We would again solicit all subscribers to this Journal to pay up their subscriptions. The trifling amount of five shillings cannot be an object with any party who reserves it, and the subscribers are so very much scattered throughout the country that it would take a large per centage to send to collect it all. Where agents have been named, we beg they will send us returns of the subscribers, and of those who have paid. It is a waste of money to be addressing the journal to any parties who will not take it from the Post Office, or pay for it. As this may be the case with School Commissioners to whom it is addressed, that they do not in all places take it from the Post Office, the Journal will be discontinued to any School Commissioners who do not apply to the Society to have them continued for the use of the Schools. We particularly request of agents to make their returns of all who wish to have the Journal addressed to them, and to strike off any of the School Commissioners who they know do not take the Journal from the Post Office.

We have seen from our exchange papers that sowing mixed crops is advocated by parties who have made the experiment, and we have no doubt this mode might be advantageously adopted in many cases, particularly with beans, peas, indian corn, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, mangel-wurtzel and turnips. These grain and root crops might be very well cultivated in alternate drills, as all except turnips require early sowing and might receive the after culture and weeding without injury to any of the crops. The young turnip plants are said to be preserved from the fly by having barley or oats sown in every alternate row, and considerably grown up, previous to sowing the turnips. If the rows were not too far apart, perhaps it would be better when the turnip plants were safe from the fly, to pull up the barley and oat plants to feed the cattle and not allow them to go to maturity. In sowing beans, peas, and indian corn, they will succeed well, with the roots we have named above in alternate rows; and there is no doubt that the soil will produce a greater weight of crop, than it would if any of these crops were cultivated alone. There is not much doubt that wheat or barley, sowed in alternate rows with root crops, might also succeed. The distance between the rows need not be great, as the wheat or barley coming to maturity long before the root crops would be taken up, would give the roots a much better chance to grow, the greatest difficulty would be to gather and harvest the grain crop without injury to the root crops. Experiment, however, would be worth making upon a small scale, to determine, whether mixed crops would succeed better, than if grown separately. It would appear to us that they must do so, as it is a well established fact, that different plants do not extract from the soil or from the atmosphere the same ingredients, or require the same for their perfection. We have seen a report of an experiment made with wheat, barley, and oats, sown in rows from 7½ inches to 30 inches apart, and some broad-cast, and the former was found to produce the best grain, and the rows farthest apart the most weight of grain to the same quantity of land. We would strongly recommend farmers to make some experiments in this matter, on a small scale that would not injure them, and to report the result to us. Sowing in rows allows air to the crop, and this is most necessary to wheat and barley, both of which grains are scarcely ever sown in England except in rows in any good farming. The sowing machines are regularly hired out to sow for farmers by the acre, who have not a machine of their own, and this they do cheaply, and expediciously. We do not expect to see this mode of sowing adopted generally in Canada for many years, but those who have means and opportunity might do a little in this way to show the advantage, if any, or to prove the disadvantage. We only offer suggestions to be acted upon by those who could afford to make a trial.