

The hundred returns are the united opinions of about five hundred of the most intelligent farmers, and have all the appearance of truthfulness.

They comprise fourteen from Lower-Canada, and eighty six from Upper Canada from thirty six counties. Seven Lower Canada and three Upper Canada returns report that no winter wheat or very little is grown.

The average growth of the thirty-six winter wheat growing counties is only twelve bushels. That of forty-six spring growing counties is $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Taking the average of winter wheat at 18 bushels per acre, the deficiency of this year's crop will be 33 1-3d per cent: and taking the average of spring wheat 16 bushels per acre, the deficiency will be about 15 per cent.

The acreable extent of winter wheat is probably one-third greater than that of spring wheat, but this year's experience will diminish the extent of winter wheat and extend that of spring wheat, particularly that of the species called "Fife" or Glasgow wheat, which nearly all the returns represent as entirely free from rust, and very nearly free from midge, and especially so when in April or after the 24th of May, either very early or very late.

The winter wheat called Mediterranean is also stated by four parties to be entirely free from rust or midge, and this is corroborated by several writers in the *Country Gentleman* and other New York papers.

The opinion as to its quality in other respects varies very materially. It is not universally recommended, but has some warm advocates as a prolific wheat. Had the Fife wheat been universally sown the crops of spring wheat would have been a full average.

When it is considered that winter wheat or summer fallows requires the occupation of the land two years and spring wheat only one, the farmer will probably endeavour to adapt his system to the cultivation of spring wheat, where naked summer fallow can be dispensed with, and this year's experience is very much in favor of spring wheat.

The breadth of winter wheat already sown, is much diminished, but what is growing has been generally sown very early, and has a most flourishing and luxuriant appearance.

Three Counties of Lower Canada, Two Mountains, Argenteuil and Pontiac have reported the successful growth of winter wheat—two having reported 20 bushels per acre and the other (Argenteuil) 16. The Counties in Upper Canada which have reported freedom from the midge are Stormont, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark, Russell, Renfrew, North Simcoe, Grey and Bruce. The new townships of Addington and North Hastings, Peterborough and Victoria are also free.

Stormont returns 30 bushels per acre, Carleton 28, Russell 27, Renfrew 22, Simcoe 21.

The insect does not appear to have reached the cultivated lands in the north, although it has reached the extreme west, having travelled regularly from the east. It is to be hoped that it has left the eastern townships of Upper Canada. It is still to be found in every county along the lake shore, from Frontenac west to Essex, Lambton and Huron. The farmers to the north will probably have it next season, and they and all others should provide against its ravages, by sowing very early and having their land well drained and cultivated, so as to encourage early maturity, in order that the vegetable life may have the start of the animal life; or else, if need be, very late, so that the wheat may not blossom till the midge shall have assumed the grub state, say after the 24th of June.

To avoid rust, which has this year been nearly as destructive as the midge, the Fife or Glasgow spring wheat should be sown. About 60 of the returns state that no rust affected this sort of wheat, and no returns state that it did.