

this Journal will give this assertion full credit. We do not expect that our humbler exertions have given satisfaction to all, but we rely upon the generous feelings of all who take the Journal that they will be indulgent to any faults they may discover, and suggest any improvements they may see necessary to be introduced. We do not interfere in politics or with parties, and therefore if we err in Agricultural matters it must proceed from our not being so well informed on the subject as other parties. We can safely declare that every line we have ever written on Agricultural subjects was dictated by a sincere desire to promote the interests and prosperity of Canadian Agriculturists of all races, without distinction. We have now become old in their service, and if they discover any errors in our conduct of this Journal, we hope they will rather assist us with their advice and counsel than condemn any deficiency. We have written much, and of course we are conscious that we may have often been in error, but we assure our readers of our perfect willingness to be corrected and be thankful for the correction. We believe we are warranted in saying, if parties would try the experiment, they would find it a much less difficult task to discover what they would imagine to be faults in a publication under the management of another, than to conduct one themselves that would be faultless.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

As we have not any growing crops, or the progress of any field work to report of, it is satisfactory to know that the land is deeply covered with snow, the very best protection it could have during the winter months in Canada. This covering is as beneficial to grass as to arable land, and is infinitely preferable to the alternating rain and snow, frost and thaw, which they have in other parts of North America. The effects of this sort of changeable season is quite perceptible in the quality of hay produced from cultivated grasses. The

exposure of these grasses to frosts and thaws destroys a large portion of them and the plants are replaced with natural grasses of almost every variety, and hence the mixed and inferior quality of the hay, in the Markets of New York, Boston, and other places, to that brought to Montreal, which undoubtedly has generally the best show of hay we have ever seen in any country. We have frequently heard parties from the British Isles object to the Timothy, as too strong for animals, but we are convinced there is no better, *nor any so good* hay grown in the British Isles, unless it is Timothy. This is a great advantage in Agriculture. Rye-grass, or any of the soft grass of the British Isles, bear no comparison to our Timothy. We cannot give any opinion of Italian Rye-grass, as we have never seen any of it growing. From all we have been able to learn of the general produce of Wheat last year, we believe it has been very various. We have been told of many fair returns, but we have heard of others very short. A very respectable Curé of a country parish has informed us that he raised, last year, on soil naturally not good, fourteen minots wheat from each one sown, and that he has between fifty and sixty arpents of land, which he proposes to do all in his power to improve and cultivate, so as to be an example to his parishioners. We were rejoiced to hear this, because we are satisfied of the beneficial influence of such a precedent to the rural population. Such examples would go far to promote the improvement of Canadian husbandry. We have also heard of Lectures on Agriculture being delivered in several country parishes, and by Canadians. This Report should be as satisfactory to the friends of Agricultural improvement, as any we shall be able to make during the coming season of the state of crops. Several farmers have informed us that they believe the wheat known as the "Black Sea Wheat," has considerably degenerated in quality from what it was when first introduced here.