

the country. In fact, without observing these rules, land cannot be improved, or kept in a state of fertility, and profitable productiveness, when it is improved. It is very unreasonable to expect that the system that has been so long followed in Canada, of taking all from the soil that can be extracted, and giving it no manure in return, could be constantly continued. However excellent our lands may be, they cannot continue to give crops of any value, without receiving back a part of those crops in the form of manure. No wonder the lands of Canada should be poor and exhausted by such treatment, and they will require much attention now to restore them to their original fertility.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The past month has been a wet one for this season of the year, and we scarcely had two days in succession without rain. It has, however, been extremely favourable to vegetation, and where lands have been in any reasonable state of fertility and dryness, the crops have made great progress in their growth, and appear very promising. We cannot report so favourably of lands that are not fertile and dry. For such lands, the season has been rather cold and wet, and produced a large quantity of weeds in the crops, wild mustard, and thistles in particular. These two species of weeds prevail to a most injurious and discreditable extent in Canada; and we believe the most certain way to overcome them, is, by seeding down the land for grass. There can be no doubt that the constant cropping of land produces these weeds, and many others—more especially when the proportion of root crops cultivated is so very small, none of the land cleaned by summer fallow, and no regular rotation of crops observed. A considerable quantity of wheat has been sown this spring, and has a good appearance. As it has been generally sown late in May, we have not seen any of it in ear. The 25th of June is the earliest period of the appearance of the wheat-fly; and as they are to be seen in barley as well as wheat, we have examined some barley fields, but have not seen the fly. The weather has been windy, and that would have prevented us seeing them, if they were in the fields. We hope the wheat crop may escape their ravages, though we have some apprehension that the early sown, if soon in ear, will not altogether be free from damage. The barley is now generally coming into ear, and has a good appearance where free from weeds. The season is favourable for oats. Peas, also, look well. Indian corn has not succeeded well, except where the soil was very dry and favourable. This spring has been too wet and cold for that plant. Potatoes are not sufficiently advanced generally to judge what the crop is likely to be. We believe the dry rot has not injured them to any great extent. We see, by a report in the Gardener's Almanack, of an experiment made in cultivating potatoes, the produce to be as follows:—

The rows 30 inches apart produced 16 tons.				
"	24	"	"	24 do.
"	18	"	"	22½ do.
"	6	"	"	16½ do.

The person who made this experiment also ascertained that planting the seed six inches deep in the soil, was the most productive. He recommends hoeing or stirring the earth frequently between the rows, but is not certain that it is beneficial to the crop to earth up the plants very high. He says, that taking off the blossoms only, will increase the produce considerably. He recommends that the seed planted be from tubers exhibiting scarcely any symptoms of vegetation; that they be set immediately after being cut,—that they never be placed upon the manure in the drills,—and that potatoes never be raised oftener than once in four years upon the same ground. So far as our own experience goes, we should recommend, in all soil that is sufficiently dry, to plant the seed under the manure; but if the soil is heavy and damp, the manure should be placed under the seed. To plough in the manure in the previous fall, or early in the spring, before the drills are formed, is the best plan, when it can be accomplished. The Gardener's Almanack recommends salt to be applied to asparagus at this time, at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. It being a native of the sea-shore, it requires salt to be plentifully supplied to it. Indeed, the excellence of all cultivated plants, so far as growth and flavour only are concerned, depends upon their being supplied with the food consonant to their nature more abundantly than it is usually afforded to them in a state of nature. Hence it is, that we are able to improve plants when we supply them more abundantly with what is suitable for them, than they could obtain in the situation in which they were produced naturally. Thus, the art of man may assist nature, by employing this art judiciously. The meadows have a good appearance, where the land is sufficiently dry and fertile; but old meadows, that are not in good order, will not produce a heavy crop. This season, like all other years, will be likely to produce crops in proportion to the skill and good management of the soil. The pastures are good, and the cattle in the neighbourhood of Montreal in good condition; but we understand that this is not generally the case. The season, however, has not been unfavourable for pasture where the land is of medium quality and not overstocked. It cannot be expected that we shall have good pasture on poor land that was under crop last year, and had no clover or grass seed sown in it, and such is the state of a large proportion of the pastures of Canada. Our markets are abundantly supplied with good beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, and sold at moderate prices. Dairy produce is also abundant, and sold at a reasonable price. The orchards have suffered dreadfully this year from the ravages of caterpillars. Few have escaped injury, unless where great care was observed in destroying the vermin. It is said that scattering powdered lime over the trees will de-