

culture, and consequently to the best interests of our noble country. Our Club is neither sectional nor exceptional, although connected with our Agricultural Society. We are always happy to meet with men engaged in other pursuits, who are willing to countenance us, and who can with very great propriety take a part in many of the subjects which by our Constitution we can legitimately discuss. He saw many such here to-day, and could not help congratulating the President on having the honor to preside over the largest and most intelligent meeting of farmers ever assembled in the County of Northumberland. The time had gone when farmers were looked upon as but a shade better in point of intelligence than the horses they drove; the various reports of the Farmers' Clubs in the Province clearly show that there are men amongst the farmers who can handle a subject practically and scientifically in a way, which was little expected; and sufficient, he thought, to make our teachers feel the necessity for a more severe course of study than has for a time prevailed. He would now make a few remarks on the subject of Fairs; it had been asked often to him that there would be a better prospect of establishing one in Cobourg than where we are now met; past experience would hardly bear this out. He believed that the system prevailing in Scotland was the true one to follow, namely: hold our meeting at such places that no extraneous business will interfere, and where, having but one object in view, it can be well and speedily executed; in short, where we can mind our own business. He understood the Town of Cobourg was soon to build a Town Hall, and was rejoiced to hear some of the Town Council express themselves much in favor of appropriating part of it for a Corn exchange, where a weekly meeting of buyers and sellers could take place with advantage to both. One thing he was firmly convinced of, we meet too seldom; there is a jealousy of feeling amongst farmers (cheers), which militates against themselves. There is no uniformity nor mode of fixing a price—it is the demand which always regulates that; but where the buyer only knows of one animal to suit him, and the seller of only one purchaser, it is quite evident both are unfavorably situated.—We would entirely remedy this evil, and commission establish a uniformity in price. If millers and dealers in grain choose to adopt a different system from that which now prevails, namely—paying a certain price for 60 lb. or a bushel of wheat almost irrespective of quality.—They choose to adopt old country practice, and proportionately rise or fall in price for wheat above or below a definite standard weight, they would in one year do more, for improving the cultivation of our cereals, than all the prizes given by Agricultural Societies will accomplish in seven. But so long as the farmer believes in too much truth in it that the miller will give as much for 60 lbs of smutty or for a mixture of wheat, barley and oats, as for a clear sample, he is truly but little inducement held out for the careful cultivator who, at increased expense, furnishes the manufacturer with the means of giving a bonus to his less deserving competitor;

but these, and many other evils, would, no doubt, gradually disappear. It is our duty, Sir, to point them out, at such meetings as this. Good results will assuredly follow the advocacy of a good cause independent of the channel through which it flows, and with this conviction he had spoken.

Mr. WADE said—It is stated in the programme of this day's proceedings that I should address you on the subject of changing of seeds from one township to another, and my friend Mr. Black, on the changing of seeds from one soil to another. The subject is somewhat hard to divide in this way, simply because the difference between one township and another is so small that the soil might be the same, the climate of necessity could not vary, and the only advantage in this way must be in changing from one kind of soil to another; supposing that in any township different varieties of soil existed, and which, in some degree is the cause in most of our front townships bordering on Lake Ontario, the front concessions being generally level: a clayey subsoil, resting on limestone, with a deep vegetable loam on the surface, rather conducive in ordinary seasons to produce too great a proportion of straw; the middle and rear concessions being rolling, also on a clayey subsoil, but often with a considerable depth of sand between the vegetable deposit on the surface and the clay below, rendering such soils less subject to the overgrowth of straw, but at the same time the quality of grain produced is better than on the richer soils, so far rendering the change from the one kind to another judicious. However, as I am infringing upon the ground intended to be left to my friend Mr. Black, and knowing so well the opportunities of observation he has had, and also the great amount of experience he has had both in Scotland and Ireland, as well as over ten years of practical observation in this township, I can safely leave all this in his own hands; and I will now simply confine myself to two or three experiments that have passed under my own immediate observation with respect to the subject on hand, (still, by the way, I might say, in parenthesis, that there is no country on the face of the globe more favored in this particular than our own, simply from our own composition as inhabitants—we are composed of emigrants from all parts of the British Empire, bringing the knowledge and experience which has passed under our observation, then we settle among the natives of the soil who have been borne here, and can see what they are doing, whilst now and then a Yankey strays across our border, just to shew us the way they go ahead in their country—all shewing that we have no occasion to go through the slow and expensive experiments they had to do in the old countries, but simply to avail ourselves of the tried knowledge of the age.) I will now state the special wants under my own observation with regard to the introduction of new seeds. When our lands were first cleared, fall wheat succeeded well on all soils that were not too swampy; but after a few years' cultivation, much of the land that had produced good crops when first cleared, were found too wet for fall wheat—what I now refer to is the front townships, but in the back townships