

new wood, and made to produce new and thrifty branches; and pear trees a century old, which had become so decayed and knotty as to leave no fruit worth gathering, were restored to such health and strength as to cover the garden walls with new branches, bearing a profusion of fine fruit.

These three facts strongly illustrate the importance of an intimate knowledge of the things about us which we are constantly handling, raising and using in all our operations upon the farm. This is certain knowledge, *science*: it saved the ship timber, healed the diseased cattle and rejuvenated the trees. The farmer, of all men, ever has something scientific to learn; he should study, reflect, and examine, until he can walk in his fields and hold intelligent converse with his soils, trees and plants, in relation to their wonderful structure, springing and growth.—*New England Farmer.*

Ploughing in Green Crops.

One of the correspondents of the *German Town Telegraph* a few weeks ago gave his experience on a small piece of ground that had become completely exhausted by long cropping, and which he first treated to a turning in of a crop of grass just as it was blossoming, followed by sowing half a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and turning that in also as it blossomed, and then sowed it to remain until spring, when it was lightly limed and sowed with oats. The yield was very fine, and superior to the yield of other land, manured in the usual way, and in much better general condition.

The *Working Farmer*, in publishing this experiment of the correspondent, appends the following sensible suggestions:

"We would suggest in addition to the remarks made by the writer, that soils intended to be restored for the ploughing in of green crops raised for that purpose, should be deeply ploughed and sub-soiled before the planting of the green crop, and thus enable the roots to travel to greater depth and furnish the inorganic constituents of the sub-soil to the plants, which in turn by their decay places them in the surface soil. The deeply inserted roots of the green crop decay in the sub-soil, and return to it organic matter from the atmosphere, and thus the soil becomes deepened as well as improved in quality.

"In some localities the ploughing in of green crops may be dispensed with when muck, previously decomposed by the salt and lime mixture, leaves from the woods, or other cheap organic substances can be procured, but in such practice sub-soil ploughing should be resorted to for a supply of the inorganic constituents, and the deepening of the soil."

Time for Pruning.

A correspondent makes some inquiries relative to the proper time for pruning apple trees, and remarks that it has been the general practice to prune in the spring. Very small limbs may be safely cut off at any season whenever it is convenient; and when the trees have proper care and attention, it will seldom be necessary to remove any large limbs. But there are many trees which have been badly neglected, and large decaying and profitless limbs should now be removed from them; and where this is necessary, the fall is a more suitable time than the spring, for the reason that the wounds made in autumn will remain dry and sound for years, and until the bark closes over them, while wounds made in spring turn black and decay, leaving holes which frequently ruin the tree. Mr. Cole, the author of the *American Fruit Book*, prefers October, November, or even December, to the spring, which he says is the worst season. "Thirty-two years ago, in September," he remarks, "we cut a very large branch from an apple tree, on account of injury by a gale. The tree is old, and it has never healed over; but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly sound around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in the spring; and where they were cut off the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put into the cavity."—*Maine Farmer.*

Mode of Destroying Worms on Trees.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says, that a decoction of tobacco thrown among the branches and foliage of trees imbedded by worms, is a sure way of destroying them. It has been tried at Washington on lindens, by Mr. Ranahan, keeper of the grounds of the War and Navy Departments, and by the Commissioner of Public Buildings on four large elms at the foot of the steps of the Capitol, in both cases with good effect. We copy the directions for the application of the decoction:

"As some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as to the precise time of throwing on the tobacco juice, I will give them an infallible rule, viz: As soon as the leaves are well developed, they will be found to be perforated with small holes. This is produced by a bug, which feeds on the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then deposits its eggs in a straight line, about half an inch long, on the under side of the leaf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will drive the bug entirely away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As a second crop of worms will be produced on those trees which are selected, it will be necessary about that time to give them another sprinkling. If this course be adopted by all interested, I have no hesitation in saying that in two years time the worms will be entirely exterminated."

"The expense is inconsiderable, half a barrel full of the decoction, which can be made out of refuse tobacco, will be sufficient for a large tree."

Garden Economy at Mid-Summer.

From almost every kitchen, there is a large amount of slops, soap-suds, and other waste liquids thrown away, disfiguring by a fetid puddle some half-concealed spot of the kitchen yard. It is always as pleasing as it is rare, to see the back yard kept in as clean, neat, and finished condition as those portions of the premises kept specially for exhibition to the eye. Happily, there are a few who, by a well managed economy in this particular, not only avoid all offensive odors about their dwellings, but contribute towards the vigorous and healthy growth of their garden vegetables and fruit trees, by the timely irrigation thus given them. We should like to exhibit to some who have been neglectful, the kitchen court of an acquaintance, which will challenge for neatness and cleanliness, any of the front yards of his neighbors.

Irrigation simply in itself is highly beneficial to most garden plants; the benefit is increased by the fertilizing matter often contained in waste water. On light or gravelly soils, for example, a free supply of water doubles the growth of the raspberry, and greatly improves the size and flavor of the fruit; and strawberries, as the fruit approaches maturity, are almost incredibly benefited. A cultivator in one of our villages, applied water freely to his vegetables during the last summer, in ten days his early potatoes grew two-thirds in size.—*Cultor.*

How to Save Poultry Manure.

Having learned the value of poultry manure, we suppose our readers would like to know what is the best method to save it. First, build a poultry house, if it be no more than a rough scaffolding of poles or slabs, laid upon crotches, forming a double pitch roof, with end boards in winter, to keep out the wind and driving storms. Under this place parallel roosts; the manure during the night, then, will all drop down in a narrow row beneath. Here place light loam about a foot deep, rather wider and longer than the roost, and give it a sprinkling of plaster of Paris an inch thick.—When this is covered an inch deep with manure, give it a layer of loam four inches deep, and another sprinkling of an inch of plaster, and so continue. In the spring, mix all well together, keep it free from the rain, and use it at the rate of one pint to a hill of corn, or in a corresponding quantity for cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, requiring rich warm manure, and our word for it, you will have a large crop of a superior quality. *The Plough.*

Temperance.

For the Wesleyan.
Temperance in New-Brunswick.

MR. EDITOR.—Amongst other valuable subjects which find a place in your columns, I have been happy to notice, that you always devote a portion of your space to Temperance information. Without acknowledging any *ultraism* on this subject, or even sympathising with all the peculiar tenets of some who identify themselves with the Temperance movement, I yet regard it as one of vast importance to the great interests of morality and religion; and therefore I am glad to recognize on your part, a disposition to assist in its advancement. If the religious public—Christian men—and especially Christian Ministers, will assist with their influence the efforts which are now in progress for the suppression of Intemperance, results will be attained, which, while they will abundantly reward those who labour for them, will also materially advance the interests of true religion. Influence of any kind is a talent, which ought to be employed for the benefit of mankind; and the man who possesses it, who neglects to use it for this purpose, is not only culpable, but fails to realize the blessedness which even in this world always rewards every work which tends to the good of others.

In New-Brunswick, the Temperance cause is assuming a new position. Hitherto it has used moral suasion only; it now seeks for a new element of power—the strong arm of the law. Whatever may have been the differences of opinion on this point hitherto, the experiment which has been so successfully tried in the neighbouring State of Maine, has led to an extraordinary unanimity of opinion in this country, and there is hardly an individual of any note in the Temperance community who resists the effort which we have lately made to obtain from our Legislature the enactment of a Law to prohibit the traffic in Ardent Spirits.

You are aware that petitions signed by some ten or twelve thousand persons, were presented to our Assembly at the commencement of the present session, and that based on these petitions was—a Bill, prepared by a Committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, similar in its provisions to the Maine Law. This bill was introduced, and although violently opposed, its main principles have been sustained, and carried through both houses. Some alterations, of course, had to be submitted to, but although a clause was introduced, excepting Ale, Porter, and Cider from the operation of the bill; and likewise another clause postponing the time of its going into effect to 1st June, 1853, with some minor changes of the penalties for selling and manufacturing, yet the bill is a valuable one, and must do an incalculable amount of good. Some over-zealous Temperance men are dissatisfied, because the whole bill, as originally put before the Legislature, was not passed, but I think the general feeling amongst those really friendly to the cause, is one of thankfulness that we have succeeded so well.

But this bill, although promoted especially by the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this country is sanctioned by the friends of Temperance generally, and thousands who will not connect themselves with any Temperance organization, have given their names and their influence, to insure its success. Without such a feeling on the part of large numbers in the community, it would not have passed the House of Assembly, as it seems generally admitted, that the majority of that body is decidedly opposed to it.

In the movement, however, the Sons of Temperance took the lead. They held Temperance Meetings and Soirees, and Conventions, and thus brought the subject prominently forward on every possible occasion. After the Members reached Fredericton, public meetings were held, when addresses and lectures on the subject were delivered; and when the bill was brought up for discussion in the Assembly, many from different parts of the country, as well as our own citizens, crowded the lobbies and ante-rooms of the House. But the most interesting and possibly the most influential portion of the large auditory there assembled, was the ladies,—who, for the first time in this Province, in large numbers, identified them-

selves with a public discussion in our Legislative Halls, and gave evidence of their deep interest in the result of the discussion, by attending day after day, until the question on the principle of the bill was settled.

In truth, we do not here look at this as merely a question concerning the Temperance institutions, but as one which will lead to most important results in several respects.

Many connect this bill with contemplated changes in our electoral system, as amongst the reforms which are really necessary, not only to give the people a controul over public affairs and public men, but to make that controul an intelligent one, by removing one great instrument of undue influence.—In fact, without these preliminary measures the new constitution of the Province, which gives larger powers, will lead to a wide spread system of corruption, and while it will place the administration of public affairs in the hands of men who will resort to undue means, it will altogether shut out men of high principle and real talent, who may not feel willing to do so, as well as practically disfranchise a large portion of respectable and quiet citizens, who exercise their franchise as a matter of principle, and will not suffer it to be tampered with.

This is perhaps one strong reason why there is so much sympathy with this bill amongst parties here, who are in no respect identified with Temperance organizations.—And if the result answers this design only, the benefit to the country will be incalculable.

Beyond this, however, there are as I have already stated, the great interests of morality and religion. If all our taverns and liquor establishments can be shut up, and the legalized sale of Ardent Spirits, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes stopped, the generation now coming forward on the stage of life, will not be exposed to (what I honestly believe to be) the greatest temptation to vice and ruin, which at present exists amongst us. Men may argue about rights infringed upon, coercion, &c., I believe that the end to be attained is one of such great importance that any remedy which can be devised should be encouraged. Let this bill pass, and in a few years what a different country shall we have for all our institutions, civil and religious.

H. F.

New-Brunswick, 6th April, 1852.

(From the Athenaeum)

A Word of Encouragement.

I ever hail with unmingled pleasure, the weekly arrival of the mail in our quiet town, and which brings the well-conducted and truly interesting Temperance organ. The triumph of the cause affords me much delight. The victory obtained not being followed by the cries of the orphan, or the wailings of the widow, or the lamentations of the aged parents at the tidings borne onwards of a conquered country, whose fields have been stained by human gore, nor the agonising strains of misery and anguish from the lips of the wounded and mutilated conquerors or conquered. The only cause of lamentation arising from the fact, that men professing Christianity are to be found who place themselves in antagonistic array against so holy a crusade; and in men too who by the free voice of the constituency, have been intrusted with the guardianship of our civil and religious liberties—our dearest rights as men; but who, apparently, will not do their duty in extirpating a species of slavery more ruinous than the plague—more degrading, because voluntary, than that of the manacled African, toiling in his owner's field, beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun. An enemy more destructive in his career, and more debasing in influence than the breath of the *sirocco*—an enemy whose blight is felt more or less in almost every home, or at least every family circle, lying prostrate the hopes of myriads of once happy dwellings, and levelled with the meanest of brutes, if not beneath, those intelligent beings, who were destined by the all-gracious Creator, to glorify God on earth, and to enjoy Him forever. I was much pleased with the short and pithy correspondence over the signature "B," from Cumberland, in a late No.—the scene lately of a warm political contest, and join in the sentiment, he gives utterance to. Like him, from local position, I have few other means of ascertaining the progress of the good cause, and also equally disavow being either a politician or a political partizan; but can only wish that I had a pen that could send forth words that would burn or a voice that could reach every ear in our fine Province, or our world's extent—the former should not be idle, nor the latter mute in the advocacy of the cause of temperance. A goodly proportion of Nova Scotians are doing their duty