

and more particularity with the hints about model farms and education, and trust that the good opinion inspired by a first cursory reading, will have been further confirmed by a more leisure perusal, though I cannot reasonably expect that we shall agree on all points. Whatever be the pamphlet's merits or demerits, my object was most disinterested and patriotic; and I would not help being persuaded that its publication at the particular time intended, as a faithful reflector of the natural state of things, would have proved useful to our Legislators, as well as to the farming community of both provinces; and I was even sanguine enough to believe that there would have been little or no difficulty in "getting it out" in time, without any further expense on my part, than "the brain." But alas! I reckoned without my host; and you may depend upon it I will not make another such mistake again. With regard to the channel through which the manuscript can be returned to me—if returned it must be—I leave that to your discretion, and should think you would have frequent opportunities for sending a small parcel of the kind by some careful friend, on whom you would depend, to be left at the British American Assurance Office, Great St. James' street. Should you do so, I shall feel much obliged by your getting for me, and sending with it a copy of Mr. Hind's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry,—which I see by your November number, are not only in print, but going through a second edition, though here altogether unheard of, and unknown.

I am delighted to see the Board of Agriculture in working trim, as I am persuaded that its labors will prove of incalculable benefit to the Province; as well also the doings on the Experimental Farm, which I perceive also you are getting in order; and which I am glad to see you consider "sufficiently extensive for all illustrative and purely experimental purposes." In short, I think you are getting on wonderfully well in the West, while the wise men of the East seem to stick in "the slough of Despond."

Allow me to congratulate you on the approaching improved, and extended compass of your journal, which I trust will place it on a par with the *Albany Cultivator* at least. I have read Mr. Treadwell's paper in your present number, with a great deal of pleasure, though I think that, as an Agricultural document, the sphere of observations might have been more limited, with greater benefit to our farmers. Would, however, that you had a dozen such men to supply your wants. I see, by the by, that the Board have judiciously ordered five hundred copies of this month's Journal (as containing Mr. T.'s article,) for gratuitous distribution, and that they have also ordered one hundred copies of Mr. Hind's Lectures for the same purpose. You will, perhaps, not wonder at my being inclined to think, that in a truly liberal patriotic point of view, and as an example to the agricultural magnates in this quarter, they might have ventured to stretch a point; and on the recommendation of yourself and Mr. Marks, volunteered half the expense of the publication of my pamphlet in a revised form,—such as, *without the Special Committee's*

Report, &c.; in which case I should have had no objections to put my name to it. In the view which I took of things, I shunned as much as possible all narrow sectional prejudices, and made the evidence before me my only guide, and therefore though most blame was found to attach to Lower Canada, what I wrote, was, on the whole, not the less of value to the sister Provinces, and deserved to be equally known there; and by the same rule your Association, and still more so, the Board, should similarly make a point of extending whatever they do, so as to embrace the benefit of *the whole of Canada*, and not Upper Canada alone. But, to return to the pamphlet; had your Board made such a proposal, the Lower Canada Association would, perhaps, have been put upon their metal, and made to volunteer the other half, which would not have been more than £10. If you think a move would yet be made in that direction, I should be glad to hear from you on the subject, without delay; and in the meantime I shall have no objections to your, with that view, giving Mr. Thomson and Mr. A. Fergusson, the perusal of the manuscript, with the understanding, that they will generously bear in mind that the thing was got up in a hurry, and that considerable *unexpected* alterations have taken place since I wrote.

IMPORTANCE OF RENEWING SHEEP PASTURES.

There are many useful suggestions in the following remarks of an Ohio correspondent of the *Wool Grower*. The climate of the greater portion of the North American continent is decidedly unsuited to permanent pasture,—such as characterises the British Isles. There a constant succession of a number of species of grasses obtains during the growing season, and sheep are fed on the same pastures, without being subjected to renewal, for entire centuries. It is most injurious anywhere to keep sheep confined long in one field;—a frequent change of pasturage, and separating the flock into small lots, have been found by experience most beneficial:—

Being myself a practical "wool grower," my experience may be of some value to others who have not been in the business so long as I have. I find that success in raising sheep and wool, depends much upon a "thorough cultivation of the soil." It is generally admitted that if sheep are kept in "good condition"—that is, rugged and strong—they are but little liable to disease, except contagious diseases. One thing I have observed with wool growers who have made it their principal business to grow wool, that they mostly succeed well for a few years; their sheep have been healthy and in good condition; but after that their sheep have declined, their fleeces become light, and many of them become weak, sickly, and die. Then the conclusion of their owner is, that it is necessary that they should be changed to other localities, and when done, a parcel more of them die; but, if they are taken to a more favourable locality, the balance again become sheep in good condition as before, and sometimes better.

Now it is a settled principle in philosophy, "that there cannot be an effect without a cause." Then