

five-rowed, cultivated by Charles Chapman, Esq., of this city, who is a cultivator of much experience, which he regards as being of much value. A fuller description of the grain will be found in a slip cut from the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 17th of September last.

He will also enclose you a plant, in order to show the characteristic of this variety. It was sown on the 9th August last, and Mr. Chapman assures me that his experience justifies him in saying that it is not too early to stand the winter frost.

In sending you a specimen, he desires to trouble you to notice it, and thus introduce it to the attention of your readers.

Very truly yours,

JOHN G. BELL,

Sec. Carleton Co. Agricultural Society.

A NEW SPECIES OF BARLEY.

Our attention has for a long period been particularly drawn to a plant that has for several years been experimented on by Mr. Chapman, of this city. We are now in a position to describe its properties, and our opinion of the probable results attending its culture. It is, we believe, perfectly unique, viz: a Fall Barley. It possesses, in an eminent degree, the most valuable characteristics, some of which are extraordinary productiveness, hardness, earliness, and a perfect immunity from all insects and other pests to which our cereals are exposed. Another, and not an inconsiderable advantage is, the small quantity of seed necessary to sow the land, compared with other grains. But, probably, the greatest of all is its power to save the wheat crop from the fly. With this peculiar merit, that the experiment can be made with the certainty of a great and remunerative crop, with an equally certain market for any quantity that can be grown, and without any interference with the existing arrangements of the farm. It appears to be an indisputably established fact, that the wheat fly commits its ravages essentially in the locality where it is bred, and does not emigrate far to deposit its larvæ. In fact, if wheat over a moderately extensive area, was for one season superseded by another crop obnoxious to the fly, it would be in that locality extirpated. This barley will effectually bring about this result, for after seven years' critical examination of it, not one single ear has ever been attacked by fly, smut, rust, or any of the evils to which other cereals are subject. We need not dilate upon the importance of the subject, for the vast amount of wheat destroyed by

this pest is but too well known, and there can be no doubt it is one of the great questions of the day, not only with the practical farmer, but with the theoretical man of science, to discover some means to arrest the evil. We believe if the growth of this plant be extensively adopted, it will go far to bring about this great desideratum, with the positive certainty that the experiment can be made not only without individual loss, but, on the contrary, from the marvellous productiveness of this barley, a certainty of great gain; in proof of which we have now before us a sample of it, containing stalks with an average of 70 grains each, and as many as 80 stalks from one grain of seed, all of them fully developed, and really a beautiful specimen of grain. It is fully as hardy as fall wheat, for in no seven years of the history of this country has there been a more severe trial for fall grain than during the last, and it has never failed. The manner in which it stools or spreads laterally on the land is extraordinary. It is sown in drills, from 10 to 12 inches apart, and the grains from 2 to 3 inches in the rows, which is amply sufficient, for within these few days we have visited Mr. Chapman, and the land first sown this fall is already perfectly covered. Other lands, sown at different periods, are developing themselves in an equally remarkable manner; so that by the end of this month every inch of land will be covered, and that by the produce of less than one gallon of seed to the acre. However marvellous this may appear, it is strictly and literally true, any doubt of which would be effectually removed from the mind of any person who should see it growing. We understand Mr. Chapman proposes to send a specimen of it to the Agricultural Show at Kingston, where we claim for it the attention and careful inspection of all who are interested in the cultivation of land; and have no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing, in its present state of growth, what we consider one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most useful plants ever introduced into this country. Mr. Chapman, we may state, will be happy to show it in all its stages of growth; for having sown it at different periods, he will be enabled to show, by actual inspection, the best time of sowing, as well as that it may tell its own story as to its productiveness, and general quality.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for specimens of the straw and grain of the Barley above referred to. Mr. Chapman is de-