

that country. There are varieties of Indian corn to be had in the State of Maine, and we believe also in Eastern Canada, as well as the Eastern Provinces of British America, which ripens in three months from the period of planting. A variety so precocious as to ripen in twelve weeks would, if introduced in Western Canada, prove of immense importance to the agricultural interests.—The ground for maize should not only be well cultivated, but it may be made extremely rich with barn-yard manure, without any fear of injuring the crop, but on the contrary with great benefit, as a liberal quantity of manure, is found to have the effect of forcing the crop to early maturity. The usual time of planting is by the middle of May, and it should not in any case be deferred after the 20th of this month. Almost all kinds of artificial manures may be advantageously applied to corn, either in the hill, or broadcast. Ashes, lime, soot, and poudrette, are all valuable fertilizers, and when applied to Indian corn in the hill, act like a charm, in promoting fertility and vigorous growth. In corn culture, it is a great point to push forward the young plants with such rapidity as to place them as soon as possible beyond danger from depredations of the grub, cut-worm, and other insects. For this purpose the seeds may be soaked twenty-four hours in a solution of saltpetre, urine, and the drainings of the stables, and cattle-yards. To protect the seed from being eaten by insects, birds and vermin, it may be coated with liquid tar, and subsequently rolled in ashes, plaster, lime, saltpetre or sulphur, which two last are considered among the best of steeps. Judge Buel's treatment was as follows:—I soak my seed twelve hours in hot water, in which is dissolved a few ounces of saltpetre,

and thus add, to two gallons of seed, half a pint of tar, previously warmed and diluted with a quart of warm water. The mass is well stirred, the corn taken out, and as much plaster added as will adhere to the grain. This impregnates and partially coats the seed with the tar. The experience of years will warrant me in confidently recommending this as a protection for the seed." The usual depth of covering the seed is from three to four inches; and from four to five grains in a hill is found abundant, when the rows are three feet asunder, and the hills in the rows the same distance apart; though the better way, doubtless, is to plant the grains about ten inches asunder in four feet rows; by this means the land is completely occupied with the crop, with the exception of a small space in the rows, which is required to give a free circulation of air among the plants. The free use of the cultivator, and horse and hand hoe is the only treatment this crop requires, after planting, which will be more fully described as the season advances.

*Potatoes* should be planted by the twentieth of this month at the farthest. The disease which has so generally infected this crop during the past few years, has not been as yet satisfactorily accounted for, and the various remedies that have been prescribed have signally failed in preventing the epidemic, if it may be so called, from spreading. If it be the work of an insect, the most feasible plan that we are acquainted with is, to plant upon land newly cleared from the forest, on which there is a liberal supply of wood ashes. Where this plan can be practiced, it will doubtless secure a full paying crop, free from every species of disease. Where the crop has been at all affected with the disease, it would be advisable to change the seed. In all cases