

that in very many instances the land was unfit to sow, up to the end of May. We hope the damage done will not be so extensive as we apprehend it to be. We have no doubt it would be a good plan when the soil becomes dry, where corn has been sown, to pass the harrow over it, except in cases where grass-seeds have been sown with the grain. The farmer will be able to judge whether he should make use of a heavy or light harrow for this work. It will loosen the soil, and although it may destroy some of the young plants, we are convinced that it would have a good effect. Of course, it should be carefully executed, and such an implement made use of as would be the most suitable for the purpose.

In the old country it was considered very beneficial to fall sown wheat, to harrow it well in spring, and it was with this harrowing that the grass-seeds were generally sown. The system of drilling wheat and barley, now so commonly adopted in Britain, is with a view to be able to stir the soil between the rows of plants, and to keep it clean from weeds. In this country of occasional heavy falls of rain, succeeded by extreme heat, the soil would require stirring about the plants, as long as it was practicable to let in the air and dews for the healthy nourishment of the plants. It is easy to perceive in a garden, the good effects of stirring the soil about plants in the dryest weather, and it will have an equally good effect in the field. Where clover or grass-seeds have been sown, however, the harrow cannot be made use of with safety upon the growing crop. We believe that several new varieties of wheat have been sown this year, and we hope the results may be reported, for the benefit of Agriculturists. It would be very desirable that farmers would report any circumstances that might occur in their practice, that would be useful to their brother farmers. The period for sowing turnips is now very near, and a full crop is so very difficult to realize that

farmers should adopt every reasonable precaution to prevent the ravages of the turnip fly; soot scattered over the young plants is said to be a sure remedy against the fly. In England they have cabbage plants ready to fill up empty spaces in the turnip field; why should we not do so here? It is a great advantage in agriculture to be prepared for any contingencies that may happen, and there is no doubt it would be possible to a considerable extent.

Fall wheat has succeeded admirably in Lower Canada this year, perhaps better than in Upper Canada, or the United States. We saw fall wheat this year grown in drills, by Major Campbell of St. Helaire, that was about 18 inches in height, the 15th of May. We believe it would be difficult to find fall wheat of more luxuriant growth at the same period of the season. If fall wheat is safe from rust, we are persuaded it may be grown successfully in Lower Canada by sowing in time, and in drills. If farmers do not cultivate properly for it, and sow in time, they had better not try it. We may have many difficulties to contend with, but we are persuaded they may be overcome or mitigated in a considerable degree, but it is necessary for us to understand the science and art of Agriculture, in order to practice it successfully. We do not know to what extent the slugs and wire-worm have injured the growing crops this spring, though we are certain some injury has been done. We know a piece of land that was ploughed last fall, after meadow, that a part of it had been top-dressed last spring with farm-yard dung. It was sown with wheat the 12th of last April, and the plant appeared very healthy the beginning of May. About the 20th of the month, there was scarcely a plant left by the grub on the part where the meadow had been top-dressed last spring, while on the remainder, and on a few perches ploughed this spring, there was scarcely any damage done. The land where the grub is destroyed all the