

tition at ploughing matches, to stand up to his work, as it would be proper for him to do at home upon the farm. A man can do this with the wheel plough under every circumstance, where the land is free from stones and roots. So good an implement as this is does not require much recommendation or patronage to bring it into use, when it is once known. The mould-board and share are perfect in form, according to our idea, as any we have ever seen, and indeed the most perfect. The iron wheels might be substituted by wooden wheels if any danger of breaking them, might be anticipated. We do not recommend the plough in opposition to any other plough, but simply on its own merits, as an implement that would be very suitable for use on a large portion of the lands in Lower Canada, and particularly for Canadian farmers accustomed to wheel ploughs. We are satisfied it will not supersede the swing plough with those who use them, whatever may be its merits, nor do we desire or wish it. The swing plough, for those who know how to use it properly, need not be changed for any other, but if wheel ploughs are to be made use of, and we see no objection to them, the Rutland wheel plough is capable of executing work as well as any plough we have ever seen in America, and according to our humble judgment there is none equal to it for lightness of draught, and for exactness in executing the work.

We have already noticed, "The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, "by Henry Stephens author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., "assisted by John P. Norton—Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, "now being published at New York, by "Leonard, Scott & Co. The 11th. number is now published, and the high character of the first numbers is fully sustained throughout the whole. It is to be had at Mr. Dawson, Place d'Armes. This work when complete, will be a very valuable addition to an Agricultural Library. There is no part of it

that we have seen, that may not be read with advantage, by farmers. However, it may be disputed by some parties, agricultural publications, are entitled to the merit of being the principal means of advancing the improvement of husbandry. It is by these publications that the experiments made by wealthy men and the results obtained from them, have been reported, for the instruction and encouragement of practical men. There are very few working farmers who have been first to introduce new and improved modes of cultivating crops, of breeding, rearing, or feeding stock, or the management of their products. There are many of these we rejoice to say, very willing to adopt suggestions proposed to them, but there are few who have originated the most valuable improvements we have. We have known parties to appropriate as their own, improvements which have only been suggested to them by published works on agriculture. This, to say the least of it, is most ungenerous. They might be content with profiting by the suggestions offered to them, and recommend the practice to others, but in justice to agricultural publications, they should give them the merit of the suggestions. It is this injustice that prevents agricultural works from having so wide a circulation as they deserve. You scarcely ever heard a working farmer acknowledge that he had even derived a useful idea from any work on agriculture, but all his improvements are his own and the suggestions of his own intellect.

Mr George Shepherd, the seedsman of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, has just received from Europe a large supply of clover and other Agricultural seeds, of this year's growth, and of the best quality, which he will dispose of, as usual, on moderate terms. He also receives samples from farmers of any seeds they may have to dispose of, which may be seen at his store by parties desiring to purchase. In sending samples, it is requested that the variety be distinctly stated, and whether engaged to be unmixed. Also the quality of