

scriptions, to keep the accounts of the Society, and also of the books in circulation.

4. That it shall be the duty of the Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, to elect a Deputy Chairman, to take care that at each meeting a subject be proposed for discussion at the succeeding one, and to decide upon all matters connected with the business of the Club.

5. That any person wishing to become a member of this Club must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, when he may be elected by a show of hands.

6. That the annual subscription payable by each member shall be which shall be paid in advance.

7. That the Club shall meet on the _____ in each month.

8. That the Chairman shall take the chair at — o'clock, and any business of the Society shall be first transacted; after which he shall call upon the member introducing the subject for that evening, the discussion upon which shall be terminated by — o'clock at the latest; and all questions upon which it may be necessary to come to a division shall be decided by a majority of votes.

9. That there shall be no forfeits for non attendance.

10. That the first meeting of the Club shall be held at, _____.

11. That the annual meeting for choosing the officers, and auditing the accounts, shall be held in January.

12. That all party politics and questions shall be totally excluded from the discussions of this Society.

13. That the books purchased by this Society shall be confined to agricultural and horticultural works, the price of which shall not exceed the existing funds of the Club.

14. That it shall be competent for any member to propose the purchase of a work which, if seconded, shall be ordered or refused by a show of hands.

15. That all arrangements regarding the books shall be decided by the Committee.

16. That any member may introduce a friend; but no person residing within ten miles of the place of meeting shall be introduced more than once as a non-subscriber. Such visitor shall be at liberty to take a part in the debate, but not to vote on the subject.

17. That any member wishing to effect an alteration in the above rules shall give notice in writing to the Secretary of his intention at one meeting, who shall propose it at the next, when it shall be determined upon by vote.

SPRING TREATMENT OF WHEAT.

It seems to be the opinion of every farmer with whom we have conversed, that the fall wheat will be seriously damaged by the effects of the present winter. Still, we must not give up in despair, but resort to all those means which the practice of our own and other countries has shown to be the best adapted to counteract such evils. If the Hessian Fly should be found generally to prevail, we know of no remedial measures, and we believe there are none that can be applied to the present crop. We take the following extract from that standard work published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, entitled "British Husbandry," and written by the eminent author, Youatt. From this it appears that the practice of harrowing is general in Poland, a country which produces as good wheat as any in the world:—

"Although wheat generally supports the rigours of the winter, yet the uncertainty of the temperature in our northern climate is such as sometimes to expose it to hazard. On the return of spring it is, therefore, occasionally found in such a state as to afford no prospect of a crop: this particularly occurs on poor soils, lying in a low situation, which have not been sufficiently drained; and it has thus become necessary to break up the land, in order to re-sow it with Lent corn. This, however, should not be hastily done; for after a few days of warm weather, the plants are frequently seen to shoot forth, and tiller with great luxuriance. Spring wheat has also been dibbled among the crops, and both species have ripened at nearly the same time, with such little difference in the quality, as to render the plan advisable.

"Strong adhesive clays also frequently become hide-bound after a wet winter; in which case many farmers resort to the practice of harrowing the ground in spring, in order to loosen the surface, and others invariably resort to it when the crops are thin, with a view to encourage them to shoot out and fill up the vacancies: it has, however, been objected to by some intelligent men, as occasioning mildew, and others would dread the destruction of their crops by the tearing up the roots of the plants. The practice is therefore by no means general in this country, and evidently can only be carried into execution with propriety on land which has been sown broad-cast; but, throughout many parts of Germany and Poland—with which countries the writer of this is intimately acquainted, and in which he had during three

years the occasional management, though only as an amateur, of a fine arable farm consisting of 900 acres—it is universal. There, on the first return of fine weather, the harrows are immediately passed freely over the wheat; so freely, indeed, that the whole field wears the appearance of having been newly sown, for the plants appear buried under the soil thus freshly stirred, and an ample top-dressing is thereby given to the crop. The crust formed upon the surface of the soil is thus broken, and the ground is rendered more pervious to the coronal root of the plants, which in a week or ten days spread and tiller with strength. The operation is performed upon every kind of soil, of course with harrows of a weight proportionate to the tenacity of the land, and not heavy enough to tear up many of the roots, though, if a large quantity be destroyed, it is considered immaterial; and any farmer who omits harrowing is thought unpardonably negligent. It should be executed when the crop begins to re-vegetate; which necessarily depends on the climate and the state of the season: here it usually occurs, in good soils, some time in February, and in those of a poorer kind, rather later. Attention is requisite to this; for if the work be done while the plants are in an inactive state, they may be rotted, and if when they are too forward, their growth would be choked. It must also be observed, that it should never be resorted to when the crop is root-fallen; for in that case, the roller, and not the harrow, should be passed over the soil."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Subscriptions to Agricultural Societies—Necessity of Changes in the Present Act—Agricultural Papers—Resolution of the Maiden Society.

Messrs. EDITORS,—I have only recently seen the first number of your paper, owing to my subscription being still in the hands of the Treasurer of our Agricultural Society, who has been waiting to get a sufficient number of subscribers to take advantage of your offer to Societies; you will, however, no doubt, very shortly receive an order and the money for fifty or more copies of your paper from him.

Owing to the first of September being the time when the returns for the Government grant have to be sent in, our Society allows its members till August to pay their subscriptions, it is therefore difficult to get many to pay up in time, to enable the Treasurer to send for your paper at the commencement of the year, though we have a rule that each member has to subscribe for some agricultural paper, towards which he receives a certain amount out of his subscription to the Society.

There are many cogent reasons why agricultural papers, and in fact all papers should commence with the new year, it being a period which no one would be apt to forget or overlook, which is generally the case when the subscription commences at other times, the same reasons make it the best time for taking subscriptions for Agricultural and other Societies, and for holding their annual meetings, &c. It is also a time from which people are apt to start with intentions of greater usefulness in future, and it is therefore the proper period for all societies or papers which have the public good in view, to recommence from, with a determination to exceed their former efforts in behalf of the objects for which they have been established.

Farmers are also apt to have the most spare time, and the most spare money in their pockets at that season of the year, as they have not had time to spend the proceeds of their crop, which is too often the case when they procrastinate paying their subscriptions till near September, which too many are apt to do.

Under view of these and other reasons, I think it would be well to endeavour to get the Act of Parliament altered, as regards the time at which District Societies have to make their returns, so as to participate in the Government grant; the whole matter will probably be taken up at the ensuing session, on the application of the Provincial Society for a grant or participation in the present one, and it might be well in framing a new bill to make it as nearly perfect as possible, and avoid the blunders in the last one, which are as confused as it could be possible to make them, one clause making it necessary for Township Societies to pay their subscriptions to the District Treasurer on or before the first July, and another clause making it payable on or before the first September, both having equal force, besides other equally great blunders.

It appears to me that the best time for the District Societies to render their accounts to Government, would be on the first of February, instead of the first September as at present, this would allow all the societies to bring up their accounts to the close of the year, it would also give the greater part of January for collecting the subscriptions for the new year, a list of which would have to be transmitted along with the application for the grant—a good time for collecting the subscriptions would be at the annual meeting for electing Office-bearers, which should be early in January. As it is at present, many of the societies do not receive the share of the Government grant till after their fall show or fair, they are therefore not able to apply it in paying the premiums awarded, besides they have not probably time after knowing what their share will be, to decide on purchasing stock at any of the great Exhibitions, which are the best places for procuring it—the money therefore lies idle for another year in the hands of their Treasurer.