

ens the braird; the sooner the plant comes to the thinning point the better; the seeds or kind should, if possible, be always those with the most nutritive matter for feeding properties. A great many farmers sow, for instance, white turnips, which are not worth the labor; to prove this, the following table will suffice. Analysis by Sir Humphrey Davy:—

	Muirage	Saccharine	Gluten or	Extract	Total of
	or Starch,	Matter,	Albumen,	tive,	Nutritive
					Matter.
White Turnips, 7	34	2	2	42	
Swedish do., 9	51	2	2	64	
Common Man- gel Wurzel, 13	119	4	0	136	
			less than		
Orange Globe Turnips, 25½	106½	1	1	134½	
Sugar Beet, do., 17½	126½	1½	1	146½	

I would recommend all green crops to be dibbled or sown in bunches, rather than along the whole drill; the advantages are the following:—you can sow them at the exact distance you wish to leave your crop; the seeds being all together, they braird quicker, also come quicker into the state for thinning, than when sown thinly on the top of the drill, also the plants have more room to spread to all sides, they are not so easily destroyed by the fly, &c., as when thinly sown, they can be left to a greater size, and, when thinned out, their growth is not checked in the least; one plant left at each place, they are also easier thinned and otherwise cleaned, coming sooner to be thinned, the weeds are sooner checked and kept down. I have succeeded well, both in this country and Great Britain, under the above system. I have grown about seventy acres per annum, all dibbled or a rut along the top of the drill, and the sower sowing only at intervals, then rolling; the young population or the farmer's children can easily be taught to thin and clean the green crop, while the others are engaged in heavier work. I think that without a more extensive cultivation of green crops it is quite wrong for Agricultural Societies to encourage the improvement of cattle, unless where abundance of keep for the winter; and were Societies to assist and encourage the farmers of Lower Canada in the cultivation of said crops, as a matter of course we should soon progress in the improvement of cattle. If you wish, I can give you a pattern of a turnip-sowing machine, which is well adapted for all classes, and is got for a mere trifle, and

any one may sow with it. I got it made here by a tinsmith for 7½d. I have encroached too much, and I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. DRYSDALE.

We willingly give insertion to the above letter of Mr. Drysdale, and shall be glad to hear from him again. We shall also be much obliged to him for a pattern of his turnip-sowing machine. We approve highly of his method of dropping the seed at intervals, and have adopted that plan for some time past. Mr. Drysdale has placed in our hands several testimonials of character and ability as an agriculturist, and we had an opportunity of seeing the farm he had the management of last fall, and the drill crops did him great credit. If any gentleman should require the services of a practical agriculturist, Mr. Drysdale would, we are convinced, give satisfaction. He has stated to us that he shall be disengaged the 1st of May next, and the testimonials placed in our hands can be seen by any party wishing to engage him.

To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.

Sir,—I take the liberty of enquiring through the columns of your highly useful and valuable Journal, what breeds of neat cattle are best adapted for the dairy husbandry of Lower Canada. By answering the above at an early date you will much oblige

Your most obedient servant,

A YOUNG FARMER.

St. Foy Road, Quebec, 15th April, 1852.

In reply to "a young farmer" as to the best breed of neat cattle for dairy husbandry in Canada, we must say there is a great difference of opinion. As regards our own experience, we would prefer cows produced from a cross of the Ayrshire or Devon bull, and a good description of Canadian cows to any other breeds. With a short horned bull of moderate size, a cross might also be tried with the Canadian cow. An old country farmer will not be persuaded that a useful herd of dairy cows might be selected from Canadian cattle, but it is nevertheless true that