

County Agricultural Societies have been elected Honorary Members of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, that they should communicate to the latter Society the names and address of each of the Presidents, in order that, when future communication is necessary, there may be no mistake in the address.

In the last Number we had not space to insert any remarks on the letter of "G" on Canadian manufactures. It is certainly a subject of vast importance to Canada, and under the present circumstances of our trade, we do not see any alternative left to us, but that of manufacturing all we can, for the supply of our own wants. At some period the country will have to do this, and we may as well commence in time to manufacture from our own products, for our own use. It appears an absurdity to send raw produce a distance of 3000 miles, and import some of this same produce in a manufactured state an equal number of miles back. Perhaps that we are not warranted in assuming this to be the case to any great extent at the present moment, but, certainly, this country is capable of producing largely wool, flax, hemp, iron, the material for making sugar, and many other articles that would, when manufactured, meet an extensive demand for the supply of the people of Canada. We shall be glad to hear from any correspondent upon any subject connected with the productions or manufactures of the country, or any thing else calculated to advance the interests, prosperity and happiness of the people.

In one of our exchange papers from England, we have seen a report of an experiment made in the cultivation of mangel wurzel. In a field where the soil was of similar quality, and the cultivation and manuring equal, three or four acres was drilled at thirty inches apart, and mangel wurzel seed sown in the usual manner. In the land adjoining, the drills were made at twenty-four inches apart, and carrot and mangel wurzel seed sown in every alternate drill. When the crops of mangels

were taken up, that produced, where sown only in every second drill, was as great as that where sown alone, and there was eight tons of carrots to the acre, grown with the mangel wurzel, so that one acre of mixed crop produced eight tons of roots more than the acre where the crop was unmixed. This experiment is of some consequence, and deserves a trial here. We have no doubt that growing a diversity of plants in alternate rows will produce more than where one sort of plant only is cultivated. Of course it is only in root crops this can be done, and perhaps with oats mixed with beans or peas, or the two latter mixed together. If, after they are threshed, it is desired to separate these grains, it can be done by suitable wire sieves, but these grains may be ground up together for feeding to horses, meat cattle, sheep or swine. There cannot be any doubt that horse beans, sown broadcast with either peas or oats, succeed well, as also do peas and oats sown together. We, however, would prefer seeing beans cultivated in drills as a cleaning crop, and preparation for wheat or barley. There are some cases where the farmer may be unable to cultivate beans in drills, and he may grow a profitable crop by adopting this plan of sowing the mixed with peas or oats.

A. L. H. Latour, Esq., has handed us the letter from J. H., a gentleman in Boston, for insertion in this Journal, which will be found in page 106. We shall always be glad to publish letters from friends who may take an interest in our agricultural affairs, and we hope this gentleman will again favor us, or our friend, Mr. Latour, on any subject connected with the progress of agriculture. It greatly increases the interest of a Journal of this description to have able Correspondents who know how to express their ideas.

Mr. Perry, manufacturer of the splendid Fire Engine which obtained the Gold Medal at the Great Exhibition in England, last year, invited us to see a collection of samples of seeds, (chiefly agricultural,) which he has