

It has become such an indispensable thing with me, that I regularly mix a barrel of it every Friday, and use it on Saturday, upon any plants that I particularly wish to invigorate and stimulate. I do not know that I have seen a single instance of its disagreeing with any plant—ammonia being the universal food of vegetation. Of course, the more rapid growing plants—those with foliage that perspire a great deal, are most strikingly benefitted by it. Of course, also, *plants* that are *at rest*, or not in a growing state, should not be fed with it; but any plant that is about starting, or is *actually in a growing state*, will not fail to be wonderfully improved by it. Many plants that have fallen into a sickly state by reason of poor, or worn out soil, will, usually, in the course of a month, take quite another aspect and begin to develop rich, dark green foliage. I will enumerate some of the things that I have had great success with.

STRAWBERRIES.—Beds of indifferent appearance at the opening of the spring, last season, after being watered four times with this solution, grew very luxuriantly, and bore a crop of remarkably fine fruit. This year I have repeated the experiment on half of every bed; both foliage and blossoms are as large again on the watered, as on the unwatered bed; and by way of comparison, I have watered some with plain water also—and find, though rather benefitted, (for the strawberry loves water,) they have none of the extra depth of verdure and luxuriance of those watered with the ammonia.

EARLY PEAS.—At least a week earlier than those not watered, and much stronger in leaf and pod.

FUCHSIAS.—A surprising effect is produced on this plant, which, with the aid of ammonia water, will grow in very small pots, with a depth of verdure, a luxuriance, and a profusion and brilliancy of bloom, that I have never seen equalled. Old and stunted plants are directly invigorated by it.

DWARF PEARS.—Some sickly trees that I have given the best attention to for three years previously, without being able to get either good fruit, or healthy foliage, after being watered four times with the solution—of course with the usual intermediate supply of common water—became perfectly healthy and luxuriant, and have ever since, (two years,) remained so.

DAHLIAS.—Which I have never succeeded well with before, have done beautifully with me since, flowering most abundantly and brilliantly, when watered in this way. In all out-of-door plants, if mulching is used, only half the quantity of plain water is needed. For plants in pots, I consider it invaluable; and gardeners who wish to raise specimen plants for exhibition, will find this mode of watering them, *every sixth time*, with the solution, to produce a perfection of growth not to be surpassed in any other way.

Yours truly,
AN AMATEUR.

We endorse our correspondent's testimony to the value of the solution of sulphate of ammonia, applied in the manner he directs, having witnessed its satisfactory effects.—ED.

THE ECONOMY OF TIME

is of vital importance in every profession and imperative on the farmer. Every day has its own duties to perform, which if trifled away in unprofitable amusements is often attended with the most serious consequences. Stephens in his book of the Farm, (a book by-the-by, we would seriously advise our agricultural reader to get intimately acquainted with,) thus endeavours to demonstrate its value to the young farmer.

"It is a paramount duty of every farmer of an arable farm to have his field operations in an advanced state at all seasons. He should remember that if by forgetfulness or delay any important operation is postponed for even a week beyond its most proper season, it may not be only overtaken by the succeeding bad weather but he thereby invites a deficient crop. When his field operations are in advance of the season it is in his power to wait a few days at any time for the land to be in the best possible state; and when every operation is finished with the land in that condition he may cherish the well founded hope of a good return."

WORK OF THE MONTH.

HAY-MAKING.

THERE are but few departments of husbandry which demand more attention than this, for the weather adapted for making good hay can seldom be depended upon for a long period of time together, the most vigilant circumspection is therefore necessary for the due performance of the work. Mowing should commence with the dawn of day, and care be taken that the grass is cut close and clean, never forgetting that whilst an hour in the morning is as good as two at noon, so an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top.

Every farmer ought to provide himself with a horse-rake, the common revolving one is the best, which with a horse and man, will keep at least eight hands actively employed in cocking, and raking between the cocks. The chief points to be observed in the making of hay are thus given by Professor Norton:—

1. To cut the grass while a considerable portion of it is yet in flower.
2. To cut no more than can be properly attended to.
3. To commence the shaking out of the