

all the business now scattered over 6 days in the week from sunrise till dark, could be despatched and to better purpose.

2. The want of salesmen exposes farmers to the combinations of buyers of different kinds of produce, whenever good roads or any other cause brings an unusual quantity of any given article upon the market. At such times, if the vendor does not take the first offer, *whatever it may be*, for what he has for sale, they lay their plans so that the next offers are less and less. In this way farmers have to part with their produce at a great loss, as the expense of remaining in Town and the necessary neglect of business at home, compels them (instead of handing it over to a salesman whose interest it would be to sell to the best advantage,) to make sale often much below the cost of produce, this is particularly the case with live stock. Now Mr., Editor, I would ask you and your readers, if this is the way to encourage enterprise among farmers in supplying our market with good articles of produce; would it not be better to adopt the mode practised throughout Britain, of employing salesmen, who reside upon the spot, know the real state of the market, and the true value of what is intrusted to their care, which the owner (perhaps a stranger from a distant part of the country) could not possibly know. The farmer had better pay a reasonable percentage to such a person than run the risk of selling his produce far below real value, which he may not be aware of till too late. To establish such salesmen I humbly think the different Agricultural Societies in this District should bestir themselves; a union of them for this purpose to employ such men, and if necessary, a small subscription from each to ensure sufficient support for the first year or two would accomplish the matter.

3. This subject could very properly be taken up by county Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs where each member communicates his experience, would be a mutual benefit, and we have good authority for believing that in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom.

I hope some of your numerous Subscribers will take the trouble of stating their views on the above proposals, which may perhaps

arouse farmers not only to think but act in these matters.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

21st February, 1851.

We are very glad to hear once more from our Correspondent, Mr. Wm. Boa. His communications are always acceptable, because they are practical, and to be relied upon. This is a character that in numerous instances does not belong to communications we see published in Agricultural Periodicals. Practical farmers, however, are not to be imposed upon by exaggerated statements, although they certainly may do much harm with Agriculturists who may not be able to discover their fallacy. We should be delighted to hear from practical farmers on practical subjects—and as we know that we have many excellent farmers in Lower Canada, it is ungenerous of them to withhold their assistance to make this Journal more useful to their brother farmers, who may need information and suggestions on Agricultural subjects.

VIRTUE ROADHEAD, Feby. 24, 1851.

SIR—I have seen the first and second numbers of the forthcoming volume of the Journal, and feel highly pleased with its greatly improved appearance. I trust those improvements will greatly increase your list of subscribers, as well as contributions to the pages of the Journal, by many of our best practical farmers in both sections of the Province; these results obtained, the Journal would, for all practical purposes, be the most useful Agricultural paper we could take, as far as Eastern Canada is concerned. You have often expressed your surprise and inability to account for the backwardness of your brother farmers, in assisting to carry out and accomplish the ends for which the Journal is published. Now, sir, we acknowledge that you have good reason to complain on this score. We are led by all we can