## AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

apprentices may be very different; one might be better deserving of twenty pounds than another of five pounds, at the expiration of his The quality and quantity of engagement. clothing might be fixed between the parties, or a certain amount determined, but this amount should be actually expended on clothes for the apprentice; and in every case, a farmer's frock, made of linen or other suitable material, should be a part of the clothes of the apprentice, and be constantly worn when at work in the farmyard or field. These matters may not be considered of much consequence, but we are convinced they would have a great influence, and a most favourable one in making good farm labourers and good farmers. These frocks save the other clothes, keep them clean, and are every way a suitable dress for all persons working upon a farm or driving carts or teams upon the road. In England, they are constantly worn, and in no country on earth is Agricultural improvement more advanced, or more efficient farm labourers to execute every sort of work. In Holland, and the Northerlands, frocks are worn by the rural male population. The sort of clothes generally worn by the emigrants coming here are as unsuitable for working in this, or indeed in any other country, as it is possible for them to be, and many of them are here for years before they adopt anything more suitable. A loose linen frock, short or long, will, at all events, allow a man to work if he be disposed, and gives him the appearance of a farm labourer, which he never can have in the ordinary dress of emigrants.

A most respectable member of this Society, and a subscriber to the Journal, has suggested the necessity of making some provision for instructing in the Veterinary Art, that we might have persons fully acquainted with the diseases that farm stock are subject to in Canada, so as to be able to effect their cure. The Lower Canada Agricultural Society regret they have not in their power, at present, to make this provision, however necessary, but

should they obtain adequate legislative aid this matter shall not be neglected. Independent of this, might not some of our Seminarieor Colleges provide for this instruction that r of so much importance? There are a verr numerous class educated as Doctors. Would it not be for the general advantage if a few of them would condescend to study the constitutution and diseases of our domestic animalthat are so necessary and useful to man? A great loss must be annually sustained here from the want of Veterinary Surgeons throughout the country. This loss is a direct one, and might perhaps be prevented by the expenditure of one or two shillings in the pound, upon skil and medicine, if possible to be obtained by the farmer. There are many things necessary to secure the prosperous progress of Agriculture. and we might reasonably hope that all that was manifestly necessary would be provided without delay or hesitation. Every one who will speak on the subject will at once admi that it is all important to this country. It remains to be proved what general disposition there is to adopt the means that may be in our power to secure the prosperous condition a Canadian Agriculture.

MEADOWS.—The following article we copy from "Thaer's Principles of Agriculture," and we are convinced of the truth and reasonable ness of his observations. There cannot exist a doubt, that to have a due proportion & meadows on every farm, and kept in good condition, is the best means of securing the fertility of the arable portion of the same farm. Top-dressing meadow with manure is one & the best modes of applying it and the most profitable. It is a great defect in Canadian Agrculture generally, that the meadow is not in due proportion to the arable land. Mr. Thaer's ideas are well entitled to consideration :—

a a

15 mbe th di TI

to the

the

the

aga bas

102

"In some places even more care is bestowed of the cultivation of meadows than is devoted to the arable land, and it is to the farmer that the chief part of the manure is devoted. When we manure our meadows plentifully, they say, we are quite