

the Society expect that those subscriptions will be paid up with as little delay as possible. The subscribers to the Journal may rest assured that it will continue to be made as useful and interesting as possible, and as there will be more time and opportunity to prepare the matter for it, it is expected that there will be a considerable improvement in the Journal for the future. It will also have a few choice Illustrations in each number, of Animals, Implements, &c. We hope it is not too much to promise, that the Journal shall be equal to any Agricultural Periodical published in North America, and we therefore solicit the support of Canadian Agriculturists to this Canadian Publication—if they desire to give encouragement to native industry and enterprise.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

Agricultural operations in the fields were suspended in the first week of December, but we believe the plough was at work the 2nd and 3rd of the month. It was not until the 7th, that we had a sufficient fall of snow for sleighing in the neighbourhood of Montreal, but it then fell upon well frozen roads. There was not any frost previously, however, that would injure grass, or fall sown wheat, and we have seen the latter look exceedingly well near Montreal when the snow fell. The Fall has been very favorable for wheat sown in time; there was no check to its growth up to the 4th of December, and it must consequently have sufficient roots, in well prepared soil, and where it has been properly covered in drills or otherwise. To cover with small branches of trees previous to any fall of snow, as we before suggested, we have no doubt, would be a good plan; and the expense would not be great, of either putting it on, or gathering off in the Spring. It would have the effect of collecting the snow, or rather keeping it upon the wheat, and would also afford

shelter to the plants in Spring. If the small branches could be had conveniently, or any description of small brush which it might be useful for the land to cut down, we do not think the expense would exceed at most a dollar the acre and the brush would be worth something after, for burning weeds or clay for manure. We are in duty bound to give Fall wheat a fair trial in Lower Canada, before we decide that the country is incapable of producing it. As we have always said, early sowing, on land that is properly prepared by summer fallow, and sowing in drills, (as there is no difficulty of doing,) will be giving it a fair chance. If we are unwilling to incur the expense, we need not try the experiment of sowing Fall wheat, but it is unfair to condemn our country for not producing this, that, or the other crop if we will not use the necessary means for their production. On our first coming to Canada, we were told by a gentleman acting as Superintendent of a military settlement, that he had given out seed potatoes, amongst other seeds, to one of the discharged soldiers, (who had been a foreigner in British service) and in making his usual visit to them in harvest, to inspect the result of their summers labor, he found this man had no potatoes. He inquired the cause, and was told the seed did not grow. He further inquired how the man had managed planting. He answered that he had chopped up the seed into small pieces, and raked them in amongst the fallen leaves as well as he could. The superintendent told him he must be a fool to expect a crop from this sort of cultivation. The man replied "that he did not expect in new fertile land that it would be necessary for him to labor like a slave in the old countries in cultivating the land for potatoes, and if it did not produce them in that way he would leave the land, and have nothing further to do with it." We do not give this account of new settlements in Canada as having had a personal knowledge of it, but we certainly had per-