this branch of the subject by stating, that no farmer in the province has better opportunity than ourself for ultimately settling this long-discussed and yet difficult question, inasmuch as we have quite a variety of soil under cultivation, a large share of which is of the precise quality that will produce rust under ordinary treatment; and if there be a possibility of totally preventing the disease on the soil we cultivate, others may then take courage, and follow the directions we may from time to time think proper to give.

The next topic in order is the proper quantity of seed which should be sown on a given space of ground to ensure the largest return with the least possible risk. There is scarcely any point upon which there is so much difference in opinion as this. The better plan would be for each farmer to settle the matter, by experimenting himself, which can be done this season as well as any other.—Not less than three, nor more than eight pecks should be sown upon an acre; and to test the matter fairly, at least a rood should be allotted to each experiment.—It might not be out of place here to mention, that we have been a little disappointed with the experiment we mentioned on the 205th page of the present volume. The nine acres we alluded to was on the whole a good crop, but the product was not so great as if we had sown six pecks per acre instead of three. The yield in straw was most abundant, and the heads were uniformly large, but the great space which the plants had to tiller prevented its ripening as soon as it otherwise would have done, by at least a week. On soils of a leaner quality than ours, this experiment might have proved more satisfactory, but on the whole, we feel it a duty we owe our subscribers as well as ourself, to recant from Mr. Hewitt Davis' specious though false theory of thin sowing of grain; and the present season we shall sow as formerly, six pecks, and possibly a small trial with seven and eight pecks per acre. The most successful wheat-grower we have any knowledge of, sows his seed so abundant, that he calculates each plant shall only produce three ears, and at the same time those ears are not over two and a half inches in length. The quantity of seed necessary to produce such an extraordinary thick growth, on average soils, would not be less than ten pecks per acre. We do not wish to be understood to advise this extreme sowing, but we simply mention the fact, and would prefer others to adopt such a course as their judgment and experience would under the circumstances dictate.

Experiment with Tar.—I promised to give you the result of an experiment which I had made with tar in preserving the peach and nectarine trees. It is so very simple and cheap, that all admirers of good fruit may have flourishing trees, and a chance for eating good fruit. As soon as the scion attains the size of a man's finger, which is generally about the first of autumn, remove the earth from the root, and deposit around the stock of the tree a half pint of soft tar, rubbing at the same time the body of the scion for six or eight inches above the surface with tar; then replace the dirt previously removed. This process must be repeated each succeeding year, say in the month of June, increasing the quantity of tar according to the growth of the tree. My own experience enables me to say, that his receipt is infallible.—G. C. Dobson.

Mayoning, Va., Jan. 31st, 1845.

—*Southern Planter.*