

seedsmen selling mixed seed, because they might have bought it so; but the growers of crops should be perfectly aware whether the grain they sell is pure and unmixed or otherwise, and must incur all the praise or blame of the sort of sample they do sell for seed when they represent it as of any particular variety. In taking leave of this subject we would observe it must be perfectly manifest that no agriculturist would purchase for seed at a high price any grain that he knew to be a mixture of several varieties, and therefore the parties who purchased the wheat in question cannot but feel that they have not been well treated, and that they were induced to purchase what they would not have bought, had they known its quality.

We have received from John Hall Maxwell, Esquire, Secretary to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, "The Journal of Agriculture, and Transactions" of that Society, published in July last. This publication always contains highly interesting and useful information on agricultural subjects, and cannot fail to be instructive to any farmer who may be so fortunate as to have an opportunity of reading them. The published Journals and Transactions of the great Agricultural Societies of the British Isles are highly prized in the old country, and have a very large circulation, although farming is certainly much more advanced towards perfection there than with us. The results of experiments made under the most favourable circumstances for testing them fairly and carefully are reported in these publications, and are well calculated to instruct us, and encourage improvements in agriculture. We shall occasionally give selections from these valuable works. It is extraordinary that there should not be a greater desire here to read all the information that can be obtained on agricultural subjects. No one can suppose that it is the consequence of our superior system of husbandry that is incapable of further improvement, being already so perfect.

We are very glad to see by the late English papers, that there is a probability that the Poor Law Commissioners will send out to this country a number of poor lads to be apprenticed here under certain conditions. This is a plan we have long advocated, and we have no doubt, that, if the system is carried out judiciously, it will be found to work well for all parties. It is a great evil in this country, that it is almost impossible to induce persons to remain in the same service for any length of time, and the consequence is, that changing servants and laborers continually, prevents farmers from having steady, well-instructed farm laborers, as it requires considerable practice and experience to make them so; and while they are changing continually, they seldom can be properly instructed. If young lads were apprenticed to farmers, they would settle down to their business, and strive to understand it, and before their apprenticeship would be expired, they would be properly trained, and able to execute well, twice as much work as an inexperienced man. This class of emigrants might be made very beneficial to the Province under proper management.

The Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, Dr. Meilleur, has politely handed us a Pamphlet published by him lately, which contains Statutes relating to Elementary Education, with two Circulars addressed by Dr. Meilleur to the School Commissioners and others interested in the management of schools, and also a Series of Questions for School Teachers to prepare themselves to answer, in order to entitle them to obtain diplomas from the Board of Examiners, to qualify them to teach in Elementary or Model Schools. The circulars and questions, we conceive to be prepared with much judgment, and well calculated, if acted upon, to forward Elementary Education in Lower Canada. The circulars contain sound instruction for School Commissioners, and the questions for teachers are very judicious, and parties able to answer them