

for feeding purposes. This question was definitively set at rest 15 years ago in Scotland, by the offer of premiums for conclusive experiments,—and your Editor was much concerned in the trial, and in reporting the result of numerous experiments, with a view to serve as a trustworthy guide to practical agriculturists.

Wheat should be cut a few days before it is fully ripe. It thus yields the largest amount and best quality of flour. In this hot climate much grain is often lost by shelling in the field, whenever the berries have attained a moderate degree of hardness, and the straw has assumed a yellowish colour, no time should be lost in cutting the crop. But if cut too green, the grain will shrivel, and the sample be inferior. Barley and oats should not be cut before the grain has become well rounded and plump, but if allowed to stand too long, the best grain is lost by shaking, and the straw makes inferior fodder. If grain should be intended for seed, it may be allowed to stand longer uncut, than if intended for milling. Harvest operations will be conducted more tidily as the country becomes cleared—the land levelled, drained, and thoroughly improved—permitting the introduction of improved implements and practice—but at present great care should be taken to tie up crops loosely in small sheaves, as when too large and tightly bound, there is frequently a considerable loss. Take especial care not to put crops into the barn in a damp state, when with a little care you could save them in excellent condition.

The weather continues favourable with occasional showers, and very suitable for wheat and hay harvest. The latter will be a light crop; but wheat will be abundant and of fine quality, both in Canada and the States—all the other crops promise well, and we are justified in expecting a bountiful harvest. The farmer will soon be able to repay the merchant, and the merchant to discharge his liabilities to importers and the banks; and the land will look up in the market, as a result of the general prosperity.

But we would venture to address one word of friendly remonstrance to our numerous agricultural friends, and to ask them why in the year 1857 the following alarming amount of produce was imported from the neighbouring states?

Cows, £12,735, Horses, £46,887, Oxen and Bulls, £45,188, Sheep, £10,190, Pigs, £7,587, Ashes, 4,700, Cheese, £41,109, Flax, Hemp and Tow, £24,008, Fruit, green, £39,654, dried do. £8,024, Barley and Rye, £1,950, Bran and Shot, £1,490, Buckwheat, £264, Flour, £315,621, Oats, £21,349, Beans and Peas, £3,960, Indian Corn, £180,108, Wheat, £594,909, Hops, £5,451, Meal, £13,424, Grease and Scraps, £5,590, Hides, £76,851, Lard, £14,743, Eggs, £4,614, Meats of all kinds, £94,974, Mess Pork, £135,249, Seeds, £35,234, Tallow, £89,392, Trees and Shrubs, £12,890, Wool, £10,045, Firewood, £16,054, Timber and Lumber, £56,719, Vegetables, £16,729, Together, £1,954,461.

No doubt but a small portion of Canada is adapted for the growth of corn—and we cannot then have a large production of corn fed pork. It is possible that our neighbours can rear these cheaper than ourselves? Or is it our own