when in addition top-dressings of nitrogenous manures only are given. The absorption of the manure is very rapid, and the quick increase in the quantity of the grasses shows that they find a ready supply of the other constituents from the soil. Nitrate of soda is perhaps the best artificial manure for grasses, its effects being, however, much more marked in the case of the rye-grasses or the perennial or Italian than in that of the clovers, which are plants of slower growth, and require or do best with manures which are not so readily soluble. Caution, however, is required in the use of quickly-forcing nitrogenous manures; they produce crops so rapidly that unless care is taken to restore to the soil that which they carry so quickly off, its fertility will be much impaired. The action is of course much more observable in the case of light than in that of strong soils, which contain a much larger quantity of the fertilizing manurial constituents. Hence some authorities recommend the addition of manures rich in phosphates, as bones or superphosphates, to the nitrogenous manures, the phosphatic being designed to restore the ingredients to the soil which the nitrogenous manures carry off from it. A good authority recommends the following to be used:—Nitrate of soda, common salt, and Peruvian guano in equal proportions, and applied meagrely spring at the rate of three or four cwt. per acre. Another manure is Peruvian guano three parts, nitrate of soda one part, sulphate of ammonia one part, 2 to 2½ cwt. per acre being applied annually at spring; and ten to twelve tons per acre of good, well-rotted dung every four or five years. In the neighborhood of towns where manure can be readily obtained, a manure, or better perhaps to call it a compost, is made with three tons of the manure, three tons of common earth, one cwt. of salt, well mixed together, and watered from time to time with liquid manure. Soot forms an excellent addition to grass-land manures; a good compost may be made with it, by mixing it at the rate of eight cwt. with three tons of common soil, bone-ash one cwt., salt one cwt., sulphate of magnesia half a cwt. Composts with lime as the basis give excellent manure for grass lands, especially if the land be mossy or boggy. The vegetable debris met with on a farm, ashes and ditch and road

cleanings, should be all thoroughly mixed with the lime, which should be got from the kiln, a little water being added to make it, one cwt. of lime being given to every three cwt. of the waste material used. The heap when mixed should be allowed to stand undisturbed for a period corresponding to the richness of the compost, for two or four months, then turned over and allowed to stand three or four weeks, then finally turned over before being applied to the land; this being done as evenly as possible with bush-harrowing and finally rolling. In applying top-dressings to grass-land, the amount given should be liberal; it is a most mistaken policy to give a poor and scanty supply. —*From the English Journal of Agriculture.*

Youths' Department.

UNCLE TOM'S COLUMN.

Well, youngsters, here we are again, to have a chat with you; and first, let's see what letters there are. T. C. Somerville, Chatham, James A. Potter, Berlin, and W. A. Furlong, Nottawa, send correct answers to Anagrams 1 & 2, Poetical Anagram, Enigma and Acrostic.—O. H. Garner, Drummondville, sends correct answers to Anagram and Concealed Fruits.—Miss H. E. Barnes sends correct answers to Acrostic, Miscellaneous Enigma and Anagram.—John Gibson, jun., of Markham, sends correct answers to Poetical Anagram, Enigma and Acrostic. The answers you will see below.—J. Lawson sends a new Acrostic, and T. C. Somerville an Enigma.

THE RHYMING GAME.

One person thinks of a word, and gives a word that will rhyme with it; the players, while endeavouring to guess the word, think of those that will rhyme with the one given, and, instead of speaking, define them; then the first person must be quick in guessing what is meant, by the description and answers, if it be right or no, giving the definition to the question. Here are two examples:—

"I have a word that rhymes with bun."
"Is it what many people call great sport or merriment?" "No, it is not fun."
"Is it a troublesome creditor?" "No, it is not a dun."
"Is it a kind of firearm?" "No, it is not a gun."
"Is it a religious woman who lives in retirement?" "No, it is not a nun."
"Is it the act of moving very swiftly?" "No, it is not to run."
"Is it a quibble or play upon words?" "No, it is not a pun."
"Is it a weight?" "No, it is not a ton."
"Is it the luminary that shines by day?" "Yes, it is the sun."

The one who guessed the word will then perhaps say:—

"I've thought of a word that rhymes with sane."
"Is it a native of Denmark?" "No, it is not a Dane."
"Is it used by old gentlemen?" "No, it is not a cane."
"Is it a Christian name?" "No, it is not Jane."
"Is it to obtain success, to win?" "No, it is not gain."
"Is it that which we wanted this summer for the crops?" "No, it is not rain."
"Is it a square of glass?" "No, it is not a pane."
"Is it to be proud?" "No, it is not vain."
"Is it what you got on your dress when you picked the strawberries?" "Yes, it is a stain."

Of course, if the right word is readily guessed another word is chosen, the guesser becoming in time the questioner.

One of my little friends wants to know what is the derivation of the word "Yankee." It is a corruption of the word "English." When the English first came to America the Indians tried to pronounce their name, but the nearest they could come to it was "Yengoes;" this afterwards led to their being called Yankees.

I want some more letters from FARMERS' ADVOCATE children. I want you to aid me in the work of amusing others, and I want you to show that you take an interest in what is being done. I would like to hear what success you have had in gardening this year; also about your games, your school, and your home.—Write to Uncle Tom, and tell him all about these matters, for he takes an interest in the happiness of all the little ones.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN JULY NO.

ANAGRAM I.

Hark! hark! the dogs do bark,
The tinkers have come to town—
Some on nags and some in rags,
And one in a velvet gown.

ANAGRAM II.

There was an old doctor of Brille, &c.
(Same as in June No.)

POETICAL ANAGRAM.

Beneath a spreading willow,
By the wide Pacific side,
As I watch the rolling billow
And the fast-receding tide,
The evening sun is sinking
Far behind the ocean's foam,
While on days gone by I'm thinking
And my sweet Canadian home.

ENIGMA.

The FARMERS' ADVOCATE.
ACROSTIC.—July.

ENIGMA.

My whole is composed of 13 letters.
My 4, 9, 6 is a cooking utensil.
My 2, 3, 7, 1, is what everyone feels in summer.
My 11, 9, 7, 8, is often used for travelling.
My 8, 9, 4, is a toy.
My 1, 12, 13, is a kind of steamer.
My whole is what every farmer should get clear of.
Chatham, July 5, 1872. T. C. SOMERVILLE.

ACROSTIC.

All the hay should now be in,
Under cover, from the rain;
Gladly now again begin
Ushering in the golden grain.
Soon the harvest will be done,
Then we'll have some jolly fun.
Battersea, July 1, 1872. J. LAWSON.

REBUS.



DEAR MR. EDITOR—It is a long time since your "old friend" has had an opportunity of writing anything for the ADVOCATE. I suppose she would be making some excuse now were it not that there are deeds being done almost daily which might and should be remedied. Little children are frightened until their nerves quiver and their little hearts beat so hard and quick that their breath is almost stopped, as a punishment for the most trivial offences. There are hundreds of ways in which parents inflict punishment on the little folk that are very injurious to the nervous system. Some are shut up in dark rooms until they are terrified into silence; some are threatened to be thrown to the pigs or bears, or some other wild animal.

This may seem a small matter to you, Mr. Editor, and other wise people; but to the little folk, and the writer, who was little herself not so very long ago, it is a matter of vital importance. We well remember seeing a child compelled to run around the garden path alone after nightfall as a punishment for crying, because she was sent to bed without a light. As she was hurrying on, and every moment becoming more convulsed with terror, a cat jumped over the garden fence and ran up playfully to its little mistress. To the child's imagination poor harmless kitty was some huge monster about to destroy her. The consequences were, she had to be carried in almost fainting; and although she is old enough to have more sense, she still undergoes the greatest torture of mind, when left alone in the darkness. We know of another case of a child who became hysterical by a thoughtless young uncle putting it on the back of a horse, of which the poor little creature was always very much frightened.

The writer fully appreciates the excruciating torture she underwent by being compelled to take a large humble bee off the window between her finger and thumb. My parent picked it up several times, and showed how to hold it so that it could not sting; but somehow the "critter" did sting me. I do not say I would scream or faint at the approach of one now, but I would sooner face a "hundred foes, a critic and his pen," than a poor little humble bee.

These few remarks—But I must stop wasting paper and ink now; only mind, don't frighten the little folk. INCH.

London Market—July 29.

White Fall Wheat, per bush.	\$1 30 to 1 30
Red Winter Wheat.	1 25 to 1 25
Barley.	0 50 to 0 60
Peas.	0 50 to 0 60
Oats.	0 35 to 0 35