

in Lower Canada, that does not receive one or more copies, and therefore any useful information they would contain, would be generally known throughout the country. And further, we might expect that when its interest and usefulness would be increased, the circulation would also be extended in the same proportion. We have been constantly soliciting communications from experienced farmers, but to no purpose. Farmers object to book farming, and pretend they cannot receive any instruction from agricultural publications. These objections appear to us very absurd; good modes of agriculture cannot be made bad ones, by describing them in a book or periodical, and men of any pretensions to agricultural skill, cannot be led into error by statements in books or journals that are at variance with the principles of a good system of husbandry; however, such statements may impose upon the unskilful and unexperienced. But it is to prevent erroneous statements and recommendations, that we would invite skilful practical farmers to communicate their useful suggestions and practical experience for the instruction of their brother farmers, and thus make this Journal really useful, if it is not so at present.

Mr. Dubois' statement in reference to hay, is one of the best proofs he could adduce of the progress of improvement at the Saguenay. Good pasture, good meadows and good stock of fine cattle, is the very best and most profitable system of farming they could adopt at the Saguenay. We believe the soil and climate are favorable also for green crops, so necessary for the profitable keeping of live stock. We wish it was in our own power to obtain any indulgence in regard to postage on such communications as Mr. Dubois has favored us with. The Post Master-General has already very kindly consented to remit the postage on the French copy of the Agricultural Journal, until a correct list of subscribers is made out, but we would not presume to apply directly for any further concession. Mr. Dubois may rest assured that

we shall always be most happy to receive his communications, and be much obliged to him for them.

In the present circumstances of Canada, perhaps the raising of stock and attention to the dairy would be found as profitable as any other mode of farming that could be adopted. There can be no question on this subject in a large proportion of Canada, remotely situated from our cities, that live stock and the dairy would be the most suitable and profitable. Tillage cannot be altogether excluded from this mode of farming, because green crops are required for stock, and after green crops there must be grain crops to lay down the land again. A certain extent of tillage is always necessary whatever the system of husbandry adopted, to keep the pastures and meadows in good condition; but the land in tillage need not be more than from a third to a fifth of the whole, or perhaps a less proportion in some situations. Horses would pay well, but in raising horses, great care is necessary to be observed with them while young, to have them kept separate from the other horses, and to have suitable boxes or stalls, and yards for them, so that they may not get injured by vicious horses. We have seen valuable young horses injured by a kick, and rendered useless by the injury. When at pasture they are not so liable to these accidents, but in the stables they require constant attention and care to prevent the possibility of injury. The breeding of a good description of neat cattle would also pay very well at present prices, and these prices are not likely to fall. Dairy produce brings fair prices, and the demand is almost sure to continue. A more careful and skillful management of the dairy is necessary in numerous instances to make it as profitable as it is capable of. The dairies are generally defective in their construction, and it is difficult to manufacture good butter and cheese in a dairy that is not suitable, and of the proper temperature. The value of the produce obtained from a dairy of 12 cows, properly managed,