

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

The month of July has been extremely favorable for the growing crops of every description, and they have made surprising progress within the last four weeks. There was a very high temperature with rain occasionally, that could not fail to produce rapid and healthy vegetation. We had also short intervals of cold, but not so cold as to injure crops, the meadows, however, are generally light and under an average crop. The grain crops look very healthy, though they have not in many places come up evenly, and will not ripen evenly. This is a great defect in a crop as it cannot produce a good sample of grain. In fall wheat the part that was uninjured by the winter came on rapidly, and was in ear previous to the appearance of the wheat fly, and consequently is quite safe from their ravages, but the part that was injured was not so early in ear, and has been very much damaged by the fly. Indeed we have seen some ears with not a grain of wheat left. The fly made its first appearance about the 1st of July this year, and this was later than usual. The fall wheat first in ear, is a most splendid crop, as regards the size and fulness of the ear. The early sown spring wheat is said to be greatly injured by the fly, and in fact, any spring wheat that came into ear previous to the 21st of July, must have suffered more or less damage from the same cause. We are sorry to have still to report that the fly is sure to damage any wheat that comes into ear during the usual period of its visit to our fields, which extends from the 25th June to nearly the same date of July, making about thirty days. The fly does not always continue so long, but there is danger to be apprehended during all that time. Stormy evenings and nights may check their ravages if they occur constantly for about a week, while a field may be coming into ear, but this is only a precarious chance of safety. We perceive by exchange papers that the fly is doing injury in Upper Canada and the United States, but in both countries they call it the weevil, which is an insect by no means so destructive as the wheat fly, and there is also

means of destroying it which is not the case with the wheat fly. There cannot be any more distinct species of insect than the larvae of the wheat fly, which destroys the germ of the grain in the ear, and the weevil that destroys the wheat stored in the granary. The first cannot injure the grain of wheat after it attains to any degree of hardness, and the second never touches the wheat until thrashed and stored in the granary. It creates considerable confusion when things are not designated by their proper name, and particularly as in this instance, when a name is given to an insect that rightly belongs to a different species of insect, different both in shape and habit, except, indeed, that both destroy wheat, and so do many other species of animals. The excessive heat has brought rapidly forward to maturity the barley and some of the fall wheat; we hope it may not act injuriously on other crops. Occasional showers are quite necessary in such great heat to prevent crops turning yellow, before they have attained perfect maturity. We have frequently seen crops materially injured from this cause, but they have not suffered as yet from it this year. Potatoes look remarkably well and are likely to be a very abundant crop, if they escape the usual disease. We have remarked that the more luxuriant the tops or vines, the more liable they are to be attacked by this extraordinary malady. A moderately dry season is however the most favorable for the crop. Peas and beans look well, and Indian corn has made great progress since our last Report. Beets, carrots, and turnips, although uneven, in consequence of the seed not vegetating regularly in the very dry weather of May and June, may prove to be good crops. The hay harvest did not commence much before the 21st of July, and though some meadows have a good appearance, they do not produce hay in proportion when cut and gathered. The straw of grain crops will not be so long and abundant as last year, and we conceive that the whole quantity of provender for cattle, raised this year, will be considerably less than that of last year. So far, however,