

ing the same means and influence. If we may speak on this matter from some experience and observation, we are compelled to say, that if a person desires a farm of moderate rent, where his holding may be secure by the ties of a moral and social bond, as well as profit, with the almost certainty of its descending to his posterity; he would not be nearly so likely to secure his object by hiring under a small landlord; or one who may have amassed vast wealth in trade, and invested a portion of it in land for the mere purpose of profit, as he would be by becoming a tenant of some great aristocratic landowner; a real old English Gentleman or Nobleman, who inherits a character as well as a title—a heart as well as an estate, both gentlemanly and noble, from a long line of chivalrous ancestors. If we are ever destined, on this side of the Atlantic, to have an aristocracy, may Heaven favor us with one of character and rank, rather than of mere wealth. Of the latter, however, there are already signs of danger in this western hemisphere.—“The love of money—as money—that is for mere social distinction or worldly pleasure, is the root of all evil.”

We shall be most happy to find that our correspondent's visit to dear old Fatherland, has been the means of drawing attention of the right sort of people, such as possess character, industry and resources, great or small, to the wants and capabilities of this important section of Her Majesty's empire. Here, thousands that are struggling for a bare maintenance at home, might by the exercise of industry and frugality find comfort and plenty, make a suitable provision for the favorable settlement of their families; become quite as independent as the necessary conditions of human life can possibly admit; and, as to liberty, in the highest and widest sense of the term, why, we have more of it in Canada, than many people properly use.

We beg our respected correspondent not to regard these remarks as strictures on any thing that he has advanced, for such they are certainly not intended. The perusal of his interesting letter, awakened up in our mind, a train of reflection, which we have endeavored very briefly to express.]—EDITOR.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

For the Canadian Agriculturist.

Waterloo, Dec. 16th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir,—Inclosed you will find two dollars, one for a Bound Volume of the *Agriculturist* which I received from your agent, and the other for the payment of the next year's Volume, which you will please forward as usual.

You will also oblige me by giving in your paper an answer to the following enquiries. I own a small farm of about thirty acres, and I have ploughed the whole of it this fall, with the intention of summer fallowing about one half, but if I do so I shall be short of seed for next winter. Now I want to know if I can't put in some sort of summer crop that will answer the double purpose of tilling the ground, as good as summer fallowing, and also give a crop that will be useful for feed. You will also state what kind of a crop will be best to cultivate for that purpose, and also the best method of cultivating it. I want to get into a method of cultivating my farm in rotation. I should like to know the best plan for that purpose. Our neighbours in Dumfries have got into a plan of ploughing their land deep in the fall, which is intended for summer fallow, and working it alternately with the cultivator and the harrow the following summer, and not ploughing any more at all, which they say effectually kills the spear grass on the surface, and rots it below the surface, so that they get rid of that nuisance. I should like to know your opinion on the subject as I have only got it by hearsay, yet it seems very likely to effect the object. If you think the plan good it would be proper to follow it here as our Township is full of it, and our method of working does not destroy it. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to submit the above to your consideration, and wishing your paper the success it justly merits, I remain yours most respectfully,

JOHN JOHNSON.

Waterloo, near Preston..

[We recommend our correspondent to seed down a portion of his farm as soon as possible. Sow liberally timothy and clover on a good tilth, after the land has been well cleaned. Many people make a great mistake in sowing too small a quantity of grass seeds per acre, thereby precluding a heavy crop of hay, and a thick enduring pasture. Having the whole of the farm under the plough, at the same time, cannot be profitable management; there must be something