

consin, 108; Minnesota, 110; Iowa, 114; Kansas, 119; Nebraska, 112.

WHEAT.

The product of wheat, as calculated from county estimates of our correspondents, appears to be about 7 per cent. less than last year. The percentages of last year's crop in the several States are as follows: Maine, 87; New Hampshire, 106; Vermont, 94; Massachusetts, 104; Connecticut, 100; New York, 103; New Jersey, 125; Pennsylvania, 123; Delaware, 100; Maryland, 120; Virginia, 85; North Carolina, 65; South Carolina, 60; Georgia, 65; Alabama, 71; Mississippi, 84; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 85; Tennessee, 60; West Virginia, 103; Kentucky, 75; Missouri, 102; Illinois, 93; Indiana, 90; Ohio, 99; Michigan, 110; Wisconsin, 90; Minnesota, 75; Iowa, 90; Kansas, 118; Nebraska, 96; California, 90; Oregon, 101. The quality is generally superior. It is placed above an average in all the Western States except Kentucky, Iowa, and Nebraska.

Drought and grasshoppers reduced the yield materially in portions of Maine and Vermont. In Albany county, New York, there was loss of early-sown wheat from weevil, but in several of the best wheat-growing counties of that State the best result for several years was obtained. A fine crop in quantity and quality is reported in Pennsylvania; in some places where the straw was short the season was favorable for heading well. The wheat of the Southern States was considerably injured by rust. The Tappahannock is still the most reliable variety in that section. One correspondent in Tennessee (Sullivan County) reports that notwithstanding the general failure of wheat, he was able to secure, upon poor soil, 24½ bushels per acre, by the application of twenty two-horse loads of sheep manure per acre. Wheat was greatly injured in Kentucky by the frost of April 23, and the severe drought which followed reduced still further both yield and quality. The losses in the West were mainly from insects, slightly from winter-killing, and from April frosts, and to some extent due to drought which retarded growth and tillering. Spring-wheat was in many places almost destroyed by the chinch-bug.

The yield in Minnesota is greatly reduced. Several counties report an average of only eight bushels per acre. Disappointment is experienced in many places at the result in thrashing. The depreciation in Iowa is estimated at 10 per cent. The chinch-bug was especially injurious in the Northwest. The product is large in Kansas, notwithstanding the destruction of spring-wheat by this pest. In Doniphan County, fall-wheat is unusually heavy and of fine quality, averaging sixty-three pounds to the bushel and twenty-five bushels per acre, but spring-wheat is so destroyed by the chinch-bug as to be scarcely worth harvesting. In Nebraska there will be a large increase of fall sowing, as the result of experience of the past. The crop of Oregon is a good one; one county (Polk) reports a product of half a million bushels.

OATS.

The product of oats will be about as large as the crop of last year. The States producing more than 1870 are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas. The quality in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States

is good. Drought and grasshoppers cut short the crop in Maine. The product is large in New York, though not uniform, some counties reporting less than last year, others an "enormous yield." The harvest was shortened in New Jersey by dry weather early in the season, and wet weather prior to harvesting; and also in sections of Pennsylvania, as in Berks, where the weight is reported at 24 to 30 pounds to the bushel. Rust prevailed generally in the Southern States, and drought wrought local injury. In Kentucky, oats is the best grain crop. In Illinois the product is an average one. In Decatur, as in many other counties, the crop is reported good, notwithstanding the drought, and in Livingston, as elsewhere, "the yield is 40 to 50 bushels per acre where not injured by the chinch-bug. In Lafayette County, Wisconsin, is reported "the finest crop of oats ever raised;" in some cases 95 bushels per acre. In Milwaukee County, the White Schonen (distributed by the Department of Agriculture) "averages 65 bushels per acre, the Norway 38½ bushels." In Muscatine County, Iowa, the yield is 40 to 75 bushels per acre. The losses from the chinch-bug were general in Missouri, yet a nearly average crop is reported; and Kansas has bid defiance to chinch-bugs, and claims an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

BARLEY.

The product is greater than last year in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Oregon. The quality is above an average in all of the New England States, except Maine, and in New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Oregon. As a whole, the quality may be said to be fully medium, and the quantity very nearly an average.

BUCKWHEAT.

This crop is comparatively a poor one, the average condition being low in nearly all the States. In Maine the growth was large, and blossoms abundant, but they did not fill. In all the States north of Virginia and Kentucky it was injured by the frosts of September 21 and 22, and in Southern Indiana and Ohio by the frosts of the 29th and 30th September. In Des Moines County, Iowa, it was "all killed by frost, September 21." In Dakota killing frost came as early as 12th of September. Drought has also reduced the yield.

POTATOES.

The potato crop is somewhat above an average in the New England and Middle States, Vermont and Delaware constituting the only exceptions; below an average in nearly all the States of the South; a poor yield in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. and a fine product in the Northwestern and Trans-Missouri States. Taken together, the product of the country must fall below an average.

PUMPKIN PIES.—Pare the Pumpkin, then grate it, and add sugar and ginger to taste, and milk enough to make it of the proper consistency; then line your pie-tins with crust, put in your pumpkin and bake in the ordinary way. After trying this once, no one will, I think, wish to go back to the old way of making pies of stewed pumpkin.

WHAT THEY SAY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Our neighbours in New Brunswick think it odd that our Board of Agriculture should have suddenly found themselves "all in a muddle," and they are at a loss to understand the causes that led to "the fix they were in." We don't like to cry over spilt milk, otherwise we should be tempted to give our friends a lucid explanation that would be quite satisfactory. All we wish to say is that the Members of the Board had nothing whatever to do with the action which led to the co-called "muddle" and "the fix." The *Colonial Farmer*, of Fredericton, says:—

The Nova Scotian Board of Agriculture has had a special meeting. An act was passed last year by the Legislature of that Province amending the Agricultural Act, and the legal effect of the amendment was found to be to abolish the then existing Board, without making any provision for carrying on the business until a new Board could be organized. They were therefore all in a muddle, and a special meeting was summoned at which Sir W. Young and other prominent individuals were present, and many were the expressions of regret at the fix they were in. However, after talking the matter over, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Government, to see what could be done under the circumstances. The result was that the Government requested that the secretaries of local Societies be called upon to elect delegates so that counties may be represented at the Central Board, when the necessary Government appointments would be made. In the meantime it was ordered that the old Board continue to exercise the powers and functions of a Central Board until the new Board could be organized under the Act of 1871. It is said that had not this conclusion been arrived at, the Societies would have suffered much inconvenience and loss.

SHORT HORN HEADS.

Lovely as are the heads of the females, many bulls of the Bates blood are anything but good in this respect. There is an effeminacy in some of the sort which looks as if perseverance in one particular line had been carried too far, and nothing tells more of any such too close consanguinity than a feeble, weak, "pretty" head. You see it alike in man and beast. And yet you cannot of course, always "breed heads." With all the attention paid to this point at Warlaby, by far the worst "place" about the celebrated prize bull, Commander-in-Chief, was his head, and this was so bad as to mainly account for his ever having been beaten. It was more that of a steer than a bull, plain and common, with an unpardonable horn. On the other hand, Mr. Bates, whatever may have come of it afterwards, evidently attached due importance to this point, as the oft-told story goes of his once buying a bull at a long price, although he had never seen any more of the animal than his head.

The fatal mark against the head of the Shorthorn, "the damned spot," which, like that on Lady Macbeth's hand, nothing can