

like a scythe, and a "sned" a little like the old-fashioned "long sned," but much shorter, and with only one handle. It has an immense bow or rake, with teeth the full length of the long blade. Instead of cutting the oats to the "face," and being lifted and bound as we do at home, they are cut out from it like hay, and left to win or dry for a few days, and then bound up into sheaves and "stocked." I cannot explain, but you can fancy the position the man must be in the whole day, and how he must handle the cradle so as to prevent the great bow stripping the standing grain. Imagine my surprise to see them taking little more than the tops off the grain, leaving the rest standing. I got permission to try my hand, but got "paid off" for cutting too low, and taking too much straw with the grain. It seemed to us terrible work, the tops were not even all taken off. Cutting oats like hay! Who ever heard of such a thing in the Motherland? This explained how and why people here can cut from four to six acres per day. Having lifted and bound a sheaf of the golden grain—just to be able to say we did it—our harvest operations came to an end. A plough and team were busy in the next field. I was eager to get a "haud." It was a wheeled plough, and the only thing I had to do was to watch the width. The wheel regulated the depth. I think I satisfied the man in charge that I could "haud"—even wide enough to suit the Canadians. I could not help contrasting the work done in that field with the field near Lesmahagow, where, before I was fifteen, I was a successful competitor in the ploughing match. Where was the barley that had grown upon the field now being ploughed? Harvested, we are informed; but where were the stacks, then? There are no stacks—neither hay nor grain—in Canada or America. We were then shown the "barn" into which all the crops are garnered. It is an immense new building, after the American style of architecture. We found on enquiry and examination that it was not only capable of containing under cover the entire products of the farm, but was also adapted for a stable, byre, hennery (hen-house), &c. It contained all the modern improvements, and must have been erected with a view to economy and comfort. We could hardly estimate—even approximately—the immense