

other persons possess of knowing what has been done for the improvement of agriculture in Canada, and who are the parties who have taken any interest in the matter. We maintain a proposition that is not disputed by any one—that agriculture is, and must be, the basis of prosperity to this country. Let those who can, come forward, and now is the time, to show what has been done, to provide for the improving and prosperous condition of this—the first, and principal interest in Canada.

In reply to the communication of "A Practical Farmer," we are sorry to say that there are not many of the County Agricultural Societies which take the Journal, not perhaps more than half a dozen out of the whole. This has astonished us, as the Societies profess to have the same object in view that the Lower Canada Agricultural Society have in publishing their Journal—namely, the improvement of Canadian agriculture. If the Journal was calculated to retard this improvement we should not wonder if the County Societies would oppose its circulation. Those parties who subscribe to it, however, will be best able to judge what is the character of the Journal for usefulness or otherwise. We did hope that the Agricultural Societies would be the most certain supporters of the Journal, by subscribing for a large number for distribution—but we have been disappointed, though we are not convinced that the County Societies have forwarded the improvement of agriculture by declining to subscribe for the Agricultural Journal. Every farmer cannot be a competitor at their Shows, and to those who are precluded from that by their not being in circumstances to compete, a set of the Journal might be given. Money that is granted for improvement should be open for all, and applied where improvement was most required. If the Legislature was to grant a small sum annually, towards the support of the Journal, and have a number of copies circulated gratis in every parish, we cannot see that three or four hundred pounds

would be injurious to a revenue of more than half a million, and we are satisfied that the small amount that would be required for the Journal, would be as beneficially applied for the country, as any like amount that may be appropriated. Education and practical instruction in the art of agriculture is what we require in Canada to secure its prosperity. As to any reward to an individual in this country who may attempt voluntarily to forward the general improvement of agriculture, as we did for a number of years previous to the organization of this Society, we can tell our correspondent, there is not much chance for it, whatever may be the amount of time and money that may be sacrificed in furtherance of that object. This, we believe, is not the country to acknowledge voluntary services in the way of payment for them, however honest and disinterested may be the motives in rendering them.

We fear it will be useless to recommend Canadian farmers a plan adopted in the British Isles for the improvement of grass lands without growing other crops, when sowing clover with other grass seed. They manure the grass land intended to be improved, in the autumn, and then plough it lightly. When the soil becomes rotten, it is again ploughed deeply across the former furrows, before the winter sets in if possible. In the spring, as soon as the land is fit to work, it is again ploughed, and the soil made as clean as possible from all roots of weeds and grasses, that the farmer does not wish to grow upon the land. It is then sowed with such grass seed as the farmer wishes the land should grow, without any other crop—but one pound of rape seed is sowed with the grass seed per acre, which acts as a shade to the young grass when it grows up, and in the autumn it is eaten down with sheep. This is found to be an excellent plan for the improvement of grass land, and it comes at once into good pasture or meadow. We do not approve of the system generally adopted here by old country farmers, of ploughing up meadows