

enlightened age, are much disposed to be parsimonious, both in the expenditure of time and money; and unless there can be real matter of fact benefit derived from the operations of Agricultural Associations, to its members, the great mass of Society will, with much difficulty, be prevailed upon to contribute anything towards their support. It is quite clear that the chance of obtaining much advantage from the distribution of prizes, when a very large number become competitors, is a matter of much uncertainty; and, therefore, unless the plan of supplying the members of Societies with a cheap Agricultural Journal, through which all will receive full value for their annual subscription, whether they be successful or unsuccessful competitors, be adopted, it will not be possible to enlist in the cause so great an amount of influence and talent as might be done, by this means. The great object to be attained by the establishment of Associations for encouraging improvements in Agriculture is, to cause, to the greatest possible extent, the increased productions of the soil and workshop. any auxilliary that can be brought to their aid, which will facilitate the attainment of that important result, should be employed; and there can scarcely be two opinions regarding the powerful influence that such publications have, in stimulating the farmers to make valuable improvements in their useful calling.

The season has now arrived when it is usual for Agricultural Societies to make a pretty general canvass for subscriptions; and it is to be hoped, in the present embarrassed state of the Province, that greater exertions will be employed than have ever been, for the improvement of our Agriculture. By placing in the hands of our farmers good, sound, practical advice, such as is found in Agricultural papers, it unquestionably will follow that the spirit of improvement will take possession of their minds; and within a very short space of time the products and wealth of the country will be greatly increased; and instead of a general complaint of hard times, prosperity and happiness will prevail. We therefore hope that the prac-

tice will become general of spreading broadcast through our land as much information as possible on the subject of Agriculture and her kindred Sciences.

The following proceedings of the Township of Guelph Agricultural Society we publish almost entire, as given in the *Guelph Herald*, affording, as it will do, a perfect model for other Societies. There are some points that were elicited during the discussion which will require some comment at our hands, and which will receive attention in our next number.

In the evening a large portion of the yeomanry sat down to dinner in the Farmers Arms.—the President and Secretary of the District Society, R. Jackson and J. Harland, Esqrs., doing the duties of Chairman and Croupier. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided by Mr. Pipe, and the preliminary toasts having been given and responded to with the usual demonstrations of loyalty,

*The Judges of the Show* was given from the chair, and

J. PARKINSON, Esq., returned thanks.—Glancing at the difficulty experienced by the judges in giving general satisfaction, when, as on the present occasion, the number of unsuccessful far exceeded that of successful candidates—he recurred to some interesting "Annals of the Parish" connected with the period when the first public meeting in Guelph to decide on the best route for a road to connect the embryo town with the already partially settled township of Eramosa, was held under the presidency of John Galt, and beneath the canopy of Heaven. Reverting to the failure of the last crop of spring wheat, Mr. P. pointed out the necessity that existed of directing attention to the cultivation of a larger proportion of Fall Crop than heretofore, and to the discovery of some method by which the injury frequently sustained by the young wheat from smart frosts in the "sugaring season" might be obviated, being of opinion that if the artificial "*pan*" caused by the treading of the cattle was broke through, and the soil pierced to a sufficient depth to enable the accumulated water to escape, and the roots to penetrate beyond the influence of the frost, the "*throwing out*" would be prevented. He had tried sub-soiling to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, but the result was a failure to the amount of twenty dollars per acre, the stiff blue clay brought up proving nearly unproductive—although in the succeeding season the soil having become mixed and amalgamated, he had a good crop. His first attempt had not succeeded to his expectation; he was resolved, how-