

He would recommend plaster in light soils as a top dressing for spring wheat.

Mr. LARGE had sowed spring wheat on sod and had raised good crops. Clover seed is a good preparation for spring wheat if plowed in spring and sowed immediately and well harvested.

SOWING BARLEY, PEAS, AND OATS.

On the 5th of March the subject of discussion was The best method of preparation of the soil for sowing Barley, Peas and Oats.

In opening the discussion the CHAIRMAN said, Gentlemen, in meeting you on this, the second evening of our club, I again urge on you the necessity of our united exertions to diffuse the knowledge we possess relative to husbandry amongst each other. Nothing can be better adapted for this purpose than a meeting of practical farmers, who, from experience, can speak positively on the modes of their own cultivation, and the best methods of raising the different crops usually grown in the neighbourhood. This is not the only consideration. It is absolutely necessary that practical farmers should have a thorough knowledge of the different breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, and the kinds that would be most profitable for the locality in which we live, as well as of the most profitable kinds of grains and grasses, particularly a new kind of grass called Hungarian, which I hope will have a fair trial amongst us. Now where can those things be discussed so well as in a Club of practical farmers, where every one is ready to give every information in his power; and you may depend we are all in need of knowing the improvements science is making in the present day in every department, agricultural as well as others, and we must take advantage of it to keep pace with the times. We must recollect that seasons bear judgment, and not be discouraged by one failure, but persevere, and in the end we shall succeed. The Poet says:

"The seed is sown, no more to man is given,
The grateful farmer trusts the rest to Heaven,"

I find in the cultivation of peas, that the best crops are after oats, grown on grass land, ploughed down in spring, and in the fall well manured and turned under the following spring; cultivated twice, once along the furrow and once across, and as early as the ground is fit. Sow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 barrels per acre. Harvest early, as the straw of early cut peas is the best feed for sheep, and it also gives time for two ploughings if intended for fall wheat, for which it is an excellent preparation. The scythe is the

best way of cutting small tillages, but in large fields the horse rake is the method I use, and if care is taken the peas shaken out will be small in quantity, and the hogs and sheep will soon pick them up. For seed I prefer the small white pea. I have grown great crops of oats, both after wheat and lay grass. Summer fallows are now nearly obsolete, and when I intend breaking up an old pasture I plough down early in spring, sow four bus. to the acre, and harrow well. I sow thick to enable the oats to overcome the grass that comes up at the edge of the furrow, and find at harvest that I have a good crop of oats, and also the advantage of an excellent fallow. If after wheat, I generally manure, sow 3 bus. to the acre, and seed down with clover and timothy. I have sown the potato oat, but find it degenerates in this climate. This last year I sowed the Black Tartarian, and the small white oat; they both yielded well, but as a general crop I prefer the small white oat. My land is a rich marly loam.

Mr. MOYLE said he generally sowed his peas on stubble land, plowed the previous fall, and had the cultivator put through across the furrow, before sowing about five inches deep, and after sowing, lengthways of the furrow about three inches, which buries the peas as nicely as if plowed in. One harrowing and a rolling completes the operation. The rolling enables one to pull them with the horse rake, a great saving if they chance to ripen at the same time as other crops. He preferred the small white pea for a general crop, sowed about 3 bushels to the acre, general average from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Land, clay loam. Generally sowed about the first week in May. Oats he grew sometimes on sod and sometimes on stubble. If on sod, he preferred plowing in spring, and sowing as soon as possible after plowing; if on stubble land, he preferred fall plowing and cultivating twice in spring. Oats, like any other crop, will pay well for cultivation; had raised from 60 to 70 bushels per acre on well cultivated land; sowed about the last week in April—generally speaking the earlier it is sown the better; prefers the Canadian grey oat for a general crop. About barley he could not say much, as his land was not adapted to its growth; had tried it but was not successful.

HOW TO USE BONE DUST.

PRESCOTT, March 25th, 1860.

Editor of Agriculturist:

DEAR SIR,—There are several farmers