

## JUNE.

This is the month in which the forest is clothed in its greatest beauty. The foliage becomes intensely green,—so that the eye luxuriates as it wanders over such a gorgeous mass of living verdure. We have frequent thunder storms—and heavy rains, and often sultry heat. Mosquitoes and black flies appear, but it is July before they become most seriously troublesome, and especially so to new settlers. In open and well cleared parts, these pests are less known and less heeded. It would save much labour in spring, if farmers would endeavour to anticipate it so far, as to have the manure on the ground, and the ploughing partially performed during the autumn. For, in ill drained land especially, we often find it hard and dry in the spring, turning up in lumps, requiring the aid of a heavy roller, or clod crusher. But if well drained land were ploughed in the fall, it would be in good working order in any spring. No doubt under any circumstances—but more especially on ill drained and rough, and ill communitated surfaces in a dry season—the grain sprouts unequally, and very probably will not ripen together, and many of the smaller seeds do not come up during the season. The promise is good this season, so far as can be judged of from present appearances. The prospect of war has already operated in enhancing the value of breadstuffs. The European production of grain will necessarily diminish, while the consumption will as certainly increase. Large numbers of the population in the disturbed districts and countries will be taken away from agricultural pursuits—the labours of the field will be exchanged for active service in the field—and agricultural industry will be temporarily suspended. A large additional supply of food will be required from abroad—the price of grain will rise here as elsewhere. We have a good prospect so far as we can judge at present—and a productive harvest, will enrich our farmers—though we can spare little till it be reaped. Our two past harvests have not been abundant—but the present may compensate for the past. There will probably, too, be a largely increased demand for our lumber both in the Western and transatlantic markets. Our ship builders will be busy—and thus we may certainly anticipate a considerable influx of capital from these sources. But foreign capital will not seek investment here, and many enterprises, both public and private, will languish, or be temporarily discontinued. Many will be thrown out of employment, and may be probably converted into defenders of their country at home and abroad.

We are glad to find such enterprising gentlemen as the Messrs Renaud and Gregory, importing seed wheat of prime quality—on which they assure us our farmers may safely depend. It has been and will be selected with the utmost care. Mr. Shepherd, the seedsman of the Board of Agriculture, has likewise made up his mind to have, against another season, an ample supply of Alsyeke, and some other choice seeds, and he invites the Canadian farmer to make trial of raising