

turns which state that they were free from rot up to the 30th August last, and eight which state that the rot has 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 decrease in the extent and destructiveness of this disease, and it is hoped the rot 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, S. c.

FORAGE PLANTS.

Of late much has been published respecting the so called Hungarian grass, or millet. Many have supposed it a newly introduced plant into this country. But from accounts respecting it, it does not seem to differ materially, if any, from the variety long cultivated here, and known as German millet. There seems to be a difference of color in the seeds—some being yellow; others of a purple color. Since the 1st of January there has been so much published in our paper in reference to this grass or millet, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it at this time. Large crops have been successfully grown in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States, and we presume it can be grown much more profitably on the light, richer, and more easily worked soils of the new States, than it can on the harder and more meagre soils of New-England, though doubtless it might be for the interest of the farmers at the North, to cultivate more extensively millet for winter feed for their stock. From this being an annual plant, and requiring a good corn soil for growing heavy crops, we think it will be a long while before it will root out the perennial grasses now grown for winter feed.

ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—Three or four years ago, the seed of the Alsike clover was imported from England, through the agency of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, and of course widely disseminated over the country. But as we have seen no accounts respecting its culture, we had been led to suppose it had not succeeded well.

The Patent Office Report for 1854 says: "It is best adapted to moist and strong soils, and has the property of self-sowing, when the flowers are left to mature, which will cause it to endure fifteen, twenty, or more years. The usual course to pursue, is to cut it once a year for hay, afterwards leaving it for pasture. Its flowers, which put forth in June in great profusion, resemble in shape those of the common white clover, but are larger, and of a rosy tint, of a sweet, agreeable odor, and afford an excellent forage for bees. It may be sown with autumn or spring grain; with the later it is preferable, to prevent winter-killing."