

a little later. The Oregon was the first in ear by the length of the head; the Club was reaped ten days before any of the others, but it could not be said to have ripened, for it was killed with rust, and withered. All the others were reaped at the same time, the Webster being still on the green side; the English, which a few days previous was quite green, was struck with rust, and withered, which accounts for its great deficiency in yield, it was fully as bulky a crop as the others. Mr. Editor, the names I have given these different kinds are not their proper names, but yourself or some one that knows them better than I do, may give them their proper names. I send you a sample of each, threshed, and in the straw; you will observe that there are some of them near akin to each other, the Jerusalem and Webster's resemble each other, and also the Siberian and Black Sea; I am of opinion that there are different varieties belonging to the same classes, if not, they say little in favour of changing seed, as in both cases the seed raised on my own farm has proved the best, the others being brought from a distance.

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with what follows: I noticed in the September No. of the Journal, a letter of "A Subscriber," who hails from Argenteuil. He says he has sown on his farm Mr. Lyman's English and Webster's wheat; he seems to think well of Lyman's and that Webster's is not adapted for our climate. He adds it is rusted on the stem and mildewed in the ear. Rust and mildew I have always understood to be two names for the same disease, no one could ever talk about rust on the stem; but "A Subscriber" must excuse me when I tell him that that which he calls mildew in the ear is a natural characteristic of the class to which the Webster Wheat belongs. As these two have proved the best and worst of the kinds I have sown, I am anxious to know how they yielded to the flail or mill with your correspondent. It may be of use to know how the same causes affect different kinds of wheat and different soils and localities. I hope there are many others who will give us information in these respects through the columns of the Journal.

I am, your humble servant,

WILLIAM BOA.

Virtue Roadhead, Oct. 25, 1851.

*To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.*

DEAR SIR,—Should you find these few lines worth giving a little space in your most valuable Journal, regarding and giving the results of an experiment I made this last season on a small patch of potatoes, as I may perhaps induce some others in the coming spring to improve upon my success: the seed I selected were all large potatoes, and of the red description; and I took special care to select nothing but fine sound seed; the soil I planted on was formerly a heavy damp soil, but reclaimed by liberal manuring and draining these three years past; I have got it now into a loose rich loam. I had the patch destined for No. 1 experiment, ploughed deep enough, so as the under soil was turned up to the surface, opening my furrows two feet apart, and spreading rotten manure very lightly in the furrows, cutting my potatoes in halves, and placing them at a distance of twelve inches apart, in the rows, over which I sprinkled a small quantity of wood ashes, in its natural state, dusted over with the hand. No. 2 experiment. I planted the old system along side the former, by merely ploughing the land the usual depth, and manuring the furrows, omitting the ashes, but took the same precaution to select the same seed as of No. 1 experiment, the results were as follows:—No. 1 potatoes, when I dug them out, were all fine large even-sized, without any decayed ones whatever, and yielded fully a third more than No. 2's; whereas the No. 2's were not near so large, and mostly all the large ones were decayed, and the remaining ones of all sizes; showing plainly that the potatoes require a change of soil, and by turning up the undersoil, or by subsoiling, and with the help of wood ashes, which every farmer can command at his disposal, my trial might be made with more improvements. I should be very thankful if some of the readers of the Journal, who might chance cast their eye upon this experiment, would try an improvement on my success the coming season, and give us the results hereafter through your columns, as the potatoe crop is one of the most essential crops the farmer can desire; and by making simple experiments at a small expense as above, which may be within the reach of the humblest farmer, I don't see why it may not be reclaimed. Trusting