

We have much pleasure in copying the following sensible remarks on Agriculture from the *Morning News*, published in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. As there is now a Petition before the Legislature for the purpose of enabling a cotemporary to publish another Agricultural Journal it may be well at once to say that we are willing to continue the present paper and endeavour to make it as useful as our means of information will admit. One Journal is quite as much as the Province requires, and if it is thought that we have not done our duty in publishing this Manual we are perfectly willing to withdraw and leave the field open to those who may be better qualified to discharge their duty to the public. Our labors are before the Legislature and the people, and it is for them to judge how far we have already and are likely to succeed in the undertaking:—

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, and was respectably attended. After the Report had been read by the Secretary, which was voluminous and very interesting, several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the general business of the Society—its objects and interests. It would be rather out of place to particularise who was most zealous in the cause before them, were it not that the Vice President, WILLIAM DOUSE, Esq. M. P./P. read an original paper on the great Science of Agriculture, its respectability and usefulness—its dignity and pre-eminence over every other occupation, from the earliest period of time, and its close connexion with the growth and prosperity of every country in the world. The worthy lecturer was in good earnest, and we regret that our limits will not permit us to do justice to his address.

A noble zeal pervaded the meeting throughout—and we noticed that of the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary.—the Hon. Robert Hodgson, Attorney General; Hon. Charles Young—George Coles, Esq., Mr. George Beer, and several other gentlemen, with whose names we were not familiar—as being very prominent in promoting the objects for which they had assembled. The election of officers for the present year was also very judiciously made,—the Hon. J. S. Macdonald was re-elected President—William Douse, Esq. Vice President; Peter Macgowan, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee, which consist of nine, were filled up, differing but little from the past year.

This society has been in existence for eighteen years, and it is acknowledged on all hands that it has effected much good. This should be the impetus to future exertion. Individual subscriptions will do something, but Legislative aid will do more, and if both could be combined on a more enlarged principle, the result would soon be apparent throughout the Island:—it would be seen in the better organization of branch societies—the taste for Agricultural information would be increased—libraries would be useful—and *monthly meetings* for the dissemination of knowledge would be found indispensably necessary to the very existence of the societies, and every farmer would soon become enlisted in their favour. As it is at present, the want of agricultural information is much felt in the country; and it is a great pity indeed, that while periodicals may be had at five or six shillings per annum, which could be taken in the farming circles,

however poor the plea may be, the agriculturist in many districts is utterly destitute of that practical knowledge and information so intimately connected with his very existence. May the exertions of every influential farmer and townsman be extended, in some measure towards the pursuits of Agriculture—let an honest and hearty zeal be engendered in this Island on its behalf—let the press respond in terms of respect 'God speed the plough,' and this noble branch of national industry and wealth will revive with power to make this colony at no distant day, as superior in its internal circumstances as Newfoundland is at present with regard to its specie and its Fisheries.

In our last *Manual* we alluded to the absolute necessity of system in cropping lands, and the following hints from Sir J. Sinclair's statistical accounts of Scotland, shews pretty clearly the first introduction of the new system of agriculture in the Parish of Crossmichael, Scotland, which has since 1782 become a pattern of good husbandry to the whole kingdom:—

"This is a country in a middle state between pasturage and agriculture. Of late years, calcareous manures, both foreign and indigenous, have been much used, and leases have been granted on terms calculated to encourage the purchase and application of them. The tenants have it in their power to plough annually a fourth, and some a third part of their arable ground, provided they can carry on their ploughing in a regular course, always opening the oldest ground first, and taking only three, or, if one of them be green, four successive crops from the same field, and allowing it afterwards to rest at least six years.

"About a third part of the lands, as it goes out, is sown down with rye grass and clover seeds; and, if it has not been previously impoverished by over-cropping, the hay produced, both in point of quantity and quality, is highly valuable. The staple grain is oats.

The farmers lay their account with paying one term's rent out of the profits of their crop, and the other out of the profits of their cattle."

(For the Farmer's Manual.)

DEAR SIR—In looking over the January number of your *Manual*, (which, allow me to say, I think the best number you have yet published, and the contents of which, if studied with attention by the farmers of the country, would amply repay them for their year's subscription,) my attention was drawn to some questions proposed by your correspondent, "A Countryman," which, although they are brief and at first glance might appear of little moment, yet, on reflection, I am persuaded they are of vast importance to the Province. I am satisfied that the Potatoe crop in New Brunswick amounts in value to one-third of all the others put together; and if this be so, then it follows of course that any mode of culture which will give the largest amount of produce from the smallest amount of labour should be anxiously sought for, and eagerly embraced. These reasons induced me to answer the proposed questions, as far as my own experience enables me; and should you not be furnished with