

SANDY SOIL.—There are some extensive tracts of sandy soil in Canada, and such soils are difficult to make profitable when they have not a certain proportion of clay mixed with them, or if they cannot be conveniently dressed with clay or marl. One of the most easy means of their improvement would be to surround and intersect them with hedges, and by transplanting thorn-bushes and other kinds of small trees that are to be found in abundance here, such hedges would not be very expensive. In transplanting, however, it would be necessary to prepare and improve by manure or mixture of good soil, the line where the fences are to be planted, otherwise bushes or trees removed from a better soil would not grow in sand. By adopting this plan, and endeavouring to procure the growth of some sorts of grasses upon the land, and pasturing them for some years, the most barren sands may be improved both in appearance and actual value. In Holland and Belgium, they plant trees on barren sands, and let them stand for about thirty years, and by that time, they find the land so much improved as to be fit for cultivation. Thus the trees attract from the atmosphere what improves the soil, and we suppose this improvement is produced by the action of the roots and the fall of the leaves upon the soil. Live hedges shelter the land, and if once covered with any species of grass, the sun has not such a parching influence upon it, and it retains moisture from rain and dews that tend generally to its amelioration. There are many sandy tracts favourably situated, and now utterly waste and useless, that might be made profitable by this means of improvement. It is difficult to find grass to grow in pure sand. Those that are likely to succeed best are sand-sedge, couch-grass, creeping-bent-grass, common cats-tail grass, meadow oat-grass, and different varieties of fescue grasses. If these would once take root there would be no further difficulty, and in order to ascertain which are most suitable for the land to be improved, it will be best to sow several varieties. The roots of grass bind the

sand, and manure it when allowed to repose under grass for some years.

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While foreign nations are being torn to pieces by intestine divisions, the inhabitants of Canada have much reason to rejoice that peace reigns throughout the land—that they have no cause of discontent. Canada is now suffering from a depressed commerce—various causes have brought this about, but the chief cause is, I contend, the miserable system of Agriculture. For this miserable system are we indebted to those leading men in the Province who have always been ready to sacrifice the real interests of the Colony for the fancied benefits of a foreign commerce. No one is more desirous than the writer that Canada should enjoy all those benefits which a commerce with the different nations of the world must bestow upon the country, but he believes that the inhabitants of the District of Montreal, for instance, will reap a much larger benefit by exporting 50,000 barrels of flour, its own produce, than by having 500,000 barrels of foreign produce passing through the Lachine Canal for the British market. Property in the city of Montreal has, within the last two years, greatly decreased in value. Montreal has been dependent upon foreign commerce. Is it not a shameful thing that the farmers occupying this fertile District should raise barely sufficient for their own consumption? How different would be the appearance of the streets of Montreal if even the system of Agriculture, practised in the environs of the city, were practised throughout the District? What is the remedy for this? I answer—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. I trust that the Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society will not tire in the good work. I am aware that they meet with much to discourage them—they do not get assistance from those whose duty and interest ought to lead them to give a helping hand. Neither must the Directors expect to be thanked for their exertions; on the contrary, they must not be discouraged if they are found fault with by those who, in their selfish pursuits, have never done anything to advance the substantial interests of the country.

When did Rome reach the highest pitch of her power and greatness? When her most eminent