

Longueuil, who very generously went at his own expense, thus showing a rare example of disinterestedness for the interest of agricultural. The whole of the ploughmen had finished their work considerably within the time allowed, (namely, at the rate of an arpent in eight hours, and in proportion for any less quantity,) thus proving that the time was not too short for executing the work. Some of the work was very well done, and in fact, there was not any of it that might not be considered fair ploughing. We were sorry that the size of the furrow slice was not one of the conditions of the Ploughing Match. If a scale had been adopted, ploughmen would have been more particular to cut the furrow slices nearer to the proper proportion.

It could not be an arbitrary or unnecessary "condition" to fix the size and proportion of the furrow slice. Grass land is generally selected for Ploughing Matches, and there cannot be any doubt that the best size for the furrow slice in ploughing such land, would be 5 inches deep by 8 inches wide or 6 inches deep by 9 inches wide. Each slice leaning upon, or covering the one previously turned, one-third of its width, and thus the ridges would be ribbed into regular drills having that appearance—which will be found to harrow and cover the seed better, than if ploughed in any other way—indeed it is the best mode of ploughing grass land, however it may be cultivated subsequently, whether the object be to rot the surface or cover the seed. If the furrow slice is cut too narrow or too wide in proportion to its depth, in grass land, the work will not look well, nor will it be executed in the best manner for the farmer. This is an established fact with all who understand what constitutes good ploughing, and the want of due attention to this point is the greatest defect in Canadian ploughmen, who appear in too great a hurry in order that they may turn over a large quantity of land in a day. We endeavoured to explain the nature and

objects of "Conditions" established for the "Ploughing Matches" and also why it was necessary that the furrow slice should be cut in due proportion. It will not be productive of much good to tell men that their work is not executed in a proper manner unless you can convince them of the fact, and demonstrate to them clearly, that the mode you propose is a better one. If this was always done by parties proposing or desiring improvements, Canadian or any other farmers would not reject or refuse to adopt improvements that would be manifestly for their advantage. The usefulness of Ploughing Matches is very questionable if prizes are awarded for any work that is not executed in a proper manner, and hence the necessity of establishing regular "Rules" as to what constitutes good ploughing. At all Exhibitions held for promotory agricultural or other improvement, prizes should be withheld where there was not sufficient merit. If this rule is not strictly observed, the awarding of prizes is calculated to do more harm than good, as it has a decided tendency to lead into error.

We were much disappointed that only swing ploughs of iron or wood appeared at the Ploughing Match when we know that nine-tenths of the ploughs in use with Canadian farmers are wheel ploughs. The Conditions of the Ploughing Match invited every description of plough to be brought forward, in order that their merits or defects might be made manifest. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Directors of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society would wish to discourage the use of any plough which farmers could make good work with. It would appear from the circumstance of not having any of the ploughs in common use in the country, brought to the Ploughing Match, that the farmers were apprehensive that they could not gain a prize with them in competition with ploughs of other construction. If this be the fact, the continued use of such implements is an injury. If, on the contrary,