

to do the work at half the expense, and without any injury to the crop. A wet harvest time may destroy, or greatly lessen, the value of a whole year's produce. It appears, however, that we were favoured with as good harvest time here as in England, and in general we have better, and more settled weather in Canada than in the British Isles. We find also, that they complain of the worm in the ear, (the larvæ of the wheat fly,) and some of the reports state that several grains are wanting or blighted in the ear. This want or blight we believe to have been occasioned, as with us, by the larvæ of the wheat fly which destroyed the germ of the grain, and left a want in the ear. The maggots fall out when they have done their work, and do not go from one grain to another, fortunately, or they would destroy the whole ear and crop. We have often seen ears of wheat here, with not more than two or three grains in them, and sometimes not even so much as one grain—all the rest of the ear being empty, or the grain so eaten as to be worth nothing. We believe that there is now in Canada a variety of wheat that can be cultivated successfully, that may be sown at a time to escape the fly, and which will not rust. We have been told that a good crop of this wheat was raised this year that was not sown until the 10th of June, and was harvested in three months. We have also understood, that in almost every instance in which any other than this wheat was sown, it was injured by either rust or the fly. This should be a warning to farmers, next year, to provide themselves with this wheat for sowing, as there is abundance of it in the country. Since the harvest commenced, persons from distant parts of the country have said that two bushels of the common wheat would have readily been given for one bushel of this new seed wheat for sowing last spring; but they did not think it could be had, though we know there was abundance of it about Montreal, and we had it ourselves. We mention this to show how greatly the general interests of agriculture is neglected. There was no trouble taken to remedy the great calamity that happened to the Canadian farmers in the loss of their wheat so many years, unless what they might do to remedy it themselves, though we constantly suggested the remedy.

The crop of oats is very much complained of, and we believe it is far from being a good or productive one, as a large portion of it has been injured by mildew, nor has it filled pro-

perly. We regret this, as a considerable quantity was sown. Some of the crop of pease are also reported to be injured by continued rain, after being cut. Indian corn has turned out better than was expected, but it is not a crop that is cultivated to any great extent in this part of Canada. The potatoe crop, we believe, is very considerably affected by disease in the tubers, and we fear that a large portion will be utterly useless. This disease is not yet satisfactorily accounted for, nor has any remedy been suggested that would be likely to be successful. Our own idea of the matter is, that disease has first been induced by the application of too large a quantity of manure, and that from this cause potatoes have, by degrees, become soft, and more liable to disease; and we have no doubt this disease is in some way connected with the dry rot in the seed, or that both diseases proceed from a new defect in potatoes, which was not known until within the last few years. If we force a large produce, we must not expect to preserve the whole from the ravages of insects and other vermin, which are actually produced by luxuriant vegetation. The one is a natural consequence of the other, and, of course, we must not complain of sharing a part of our very large produce with what may have as good a right to live upon the fruits of the earth as ourselves.

When the crop is taken up, it would be well to put them in pits in the field, or rather we should say long heaps, laid upon the surface and covered with earth for a few days, and when removing them to the cellar or roothouse, select carefully the diseased potatoes from the sound. We have found it a good plan to mix some light bog earth, in a dry state, with the potatoes when storing. Only a small quantity is required, and it keeps the potatoes from lying too close, and has other beneficial effects upon them.

The land is now in fine order for ploughing, and farmers should be active in having as much of the work done as possible, and when done, have it well drained and water-furrowed. If it is not left in this way, it might as well not be ploughed. There should be free passage made for the water running off from every furrow, so that the land may be freed from it the moment the snow thaws in spring. We would recommend applying manure now to the soil for potatoes in spring, where the farmer can apply it.