

If the farmers of Canada are so situated that they will be under the necessity of selling their wheat at a lower price than formerly they have been in the practice of, the true method to adopt is to so alter their mode of farming as to enable them to fairly meet these altered circumstances, without allowing such, if possible, to check their ardour in effecting substantial agricultural improvements.

THE PERIOD FOR CUTTING WHEAT.

A few years ago, John Hannan, Esq., a celebrated and scientific Yorkshire agriculturist, made a number of experiments, with a view of ascertaining the best period for harvesting wheat, and after carefully weighing the different samples, and comparing their products in flour, bran, and shorts, the difference in favour of cutting the crop about ten days before it might be considered dead ripe was equal to one-sixth the value of the whole. The net saving gained in this way was considered sufficient to pay the entire expense of harvesting and thrashing, besides which, the quality of the straw was vastly improved by early cutting. In England it requires a much longer period for grain crops to mature than on this Continent, and therefore it would be quite safe to say that wheat and other grain crops would make as much progress in ripening here in four days as in that country in ten. It would be difficult to lay down any general rule by which the reader could be correctly governed in determining the most profitable time to cut the wheat crop, but we can scarcely be misunderstood in recommending that it should begin a few days earlier than is usually the practice. When the straw mostly becomes yellow, having only a few streaks of green near the tips of the chaff, the heads quite erect, and the berry large and just out of the milky state, we have found, from repeated experiments, that wheat cut in this state is more productive,

and will make a better quality of flour, than if harvested before or after that period.—When wheat is cut early, the berry is of a light bright colour, the skin thin, and the flour finer and better in quality than if cut when fully ripe. If wheat has a very dark and luxuriant green colour a short time before it ripens, or when it is in a milky state, and shows pretty clearly that the crop is predisposed to rust, it would be well to begin cutting six to eight days earlier than in ordinary cases it would thoroughly ripen. By judiciously observing this advice, and putting the grain in round shocks, snugly capped, as fast as it is harvested, a great saving may be effected, and, indeed, the rust very frequently evaded. Wheat cut before the straw has become thoroughly yellow, or when the grain is in a doughy state, may not be quite so plump as if left for the straw to ripen; but the grain will be of a peculiarly transparent colour, and it will make more flour, and of a better quality; having less bran than if cut at the period usually practiced by our farmers.

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

In attempting at essay on the management of cattle, I am well aware of the difficulty attending it. As the ground has so often been gone over, I fear there is little new to add to what has already been written; but having been long connected with the breeding of cattle, particularly the "Improved Short-horns," I may be allowed to state that the contents of these pages are from practical experience.

I have divided the various breeds under the heads Scotch, Welsh, Irish, English, and Channel Islands cattle.

In this brief survey it is only the well-defined breeds that will be noticed, as nearly every county of Britain contains a breed peculiar to itself, some of the characteristics of which are so slightly deflected that it would require too much space to mention them all.

SCOTCH CATTLE—WEST HIGHLAND BREED.

The West Highlands or Kyles are undoubtedly the pure native breed, and have