peck per acre for the next five years. It is not the quantity of seed that is used that produces the full and superior crop; but the knowledge of the man by whom the land is tilled and the seed is put into it. I ask any man who looks at our fields, if one thousandth part of the science is displayed in growing our food as is exercised in clothing our backs? What do we witness but one continued succession of exhaustion and repletion? One year we see the repletion, and the next the total exhaustion. But education and science will put an end to all this; the fields, ere long, will be annually full of the most luxuriant crops; and yet, from the small quantity of the seed used, they will be in heart, at the same time, laughing and smiling under the richest and most luxuriant grain.

But I am not advocating a succession of crops of wheat; my meaning here must not be misunderstood; but I am showing that it may easily be done. Mr. Mechi has half his farm with wheat every year, and still his land improves under every crop. I myself, too, if I may without vanity add my humble name to those of the gentlemen already spoken of, will here state that my wheat is from below three, and my barley below four, pecks per acre; and yet my crop of wheat was full three times too thick this year. Nevertheless, I have no doubt whatever but I have near, or quite, six qrs. of wheat, and upwards of seven qrs. of barley, per acre; but had my seed been two-thirds less of wheat, I should have had a still more abundant crop. But as this calculation may perhaps—indeed, I know it will—be disputed, I hereby give notice that I will advertise when my wheat and barley shall be thrashed and measured, and invite all my neighbours to be present and witness what the quantities will be.

In concluding, I will observe, that I know many inestimable men, thick seeders of land, and who occasionally, and accidentally, grow very fine crops; but what I am advocating is a constant and annual succession of a vast increase of average crops from a very much smaller quantity of seed. This is my object, and I feel quite sure that it may be done.

But one word about mildew. Farmers invariably ascribe mildew to thin sowing; but it would be just as absurd to say that thin sowing caused rains, mists, springs, lightning, and thunder. The opinion, however, is almost universal, but not less incorrect on that account. But I have been surprised to hear some who fancied themselves very clever gravely propound this absurdity, and maintain that thin-seeded wheat was the most liable to mildew; the converse, however, is alone the truth.

Allow me a word respecting the potato disease. In 1845 I made some observations and experiments on this disease, and the result I communicated to my friends; and which was, that the malady arose from many causes affecting the atmosphere in that year, but I prognosticated that it would soon wear out, and perhaps never again return. I thank you, therefore, for publishing the Dean of Westminster's experiments, which exactly agree with my own views on the subject. GEORGE WILKINS.

REMEDIES AGAINST MOTHS.

It is an old custom with some housewives to throw into their drawers every year a number of fir cones, under the idea that their strong resinous smell might keep away the moth. Now, as the odour of these cones is due to turpentine, it occurred to Reaumur to try the effect of this volatile liquid. He rubbed one side of a piece of cloth with turpentine, and put some grubs on the other; the next morning they were all dead, and strange to say, had voluntarily abandoned their sheaths. On smearing some paper slightly with the oil, and putting this into a bottle with some grubs, the weakest were immediately killed; the most vigorous struggled violently for two or three hours, quitted their sheaths, and died in convulsions. It was soon abundantly evident that the vapour of oil or spirits of turpentine acts as a terrible poison to the grubs. Perhaps it may be said that even this remedy is worse than the disease, but, as Reaumur justly observes, we keep away from a newly painted room, or leave off for a few days a coat from which stains have been removed by turpentine; why, therefore, can we not once a year keep away for a day or two from rooms that have been fumigated with turpentine? It is, however, surprising how small a quantity of turpentine is required; a small piece of paper or linen just moistened therewith, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moth. A small quantity of turpentine dissolved in a little spirits of wine (the vapour of which is also fatal to the moth) will entirely remove the offensive odour, and yet be a sufficient preservative.

BONES IN SOLUTION.

A Stirlingshire farmer, in a communication addressed to the *Pharmaceutical Times*, states the following opinions as to the fruits of his experience:—For the proper dissolving of bones it requires the half of the wheat of bones of sulphuric acid; thus, taking the bushel of bones at 44lb., it will require 22lb. of sulphuric acid to dissolve the same. I have found it of very great advantage to steam or boil the bones previous to mixing the sulphuric acid with them; the bones being hot, the acid must be added gradually. Great advantage will result by adding a quantity of salt to the dissolving bones, by which a mixture will be procured much more beneficial than from the simple application of bones. I generally use 3 cwt. of salt to 3 cwt. of bones. The mass will heat; turn it over once or twice, it is then fit for use. Drying up the mass with 2 or 3 cwt. of bran, which partakes largely of the phosphates, is advantageous. Three bushels of dissolved bones will raise a good crop of turnips. The manure may be sown broadcast, the land drilled up, and the turnips sown in the usual manner. If bran be used, both manure and seed may be sown at once. I need not allude to the economy of using dissolved bones. This manure has no injurious effect upon the succeeding barley; on the contrary, it greatly improves it, and, moreover, it has very marked effect upon the clovers if the ground is sown down.

KEEPING EGGS.—A friend who has had no inconsiderable experience in the business, informs us that he has tried many methods for preserving eggs, but that the following has proved the most effectual. Take a cask or box, or any vessel that is proportioned in size to the number of eggs required to be kept, and cover the bottom with finely pulverised salt. The eggs are to be set on the small end, so near as to touch each other, and the insterstices to be filled up with salt, the whole to be covered with a stratum of the same article and another laying of eggs deposited in the same manner as the first. In this way the cask may be filled. If the eggs are deposited on their large ends the yolk will adhere to the shell and become putrid. We have tried the above, on a small scale, and find it to work admirably.

A correspondent, to whom we some time since communicated the above method, and in whose statement we place the most implicit faith, in a letter to us, recently received, remarks as follows:—'I have adopted the plan recommended by you, in keeping eggs, and find it to answer admirably. I have now several dozens of of eggs which were packed one year since and which are now as sweet as when taken from the nest.'—*Maine Farmer, U. S.*

WHITE CARROTS.—HENRY COLEMAN says white carrot has come greatly into favor in England. A distinguished farmer there finds it thirty per cent more productive than common carrots. One farmer had grown nearly 32 tons per acre, average 24 tons; another usually obtained 25 tons; another with high manuring, obtained a hundred tons from three acres. Another had grown 800 bushels or 1,200 per acre on four acres. In this country, its comparative productiveness is as great as in England, and projecting several inches above ground, is harvested with great facility. But it will not endure the winter in the ground; which, however, sometimes destroys the yellow carrot, when usually wet. Seeds of the white carrot do not ripen so readily, and much bad seed is sold; hence farmers planting this variety, should be on the look out.

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