

MUMMY WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, on the 7th inst., one of the members, P. E. Leclere, Esq., who is also President of the County of St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society, submitted for inspection three ears of wheat, which he had grown last year in his garden at St. Hyacinthe, from two grains of Mummy Wheat, which he obtained from New York, from a Mummy opened there, and stated that he had raised from the two grains over *two thousand* grains the first year. Mr. Leclere very generously distributed the grains of one ear to gentlemen present, and the remaining two ears are at the Society's Rooms for the inspection of any parties who may wish to see them. Mr. Leclere also left a bundle of the straw, which is remarkably strong, and perfectly free from rust. Here is another Canadian Agriculturalist who is making great improvements upon his property, and cannot fail to be an encouraging example to Canadian farmers generally. We should mention that the form of the ear of wheat is different from any we have seen, and is also different from what is known as the common Egyptian wheat. It does not appear to have suffered by the fly, and may prove a valuable variety for Canada. Since writing the above, we received the following letter from Mr. Leclere on the subject. Communications of this nature would give a greatly increased interest to this Journal, and it is much to be regretted that agriculturists would withhold information that would be useful to farmers, when it would be in their power to give such information through the columns of this Journal.

To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.

MY DEAR SIR.—Late in the fall of 1849, I was fortunate enough to receive from a friend of mine, residing in New-York, about 30 grains of real Mummy Wheat. On the 15th of September, 1850, I sowed on a rich spot of land six grains of this wheat, two of which only came up. These two grains produced 41 ears, yielding altogether more than 2,000 grains; I have counted as many as 95 grains in a single ear. As to the quality of

both wheat and straw reaped from these two grains of wheat, I must refer you to the samples left at our Society's Rooms as also at the Druggist Store of Messrs. Alfred Savage & Co., Notre Dame Street, Montreal. The wheat was completely ripe on the 9th of August last, on which day I had it cut. It was then more than six feet and a half in height. You will have perceived that the straw is unusually large, strong and free from rust.

I must, however, inform you that I have very little faith in the culture of fall wheat in Lower Canada, if I may judge two from attempts made by me, in 1842 and 1843, both of which proved total failures. In each of the above years the wheat was sown about the middle of September, on a piece of good land, well drained and exposed to the sun. In the following springs it looked beautiful and as healthy as possible, and continued so until about a fortnight or three weeks before coming to maturity, when, on both occasions, the two fields were, in a very few days, altogether destroyed by the rust.

I have not since attempted to sow any Upper Canada, or any other fall wheat on my farm until last fall, when I attempted, on a *very small scale*, the experiment above alluded to. This fall I have sown in my garden about two thousand grains of my new Mummy Wheat, reaped as stated on the 9th of August last, which looked very healthy when the snow covered the ground. Should these two thousand *children* prove to be as prolific as their *two ancestors*, I shall with pleasure treat a good number of my farmer friends, amongst which I have the honor to count you as one, with a few of their *progeny*. I shall, at all events, inform you of the result of this last experiment in due time.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

P. E. LECLERE.

St. Hyacinthe, 20th January, 1852.

We have received another valuable communication from our highly respected correspondent, G. Marchand, Esq., of St. Johns, and we give it insertion with much satisfaction. This letter is the more valuable, from the plain straightforward manner in which it is written, and as we suppose the experiment was made some years back, probably previous to the appearance of the wheat-