

# AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL,

AND

## TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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It would be a great advantage to agriculturalists if they were to meet together more frequently, and have regular discussions on particular subjects connected with agriculture, as they have in Britain, and in the neighboring state of New-York. The Royal English Agricultural Society, the London Farmer's Club, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and many Local Societies, have regular discussions on various branches of husbandry, that are productive of the greatest benefit to agriculturalists. When a subject is discussed, there is generally a resolution adopted as to what conclusion the meeting have come to on the question before them, and this will, of course, be a great encouragement for farmers to adopt the plans recommended. The discussion shows upon what grounds the meeting have passed the resolution, so that farmers will be able to judge for themselves the probable advantage of the course recommended. These discussions are also connected with Exhibitions, Cattle Shows, Premiums for well-managed farms, &c., &c., but for this country at the present moment, we should give the preference to the discussions, provided they were published, as the best means of general instruction. The subjects might be: The general management of a farm. The various rotations best suited to soils, and particular localities. The making and management of manure. The cultivation of any particular crop, from the first preparation of the land, until it is harvested. The selection and management of horses, ditto of neat cattle, ditto of sheep, ditto of swine, ditto of poultry.

The dairy and its management. There are some other subjects that might be added to the foregoing enumeration, such as the best modes of draining, ploughing, summer fallow, management of meadows and pasture lands, preserving and planting trees, orchards, &c. We beg to say that however superior individual knowledge and experience may be on these subjects, it would be a great advantage, that the best modes, and most successful practice should be made more generally known as they would by these discussions. All who are engaged in husbandry are not good farmers, and there is no better mode of instructing them, than by publishing the discussions, and the conclusions arrived at at these agricultural meetings. The publication of an agricultural periodical that is well conducted, and carefully excludes every subject that would give offence to political parties, or show any bias upon any party questions, is calculated to produce the greatest benefit to agriculture, by the general circulation of useful information on farming. When the periodical comes regularly to the farmer and he reads and studies the information and suggestions submitted to him, he cannot fail to try some of the experiments proposed to him, if they are brought before him in a proper way. Whatever prejudice may exist against "Book Farming," reason and truth will prevail sooner or later, and we know that prejudice has given way in very many instances. It acts very prejudicial to the character of agricultural publications, if any glaring mistakes should appear in them occasionally, as this will at once put an end to confidence in their information or sugges-