THE WHIRTY MAIL TORONTO.

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## AGRICULTURA

MANITOBA. SIR,-In the agricultural colu

your very interesting paper I see a advice as to the quality of wheat we si be careful to sow; also a desire part of one of your correspondents from this far off lone land called Ma from this far off lone land called Mani One of your correspondents says we as well expect a full-bred Durham from small Now, sir, I was raised in a very exterior farming part of the country in Engand I must say our practical farmers without exception save small wheat seed, and I have seen as much as sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, good say I consider it is the hardest work a fawants in any part of the Dominion to pure seed wheat. Neither do I considery much to any man's advantage to very much to any man's advantage to a great deal of trouble to secure pure wheat so long as all ripens togethe have seen in Ontario seed wheat broug by certain parties, giving it a fine n and disposing of it at a large figure, it is found out to be a mixture of diffe it is found out to be a mixture of diffe kinds. Last year I tried very har secure pure seed wheat in order to su Ontario buyers wanting to secure seed soon found out it was mixed; I failed to see which was best either quantity or quality. In 1876, when relief seed wheat came in from nesota, we found found it mixed: wha considered two kinds, bald and beardy we soon found out that by carefully we soon found out that by carefully bing out the beardy and sowing it, it just as likely to grow one kind as other, both ripened together, and we f to see any difference after thrashed. very much approve of wheat for seed I perfectly clean, and the reason for the wheat not being clean, coming from I toba in 1867 to Ontario was easily explain The season was very wet, and any pra-farmer knows that rich land will something, and when the wheat was a weeds grew in the place, and all thra ogether, and fanning mills very scarc not much money to pay for them.
grain last year was much better, and al
quantity of very good wheat was shi
to Ontario from this settlement by a nith, near Guelph, in my mind sup anything I have seen in Ontario, me was shipped to Scotland for arroses. I am very much in favor hanging seed. I think our seed w hould do well in the older parts of lominion, and some of us will do all an to scure a first-class grain to own to Ontario for seed. Your red would do well here, I think. If the ound do wen here, I think. If the my of your correspondents that would be have any information, either prive r through your paper, I shall take ple a considering your interests.

WM. TAYLO Meadow Lea, Man., Jan. 28th, 18

o inform me through the columns o pring to sow on low loamy group what kind is not so apt to rust? that kind of oats would be best to s above named kind of soil? Also, s the best time to prune grape vine vould like if you could give me sor proper and the proper on for doing it in.

Yours respectfully, JOHN CLELAN Hillsdale, 31st Jan., 1878.

THE HESSIAN FLY. Enclosed please find some roots of vecontaining the eggs of the Hessian. The top, you see, is entirely destrothe roots were, when taken from ground, sound and full of sap. "Wil the roots were, when taken from ground, sound and full of sap. "Wil please give the time when these is hatch and leave the wheat, and when hatch do they make other deposits hatch do they make other deposits is growing wheat, etc.? It has been remended by some to pasture the wheat sheep, as they would nip them and de them in that way; that cannot be, fo see those are found under ground, any one know the habits of this fly they appear at stated periods, if so, long is their time, etc.? C.C. [We give the following reply, kindle nished by Dr. J. A. Lintner.]

In replying to the above inquiries, if be well to give a brief account of the sian fly, since at the present time its s

sian fly, since at the present time its s ravages in many parts of the country drawn popular attention to it.

It is a European insect, as are n our more injurious insects believed to have been country by the Hessian soldiers i appearing first on the east end of Island, whence it has spread to near of the United States east of the Missi

river.
Its scientific name is Cecidomyia Its scientific name is Cecidomyia de tor—so named by Say in 1817. It is a small insect, belonging to the order of tera, or two-winged flies, and is num among the gall-flies, although it do produce a gall. Its head, antenna thorax are black. The bony is of a tolour, annulated with black, and be some fine, short gray hairs. The are black, but tawny toward their bas. There are two annual breeds of the structive pest—the first having for There are two annual breeds of the structive pest—the first having for period the fall, winter, and early specified the second, the remaining part of the The fly deposits her eggs in the mof August, September, and October—ing in different latitudes and in differen days, when the young larvæ crawl the leaf and stem to the base of the at the crown of the roots. Here the tach themselves and live upon the sap about six weeks they attain their gr when they cease feeding, contract in undergo certain changes, become chestnut colour, and assume the

seed" form—a semi-pupal stage. Ea the spring they change to pupe, and few days thereafter come forth as p few days thereafter come forth as p flies.

The eggs of the second brood are ge ly deposited just as the spring wheat suing from the ground—the period o position continuing for about three w The larve hatched from these pass the stem to near the roots, where feed until they take their flax seed in June and July. They are in this tion during harvest, so that in cuttin wheat, they are nearly all left is stubble. Here they remain until the part of August or September, whe perfect insect is developed from the before stated.

If the stubble be burned before the commence to appear, the greater port

commence to appear, the greater port the brood will be destroyed, and con tively few left to produce the succe brood, which conceal themselves durin winter in the roots beneath the groun In one of the roots sent for examin In one of the roots sent for examinas stated in the above communic eleven of the "flax seeds"—not ewere closely stowed away; the nubeing ample to entirely destroy the The field from which the roots were was very badly infested, and the countries that the countries of think, must have been wholly destroy. The Hessian fly, like many other connect foes, has its periods of abund during which time the wheat crop has tually to be given over to their at After having been very numerous After having been very numerous term of years, usually the several parthat, through their agency, we are delrom the scourge.—Country Gentleman

BERKSHIRE SWINE