

ing as they can desire. We hope, though late in the field, that the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, may yet hold their proposed Exhibition, in Montreal, if not in Quebec. There is abundant time for advertizing for an Exhibition in October, and it would be better that farmers should come with their stock and produce as they are, rather than they should be previously prepared for the occasion.

It is generally considered in the British Isles, that in the improvement of stock by crossing, it is not judicious to proceed further than the first cross without having purity of blood on the one side. The first cross, if from judicious selections, may produce a very good breed, but to continue to breed from this cross, both male and female, will not produce the most profitable breed, particularly for dairy purposes. After the first cross, it will always be prudent to provide a bull of some pure breed, that is not greatly over the size of the cross breed. If we desire a good and profitable breed of cattle, careful selection, and attention to keeping a pure breed on one side is actually necessary. It is by this means alone that such perfection is attained in the British Isles in cattle and sheep, and without the same care and attention here, we never can obtain the best breeds of stock. The Canadian race of horses are extremely deteriorated by crossing and continued crossing until there is scarcely an un-mixed breed of Canadian horses to be found. We every day see marks of a cross with other breeds in horses that are represented as pure Canadian. These marks are unmistakable by any good judges, and we are confident that continued crossing in breeding horses, without perfect purity of blood on one side, is calculated to produce an inferior race of horses, and more particularly if the first cross is not a superior and suitable breed to cross with. A vastly increased value might be given to the stock of this country by due attention to these matters. Proper attention

to feeding would also be required. But by judicious management in all these particulars our stock might be doubled in value in a very few years, and this would be a great increase of the wealth of the country, that might be easily attained. No *decided* breed of animals can be produced by constant crossing, and no certain perfection can be attained from such mixtures. We recommend this subject to the consideration of farmers, and we can assure them it is worthy of all the attention they can bestow upon it.

In England, where it is admitted, they practise a better system of Agriculture than in any other country on earth, they find that one rotation of even "high farming" is not sufficient to bring land up to what it is capable of producing, but that it requires a series of rotations to put land into condition, necessary to render the cultivation of it profitable. It may, therefore, be imagined what state the generality of farms are in here, where so few adopt a regular rotation, and follow it up constantly. Indeed we think that as the proportion of green crops cultivated in Canada is so small, compared to the whole quantity of arable land, that it is impossible to adopt a good rotation, or keep the land in proper condition, unless a considerable proportion is regularly Summer fallowed to make up the deficiency of green crops. Summer fallow, must be kept up in the rotation, to keep the lands clean and in a due degree of fertility. Where a large proportion of a farm is kept in meadow and good pasture, there is not much danger of its becoming exhausted, by top dressing the meadows occasionally, and ploughing them up, (when natural grasses are found to prevail over the artificial grasses,) and putting them through a regular rotation and seeding them down again with suitable grass seed and clover. On farms kept for the supply of hay near towns, the cultivation of other crops should only be a secondary consideration, and they are