

in good condition; and where a regular rotation is attempted, it is quite deranged. When land is prepared to be seeded down, we should prefer incurring the risk of sowing wheat early, if that is the crop to be raised, to deferring it to the latter end of May. It would be less inconvenience and loss to lose some of the wheat by the insect, than lose the grass seeds, and have the disappointment consequent thereon. Indeed, it is very questionable whether it is a good plan to sow grass-seeds and clover with wheat, if a good crop of wheat is desired. The young grass and clover growing up about the wheat, is a shelter for the wheat fly, and in wet seasons retains more moisture about the straw than is beneficial to the crop, and is apt to induce rust. When wheat is sown in drills, and hoed, as in England, they can seldom sow grass or clover seed with it, and hence land is not often seeded down for grass with wheat in a good system of husbandry, when a regular rotation is observed. There is certainly a difficulty here in regard to this matter, and we fear that wheat must continue to be the chief crop to sow grass seeds with, but in that case it may be advisable to sow early, so as to give a fair chance for the grass and clover seed. This year, from all reports we have heard, the early and very late sown wheat has been less injured by the fly, than that sown from the 25th of April to the 15th May. From our own past experience, we should have expected this to be the case. The wheat crop generally, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has not suffered much injury this year by the wheat fly, and will be a better crop than we have had for some years. A dry warm season, we have ever found, both in the old country and in this, to be most favorable for wheat. It is said that summers of the highest general temperature, always produce abundant crops of wheat in England, as this high temperature is usually accompanied with dry weather. On the con-

trary, a low temperature is generally accompanied by a wet season, and is invariably productive of inferior crops of wheat, both in the British Isles and in Canada. A dry season saves much labor, and prevents waste and injury to crops. In this latitude, we are not often liable to extraordinary or injurious droughts, and the driest seasons we have seen in this country, have been the best for the farmers. There are some complaints of their crops of wheat, occasioned by various causes, but this may be always expected until draining and better cultivation is more generally introduced. In many places last Spring, the lands were not in the best condition for sowing or producing a good crop. They continued wet to a late period, and before they were fit to sow, the soil became so excessively hard, that it was impossible to harrow them sufficiently to form a good seed bed for the grain to vegetate in, and much of the seed failed from this cause. The same causes exist every Spring in a greater or less degree, and have been productive of similar results to those we have stated. We hope, however, we are correct in reporting very favorably of the crops generally, and an early harvest, as this undoubtedly is, is a most certain proof that the crops are better than they would be of a late harvest—at least we have ever found it so. In Lower Canada we have not had any sprouting of grain in harvesting up to this time, and this is a great advantage.

To harvest beans so that they will keep in good condition, is very difficult. In England they put a funnel in the centre of the stack to give a free circulation of air, and this prevents any injury to the beans, and admits of their being harvested much sooner than they could otherwise be. The funnel is sometimes made of cast iron, but generally of three poles of wood joined together with small spars, nailed on at about a foot apart. Where there is a sand, the funnel is placed upon the frame in