Taking the average of winter wheat at 18 bushels per acre, the deficiency of this year's crop will be 33 1 3rd per cent.; and taking the average of spring wheat 16 bushels per acre, the deficiency will be about 15 per cent.

The acreable extent of winter wheat is probably one-third greater than that of spring wheat, but this year's experience will diminish the extent of winter wheat and extend that of spring wheat, particularly that of the species called "Fife" or Glasgow wheat, which nearly all the returns represent as entirely free from rust, and very nearly free from midge, and especially so when sown in April or after the 24th of May, either very early or very late.

The winter wheat called Mediterranean is also stated by four parties to be entirely free from rust or midge, and this is corroborated by several writers in the *Country Gentleman* and other New York papers.

The opinion as to its quality in other respects varies very materially. It is not universally recommended, but has some warm advocates as a prolific wheat. Had the Fife wheat been universally sown the crops of spring wheat would have been a full average.

When it is considered that winter wheat on summer fallows requires the occupation of the land two years and spring wheat only one, the farmer will probably endeavor to adapt his system to the cultivation of spring wheat, where naked summer fallow can be dispensed with, and this year's experience is very much in favor of spring wheat.

The breadth of winter wheat already sown, is much diminished, but what is growing has been generally sown very early, and has a most flourishing and luxuriant appearance.

Three counties of Lower Canada, Two Mountains, Argenteuil and Pontiac have reported the successful growth of winter wheat—two having reported 20 bushels per acre and the other (Argenteuil) 16. The Counties in Upper Canada which have reported freedom from the midge are Stormont, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark, Russell, Renfrew, North Simcoe, Grey and Bruce. The new townships of Addington and North Hastings, Peterborough and Victoria are also free.

Stormont returns 30 bushels per acre, Carleton 28, Russell 27, Renfrew 22, Simcoe 21.

The insect does not appear to have reached the cultivated lands in the north, although it has reached the extreme west, having travelled regularly from the east. It is to be hoped that it has left the eastern townships of Upper Canada. It is still to be found in every county along the lake shore, from Frontenac west to Essex, Lambton and Huron. The farmers to the north will probably have it next season, and they and all others should provide against its ravages, by sowing very early and having their land well drained and cultivated, so as to encourage early maturity, in order that the vegetable life may have the start of the animal life; or else, if need be, very late, so that the wheat may not blossom till the midge shall have assumed the grub state, say after the 24th of June.

To avoid rust, which has this year been nearly as destructive as the midge, the Fife or Glasgow spring wheat should be sown. About 60 of the returns state that no rust affected this sort of wheat, and no returns state that it did.

With regard to other crops, rye, barley, oats and peas appear to be full average crops, with very few exceptions. About ten report failure of the oat crop from rust and wet, and partial failure of the rye crop from the midge, which they assert has attacked that crop, and in some cases barley as well as the wheat, and the cause of rust is universally attributed to be want of proper drainage and of free circulation of air. Two returns from Essex, two from Kent, two from Frontenac, two from Middlesex, one from Northumberland, and one from Elgin report almost a total failure in the oat crop, in all cases attributed to rust. With these exceptions, the crop is reported nearly an average of about 30 bushels per acre.

With regard to Potatoes, the returns are by no means favorable as to quantity, although very much so as to quality. Almost all report a deficient crop from various causes. Twenty-nine attribute the deficiency to drought or to wet weather at the time of planting; seventeen to the common rot; forty-two state distinctly that there is no rot, and twelve have made no report. In parts of Northumberland, Durham, York, and Leeds the Grasshopper has done very serious injury to the Potato crop, as well as to Clover, Wheat, &c. The general average given in the returns is 112 bushels per acre. Taking the average at 150 bushels, of 56 lbs., the crop is about 33 1-3rd per cent. deficient in quantity, but the excellence of the quality will in some degree com-