

stead of rising to nourish the ear. This is more probably the cause of rust than fungi, or insects, to which many attribute this most destructive disease; the straw of rusted wheat will, on examination, be found to be cracked longitudinally. With regard to the midge, all reports seem to concur that early sowing of early seed on early land, made early by good drainage and well shaped ridges, is the best preventive; but, under present circumstances, I think the cautious farmer would do well to sow one-half of his land in winter wheat, and the other half in spring wheat, using the above precaution of good draining, &c.

A Mr. Alexander McKenzie, a practical farmer, has written a valuable little pamphlet, showing from repeated experiments that a dressing of lime spread on the land soon after the grub of the midge has fallen from the wheat ear, and whilst in a soft state, is a complete remedy, destroying the grub entirely. This little pamphlet is well deserving the attention of farmers, as lime can be easily procured throughout almost all of Upper Canada, and can be burned without any very great expense, and in addition to killing the grub, will add much to the fertility of the soil. A Mr. Swan, the owner of the farm to which was awarded the 1st prize in Cayuga county, New York, as being the best arranged farm, states that he lessened the destructiveness of the midge very materially by sowing a barrel of salt to the acre after the wheat had braided.

With regard to other green crops, the reports show an average yield about the same as in other yields; rye,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; barley, 19; oats,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; Indian corn,  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ; peas,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; potatoes, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Of these last there are fifteen returns which state that they were free from rot up to the 30th August last, and eight, which state that the rot had commenced; the other twelve give no report as to rot, which, no doubt, they would have done had it been prevalent. There is certainly a great decrease in the extent and destructiveness of this disease, and it is hoped the root will hereafter be more generally cultivated. The prevalence of the rot has hitherto deterred many from planting.

I may add that there are other counties which have not yet reported, but which are said to be very seriously affected by midge, rust, and blight, viz:—Hastings, Prince Edward, Middlesex, Lennox, Addington, &c. The new lands, however, north of Hastings, on the Free Grant Road, are entirely free from midge, and nearly so from rust.

Yours, truly,

WILLIAM HUTTON, *Secretary*.

## THE WHEAT CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The wheat crop in the several States may be considered as harvested and partially ready for market. We can, therefore, give the following returns with some degree of certainty:

**NEW YORK.**—The crop is under the last year's about fifteen per cent., but the quality is much better.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The crop is fully an average one, but ten per cent. less than last year per acre.

**MARYLAND.**—The crop is fully an average, but less per acre and better in quality than last year.

**VIRGINIA.**—The wheat crop in this state is twenty per cent. less than last year for the amount of ground in cultivation, and the quality not much superior.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The crop in this state is probably nearer to a total failure than in any other. The yield being fully fifty per cent less than last year, and poor in quality.

**KENTUCKY.**—The crop is above the average, but less than last year; the quality is, however, unsurpassed.

**TENNESSEE.**—The crop is a good one, but under the average in yield per acre. The quality is good.

**MISSOURI.**—The amount of wheat crop in this State is not fully known, but it will generally compare well per acre with the other Western States.

**OHIO.**—The yield of wheat per acre is fully twenty per cent. less than last year, but from the increase of land cultivation, the decrease from an average crop will not exceed ten per cent.