

five quarts of the liquid; at the end of three hours the remaining three quarts are to be added, and the wheat suffered to remain three hours longer in the solution. The whole should be stirred three or four times during the six hours, and the light grains skimmed off. Then add a sufficient quantity of slacked lime to perfectly dry it.

A strong pickle made with salt and water, and stale urine, are sometimes employed as steeps to prevent smut; but we have every confidence in stating that blue vitriol is a certain remedy for smut, when used as previously directed; and as the other solutions sometimes partially fail, it would be advisable to employ the most certain antidote. When salt or urine are used, it would be well to mix about two pounds of the sulphate to as much of the liquid as is used for twelve bushels of wheat. Smut is an infectious disease, and is not caused, in our opinion, by any particular influence of the weather; and where the seed to be sown is entirely free from the disease, it is unnecessary to prepare it by any of the substances we have enumerated; but it is of such rare occurrence to meet with grain free from smut, that it would on the whole be advisable to ward off the evil by employing the most certain medicine.

It is desirable to bring the plants early forward in the autumn, so that they may become deeply rooted before the winter sets in: to secure this object, eight ounces of common saltpetre may be dissolved in water, and mixed with the seed after it has been removed from the steep, and previous to the application of lime.—When this powerful stimulant is used, in very favorable autumns the plants might possibly become so gross or forward, that they would commence stooling; to prevent this calamity the crop should be

watched, and the moment any danger were apprehended on this score, young calves and colts and such other stock as would not injure the heart of the plants, should be turned upon the crop to pasture it down, and to prevent its further growth for the season.

We know of no better method to prevent the transmutation of wheat into chess than to sow none of the latter grain. Chess is as much a species of grain as oats or barley; and such farmers as desire to cultivate this plant would do wisely to separate it from their other grains before sowing, especially wheat, as it considerably injures the sample of both wheat and flour, thereby entailing a heavy loss to the grower, when mixed in large quantities. Chess is the least valuable of all the grains cultivated; and it would therefore appear advisable to substitute the most profitable. We are prepared to assert, that no farmer need grow this pest with his wheat crop, and the antidote is within the reach of all.—Simply clean the ground, and sow no chess, and the evil will certainly be avoided.

The wheat-grower will observe, that our views upon smut and chess are given with a large degree of assurance; we have been prompted to adopt this course from the circumstance that we have repeatedly experimented, with a view to ascertain the correctness of our notions, upon those disputed points, and the results have invariably strengthened the truth of our theory upon our mind. If every farmer in the Canadas would only adopt the plans we have here pointed out, it would be the means of adding to the wealth of the country as much as the entire public revenue. This may appear to some an exaggerated statement, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the loss to