The same lectures should be repeated in different parts of the same county, when a county was extensive and nonulous. It would be the interest of the lecturer to excite a general feeling in his favour, and therefore it would be his interest that as many as could conveniently, should hear him. We do not speak unadvisedly when we say, that we are convinced that such an undertaking would be follow-We have convered with success. sed with many farmers upon the subject, and there is a general opinion in favour of it. A person thus appointed would be enabled to publish a correct statement of rural matters and agricultural improvements. And such a statement, comprehending localities, would act as a general stimulus to agricultural ambition. There are twelve counties in the Province, a vast amount of useful information might be embodied in eight lectures, and supposing that these lectures were repeated twice in each county, for the greater convenience of hearers, it would make an aggregate of 192 lectures delivered annually throughout the Province. The winter would be the best season for giving such lectures, as the farmers have more leisure at that time, and travelling generally speaking is more easily accomplished. Admitting that the proposition is feasible, the accomplishment of it desirable, and that a suitable person could be obtained, who would assume the arduous responsibilities, another important question arises; how should the lecturer be We answer! By a legislative appropriation; for we think, if this important subject was presented fairly and fully to legislative consideration, that the members of both houses would be convinced of its utility; liberal sums have been bestowed upon colleges, schools and Institutes, and we ask is there any institution that would yield its return more immediately than the instruction of our agriculturists in that science, which is the basis of national wealth and happiness,

and cannot be studied without improving the moral as well as the intellectual powers of the hearers. The lectures should not consist of desultory communications upon agricultural matters, but they should comprehend a systematic course of instruction; continued from year to year. introductory lecture each successive season should recapitulate the substance of the preceding lectures, so as to preserve connexion. Such a proceeding would not only diffuse information at the time, but it would create a spirit of enquiry, and desire for reading and experiment, which would soon give an improved character to the agricultural concerns of the Provinces. The dissemination of useful knowledge is not the only advantage that would result from the proposed appointment, for the person thus employed might at the same time be collecting correct materials for an interesting report of rural statistics, as he would receive information from numerous authentic sources, and he could report in many instances from actual observation.

We submit our remarks to the deliberate consideration of our agricultural friends, and particularly to those members of assembly who are more immediately interested in agricultural pursuits. The suggestion is worth the It proposes the diffusion of trial. agricultural science and practical husbandry, which would be diffused by the adoption of it. If knowledge is power, and if agricultural strength implies Provincial prosperity, then are we called upon to contribute our efforts to confirm that strength, which in return extends its influences from the highest to the most humble individual in society.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. (Continued from page 87.

The Art of Culture.—Experience has shown that a wheat crop should not follow a wheat crop in immediate succession upon the soil, because wheat is an exhauster of it, nor.