

will send you a pair from the prize fowls. You can then see their beauty and test their excellencies and form your own opinion of their merits.

Very respectfully Yours,  
S. P. CHAPMAN.

GEO. BUCKLAND, ESQ.

[We are obliged to Mr Chapman for his kind offer, and shall be happy to test for ourselves; although we feel no inclination to impugn, in the slightest degree, either his authority or judgment. We wish Mr. Chapman as equal a measure of success with poultry, as he has achieved in Durhams.]

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THE CROPS.—WHEAT FLY, &c.

(To the Editor of the Canadian Agriculturist)

DEAR SIR.—Having been absent a few weeks on a tour through some of the neighbouring States I find, on my return, the July No. of the *Agriculturist* in which is expressed a hope that some of your readers, in the neighbourhoods that had suffered from the fly, would give you some specific statements in reference to the extent, &c. for your next number. In sending you these statements it is not so much my object to give you information as to the extent of the damage done by the fly, which I am aware must be quite considerable, though perhaps it would be hard to determine the amount, as, I am inclined to think, the late rains have been favourable to the injured fields of wheat, as it is to make some remarks on the different varieties of wheat that are now being sown.

When the spring opened, the prospect was that our wheat crop this year, would exceed that of any former, but as the season advanced, it was in many fields especially those on high or rolling land, observed that the wheat, instead of improving, was wasting away; this, at first, was attributed by some farmers, to the effects of the drought that then prevailed, but it was soon ascertained that the insect as we sometimes call them, were thick in the joints, and many fields, that looked well in the spring, were perishing; but these ravages of the fly, were, almost entirely, confined to the red chaff, white wheat, of which unfortunately, there was more sown than of any other variety, as it had long been looked upon as the best, or most productive kind; but many Farmers, in consequence of its being so liable of late years to mildew, or rust, had sown earlier varieties, such as the wild goose, or Mediterranean, white flint, blue stem, and particularly the Sou'e of which, I believe, not any have suffered materially from the fly.

The blue stem grows large and hard straw, and is particularly adapted to the poorer soils; but the Sou'e grows the least, and, I believe, the hardest straw, and is, perhaps, a little the earliest variety,

and, consequently, the best adapted to rich soils, and in this vicinity is sown to considerable extent.

What damage the weevil, or worm in the grain will do this year has not as yet been ascertained, but for several years past it has been on the increase; last year I had nearly two barrels of worms that went through the screen into the box, [the crop was thrashed immediately after harvest] In many parts of the United States they have ceased growing wheat in consequence, as I was told, of the ravages of the weevil, but I saw, while on my late tour, that in New Jersey and Pennsylvania they have again commenced to grow wheat, to a considerable extent, but all of the Mediterranean variety, [large chaff and bearded,] which, I was told was not subject to being troubled by the weevil.

I remain yours very sincerely,  
P. FISHER.

Port Nelson, 19th July, 1855.

(To the Editor of the Agriculturist)

DEAR SIR.—Having been travelling the last few weeks through different sections of the country, and my business leading me to observe the growing crops, perhaps a short account of my travels and the prospect of the harvest, may be interesting to some of your readers; and if you think it worthy of a place in your interesting paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

As the wheat crop is the most important, I shall direct my attention chiefly to that. Through this section, and eastward along the front, the winter wheat was more or less injured by the severe winter, but the fine growing summer has, in a measure made up the deficiency, and there will be a very fair crop, especially as the spring wheat is unusually heavy. Near Toronto, and northward all the way to Lake Simcoe, the wheat crop, spring and winter, looks remarkably well. I saw many fields that were far above the fences, and my curiosity led me in several instances to examine and measure the height, which I found to be over six feet. It was also very thick and stout, and, in a few instances, badly down. Taking into account the breadth sown throughout the country, there must be an abundant harvest, far above the average.

Yet wheat is not the only good crop, for all kinds of grain look well, and bid fair to yield abundantly, except Indian corn, which is backward. Meadows, generally speaking were good.

Perhaps you will allow me to say a word about my business. It is the introduction of the Combined Mowing and Reaping Machines, which we are manufacturing and spreading over the Province as widely as possible, that the public may judge for themselves—the only true way of judging. I am happy to say that in every instance where I have