

country by this means. It is only now that the benefit of publishing an Agricultural Journal is becoming known, and we confidently hope that all the advantages that were expected to be produced by those who first organized the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, will be fully realized to the country in due time. It is not to be expected that the general improvement of Canadian Agriculture could be accomplished in a year, or in many years, but a commencement has been made with the most favourable prospect of ultimate success, if persevered in with united energy. Of course the Society requires to be supported by the farmers, and by public opinion, and while their object is the improvement of Agriculture, they may reasonably expect this support. As to Agricultural Societies, who receive public money to encourage the improvement of Agriculture, we cannot see how they could employ, suppose £5 annually, better, than by taking 20 numbers of the Agricultural Journal for distribution, as premiums or otherwise, in their respective Counties. As we have repeatedly observed, if the Journal is not so useful as it might be, those who can improve it, may communicate their ideas to us, and we shall be happy to give them insertion, for the benefit of farmers. The Journal is the proper medium for communicating useful and practical information to the agricultural population. It must be very badly managed indeed, if it does not contain, in a year, information that would be of much more than five shillings value to any farmer, however competent he may be. We have the very best publications on Agriculture, that can be had on this continent, or in Europe, to select from, and with our own practical knowledge as a farmer, and the communications of our friends, it would be strange if we were not able to make the Journal worthy of encouragement. This Journal is exclusively devoted to agriculture and its interests. Can it be possible that it should lack support in this agricultural country.

THE FRENCH FARMERS.—I was in the midst of the land of grapes, travelling for miles and miles, and day after day, through vineyards loaded with their products, and seeing hundreds and hundreds of men, and women, and children, gathering the most abundant harvest which has been known for years. I have never seen, so far as they have come under my observation, a more civil, clean, well-dressed, happy set of people than the French peasantry, with scarcely an exception; and they contrast more strongly, in this respect, with the English and Scotch. I seldom went among a field of laborers in England or Scotland, especially if they were women, without some coarse joke, or indecent terms; and seldom without being solicited "to drink your honor's health;" and never, especially in Scotland, without finding them sallow, haggard, bare-footed, ragged and dirty. In France it is the reverse; they are well clad with caps as white as snow, or neat handkerchiefs tied around their heads; the men with neat blouses or frocks, and good hats. I have scarcely ever seen a bare-footed or a bare-legged woman in France; let them be doing what they will, they are always tidy; the address of even the poorest (I do not at all exaggerate) is as polite as that of the best people you find in a city; and so far from ever soliciting money, they have repulsed it in repeated instances, when, for some little service, I have offered some compensation. Count de Courcy told me again and again, that even the most humble of them would consider it as an offence to have it offered to them. I do not believe there ever was a happier peasantry than the French; drunkenness is entirely unknown among them; and they are pre-eminent for their industry and economy. I went into one field, with a large farmer, where there were nearly a hundred, principally women and children, gathering grapes, and I did not see one among them, whom I should not have been perfectly willing to meet at the table, or in any other situation. I visited several plain substantial farmers, and several of the old nobility. They do not live in the same splendour as the English; they have not so many horses and carriages and servants; but they live elegantly. Their houses are most comfortable, and their tables are covered with more luxuries than I almost ever before saw brought together in the same abundance.—*H. Colman.*

POTATOES AND SALT.—Last spring I took a bushel of yellow potatoes from among the diseased ones, which had still a few good ends left. I put them into water saturated with salt. A pound was used; a larger quantity of water might have been saturated with the same quantity of salt. These tubers were set near other potatoes, not diseased. When taken up I had three bushels of good potatoes, and half a bushel