

England, this business is done differently, the stacks being made with the view of saving all the grain and keeping the hay secure from the rain. They are generally placed on frames, elevated about two feet above the earth, and then built with the most exact symmetry, to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and covered with thatch.
Amer. Ag.

How to Prevent Disease in Sheep.—One of your correspondents proposes giving salt pork to sheep to cure the rot, and another proposes putting tar on their noses once a month, &c. &c. Now to my mind these prescriptions are about as rational as to set a fleece of wool before a hungry man who is perishing from famine. Sheep raising has been my principal business for the last sixteen years, and there never has been any disease among them within my knowledge. My motto is, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and my remedy against all diseases of sheep is, to give them plenty of good pasture, with water, shade and salt, in summer; and in winter the addition of hay, grain and shelter.—*Am. Ag.*

Bees.—“Bees should not be kept on the south side of a wall or building, but on the north side. If kept on a southern exposure, they will be tempted to leave their hives while the general atmosphere is yet cold and perish before they can return.”

The Prospect of the Crops.

The Wheat crop has received great injury in the oldest settled portions of the Province, from the grub of the Hessian Fly. This insect has committed its depredations only in sections of the country, and the loss, although very considerable in some neighborhoods, will not equal the fears that have been entertained by many from this source. During the months of March and April, the cold damp rains and frosts that prevailed at that season, destroyed a large quantity of wheat, and many farmers whose prospects of a good crop were exceedingly bright in autumn, had just cause of alarm, after the ground became thoroughly settled in the spring. Many whose crops were injured from this source, had the land re-sown with spring wheat, which owing to the lateness of the spring, does not look as healthy as crops managed in a similar way, ordinarily appears at this season of the year. Where

the winter wheat plants were seriously affected with frosts, and other causes, and the plants that remain on the ground, are scattering, and of a deep green, and unnaturally luxuriant in their growth, the rust will doubtless be very destructive; and indeed there cannot be much doubt but that many crops will be entirely destroyed from this great enemy to the wheat-grower. The next cause that will be likely to mar the farmers' hopes of a good harvest, is the *Wheat Fly*. This insect was in sufficient abundance last harvest, to leave just grounds to apprehend that whole fields will be destroyed by it the present harvest. The greatest damage, in all probability, will be done to the best fields of wheat,—those that escaped injury from the spring frosts and the Hessian fly.—At the period this article reaches the subscriber, it will then be too late to save the crop. For matter of experiment sake, however, small patches of spring wheat might be tried, by sowing lime broad-cast, and by building fires that would cause a great smoke in the immediate neighbourhood of fields that the fly have not yet done any damage to the crop; but such treatment will often cost more than the value of the grain, although it might happen to prove a partial remedy.

A much greater breadth of winter wheat was sown last autumn than was ever known before in this country, in a single season;—and although it would be difficult to make a close calculation of the actual quantity sown, still, it might be very fairly stated, that the increase over the last year's crop was fully equal to twenty-five per cent. That increase was fully destroyed by the spring frosts previously alluded to, and the Hessian fly may be said to have annihilated one-tenth of the quantity left. The rust will doubtless destroy fully two-tenths of the remainder; and it yet remains to be seen how much damage to the wheat crop will be sustained by the attack of the wheat fly. Owing to an unfavorable spring, only about one-half the usual quantity of spring wheat has been sown.