

These duties would be the entire management of a Journal of Canadian Agriculture which would contain the essence of the information collected through the Township Clubs and District Boards of Agriculture, and form the principal matter, contained in the Journal, and this journal would be sent to each member of the local clubs, in which they would find a volume of invaluable information rarely met with in any country, and at a price unprecedentedly low. In this journal they would find, the opinions and experience of the wisest and most experienced in the land, and the machinery would be so complete, that if any one farmer in the country were wiser than his neighbour, the nature of his discoveries, or the superiority of his system of management would go before the public in a plain common sense style, through the proposed medium, so that each farmer in the province could avail himself of the combined experience of his class. The plan which we would propose that the clubs should receive the journal is this,—supposing each member of the local clubs, would pay into the hands of the treasurer of the club, the annual sum of five shillings, one-half of this small sum would entitle him to a copy of a journal twice the size of our own, and the other half would entitle him to show improved stock, farming implements, seeds, roots, or any other article that the District Board would award prizes for. If this patriotic principle could take the place of the old system, it would have a most powerful effect of dissipating every thing selfish and narrow-minded, as the subscribers to the club would be morally certain of obtaining twenty times the worth of his dollar, through the information contained in the columns of the journal, and if he were so unfortunate as never to draw a prize, he would have no just grounds of complaint, as he would have more than value received for his dollar. This brings us to the last topic under present consideration, viz:—

PROVINCIAL SHOW.

The Provincial Agricultural Board would have a considerable portion of the management of the Provincial Shows, which would be held each and every year in such district and location as their wisdom would dictate. It would very probably be considered the wisest course to change the location for holding the Show, each and every year, until the line of Districts from one end of the Provinces to the other, were visited by these annual exhibitions. It might be thought proper to invest the whole funds of the particular district Board, in which district, the General Show was held, and a certain stipulated amount, say fifty pounds, from each district Board, would entitle any member of the local Clubs of the district, in which the General Show was held, or the members of any other district Club, by producing a certificate from the Treasurer of the Club, that his annual subscription had been properly and regularly paid. The reader will see, that if the proposed plan were adopted, that a voluntary tax would be raised from each individual for a general purpose, viz: the

advancement of our country's welfare. The cultivation of hemp and flax, the better management of land and stock, and the proper encouragement of a general system of emigration, would all receive an amount of attention by the proposed associations and their general medium of communication, which would exceed in their results an amount of success, unprecedented in the history of the country.

We recommend this hastily written and unmethodically arranged communication to the serious attention of every lover of his country—and if the plan be reasonable, we hope immediate action will be taken to form township Clubs throughout the entire Province.

We need scarcely add, that we are bent on organizing Clubs in the several townships of the Home District, on the principles embraced in this article. We know of one township in which we think one hundred pounds may be raised notwithstanding the depression of the times.

ON CLEARING LAND.

A farmer of the Western District has made a few enquiries, relative to clearing land, which we feel great pleasure in answering.

The ashes, if carefully saved, and the first crop of wheat, will, on an average of cases, pay for chopping, clearing, and fencing land.

One hundred bushels of hard wood house ashes, or one hundred and fifty bushels of ashes gathered from the newly-cleared land, will make 112 lbs. of potash.

The expense of making potash will depend entirely upon the distance the ashes has to be drawn, or the price they cost per bushel at the factory, the amount of business done, and the skill engaged in their manufacturing.

The kiln spoken of could not be profitably formed, nor do we think that a greater quantity of the potash contained in the wood would be saved by such a process.

Clover seed could not be profitably exported at present prices, but it might be profitably grown for home consumption. Not one acre in twenty is sown that should be. From three to four bushels of clover seed per acre is reckoned a full crop. The greatest crop, to our knowledge, grown in Canada equalled 60 bushels from 10 acres. This was grown in the township of Whitechurch, in the Home District. The price of seed that season was £2 10s. per bushel.

Timothy seed may be profitably exported to the United States. It never brings less than seven and sixpence per bushel in New-York. From twenty to twenty-five bushels may be grown upon an acre, but it should be borne in mind that it is a very exhausting crop on the land, and therefore requires a judicious rotation. We would recommend the growth of Timothy on such lands as abound with too much humus or vegetable mould for wheat growing.

We have thus cursorily answered the enquiries of our Correspondent, and we would beg to remind him of one fact for his consid-

eration before he engages in the potash business, the present prices of ashes will not remunerate, unless the manufacturer be properly initiated in the business, and a great proportion of the work be executed by the manufacturer. The inspectors of ashes are very particular, and frequently heavy losses are sustained, merely from a defective colour of the ashes. On the whole, it is a business that we cannot recommend to the newly-arrived settlers.

In clearing land there is always an abundance of ashes on the land for the first crop, which is made from the burning of the brush. It is advisable to gather the whole of the ashes made from the burning of the log heaps. These ashes should be covered under, in a house built with logs, and may be applied with great advantage to every subsequent crop after the first. We are confident that every bushel of ashes thus applied to crops of Indian corn, turnips, spring and winter wheat, flax, Timothy and clover meadows, would be worth, to a provident farmer, at least six-pence per bushel. Let those who doubt our word try the experiment.

The cost of chopping, clearing, and fencing an acre of land, on an average of cases, equals about £3 10s. The first crop, if the land be high and dry, will average 20 bushels per acre, and, in many instances, will even exceed 30 bushels. Indeed we have known three cases in which three ten acre fields yielded 500 bushels each, being the first crop raised upon the land. These are, of course, extraordinary cases.

Many modes of clearing land have been practiced, some of which we will mention. The most common plan is to cut the trees in such a manner that they will all fall in one line of direction, and subsequently the brush are piled, and the trunks of the trees are cut asunder in lengths of about 20 feet. To chop an acre of heavy timbered land, in this style, would require an expert chopper at least eight days.

A better mode than this, is practiced by the experienced backwoodsman which consists merely in felling the trees in such a manner that they require much less labour in chopping and logging. The land intended to be chopped, is marked out into oblong squares or plots, of about twelve perches wide, and the entire length of the lot purposed to be chopped. The trees in the centre of the plots are felled in a line of direction with the centre, and those on each side are felled towards the centre, and by this means, the tops are all thrown together which burn much of the wood without any further trouble. The process just alluded to is called *slashing* or *slash piling*, which has received its name from the circumstance that a great number of trees are chopped only about two-thirds off, all of which are made to fall at once,—an accustomed chopper will cause a dozen of the largest sized trees to fall as close together as possible.

A plan has been put into practice in some of the most southern townships of the London