THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.

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plants in the third year, and the soil will then be exhausted for wheat. But different plants require different quantities of silica, and the other substances supplied by the soil for their support; so it happens that a soil which has become exhausted, and totally barren to one description of crop is, in the highest degree, nutritious to another. Thus, upon a field which would yield inorganic substances sufficient for the growth of one crop of wheat, we can raise three crops of oats, and in a field containing the quantity of silica 267lbs mentioned as required for one crop of wheat, we would have more than sufficient of that one element for five harvests of peas. It is upon the knowledge of this fact that the rotation of crops is founded the judicious application of which has been of so much service to agriculture. We are now prepared to believe that the presence of the inorganic matters which remain after burning a plant is not accidental, but that they form an essential part of its food, absolutely necessary to its full development. Different plants require different proportions of those elements for their growth, and it will at once suggest itself, that it is only by obtaining an accurate knowledge of these proportions that we can, with any degree of certainty, decide upon the kind of soil best adapted to the production of any spccies of crop. It is only by the assistance of the chemist that we can hope to acquire this indispensable knowledge.

How TO SAVE YOLE TREES.—If you find some of your transplanted trees flagging, and looking as if they were going to say good-bye to you, don't imagine you can save them by pouring manure water about their roots. You might as well give a man nearly dead with debility and starvation, as much plum pudding as he could make a hearty meal of. The best thing you can do is, first to reduce the top a little more (or a good deal more if needful), for the difficulty most probably is, that we have more top to exhaust than root to supply. Then lossen the soil, and water it if dry, and lastly, match the ground as far as the roots extend. This you may do by covering it with three or inches of straw, litter, tan-bark, or something of that sort, to keep the roots cool and moist, so as to coax them into new growth. Watering a transplanted tree every day, and letting the surface dry hard with the sun and wind, is too much like basting a joint of meat before the kitchen fire, to be looked upon as decent treatment for anything living. If your tree is something rare and curious, that you are afraid will die, and would not lose for the world, and yet that won't start out, in spite of all your wishes, syringe the lowerk once every night after sunset.—Downing.

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—Bean straw is valuable for sheep, and when properly cured they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found that they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable, to make sheep produce heavy fleeces. They will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damaged state. To our store flocks during the winter season we generally give a pint of beans per day, and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, oats, and most other grains, for the production of wool.

To DESTROY GRUDS IN THE HEAP OF SHEEP.—Make a hole in a standing hoard, 24 inches from the ground, and large enough to let a sheep's nose through up to the eyes. Let one man hold the sheep in this position, another with with a syringe throw up each nostril of the sheep a slush of yellow snuff and water, strong enough to make them sneeze, and they will thus throw out the eggs of the fly that are deposited in July and August.—Cor. Ohio Cultivator.

LEMON JUICE IN DROFSY.—Lemons are recommended for dropsy in a Russian medical journal, and are said to be benefical in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was given, after taking the peel off, and eutting it up into small pieces in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment, meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day.