

trated, than we did this spring. It is such a spring as this has been unusually wet, and cold, that the thorough draining is so advantageous. We have seen crops on thorough drained land this year, most luxuriant, and perfectly even in every part, while on land not so drained, the crops were poor and stunted and will not yield one third of the produce of the drained land. We, perhaps, introduce the subject of draining more frequently in consequence of having suffered severely from the want of it, where the remedy was not in our own power. This circumstance demonstrated in the clearest manner possible that upon soil too much saturated with moisture cultivated crops could not be raised advantageously. The great advantage of sufficient draining is the certainty it affords the farmer of being able to cultivate his lands in the proper time, in almost any season, however wet. We observed that peas are a very luxuriant crop this year in many places notwithstanding that the season has been unusually wet. The danger now to be apprehended is mildew should the weather continue to be moist, and hence increase the foliage. A luxuriant foliage is not always sure to produce the most abundant crop of grain, and in peas particularly this is the case.

We have heard complaints of the wheat fly but to wheat extent it may have damaged the wheat we are not aware. There is some fall and spring wheat growing on the farm upon which we reside, and the fall wheat was coming into ear about the 25th of June. Some spring wheat sown the 12th of April was coming into ear the first week of July, but although we have carefully watched for the wheat fly, we have not seen many of them this year, nor do we see much injury done to the wheat on this farm. We attribute this circumstance, in a great measure, to there having been no wheat grown last year in any direction, whether 10 acres of where it is growing this year and the interme-

diate space, is all in meadow or pasture, and consequently the wheat maggot could not have taken up its winter quarters in the soil within that distance of where the wheat is now growing. We have no doubt that the wheat fly is produced in spring from the maggots that destroy the grain the previous summer, and then falls out of the ear upon the ground and remains in the soil during winter, and in spring becomes the wheat fly. The insect is not capable of travelling to any great distance, and we have never seen them move many feet from where they remain concealed about the roots of the wheat during the day. They rise from this place of concealment late in the evening, when the weather is perfectly calm, and go to their work of destruction, by depositing their eggs or larvæ in the ears of wheat; but if there is the slightest breeze of wind they will not leave their place of retreat. While wheat crops are injured by the fly and wheat is constantly grown near the place where the crop was damaged the year previous, there is not much chance that it will escape from injury, unless sown after the 20th of May, or unless the wheat is a variety that will resist the fly, and the only variety that we believe will be nearly proof against their ravages is the flint wheat. It is almost impossible to sow spring wheat here that will be in ear many days before the end of July when the fly appears, and it is the great advantage of fall wheat that it may be in ear before the last week of June, and be out of the power of the fly to damage it.

The month of July has been too wet and warm we fear for the healthy growth of the potato crop, and we have been told that disease has appeared in some of the early sown. If the weather was now to become dry it would probably check or prevent disease. There should be the greatest care observed in the cultivation of the potato, not to apply farm-yard manure in large quantities at the time of planting,