

small ones, because there is much less trouble with them.

We presume to offer a suggestion, which if carried out will prove remunerative. Farmers of a township should club together, employ a person who understands the packing and assorting the qualities. All the fleeces should be separated according to their fineness, and other general qualities, having each lot as uniform in color as possible, and then properly packed. This must be carefully done, for when taken to market a certain number of bags out of each lot are ripped open, and these constitute the sample for the rest of the lot; an inferior fleece is put in, it will be just so much off the price of the lot. Uniformity is a great point, and that depends much upon the farmer in washing and shearing it. It is of the greatest importance to have the fleeces well washed, so that the wool may be as bright in color as possible. It should at all times be washed on the back of the sheep. After they are washed, they should be at once driven into the pasture field, or in some clean place, so that the wool may not get mixed with chaff, burs or leaves. The tags must be carefully taken off, and when the fleece is rolled up, part of it should not be twisted into rope to tie it, for that is the means of matting together: it should be rolled up carefully and tied with a cord. Wool put up in this way, employing a proper person, will bring from 50 to 60 cents, while under the process generally used 25 to 30 cents is the price. We leave this to the consideration of farmers, let them at any of their meetings discuss this and kindred subjects; they will find it to their advantage to do so, and we would here advise, at upon these occasions, the mechanic and merchant be not excluded from taking part in their discussions; these two classes of individuals, from their position and intercourse of business, can at many times impart very valuable information to the agriculturist. Were we to press home our remarks upon one particular more than another, it would be upon that of meeting more frequently and discussing subjects. Few but those who have had opportunities of attending, know the value of it. Farmers' clubs and associations should be started in every township in the Province—subjects touching upon improvements should be treated upon. How few farmers there are who bring the least particle of science to bear upon their vocation. They scout at the idea of book farming and the remarks of men of

science. They turn their back upon you when you speak of the chemical analysis of the soil, and its various properties, but these old prejudices are now fast giving way.

In drawing our remarks to a conclusion, we cannot do so without referring more particularly to the means employed in bringing our Province into notice; and we have much pleasure in saying this has been accomplished through the aid of our Agricultural Societies, ably seconded by the support of Government. All civilized governments are aware that agriculture is quite indispensable to national prosperity. Hence, the degree of interest manifested in it by our Government. As before mentioned, as early as 1850 an Act was passed for the establishment and encouragement of Agricultural Societies, and as boundaries extended, and circumstances required, new enactments have been passed for the fostering of the same, which has been the means of stirring up a spirit of emulation for improvement in many a locality.

It would be impossible for us to enumerate the benefits resulting from our Provincial Agricultural association; these are incalculable. The first step taken in its formation was a bold one and worthy of its projectors; it has now been in operation 14 years, and all must acknowledge that through its agency this country has been elevated to the high position which she now holds as an agricultural one. Through its means, reports and essays have been written showing the resources of the province. High premiums have been offered for the most improved labor saving machines and implements; encouragement has been given for the importation of cattle and seeds, till now we stand second to none. May these improvements continue, each year shewing a progressive movement in the agriculture of our country.

#### TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

CLARKE.—Seventy members; amount of subscription, \$121; balance from previous years, \$33; share of public grant, \$80; total receipts, \$234. Paid for copies of Agriculturist for members, \$34; premiums, \$51.25; paid County Treasurer, \$121; expenses, \$12.25; balance in Treasurer's hands, \$15.50. Liabilities for prizes, &c., \$26; assets, amount in County Treasurer's hands, \$184.

*Extract from Report.*

Your Directors would call particular at-