

lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows by roadside, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost, weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose-grass which covers waste places, is cut up and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh-grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by roadsides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows, nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stockod for the same purpose. The fir-cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short the economy and care of the German peasant are an example to all Europe. He has for years—nay ages—been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now beginning to open its eyes. Time also is as carefully economized as every thing else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from a considerable distance, are in school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle, or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things, which they accumulate are astonishing."

There are many things worthy of notice in the above extract. All may not be applicable to Canada, but a useful lesson may be learned from our German friends.

*To the Editor of the Agricultural Journal.*

SIR,—I do not know which to admire most your persevering exertions to promote the interests and improvement of Agriculture, or your efforts to raise the character of Lower Canada as a country, in public estimation. I believe few give you credit for the extent of good your labours have produced in advancing the improvement of Agriculture. I can with justice assure the readers of this Journal that no individual in private life has ever done so much good for Canadian Agriculturists, or for the country of his adoption as you have done, whatever may be your ultimate reward. And as to your defence of the character of Lower Canada, its inhabitants cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for convincing them that they are in possession of a country that is equal, if not superior to any in North America. I as one of them was always disposed to believe that it was much inferior in many respects to Upper Canada and the United States, since I have perused your many articles on the subject I have become quite satisfied with Eastern Canada, and can see many advantages in it that I never happened to perceive before. I wish that your character of the country might be made known in the British Isles. It would bring immigration and capital to us which are the only requisites to the prosperity of Canada.

No man has come forward as you have done to defend the capabilities of the country and clearly demonstrate that they are not inferior to those of the countries which bound us south and west, but on the contrary. I wish you life and health long to continue your valuable labours for the good of your country. What you have done lately in defence of Lower Canada against the absurd pretence of its ruin and decay and its unfitness and inferiority as an Agricultural Country is one of the most valuable benefits of the many you have conferred on your country. I have not been an unobserving spectator of your praiseworthy exertions for many years past, and I regret I have it not in my power to show you a more substantial proof.

A CONSTANT READER.

Montreal, Dec. 17th, 1850.

We give insertion to the communication of "A Constant Reader," and we