n, deep rich soils will not bear hoeing for the
st crop. The hoeings only increase the
nce for rust, by greatly increasing the amount
raw, and the consequent increase of sap, or
etable juices in the sap vessels of the plants.
n the northern portion of the Township, the
is very deep and rich in vegetable mould, and
he whole may be considered in point of fer-
y, equal to any on this continent. There, a
different system of farm management should
ail. On most farms the vegetable mould is
ep, that by manuring the summer fallow
barn-yard manure and shallow ploughing,
ld only tend to promote a great growth of
w, and also increase the probability of rust,
premature decay of the crop. There the
ard system of making fallows may be prac-
with great success. Peas, barley, and In-
corn, may be grown for this purpose, and by
ploughing and proper management, much
ter crops of wheat can be grown by sowing
er a well cultivated bastard fallow, than after
ked summer fallow. In substantiating this
ion, the speaker adduced a number of prac-
proofs which appeared very satisfactory to
whole of the gentlemen present. It would
a much longer report than we have space
this time, to even advert to the numerous
ical examples that were submitted for the
deration of the members of this Society, in
of the propriety of adopting both of these
ms of cultivation, where the soils were of
haracter pointed out, and we are therefore
the necessity of hastening to the considera-
of the speeches delivered by the other mem-
of the society that addressed the chair.

Neale, Esq., made a most practical and
ific speech on the properties and advantage
ng plaster to the clover, and other broad
d plants. He also explained the different
ies that had been published by scientific
in relation to the operation of this powerful
e. From the experience and observation
had in the use of plaster, he was disposed
opinion that Dr. Johnston's theory was the
t one; viz.: that it was a powerful ab-
of *nitrogen* from the atmosphere, and that
e as a manure must be viewed in this light,
than as a direct food to the plant.

plausible as appeared the theory of bastard
s, still he apprehended that by a few years
practice, the soil would become foul and
full of dangerous weeds, and the old system would be required to restore the soil to its former state of cleanliness and productiveness.

John Watson said, that he had not made a naked summer fallow for some years, and he found that he could get more wheat from his land after pease, barley, or clover, than he could formerly get after a naked summer fallow. He valued the products that he harvested from his land, that he puts in annually as a preparative crop for wheat, at a higher price than what the rent of the land and the costs of the two crops amount, thus saving the entire wheat crop as a profit. He never expected to make another summer fallow, unless it was to clean a half cleared or stumpy field The system he now practices, he feel confident is the best adapted to his farm, and as farmers generally cultivate their lands with a view of getting large profits, he is disposed to practice the one which will give that result.

Mr. William James, District Counsellor, was highly delighted with the evening's proceedings. Although he was bred a farmer, and had followed it for many years as a source of living, still he found that he had much to learn. He felt bold to state, that he had received a greater return in profits from the two last years crops, than from the previous ten. His soil is of a very deep vegetable mould, and with the system of farming that he used to practice nearly the only return he could get was straw. He was now fully convinced that naked fallows were not required, on soils such as he cultivated. Pease and barley, now take the place of fallows, and he gets as good crops of wheat after barley, as after peas stubble. He manures the land he intends for pease and barley in the autumn and ploughs it early, so that the vegetable matter in the soil becomes thoroughly decomposed in the autumn. The following spring he again ploughs and harrows the land until he makes it perfectly clean, and then sows his peas or barley so thick, that it smothers every other description of vegetation.—He then sows the wheat upon one furrow, after the pea and barley crop are removed. The profits from these crops more than pay the entire costs of growing both the spring and fall crop, and his yield of wheat is fully twice as great as it used to be when he summer fallowed, and manured his land with barn yard manure for his wheat crop.

The same subject will be again discussed at the place where the last meeting was held, on the evening of the 26th of March, at which meeting we are informed that a number of gentlemen will be prepared to give their views and experience on the important subject under consideration.