

vate with profit, under the old system of successive corn crops. Even on lands of a better quality, the crops which succeed them are much more abundant; that it is probable as many bushels of corn now grow on the half of a given extent of ground, as were formerly raised on the whole. In this view alone, almost the whole value of the turnips and clover may be said to be clear gain. Fallow has been banished from all dry soils by turnips, and where land is laid down to pasture, one acre of clover and rye grass, will fatten more stock, than could barely exist on ten acres left full of weeds, to be planted after several years by natural grasses. Without such crops as these, it is difficult to conceive, by what means cattle and sheep could have been much improved, in all their most valuable properties, in a climate where the natural pastures yield so little food for half the year."

"In those parts of Scotland, where turnips are not yet extensively cultivated, the cattle are frequently so much reduced during winter, that half the next season is scarcely sufficient to restore their condition; and, when winter has been unusually long and severe, numbers of them perish by famine. The vast addition made both to the quality and quantity of the dunghill by the consumption of green clover and turnips is of itself a powerful recommendation in their favour, and turnips, accordingly are now cultivated, on soils but little suited to their growth, for this very purpose."

With respect to the growing demand for cattle, or other animals, on account of the increased population of towns, as above stated, the case is exactly the same in this province.

Having returned to this province, after an absence of many years; it was with the peculiar pleasure naturally resulting out of its apparent prosperity, that I have beheld the vast quantity of cultivated land it contains: The neat white houses, each with a farm, on both sides the St. Lawrence, and extending, I am told, above Montreal, convey an idea of plenty for the inhabitants and their families, which was the more agreeable for not being prepared to find the country so well settled.

The growth of the towns, and the habits of greater consumption of animal food, has produced a demand, which the country, whilst under the losing practice of letting one half their land lay *en friche* cannot supply. The consequence is, that we are indebted to, and dependant on, a neighbouring nation for that supply, which a better system of agriculture would probably give three or four fold. As to France, whence this mode of husbandry is said to have been brought, that is now one of the most enlightened countries with respect to agriculture and rural economy, which puts it beyond a doubt better practices have been long since introduced there.

The fact is, that the strength of the above discovery, which has created so great an advancement in agriculture, consists, in having saved the loss of a season, that precious gift of Nature, by getting a crop of nutritious roots or herbs for the animals, out of the lands instead of letting them lay useless as formerly, in fallow, or *en friche*.

To be contin'd.