

and ample support it has received, which will be to us a much more pleasing duty.

We perceive by our exchange papers, that it is expected Professor Johnson, (who we believe is now in New Brunswick,) will deliver Lectures on Agriculture at Albany, in the present month of January. We admire the persevering energy of the farmers of the United States, in making arrangements to procure the advantage of hearing the able lectures of this talented gentleman, on subjects connected with agriculture. We do not say we envy our brother farmers of the States for this privilege, but it is to be regretted there are not the same advantages for Canadian farmers. In all countries where the improvement of agriculture is desired, every exertion is made to forward this improvement. A few thousand pounds should not be withheld for a moment, if it could be advantageously employed to promote the improvement of Canadian Agriculture. It would soon be repaid to the country a thousand fold. Only let it be satisfactorily proved, that such outlay would be likely to effect this object, and they are no friends to Canada who would not recommend such expenditure.

In Scotland, they occasionally adopt the plan of covering the backs of the sheep with a cloth at the commencement of winter, which we have no doubt answers a good purpose, and we believe the same plan might be introduced here to great advantage. It would keep off the snow from settling down in the wool of the sheep, and freezing there, very much to their injury. We give a description of the size of the cloth made use of, and the mode of attaching it to the sheep, copied from the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*.

We have no doubt that the use of a cloth put on the backs of sheep here, particularly breeding ewes, would preserve them from much cold and suffering. The trouble and expense

may be objected to, but we think both would be compensated amply to the farmer who would take this trouble to provide for the comfort of his sheep. In the Old Country they very commonly make use of a sort of ointment, applied liberally to the back and sides of the sheep. It is found to increase the growth of wool—throw off the wet, and be every way beneficial. Care must be taken, however, not to put any substance in the ointment that would discolour the wool, or be injurious to the health of the sheep.

We have received two communications from a Correspondent, over the signature T., for which we beg to return thanks. Such communications on various subjects connected with agriculture, would greatly increase the usefulness of this Journal, and we should be very much gratified to give other opinions on these subjects as well as our own. The letter on draining contains valuable information respecting the use of small poles and other wood in under draining. We have frequently recommended the use of these materials, where stone or tiles cannot be had, or costs too much. We are glad to be able to submit our correspondents letter, to prove that wood may be employed in under draining with the best prospect of success, and the expense cannot be very great. There is no doubt that the plan of draining adopted by our correspondent must succeed, wherever it is tried, and the work executed properly. His communication respecting Agricultural Societies, deserves attention. When acting as the Secretary of the Montreal District Agricultural Society, it was a rule that no Member of the Committee of Directors should receive any pecuniary reward as premiums, except the Silver Medal of the Society, and this rule was adopted, and there was a considerable number of medals imported from England. We conceive that this rule should be general with all Societies who obtain aid by public grants from the Legislature. No farmer should