

a profit which the best farmer in the present state of improved agriculture can rarely reach;" for a very good reason that the rents are generally much higher than they ought to be.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTED FROM HOLLAND.

Years.	Butter.	Cheese.
1833....	5,600,000 Dutch lbs.	11,365,000 Dutch lbs.
1834....	5,725,000	13,365,000
1835....	6,370,000	13,700,000
1836....	8,616,000	14,810,000
1837....	9,745,000	17,232,000

There is a vast increase in the shipping and in the exports from Holland since the separation of that country from Belgium. The above is a proof of it. The value of cheese and butter exported annually from Holland cannot be much short of £1,000,000, a very large amount indeed for this description of agricultural produce.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE AND JULY

The months of June and July were very favourable to vegetation. Wheat, though generally sown late, advanced rapidly in growth, and at the beginning of July, had a promising appearance, when it was attacked by the fly as it came into ear, and throughout a large portion of the District of Montreal, all that was in ear previous to the 15th of July, is nearly destroyed. There are some fields of wheat that was not fully in ear on the 15th, that have, in a great measure, escaped the fly, and may yield a fair produce, if the season is dry and favourable. There is, however, a considerable risk that the crop of wheat that is so late will be, if it is not already, injured by mildew or rust. Wheat that has grown rapidly, and is at this moment green and luxuriant is very liable to mildew in damp warm weather, or even from heavy dews. It is this risk that will always make late sowing of this grain a

precarious experiment for the farmer in Canada. To sow wheat in drills about nine or twelve inches apart, would, we are convinced, be a good plan. It would enable the farmer to keep the crop clean and give a free circulation of air, that, perhaps, would be the means of checking the fly, as well as preventing mildew. Indeed we have no doubt that it would greatly diminish the number of the wheat-fly, and their power to do injury. Of course the land that would have a drilled crop of wheat could not be sown down with grass or clover seeds. This is an experiment that it is our duty to make at the first opportunity.

So long since as 1835, we stated in an Agricultural Report, that there was a species of wheat in England known as the "Cone Rivet, Anti-fly, or German Thickset Wheat," that was proof against the ravages of the fly. It certainly does not show that there is much interest felt in the success and prosperity of agriculture that no exertions have been made to import some of this wheat for seed, though since that period many cargoes of foreign wheat have been imported for consumption here. This circumstance, with many others, proves the necessity that exists, that some effectual measures should be adopted for the better care and encouragement of Canadian agriculture than has hitherto been bestowed upon it.—Our wheat crops have been almost a failure for the last three years, and yet no steps have been taken to introduce a new seed that is reported would be proof against the insect that destroys our wheat. There may be other varieties, also, that on trial might be found to resist the fly better than those we have. The stronger and coarser the ear of wheat, the less liable it will be to injury, as the fly cannot so easily deposit its eggs or larvæ within the glums. Unquestionably it is a matter of some