

of which there appears every reasonable probability. The potatoe crop up to this period, has not been better for some years, and they are now generally ripe. Other root crops may not be so abundant, in consequence of the seed not coming up regularly in spring, but we have seen excellent crops of mangold wurtzel and carrots. These roots will be found very useful this year, when hay is so short. We are rejoiced to see that their cultivation is every year extending; and farmers are becoming aware of the advantage of growing them. This is one of the most manifest improvements in agriculture, connected with sowing clover and timothy seed, which is coming into general practice. A few years back, there was scarcely any English, French, or Dutch clover seeds imported to Canada, and now there are many tons of it imported annually; and when of good quality, and fresh, it is certainly much better, than any raised in this country. American clover seed, from whatever cause, has a large proportion of the grains not sufficiently matured, are imperfect and do not grow.

The market prices should be very satisfactory to farmers. Hay is high, and is likely to be higher. Butter is also much higher than usual, but the high price of these articles is to be attributed to the dry season principally, and the scarcity of these products in the United States from the same cause.

September 1, 1852.

In the last number of the Journal we stated that a gentleman proposed visiting Europe this fall to procure fresh seed wheat, from the Black Sea; we are now authorized to state that the gentleman in question is P. E. Leclere, Esq., President of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. It is the attention of two respectable Mercantile Firms of this City to import, direct from Odessa, in Russia, a cargo or two of the three months wheat, which has been cultivated in this country with so much success when originally imported from that quarter. These firms have propo-

sed to Mr. Leclere to proceed for them to Odessa, in order to select the wheat on the spot and to purchase it, if possible, from the growers; to which proposition Mr. Leclere has willingly acceded to. It would therefore be desirable that the County Agricultural Societies who might be disposed to secure any quantity of this wheat, should meet, and determine whether they would require any and what quantity. Already a gentleman called at our office, and stated that in one Parish, on the Island of Montreal, one thousands bushels would be taken for seed, if imported in time for sowing in the ensuing spring. We have also had letters from parties in the neighbouring states, saying that considerable quantities would be required. If these firms should find sufficient encouragement, we may rest assured that Mr. Leclere will not purchase any wheat but the right sort and will obtain properly authenticated certificates of the distinct variety of wheat and of all other necessary information respecting it, so as to be able to give every satisfaction to parties here on his return. Such a favorable opportunity may not occur again for years. Farmers in Lower Canada have sufficient experience now how necessary it is to obtain new seed of this wheat, from the country where it was first known to be produced, as all our samples are very much deteriorated and require renewal. Mr. Leclere might also be able to effect an arrangement with some parties in the country, bordering on the Black Sea, who would at any future time, forward to this country any quantity of seed that might be required. Should the above project be carried into effect, we consider it would be a great advantage to the country, as the wheat will be here next spring in sufficient time to be sown.

The wheat may of course cost something more than our Canadian wheat will sell for, say nine or ten shillings, but that is of little consequence, if the produce will be as great as it was from the Black Sea wheat when first grown in Canada. The different Agricultural Societies will bear in mind that, by