

hours, who from ordinary seed had tried to raise small patches of winter wheat, lost by the rust any thing not eaten by the fly. That he had sown on the 7th of September, which he considered to be too late, and that the sample was good, and such as a miller would like. The writer afterwards went through another field of wheat, raised from southern seed, it was situated at about forty miles from the first; it had entirely escaped the fly, as had also the crops of neighbours who had used the same kind of seed, of which not less than 300 bushels had been distributed in that vicinity. We have since heard from good authority of two other instances of farmers in other parts of New York having pursued a similar course with like success. As soon as we had satisfied ourselves of the advantages which the southern wheat as seed, possessed over other kinds, we lost no time in securing a few hundred bushels for this year's seeding, of a similar kind to what we had seen growing, and now have it on hand to supply those agriculturists who may agree with our estimate, of the vast importance the matter is to the farmers particularly, and to our country generally. The seed should be put in by the first of September, it is brought from Kentucky where it ripened the seventh of June, and (judging by the time the New York wheat ripened) will be fit to cut here by the 7th or 10th of July next. The wheat may be seen at our office, where every information concerning it will be cheerfully given. We are of opinion that quite a large breadth of land in New York will, this autumn, be sown with this variety, and we see no reason why Canada should wait till she lose a whole crop, before she consent to adopt a suggestion originated amongst our neighbours, whose ideas were perhaps sharpened by several years' light feeding on corn meal and buckwheat flour, as the best substitute they had for their missing "extra Genesee." We do not recommend our farmers to throw aside their old seed all at once, but we say put in a few acres of southern wheat, and give it a trial alongside of your own.

The operations of the fly in our part of the country have been very partial this year, if farmers will take a little trouble to compare dates of heading out and ripening, they will find that the earlier the fall wheat was, the less they would find of the fly about it. We know of one gentleman in Etobicoke who has a reasonable expectation of thrashing out at least fifty bushels of good wheat to the acre, while we could mention the name of another, whose farm is in Scarboro' (both adjoining townships to this), that will, out of a fine looking field, scarcely get his seed back, so severely has the fly treated it. Some are misled into thinking that because of there being so little of the midge this year, there may be none in time to come. The reason of so fortunate an escape as many are now experiencing, is the accidental circumstance of our having wheat earlier than usual, while the season on the whole has been cool and backward—this, in the natural course of events, may not occur again for years. That the fly is present with us is but too evident from the condition of late winter, and early spring wheats, and we have found *late ears* in an early field, full of the insect, while the other heads were free. Having some time before harvest personally examined the growing wheat between this and Thornhill, and over a good breadth of country east and west of Yonge street, we found abundant indications of fly in nine-tenths of the crop, but the grain there had advanced so far towards maturity before having been attacked, that but a comparatively trifling injury will be sustained, (we should estimate to an extent of not more than 20 per cent. of the whole). In Nelson and Nassagawega, we, on inspection, found the wheat to be a few days earlier, and almost free from insect, confirming what we have above advanced with regard to the important bearing the time of ripening has upon the preservation of the grain. And in conclusion we have to say, that whether our suggestion, for which we can not claim the merit of originality, be a benefit or not, farmers must prepare to see the whole of this fine wheat growing country covered, sooner or later, with what has hitherto proved the worst enemy that Canadian agriculture has ever contended with.

F. A. WHITNEY & Co.

Toronto, August 1st, 1859.

SUMMER DRINKS.—SHRUBBET:—Eight ounces of carbonate of soda; six ounces of tartaric acid; two pounds of loaf sugar, finely powdered; three drachms of essence of lemon. Let the powders be very dry. Mix them intimately, and keep them for use in a wide-mouthed bottle, closely corked. Put two good-sized tea-spoonfuls into a tumbler; pour in half a pint of cold water, stir briskly and drink off.