

bined together to deprive the Rivière du Loup of the exhibition, but we know too much of the zeal of the directors of the Green Island Society, to believe them guilty of a like accusation. A very simple method to settle the difficulty is that employed by the Montcalm Agricultural Society and with good success: the exhibition takes place in the parish where there are the the greater number of subscribers, provided that it cannot take place two successive years in the same parish. Their subscription this year amounts to \$800, a result which is owing in a great measure to the activity of the Secretary, Mr. de Cossin, and this success is owing to his exertions.

Mr. Lebel informed us that the next annual exhibition would take place at the Rivière du Loup, and we trust that this fact will establish harmony and good feeling among the members. Here and elsewhere we would strongly advise the establishment of experimental farms and depots for stud horses, being a most powerful means of ameliorating better the culture of the land, and the breed of horses, and it must be borne in mind that the establishment of such like farms does not necessarily entail a great outlay.

We will take Mr. Lebel's farm for an example, his system of culture requires but little change. It would be necessary to furnish perfect and recently invented agricultural implements, with a condition that they should be used and reported by him as to their success and utility. His farm buildings are all that are required and are sufficiently convenient. The animals are of a superior class, and have been much ameliorated under a good system of breeding, and furnishing to them good and sufficient fodder and bedding. So to turn Mr. Lebel's farm into a model farm would require but a small outlay, say for the purchase of implements, \$100; for the purchase of an entire horse, \$1,000, one of superior breed and quality; all of these to remain the property of the Agricultural Society,—Mr. Lebel having only the use of the animal gratis for his own stock, and the products to be sold each year by auction to the members of the Society, the profits to return to Mr. Lebel.

Young men requiring instruction in the practice of agriculture might be engaged to him, their time and work being considered equivalent to their board and lodging. It is this system that is established in France from which results so much benefit.

We have already said that we saw little to change in the system adopted by Mr. Lebel; he has abolished the old system still followed by his neighbours, of seed after seed, followed by natural meadow for year after, like a sort of perpetual motion. He has adopted the system of rotation, perfectly coinciding with our own views, bearing in mind the special locality, and this observation applies equally to the theory as well as the practice, which are so closely bound together.

The rotation is precisely that which we found on Mr. Fortier's farm, (see our last number) commencing by a green crop followed by grain, receiving timothy and clover; this rotation lasts 9 years and is followed by one or two years of seed to finish the rotation, and we feel certain that such a system would give the greatest amount of return to the County of Temiscouata. The hills that could not be sown should be left for pasture until after the hay harvest, a time when the meadows offer a more abundant pasture, and when hay is not easily sold at market, it should be consumed in the fattening of oxen during the winter, added to which must be the green and root crops of the 1st year's rotation, and the produce is by this means converted into beef, which is easily sent to market.

The produce of the dairy, the wool, and the sale of horses, offers also a source of profit, and it must be borne in mind that the produce of the seed crop will not be diminished by the adoption of this system where meadow forms so important a part; for it is a well established fact that with a good quantity of manure, and the green crops which tend so much to clean the soil of all noxious weeds, that the product of grain is often three fold.

Thus for an example if we take a farm in this locality of 80 arpents of arable land, subjected to the ordinary rules of culture, half in seed and half in pasture, we have 40 arpents of seed crop giving annually say 600 minots. The same farm, subject to the above improved system or method of agriculture, will have 60 arpents in hay, and 20 in seed, and it has been shewn that upon the 20 arpents the product is three fold, and the farmer will obtain annually from the 20 arpents 900 minots. Those figures are given as an illustration, for we have seen the yield much exceed the above named results. Now if we take a detailed view of Mr. Lebel's system, we find that his green crop consists principally of potatoes, planted