

plough so that it takes not a hold of the furrow, which will reduce the draught a fifth. The horses will immediately shew their resentment by unequal movement forward. According to the nature of the land, the objections of each ploughing shallow or deep, as he lists, might be the very best rules to ensure "model ploughing," and, therefore, according to circumstances, a scale to plough by, and scrupulous attention to it, to entitle to prizes, might be rules to ensure the worst of ploughing, the very contrary of what model ploughing, in the best sense of the term, ought to be. Take the case of the land at the last provincial match at Varennes last fall. If there had been dimensions of furrow given, and the execution of them insisted on, as alone entitling to prizes, the ridges would have had anything but a model appearance, and would have, from their concavity of surface, been in the worst possible form for harrowing, and the best possible for holding water in the crown or middle of the ridge. The greater portion of the land was in a form, being high crowned ridges, the most unsuitable for *crown* and *furrow* ploughing, and was better adapted for what is called *paired land*. Take the first and second prize lots ploughed by Thomas Hodge and Matthew Hutchison. Perhaps the cause of the *second* prize not being *first* was from the fact of his *crown furrows* being of a size with the whole of his ridges; or, in other words, if he had strength of horses (for M. H. knew well the impropriety of a hollow crown) to have enabled him, as his neighbour rival, T. H., had, to raise, by size of furrow, the crown to a suitable height for the proper curvature of the ridge, which would just exactly be contrary to the rules of a given scale, their places might have been changed in the list of premiums, while the ploughing would have had more of a model character, and just because of not paying the attention exacted to scales of dimensions. The superiority of ploughing cannot be shackled to one point, however excellent that point may be; it must be judged as a whole, under a combination of points, which are included in the term *fitness*.

It is only from this being a stormy day that I have got the chance to hurriedly pen these very imperfectly expressed remarks, at the eleventh hour of the end of this month. I can only at present say respecting wheel ploughs, that to invite them into competition with the iron swing plough, which experience has found out to be

the most *fit* by far of all others in use, is the revival of absolute things, and as ridiculous as the revival of *things that were* to the substitution of all that makes the contrast of the lot of the ancient nobleman with the modern laborer, in the discoveries of mind over matter, the annihilation of distance by electricity and steam, gas light and lucifer matches, penny stamps and ocean postage, and such likes, that characterise this utilitarian age.

If these remarks should in any degree propel the cause they aim at, some other day's storm, or a day's rain, may provide the opportunity of a renewal of points introduced, or that may be elicited on the subject.

J. SYMINGTON.

Pointe aux Trembles,
March 31, 1852.

To the Editor of the *Agricultural Journal*.

SIR,—If you find the following brief remarks on green cropping suitable to give a place in your valuable Journal, being always willing to promote the cause of agriculture, they are at your disposal.

The great necessity of Agricultural Societies devoting more attention to fallow or green crops, to give greater abundance of winter keep, cattle generally being so badly kept in this Province throughout the winter, which is a great drawback for growth, milk, beef, or work. I may say that green crops are the first step to good agriculture, it cleans the land, gives manure, and rightly said, the more cattle the more corn; if each farmer would try less or more, they would speedily feel the benefit therefrom, and instead of Agricultural Societies giving the prizes for the largest mangels, turnips, &c., appoint the judges to go to the farms of the intending competitors, and to judge the crops in the field, and see how the land is cleaned and pulverized for the succeeding crop, it being quite easy to raise a few large roots to take to the show, which does not show what the crops are in the country, and are no way adapted for the advancement of agriculture. Farms of large size for the first prize should have so many acres of green crops, and so on for smaller ones in proportion, which would be the best means of stirring up all parties to increased exertion. Secondly, with regard to the sowing of the seeds, they should always try and get the best kinds, and all the seeds should be steeped less or more, as it quick-