

crop; and the wheat was very little injured by the fly. In some of the back Concessions and where the soil is light, rust affected the wheat and oats in many instances, and in these places the wheat was much more damaged by the fly; and from several circumstances which came under our observation, we are convinced that strong clay soil, or what is known by farmers as wheat land, will be much more certain to produce a good crop of wheat, less liable to rust, or injury by the wheat fly, than the lighter quality of soils, in ordinary seasons. In our tour, it was impossible for us not to observe the vast difference between the crops growing on land under judicious management, and those on lands not properly cultivated. On the former the crops were generally excellent, and would amply compensate for all the labour expended upon them; while on the latter the crops were scanty, and could not be profitable to their owners under ordinary circumstances. The farm of James Logan, Esq., of Montreal, was, in our opinion, under the best system of management of any we visited. It was not in one crop alone he excelled, but in all his crops inspected by us, viz: Mangold Wurtzel, Carrots, Turnips, Potatoes, and Indian Corn. All these were under regular field culture and rotation, and were managed in the very best manner possible. We might add to these crops his wheat, oats, and beans—all of superior quality. We did not see on any other farm the same variety of excellent crops as upon that of Mr. Logan; and his farmer, who is a hired man, deserves the greatest credit for his skill, and attention to his employer's business. We would be doing injustice if we did not say that we saw many farms that were exceedingly well managed, and had excellent crops upon them; but we mention Mr. Logan's farm as an example of good husbandry, which any agriculturist might have visited with advantage, and with pleasure also, as affording practical proof that agriculture may be brought to the greatest perfection in Lower Canada.

We hope that our dwelling so long on this particular case will not excite any other feelings but those of satisfaction, and a desire to excel, in Agriculture, the most useful and delightful occupation that man can be engaged in—if he can only grow good crops, and have his farm stock, and all about him, in perfect order. If we were to mention all the persons that deserve notice, our report would be so long, that it would not be read. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the report of the crops, except in some particular cases. At Petite Cote, we inspected two fields of potatoes, stated to us, to be 40 acres each, and belonging to Mr. J. Drummond, and to Mr. Kidd. Both these fields were well cultivated, perfectly free from weeds, and promised a large crop. They were awarded the 1st and 2nd prizes, because they were the largest fields and perfectly well managed in every respect. We gave the preference, in every case, to an extensive crop, over one of small extent, when the cultivation and management of the large field was equal to that of the small field, but if it was otherwise, we would have awarded the premiums to the small field, in preference to the large. We were glad to see that Canadian farmers are adopting the practice of cultivating root crops, and we remarked that when one Canadian farmer commenced doing so, as in the case of Joseph Lapeont, Esq., M.P.P., Pointe-aux-Trembles, several others, in the immediate neighbour-

hood, followed the example. We may also mention Mr. William Boa, of Virtue-head Road, as another instance of setting an example to his neighbours, of cultivating root crops, which many of them have adopted in very good style, particularly Mr. J. B. Lacour, who had some very good beans, potatoes, carrots, mangold-wurtzels and Indian corn, all perfectly clean, and in very good condition. He competed for beans with the English class, and was awarded the third premium. Mr. Wm. Boa had sown excellent carrots, turnips, mangold wurtzels and Indian corn. The latter he told us was after grass, without manure. The surface was ploughed lightly, and the plough followed in the furrows, and turned over a considerable depth of soil over the light surface furrows first turned over. No doubt this would produce a good crop on land that had been long in grass, but we would suppose it a very extraordinary mode of treatment, if there was a heavy crop of corn, as was the case in this instance. By manuring the land next year, however, it may answer very well. We would consider that Indian corn should take its place in the course of rotation, the same as beans. The regulations of the Society, "That such premiums shall be paid only upon interrogatories being answered, and circulars returned filled up," is an excellent rule, and should be enforced. By this means the Society will have on record the modes of cultivation adopted, by which certain results have been obtained, and for which premiums have been awarded. The undersigned were disposed not to award premiums in any case where a proper rotation was not adopted; but they thought they would not be justified in withholding them in the absence of any regulation made to that effect by the Society. They however beg to suggest such a regulation, as they found, in numerous instances, green crops repeated upon the same soil, in annual succession. This practice they disapprove of because it would be necessary on every farm to clear and manure, annually, as much land as possible, changing regularly their green crops, and cultivating them in a regular course of rotation. The undersigned do not consider that grain crops that are not cultivated in the regular course of some established rotation can be considered as field or farm crops, but rather as garden crops. Clean and careful cultivation is so desirable, that, when met with, it should not be passed over without notice. We therefore have great pleasure in stating that we found the farm of Mr. P. Fallon, of Lachine, well cropped, and perfectly clear from all weeds. The root crops, in particular, were very carefully cultivated and attended to; and included potatoes, mangold wurtzel, carrots, Indian corn, and an extensive field of hops. We notice particular cases, where a variety of crops have been cultivated in the best manner. We have visited farms that were in excellent condition, though no premiums were awarded; and we have seen some very good green crops not entered for competition. The inspection, on the whole, afforded the undersigned very much satisfaction, as they found that the crops were generally much better than they expected. The hay crop had been harvested; but it was easy to perceive that it must have been a light one. The action of frost on some of the crops of potatoes, buck-wheat, and Indian-corn, was very remarkable. In some places these crops were much affected; while in others they were quite safe, in the

same locality, without any apparent cause for this difference. Hollow places, or damp lands, might produce this effect; but it was not these causes in many instances.

Before we conclude, we may observe that in many places the wheat crop was injured for want of proper drainage. No doubt there were ditches; but they had not been cleaned out this year or the last, and where there is not a great fall, the water will not run off rapidly in drians that are covered with grass and weeds, though they may be sunk below the surface. The finest clay lands in Canada, require the most careful drainage, and suffer the most for want of it. Clay lands are generally flat, and are never in a proper state for cultivation, unless sufficiently drained.

We were sorry to see only on one farm, by a Canadian, a field of summer fallow. This excellent and necessary mode of improvement is altogether neglected, while large fields are allowed to remain almost bare of any produce for a whole summer. The pastures this year, which came under our notice, were very poor, and the stock upon them in very bad condition. This is partly owing to the drought of last year, as well as of this year.

We were very much pleased with our visit to the Dairy of Mr. James Allan, Pointe-aux-Trembles. Mr. Allan very successfully prosecutes the manufacture of cheese; his for several years past carried off first prizes at all our exhibitions. The arrangements and process of manufacture, as explained to us, are perfect and so simple, that it is surprising that the manufacture of cheese is not more generally prosecuted by our farmers.

We hope this report will not give offence. Our only object is to promote the improvement of agriculture, by giving a true description of what came under our notice, and suggesting such improvements as we conceive might be profitably introduced.

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In our advertising columns will be found a notification, by the County of Montreal Agricultural Society, that they will hold a Grain Market, in connection with their Spring Show of Horses. Liberal prizes will be given for the best samples exhibited, and hereafter details will be published respecting the sale of seed grain, terms of competition, etc. This is a move in the right direction, and the Society deserves the thanks of the community, for their laudable endeavours to procure the best seeds for use in this section of the Province.

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DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSTON.—The last arrival brings us the intelligence of the death of Prof. James F. W. Johnston, which occurred at Durham, England, on the 18th of September, at the age of 59. No man has done more than Prof. J. to render the great principles of science as applied to agriculture, clear and intelligible to the common reader; and he merits the lasting gratitude of both British and American farmers, for, we presume, his works have been quite as extensively read in this country as in Great Britain.