

—say from 8 to 10 days; and that, so far as my observation has extended, is not varied more than from two to three days between one season and another, the first appearance of this pestilent er of the wheat crop; so that by having heat to shoot out before or after the season, is the system that has been used, and has in a great measure been entirely successful. Consequently, early varieties of fall wheat are in great demand; varieties of spring wheat, which are able to rust, can be sown so late as to be unharmed by the attacks of the insect. He mentions, *en passant*, that what is called Life wheat has answered that purpose to much better than any other variety known or discovered. It is hardly necessary to mention its history, that being pretty well known; but this peculiarity of being rust proof, which no other that I have ever yet seen is, is really extraordinary and unaccountable. The way I attempt to account for it to myself, is from the great stamina it possesses in itself as a plant, not only in its silicles, which possess more silica in its composition than any other variety. (This substance is well known stiffens the straw, and it also glazes the surface of the stalk so as to prevent the seeds of the rust or mildew from coming on it.) I go on the now almost generally acknowledged principle that rust is a vegetable of the *fungus* tribe, propagated by its own seed; and that in order for its seeds to vegetate, other circumstances must be favorable, and because the question has this blaze or varnish surface to so large a degree, it is rendered impervious to the vegetation fungus, should the seed be sown upon it. A very apt comparison may be drawn between this kind of straw and most others, comparing a hard graveled road with a soft road; the Life with its glazed stalks is like a hard road, and the soft strawed is like a fallow field. The conclusion is arrived at. But this wheat not only possesses this property in its stalk or straw, but is also richer in its nutritive qualities than other kinds by holding a greater proportion of gluten in its composition, with a great deal of sugar, which form the component parts of wheat or flour. It has also great vitality in the early stages of its growth, and is more wet weather without sustenance than any other spring grain.

The high standard of farming which obtains in Great Britain cannot so easily be arrived at with us in Canada, on account of one sort of labor, such as is done there by women and children, who are chiefly employed in weeding, hoeing, hay-making, and other light work of the farm. But to partly compensate for those advantages possessed by the mother country, we have a drier climate, rendering the killing of weeds less troublesome, and hay-making a much shorter process; and the great improvements that have been made, within the past few years, in the construction of our agricultural implements and machines, have been of great service to our farmers, and almost counter-balance the difference between us and the agriculturist at home.

Having mentioned along the way a few of the difficulties that beset the path of the person who attempts to carry out the principles of high farming, I would still urge him to keep his standard high, and by diligent perseverance the end will be obtained; and under the benign rule of our gracious Queen, and under her liberal government, the farmer of Canada has nothing to fear. Our educational institutions are second to none in the world—where our youth can have all the advantages, at a cheaper rate, obtained from such institutions, than anywhere else; and if, in past years, mismanagement in the financial affairs of our country have taken place, we must try to do better in future. Our country is young, and full of elasticity. Our lands are fertile; and by following the steps of other nations who have arrived at success, with the blessing of Divine Providence upon our efforts, we have before us a brilliant future.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

The Board resumed at 3 p.m.

Present—Messrs. Thomson, Alexander, Beatty, Ruttan, Denison, Pell, Burnham, Christie, W. Ferguson, Wade.

Several Appeals against the decisions of the Judges were received and referred to Committees.

The Secretary submitted some Accounts sent in for printing and advertising, for which no order had been given by the Board.

Resolved—That in consequence of bills