

This same gentleman grows all the good varieties he can procure, but never sows, or sells for sowing, however fine the quality, any that he finds to produce indifferently. He states that of two varieties of wheat in the same field in fact growing in the next drills, and sown the same day, one was entirely exempt from the attack of the fly, while the other was very much damaged. These two wheats sown the same time, came into ear the same time, and the preference of the insect for one over the other could not well be accounted for. It appears, however, that the long strawed wheat is more injured by the fly than the short strawed, and it has been observed that the long strawed wheat remains longer by three days in bloom than many varieties of the short strawed, and this circumstance will satisfactorily account for some varieties of wheat being much less injured by the fly than others, because it is when the wheat is in bloom, the fly can do the most damage. We know by experience, that it is of great importance, that the wheat should come rapidly into ear and bloom, when the ear first makes its appearance. Long strawed wheat, or that of very luxuriant growth, will not do this and continues for a much longer time in a green and soft state, than the short strawed varieties. It would therefore, be very desirable to procure seed from varieties that come early to maturity, or from farms that have an early harvest of wheat. The stiff and short strawed wheats would undoubtedly be the best for Lower Canada, and we should by all means endeavour to have several varieties to find which would answer the country best. As to fall wheat, we are certain it could be grown if sown in time, on summer fallowed land, and in drills, leaving the soil between the drills three or four inches deeper than the drills after the seed is covered. This would be a protection to the plants, and the soil would be constantly coming down into the drills, and moulding the wheat.

Land that is ploughed for a long time,

is likely to have grass and weeds take root and sprout in it, that will always keep ahead of the seed sown in it for a crop. It is also very difficult to harrow properly, if it passes the exact time it is fit to harrow. The land becomes so hard and lumpy, that it is impossible to break it down and pulverise it by the harrows, without using a heavy clodcrusher, of which we believe there are not half a dozen in Lower Canada. The Grubber would be a very useful implement in such circumstances, to stir the soil without turning it over. It is a very great absurdity to attempt to grow crops unless we cultivate properly for them. And it is a great loss to plough, harrow, and seed land, that will not yield a remunerating produce. The wheat fly ravaged the farmer's fields, and destroyed the well cultivated as well as the ill-cultivated crops, but this was an infliction that could not have been prevented when the fly first appeared, and no farmer was to blame for it. It is not so, when farmers have poor crops from insufficient cultivation and manuring, they are then to blame for wasting land, seed, and labour, when all of this might be profitably applied.

Mangel-wurtzel, carrots, and parsnips should be sown early if possible, and Mangel-wurtzel seed should be steeped for forty-eight hours previous to sowing.—The sooner all these seeds are sown after the land has been drilled and prepared for them the better. While the soil is fresh and recently worked, there should not be an hour lost until the seed is put in, and it will then have a fair chance to grow. Where the drills have been made some time, and the soil becomes perfectly dried up before small seeds are sown, it is very frequently the cause of their failure. Meadow and pasture lands have not as yet, much appearance of vegetation, although they were green and healthy looking, when the snow went off them. This is the trying time for cattle, if they have not been well kept during winter, and abundant food