

vines and in a few days works into the roots, which causes the aforesaid rot, and common sense tells us, that if we can find a preventive to keep the disease from attacking the tops of the vines the potatoes at the root will be comparatively safe from its effects, and to find this preventive was my daily study.

After trying various experiments from time to time, with no success, I at last hit upon the method of which this is an explanation, and I found that by treating the potatoes as herein mentioned the disease did not attack them.

Now, in proof of the arguments I hold forth, I beg to say that for several years I have sown the preventive on some of the potatoes in my field and left some of them in their natural state, and the result was that those over which I had sown the preventive were perfectly sound and dry, while the others of them, over which I had not sown the preventive, were rotten and diseased.

The preventive, of which I speak, is made as follows:—

Take 4 bushels of dry common house ashes,
2 bushels of roach lime, (slackened),
6 pounds of sulphur :

Mix and sow over the potatoes, before the dew rises in the morning, to an acre and one half of land.

This preventive must be sown between the 19th and 22nd of July, and for late potatoes from the 19th to the 23rd of August, and if attended to you will find it a perfect preventive.

I understand gardening and raising vegetables of all kinds, and I should have communicated the above to you before, but I wanted to make sure, before it was made public, that it would give satisfaction.

I beg of you to lay this communication before the Board of Agriculture as soon as possible, and if they see fit they can make it public, and if not I shall be satisfied, and if after experimenting on it they find it good they can make me what amends they see fit, as I have spent considerable time in working it out to satisfaction.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL S. EDMONSON.

Unionville, March 14th, 1859.

BUCKWHEAT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

Being desirous of growing a few acres of Buckwheat this year, I would feel obliged, if you, or some of your readers would answer the following questions, together with any hints which might prove useful, through the *Agriculturist*.

1st. Kind of land best adapted to its growth. 2nd. Quantity of seed per acre. 3rd. Productiveness. 4th. Time of sowing.

As it is a crop scarcely ever grown in this neighborhood, I have no doubt that an answer will prove acceptable to many of your readers, as well as—

Your obedient Servant,

R.

Peterboro', March, 1859.

We subjoin a few remarks in reference to our Correspondent's enquiries, and shall be happy to receive communications on the subject by such of our readers as have had practical experience in the matter.

The soils best adapted to the culture of Buckwheat are such as are light and dry. Upon wet land, however rich, it will not generally do well, and heavy crops may frequently be got from light sandy lands, on which wheat and other grain seldom succeeds. The application of much rich manure is not to be recommended; its tendency would be to promote a luxuriant growth of straw,