

Yarmouth, September 22, 1856.

MR. McDougall,

SIR—I see in the *Agriculturist* for September, 1856, a communication from Mr. Wade, of Hamilton Gardens, recommending the sowing of the Fife or Scotch Wheat late, so as to escape the depredations of the wheat midge or weevil. Would you be kind enough to inform me where I could get the wheat described by Mr. Wade. I would have written to him, but I was unacquainted with his P.O. address. We have in this section of country, what is called Fife Wheat; but from my experience I do not think it would answer to sow so late as that described by Mr. Wade, or yield any thing like it. And I am anxious to get some that is good, and if you can assist me in procuring a few bushels, you will confer a favor on

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MICHAEL.

[We recommend Mr. Michael to send his order to Mr. Wade, Port Hope, who, if he cannot fill it himself, will no doubt put it in the hands of some person who can. There is very little spring wheat grown near this city, or we would have taken the trouble to select a few bushels for Mr. Michael.]

SOWING PLASTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Can you inform me through the *Co. Gentleman*, if it will pay to sow plaster on light sandy land for wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and meadow, and which is the best time to sow—at the time of sowing and planting, or after the crops are up and rolled in? Would it not be well to brush the grass land after the plaster is sown? I can get plaster at \$1 per bag of 200 lbs.—how much will be best to put on an acre? Will it do to mix the plaster and leached ashes?—WM. LAMBERT.—*Ticonderoga, N. Y.*

Plaster is one of those special manures, which sometimes produce surprising results, and at others no visible effects whatever, without any apparent cause for this difference, but which is doubtless owing to peculiarities in the composition of soils which analysis cannot detect. Its utility can be determined only by actual experiment in the different localities where it is used. Under favorable circumstances we have seen a bushel per acre, double the growth of clover, or add fifteen times its own weight to the crop. It has proved beneficial to corn on light land, but its effects are not usually very apparent. On wheat, oats, and grass crops not clover, it is not often of much value. It is said that if sown in autumn on wheat, its best results will be produced. It is commonly sown after the crops are up, the fall of rain dissolving so minute a quantity, and carrying it among the roots of plants. We see no advantage in brushing the grass. Plaster is found to be unnecessary in much larger quantities than a bushel per acre. Ashes may be mixed with it without injury, in any experiment with these two manures.—*Country Gentleman*.

SNOW BREAD.—We find the annexed paragraph in one of our exchanges. It is curious if true:—All persons where snow abounds, are not perhaps aware of the value of the fleecy flakes in making light, delicious and wholesome bread. There is no raising in the world so perfectly physiological, as good, fresh, sweet snow: it raises bread or cakes as beautifully as the best of yeast, or the purest acids and alkalies, while it leaves no taint or fermentation, like the former, nor injurious neutral salt, like the latter. Indeed, it raises by supplying atmosphere wherewith to puff the dough, while the other methods only supply carbonic acid gas."

CURRENT DUMPLINGS.—Pick and wash a pound of currants, dry them, and lay them on a plate before the fire. Chop a pound of suet very small and put it into eight spoon-fuls of ginger; now add the currants, and mix all well together; then beat up four eggs with a pint of milk, add this by degrees to the other ingredients, and make it into a light paste; roll it up into balls as large as a turkey's egg, with a little flour; batten them a little and put them into boiling water; move them gently that they may not stick together. Half an hour will boil them.—*German town Telegraph*.