

deep executed,) and is therefore more expeditious than ploughing for pulverizing land for putting in drill crops. It has also one decided and admitted advantage over ploughing in the preparation of land for crops such as those above referred to, namely, the quality of retaining the moisture necessary to germination or brairding, as by its operations the soil is not exposed to the drying influences of sun and wind, as is done by the turning up by the plough. This was especially thought a great thing in the planting of potatoes in late years, when putting them in on heated dung and saples searh was considered and justly, to accelerate the disease or rot. The Grubber is esteemed in Scotland an efficient implement.

J. SYMINGTON.

*To the Editor of the AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.*

SIR,—It cannot be doubted that the interests of Agriculture are greatly neglected by those who, above all others, should endeavour to promote its improvement, that is, by the educated individuals engaged in the pursuit, for there is no such thing in this country as an educated class of Agriculturists. Your own persevering exertions in the cause, Mr. Editor, in the discouraging and trying circumstances under which you have labored, has merited every consideration from the Agriculturists of the Province. Although I cannot claim, (as you may perceive,) to be one of those individuals, whose advantage of knowledge call upon them to contribute some of it to the benefit of their fellows, perhaps some plain observations from a practical man may be of some use.

One of the great disadvantages you labour under, as well as the country, is the manner of distributing your work: among us, few read at all, and still fewer understand what they read; any expense imposed upon them for agricultural information, in which they believe themselves all sufficient, is at once rejected; even the postage would be a burthen; and it has not unfrequently happened that when I have tried to persuade some of my neighbours to take your work, that they have refused, saying that they should not like their friends to know that they were in need of it; so even in this obvious case, "men must be taught as if you taught them not."

Now, to remove in some measure the difficulty, allow me to say that the statute, commonly called

the Agricultural Act, might be made infinitely useful; but as it now stands, the Agricultural Societies are obliged to advertise their exhibitions in some public journal in a detailed form; and in many cases, where there is a mixed population, in a French and an English one. Now, the expenses of the Society to which I belong stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
French publication for spring exhibition,	4	5	0
English do do do	3	10	0

Now, as many of our subscribers happen to take neither of the papers, whichever may be selected, it is necessary to print hand-bills to distribute,..... 1 10 0

9 5 0

These exhibitions and visitations of crops take place three times a year, 18 10 0

Total expense of each Society, £27 15 0

I do not mean to say that all Societies are equally expensive; but when both languages are used, this is not far from the truth, were they to carry out the statute to the letter. Now, Mr. Editor, it must be remembered that this expense is all gone into without the remotest prospect of spreading agricultural knowledge or experience. If, on the contrary, the Agricultural Journal were made the legal means of communication from the Agricultural Societies to their members, the circulation of that useful publication would be so far increased as to enable the publishers to afford a greater variety of information, and especially in plates and cuts and plans, greatly wanted in a country more attracted by the eye than the mind; and further, the farmers would be induced to take it, to know what was going on in their own County Societies, to learn the prizes offered, and the nature and conditions of the premiums, and avoid the necessity of acknowledging the source from which they draw their information until they have learnt to know better. Not only would this method force upon the agriculturist a large amount of knowledge in the way of reading, but would much more effectually carry into practice the proposed advantages derivable from the County Societies themselves.

I would not be understood to throw out any reflection on the County Societies, the intelligence or disinterestedness of their general direc-