

variety distinct, and entirely free from other grains and noxious weeds. If care, in this respect, be observed, and the soil be in a tolerably clean state, the doctrine of transmutation of grains would very soon be disposed of at a great discount. A pretty certain means of avoiding an evil is, "to shun the very appearance of it." Now, this excellent rule will hold good as to the assorting and selecting pure varieties of grain for seed. It is quite certain, if an impure variety of wheat be sown, mixed with a pretty fair proportion of rye, chess, and cockle, that a similarly impure article will be harvested, combining, in the mixture, more than the farmer bargained for, of rye, chess, and cockle; the reason for which may be obviously attributed to the fact, that these plants are more hardy and prolific than wheat, and hence, where any considerable portion of the wheat plants are destroyed by frost, or other causes, the inferior grain sown takes the place of them. Chess, as a plant, is as distinct in variety as are wheat, rye, and oats; and when it is sown with the seed wheat, or previously exists in the soil, an abundant yield may be confidently expected. Chess is as capable of enduring the rigour of a Canadian winter and spring as are the plants of timothy grass.

If seed wheat be entirely free from smut, it is scarcely necessary to wash in brine and lime it, to destroy this destructive fungus: in that case, simply mixing newly-slaked lime with the seed, before sowing, would answer the required purpose. But as very little of such pure seed is sown, it would be a judicious expenditure for our farmers to wash the entire quantity of wheat sown, in a brine sufficiently strong to bear up a fresh egg; after which, the entire mass should be dried on the barn floor, mixing with it a sufficient quantity of fresh-slaked lime, to assist in drying the wheat that had been thus put through the purifying process. When the foregoing suggestions have been prudently

followed out, a pure sample of wheat, free from smut, may be confidently expected.

Farmers, save your Straw.

It is a common practice to thrash out a large portion of a wheat crop directly after harvest, by those who live so convenient to market that they can speedily deliver it, so as not to seriously affect the autumn seeding, and other labour on the farm. By thrashing out a pretty large proportion of the wheat crop, so as to push it into market during September and the early part of October, the exporting merchant will have no difficulty in being able to make his shipments and get returns, in the short period of from three to four months, and frequently this may be effected much sooner. When there is a certainty that business may be thus done with promptness, a respectable export merchant will find no difficulty in effecting a loan from our banks, to any reasonable amount, for the purchase of the leading articles of export. That class of customers, from the first establishment of banks in the Colony, have had the preference over all others. This, to some extent, has been an advantage to the rural population, who have been unfortunately, in other respects, shut out of the money market, owing to the peculiar genius of our banking institutions, and the existense of absurd and useless laws on our statute books affecting the legal rate of interest. But bankers, for their own purposes, have conceived it most advantageous to have the principal portion of their capital employed in the purchase of wheat, flour, pork, and lumber, and the farmers have, doubtless, derived benefit from such a policy. This has been, and will continue to be, a much greater advantage to them than at first sight might be supposed. The competition created in our markets, from the superior facilities for obtaining money to