

winter to get sufficient root to protect them against heaving in the spring.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting pure seed from a different soil to that on which it is to be sown, and as experience has proved that even pure seed will occasionally produce a crop with enough smut to injure the sample, care should be taken to prepare it by dressing with either vitrol or brine, I prefer the latter, made strong enough to bear an egg, the light grain and smut balls to be floated off, and the seed laying in the steep from 12 to 24 hours, according to its hardness. If the brine is at all discoloured, it should never be used for steeping a second parcel; when required for immediate sowing, a little quick lime will make it scatter. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the quantity of seed per acre, but this should be varied according to the soil and time of sowing. Could the drill be used it would effect a great saving of seed, as well as secure the crop in a great measure against risk from rust and winter-killing, preventing the former by the circulation of air between the rows, and the latter by the small intervening ridges constantly working down as well as giving an opportunity of stirring between in spring, thereby pulverising the soil, and giving it an absorbent power to attract moisture and food from the atmosphere.

In broadcast sowing, the seed should be sown directly after ploughing, so that it may drop into the angles of the furrows before they are washed down by the rain; or if sown on the level, cultivated in, all necessary surface drains opened, and well harrowed in the spring, as soon as the land is sufficiently dry. I would recommend cutting rather green, the sample being heaviest, the loss less from handling, and the yield greatest per acre, besides gaining a few days more time in harvest. I hope to see reaping machines introduced next harvest, as many of our farms are now sufficiently free from stumps and stones to permit them to be worked, their superiority over the cradle being cleaner work, less grain shelled, and a more uniform sample obtained in consequence of the whole being cut in nearly the same stage of ripeness. Another very useful implement has recently made its appearance, for gathering grain either after the machine or cradle, intended to save the binder from stooping; it is made with five or six teeth set on two wheels, intended to run under the swathe and lift up a sheaf at a time; it is said to shell less grain and do more work than the common rake. Stoking is a very particular part about harvesting; the sheaves should be small, of a uniform size, and each pair set up with a sufficient space at the bottom to allow free passage for the air up the centre of the stook, and brought together so as to be as sharp along the top as possible,

that the cap sheaves may cover all the ears. Carting is usually commenced too soon, more grain being injured in the barn than in the field, as will be seen by examining the samples at our mills, or looking over the returns of sour flour every year sold in the foreign markets.

At the close of the address, the Chairman expressed his high approval of the views put forth, which he said would do more to promote the interests of the Farmer than anything he had previously heard on the subject. Other gentlemen expressed their general concurrence in the views enunciated, and a desire that they should be carried out in practice.

Mr. Harland regretted the absence of Mr. Wright and the Paisley Block farmers, from whom he expected to hear something on the subject. Had he anticipated so small an attendance he would have prepared something in reference to the culture of wheat, which he deemed of much importance. He highly approved of the essay, and held that to be remunerative, land must be well cultivated and well drained.

Mr. Greet spoke of the importance of attending to the influence of springs in drainage, and gave his experience in reference to broad cast sowing and drilling, which was in favor of the former; but subsequent remarks showed that in his case the experiments were not carried on under equal circumstances.

Various opinions were expressed as to the comparative advantages and results of sowing immediately after ploughing and letting the land lie eight or ten days, but the conclusion arrived at was, that at different seasons and under different circumstances the one or the other might be best adopted.

Reference being again made to draining, Mr. Hes spoke of its advantages on his farm and in the neighborhood, whilst others commended it highly whenever practicable.

Mr. Harland said that in the list of premiums offered for the Provincial Show, was one from the Governor General of £20 for the best machine put in successful operation for making draining tiles, which clearly showed his opinion of the importance of the subject.

A general discussion on the best mode of harvesting and housing wheat, which elicited some useful information, terminated the discussion.

Mr. Greet moved, and Mr. Baker seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. J. McCrea for his essay.

In returning thanks Mr. McCrea apologised for the small amount of attention he had been able to bestow upon the subject, and the very imperfect manner in which it was treated, in consequence of ill-health, from which he was still suffering. It would be observed, that he had referred to reaping and gathering machines, not because he deemed them necessarily connected