

the centre of the stack, and the stack is built round them. Where there is no stand, there may be a channel formed of stone, or of wood under the bottom of the stack and the funnel placed upon. The air would go through this opening and through the funnel in the stack, and keep the beans from heating or injury.

Upon the whole, we can safely state, that we have not seen a crop of grain this year that was not fully as good as could be expected in proportion to the state of fertility, cultivation and management of the soil for the crop, and what more could reasonably be expected, unless crops were to be produced without any cultivation for them. We have seen and heard of symptoms of the potato disease appearing in the stalks or vines of the potatoes; but we believe that the tubers are not yet affected, and should dry weather continue, we may hope that the potato crop will escape the disease. We do not expect that in this dry weather the crop will be very large, but a moderate return of sound potatoes is much more desirable than a larger crop of potatoes that would be unsound. Farmers who are anxious to grow large crops of potatoes would be likely to incur loss instead of profit. Early planting will be the best security against disease, and making use of special manures, rather than farm-yard manure. We have no doubt that potatoes may be grown but not by the same cultivation and manuring that was practised successfully before they become diseased, and by the cultivation and manuring that has produced the disease. We have never seen the vines of the potato crop look more luxuriant than they did this year. The vines may wither and dry without disease affecting the tubers, but after this takes place the tubers will not increase much in size. There is a general complaint this year of the failure of the turnip crop by the fly, or at least seed that has been sown two or three times has been as often eaten by the fly the moment

the plants have appeared. This is a great annoyance and disappointment to a farmer, and one that we are very liable to in this country. It is most essential that soil for turnips should be well pulverized, and finely broken down—that it should be moist when sown—that it should be limed with about 40 bushels to the acre, previous to drilling, or sowing broad cast—that special manures, such as guano, bone-dust or ashes, should be applied instead of farm-yard manure, or applied with the latter—that a rapid vegetation of the seed should be obtained if possible—so that the plants may soon come into the rough leaf. Moist or peat soil is less liable to the fly here than upland or sandy soil. When the weather is dry at the time of sowing and for some time subsequently, the young turnip plants are very liable to be injured. In England it is found that by mixing the Swedish and White turnip seed, the fly will destroy the White, and the Swedish will escape with little damage. The experiments are worth trying. Turnip seed is not expensive, and by sowing some extra seed of a different kind from the variety sought to be raised, and of the kind the fly prefers, it would not be difficult to hoe out any that remained after the danger of the fly was passed. There is no better variety of turnip for food for animals or for keeping during the winter, than the Swedish, and we believe they might be grown by careful cultivation, and adopting the precautions we suggest. Steeping the seed of the variety of turnip desired to be grown in train oil, and drying it with sulphur, would also be a good plan, and only steeping the seed sown to feed the fly in soft water. The latter should be done in order that the plants would appear as soon as the plants from the seed steeped in oil. It might also be proper in case of steeping in this way that the seed should be sown separately, that for the food of the fly on the sides of the drills. This method would