

culture;" and they propose to act consistently upon this principle; and they will only expect support so far as they are found to follow this rule. The Society occupy a position that may be of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country, and if they do not obtain the support necessary to the carrying out of their patriotic and disinterested views, the blame will attach to others and not to them. There cannot be any mistake in regard to the object and views of this Society, that they are calculated to promote the real welfare of this Province; and it is not from ignorance or doubt of this being the fact, that support will be withheld from them. There are, we are happy to be able to say, several staunch supporters of the Society, whose names it might not be proper for us to give: one gentleman at the last annual meeting, although a life member, and one of the first who became so, handed us ten dollars as an additional donation to the Society's funds. Another gentleman has advanced a considerable amount towards the establishment of this Society in these rooms. A list of life and annual members shall soon be published. We have endeavoured to put this matter fairly before the public, in order that they may be able to estimate correctly the grounds upon which the Lower Canada Agricultural Society expect support.

The spring will probably have commenced, and the work made considerable progress, before the next number of the Journal will be published. We would, therefore, urge upon farmers not to allow a moment to elapse that might be usefully employed in putting in the seed in the soil when in a fit state. Oats may be, and should be, sown the instant the soil is fit to harrow—so should pease and beans, if we desire good crops. In preparing any of these seeds, oats in particular, they should be run through the fanners until every light and inferior grain is taken out. There is no loss to the farmer by doing this, as the light grain may be fed to his cattle. This will be much more

profitable than to sow light or inferior seed.—Beans and pease have, very frequently, many seeds that will not vegetate, and all these should be separated from the seed to be sown. If this is not done, the farmer subsequently finds that the crop does not come up well, and attributes this to other causes rather than his own neglect in not sowing seed that was sound and would vegetate. We have frequently seen seed sown here that had a large proportion of light and useless grains mixed with it, that never could grow, or if it did, produce a good crop. When a farmer has his land well prepared, it is a great loss to sow it with imperfect or inferior seed. In the "Agricultural Journal" for last year, we described the most approved modes of sowing beans, and therefore it would be needless to repeat them here. The more carefully the land is cultivated and the seed put in, the more probability there will be that a good crop will result—provided always, that after culture will be attended to and weeds kept down. Pease, we would recommend to be sown in drills, if possible, and with a little trouble this might be done, on any land that is near being cultivated as it ought. Oats does not require so careful cultivation. If the land is fertile, well ploughed and drained, and good seed sown and well harrowed in, there is every chance of a good crop. When sown after grass, we have always found it a good plan to run the plough two or three times in the furrows, and then a drill harrow to break the mould, and shovel the loose soil of the furrows over the ridges. This will cover the seed, close the soil, and improve the crop.

We have frequently stated the advantages to the farmer of well trained labour, cheerfully and faithfully given, when hired; and the great drawback it must be to him when the contrary is the case, and the labour unskilfully executed and reluctantly rendered. These matters have a vast influence in making farming profitable or otherwise to those who employ labour. If labour on the farm is unskilfully