

The Colonel Cheeny Strawberry.

This plant may not be known by very many of our subscribers, but from what we have heard, and from personal observation, having seen the plants growing and partaken of the fruit, we believe it will be preferred to the Wilson Albany. We publish below an account of it from Mr. Purdy, who is one of the most extensive and reliable nursery men in the United States. Dr. Francis, who is known to be as reliable a person as any in this country, also recommends this berry. We also publish his remarks below. The American papers publish many favorable accounts of it. Persons wanting this berry can be supplied by Dr. Francis, Delaware, Ontario; or by A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

The following is A. M. Purdy's description:—

"This is a cross between the Triumph de Gand and Russell. It partakes of the firmness and 'meaty' character of the first, while it has the rich gloss and distinct scarlet of the latter. The fruit is very uniform in size, and enormously productive, being fully equal with us to the famous Wilson's Albany. The plant is of the most healthy, character, resembling the Triumph, but being more rampant in foliage. We have grown strawberries for over 20 years, and in that time have tried no seedling that can equal it in large size and uniformity of fruit, beautiful glossy color, healthiness of plant and foliage, delicious quality, and great productiveness."

I can fully endorse the above, having grown them since 1871, and sold the fruit in the London market for the last two years, where they always command the highest prices.

Delaware, Ont., March, '75.

A. FRANCIS.

Orchard Grass.

In answer to a request for information in regard to this grass, Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, sends the *Michigan Farmer* the following: "We have a small plot, several years old, by itself on a sand loam. It thrives well. It has been tried in field and lawn to a limited extent, with varying results when sown with other grasses. I

advise every enterprising farmer by all means to sow a patch of orchard grass, either with red clover or alone. It flowers early with clover, and soon starts again for a second crop. The seed is in chaff, and should be put in thick, two bushels to the acre if sowed alone. We need many experiments on grasses all over the State in various kinds of soil. As experiments are costly, sow only a small quantity at first, and see how it goes, then be sure to report the result to the *Farmer*. Your seed may be poor or full of foul stuff, so purchase light at first. You can generally raise the seed cheaper than to buy it if the grass flourishes on your land."

Improvement of Clayey Soils.

The *Rural Carolinian* has the following remarks upon this subject: One of the principal defects of

Smut in Wheat.

This disease, for such we must term it, is known in almost every part of the world where wheat is grown, though in wet seasons, and in undrained soils, it is more prevalent than at other seasons and places. As it is a fungus, too humid an atmosphere and soil must encourage its growth. In a dry, warm climate, such as California, it is little known. Various remedies for it are recommended, though some agriculturalists say every means to preserve the wheat from it are futile. In one of the reports of the American Department of Agriculture, farmers are advised to discard all idea of mixing ingredients with seed wheat to destroy smut. As this fungus grows as a natural result from diseased grains, whatever kills its vitality, so as to prevent its germination and growth, proves the necessity of sowing the wheat

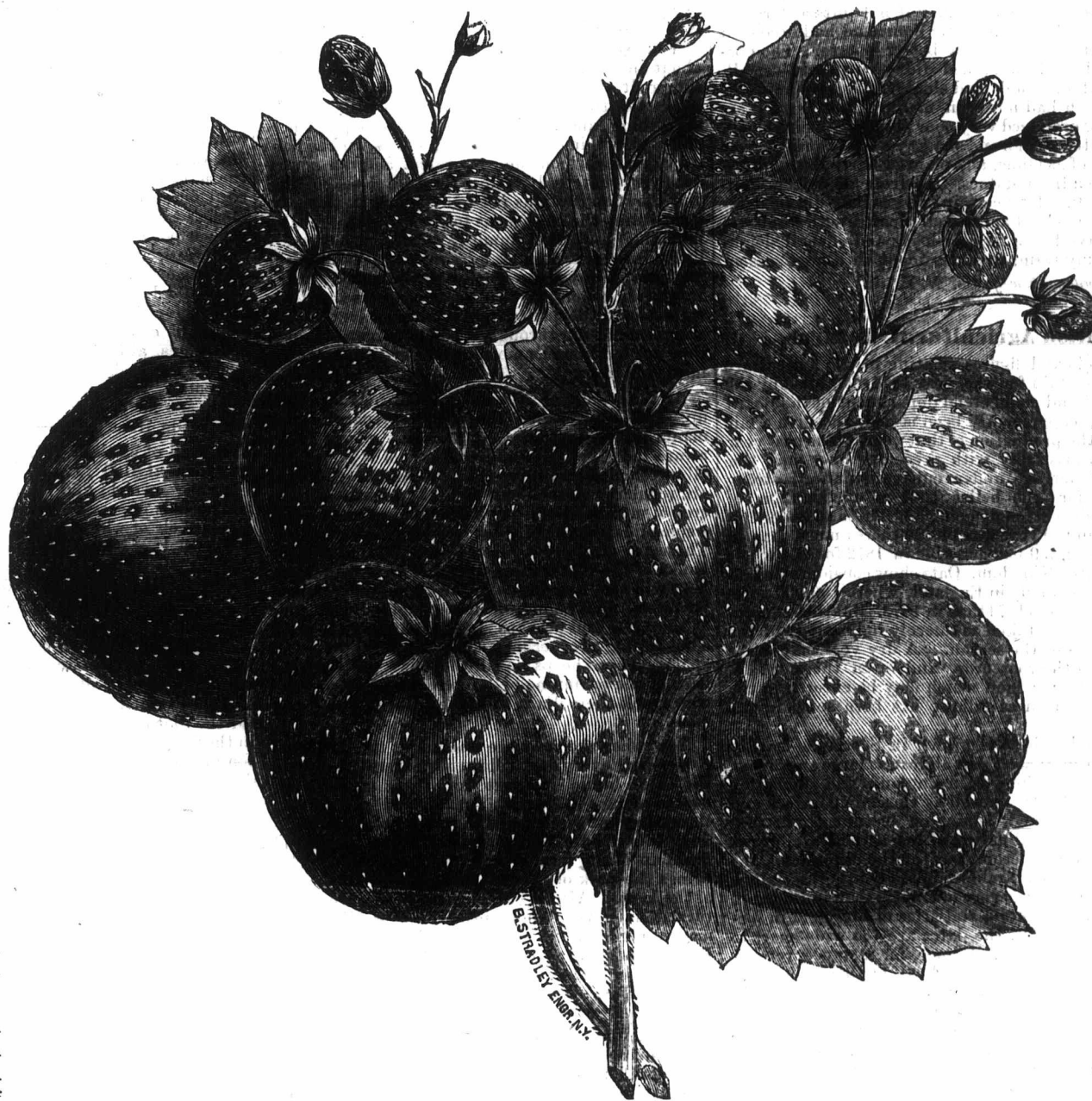
from it. We have known strong brine to be used for this purpose with good effect. It was steeped in the brine in vats for 12 hours, then spread on the barn floor and mixed with lime to dry it for sowing. A solution of vitriol has been found effectual for the same purpose.

In regard to improvement of agriculture in New Brunswick, Mr. Peteny says he has closely watched the progress made and felt satisfied that the rate was highly encouraging. In the raising of wheat alone there had been great strides made; 14 years ago there were hardly ten bushels of grain raised in that entire parish, while last season, on the farms from Mr. Stirling's to Mr. Forbes', the crop was over 1,000 bushels, and in Blissville, Lincoln and Burton the increase is proportionally large. To

prove the crop is one that pays, he cited the cases of Mr. Stirling and Mr. Johnson—the former of whom raised one hundred bushels from five and the latter twenty-eight from a single bushel.—*Colonial Farmer*.

Death of a \$25,000 Cow.

The Fourth Duchess of Onida died in January. She was purchased by Migiboen & Bedford, in Oct., 1873, at Campbell's New York Mill sales, for \$25,000. She leaves a bull calf, three months old, by the fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, said to be one of the finest dukes in the country. Thus the \$25,000 heifer has met the same fate as the \$40,000 cow. Mr. E. G. Bedford has been particularly unfortunate, having heretofore lost two costly bulls.



COLONEL CHEENY STRAWBERRY.