

**THE CROPS.**—The reports of the state of the crops in different parts of the country are very varied. While some accounts state the damage done to the wheat by the June frosts to be very great, and we know as a fact that some fields have been considered quite worthless by their owners and have been cut down,—other accounts represent the crops as luxuriant and promising in the highest degree. On the whole we may anticipate that the injury from this cause will not very greatly depreciate the value of the general return. Potatoes are said to be making great headway and other Spring crops have, generally speaking, a promising appearance. Hay will be nearly throughout the country an exceedingly short crop. Farmers will require all the roots and other forage crops which they can yet produce to help their cattle through next winter.

The *Toronto Colonist* is informed by an old and most respectable farmer, that many years ago a frost occurred similar to that of the past month. The wheat crop was then despaired of in many places, and farmers proceeded to cut it down and plough up the ground, as we are aware has been done lately. Others, however, who acted more cautiously, found that although the main stems of the wheat were killed, their place was fully supplied afterwards by the side shoots, which came forward somewhat later, but still in time to save the crop. The nutriment due to the first stem was thrown back to their successors, which "stooled out" healthily in consequence, and more than an average crop was obtained.

**DRAINAGE.**—The Municipal Council of the Township of Chatham, have set a good example to other localities similarly situated. They have become so well convinced of the importance to the Agricultural interests of the township, and also of the health of the inhabitants, of the general drainage of the land, that they have passed a By-law, rendering it compulsory upon persons occupying property upon the streams or water courses in the township, to keep them free from fallen timber and brushwood or other obstructions, by which the attempts at drainage of other parties might be frustrated.—The By-law also provides for the levying of a rate to pay for the clearance of the streams running through unoccupied lands. In a very level township like Chatham, a measure of this sort, providing for the clearance of the natural ducts for the surplus water, will be of great service.

**REMEDY FOR THE WHEAT FLY.**—Mr. Peter Travis, of Grimsby, has just informed the writer that in his neighborhood the farmers are busily employed in destroying the *Midge* by the following effectual process! Take candle-wick, make an inch rope of it, of the length between the furrows of the field, saturate it with Spirits of Turpentine, fasten a half pound weight or thereabouts to the centre—a man at each end drags the rope across the heads of the wheat. As fast as the rope dries saturate a-fresh, it does not want to be too wet; after two or three days go over the field again the reverse way, a gallon will easily do a ten-acre field. The cords once saturated will about go across the field before requiring it again. It kills vast numbers of them. It has been tried here two seasons and found effectual.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Parties who have tried the above remedy state that it is necessary to be cautious, and not use too much of the turpentine, or the wheat itself will be killed as well as the fly. A slight wetting of the rope is sufficient.

**GRUBS IN SHEEP.**—A writer in the *Michigan Farmer* says this is a perfect cure for grubs in the head of sheep: "Take one quart of whiskey and two ounces of yellow snuff, mix and warm to blood heat. Let one man hold the sheep and another take a small syringe and discharge about a teaspoonful of the mixture into each nostril. It is a certain cure. My father met with quite a loss in his flock; he tried this remedy, found it satisfactory, and never lost another sheep."

**A NEW ENEMY IN THE CORN FIELDS.**—The corn fields in some parts of Illinois are being daily damaged by rats. The corn cribs being empty, and very little to be found in the barn yards, the rats have betaken themselves in large bodies to the fields, where they dig below the stalks and eat the kernels, thus ruining large tracts of growing corn. Large numbers have been killed, one farmer having slaughtered 1100, and another 200.