

of our fertile Western country, with a grand trunk railway that will ere long intersect it, with branches that may be subsequently formed, it is impossible to say where the Association may not, in a few years, hold its exhibitions. Railway or no railway, London, at least, must shortly have the Show. And the facilities for reaching Guelph may, in a very few years, be such as to carry the Exhibition there; and we know that the enterprising farmers of the Wellington District, would sustain it in a creditable and efficient manner.

But we would say to our good friends of Waterloo—and indeed to all others similarly situated, that if it were a matter of certainty, that the Society's Exhibition would never take place within your County, it by no means follows that you are cut off from all share in its benefit. Your own breeders won several of the principal prizes this year, at Niagara. Is it not an advantage to have an opportunity of competing upon a large scale, and of showing what excellent breeds of animals you raise, to assembled thousands, gathered from the various points of this great continent? If we cannot carry the exhibition far into the interior—and as a *general* rule it must follow either water or railway communication—visitors, stock and articles from the interior may come to it, and thereby, we maintain, receive some portion, at least, of benefit.

We have been gratified to hear several individuals from the back townships, so speak of the Niagara Exhibition, as to justify the hope that a spirit of improvement and emulation will thereby be kindled in their respective localities. A meeting of the Midland District Agricultural Society was held the other day at Kingston, when it was resolved to devote a considerable sum of money to the purchasing of superior bred animals, that they might eventually overtake their more advanced brethren of the west, in this most important department of the farmer's art. Would these hopeful signs of the times have existed without a Provincial Association, which gathers once a year into one place, visitors and things for exhibition, from all parts of the country? The answer is obvious.

For our own part, we could like to see the Provincial Association, placed in a position as not to need the mere *pecuniary* support of the Agricultural Societies; since we know that none of these Societies have too much for their own legitimate purposes. We trust that the Board of Agriculture, when formed, will receive a sufficient government grant, to enable it to sustain in a state of increasing efficiency, the Provincial Association; and to hold frequent

communication with, and publish the proceedings of all the Societies in the upper section of the united Province. Nothing is more urgently required among us as the cultivators of a rich and extensive soil than a common bond of unity—a centralization of effort; and this such an organization is admirably calculated to supply.—A Board of Agriculture conscientiously and energetically pursuing its patriotic duty, that of helping forward the great industrial interests of *all sections* of the Province, and of holding communication with similar agencies in various parts of the world, could not fail to attract to this country that capital and intelligence which fail to find, under existing circumstances, profitable employment in the Parent State, and which we here so greatly need. In the adoption and prosecution of all plans for advancing a country's welfare, people should study to take a just, if not a generous view. For no improvement can be introduced in any department of human industry in a particular locality, but what must become ultimately a common good to the whole community. With these views, and in this spirit, we advocate the claims of the Provincial Association.

In drawing these few remarks to a close, we earnestly request the attention of our readers, particularly such as have had experience in the management of Societies, to the subject of an amended agricultural Statute. The complaints against the working of the present law are many and loud. Several County Societies are almost defunct. This is an evil which requires a prompt and vigorous remedy. We shall be happy to be made acquainted with the views and wishes of a larger portion of our readers than have hitherto communicated with us, in relation to the amended Bill, which was to have been brought before the last session of Parliament. It is most desirable, if possible, to have *united* action upon this matter. No individual prejudice or supposed sectional interests should be allowed to interfere in the prosecution of an undertaking, which involves a common good. We require a *long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether*.

NEW STEEP FOR SEEDS.—“La Presse,” of Paris, speaks of some marvellous wheat obtained by the Messrs. Dussseau, by steeping the seed in some new preparation, which wheat is destined for the purpose. The magnificence of this grain, both in straw and ear, is represented as having excited universal admiration; and it is expected “to do the greatest honor to French agriculture.”—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

QUANTITY OF BONE-DUST APPLIED PER ACRE.—Lord Duice, of England, it is stated, applies from sixteen to twenty bushels of rough bonedust per acre.—*Agricultural Gazette*.