

Museum, Royal Dublin Society. We would remind the reader that it is the Irish acre that is intended, and that the English acre makes only five-eighths of the Irish acre, but the produce is extraordinary notwithstanding. The mode of cultivation would succeed well in Canada, varying the time of sowing to our climate, and we recommend the Report to the attention of farmers.

This number completes the fourth volume of the Agricultural Journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. We have the satisfaction to know that the publication has been approved of by many of the subscribers, and we hope that all who receive it are satisfied with it. We do not pretend that it has been without faults; on the contrary, we are aware it has had many defects. The subscribers, however, have too much good nature and good sense, not to be disposed to be indulgent to the faults they may perceive, knowing as they do, that we have for a very long period been sincerely devoted to the cause of Agriculture, and advocated its interests and improvements to the best of our ability. If we have been frequently in error, it was not intentionally; and, perhaps, had the Journal been conducted by others, it would not have been faultless, any more than in our hands. We can assure subscribers, whether they may have approved or disapproved of our conduct as Editor of the Agricultural Journal, it never can be under the charge of any Editor who will be more anxious to advance the improvement and prosperity of Canadian Agriculture than we have ever been. We confidently hope that we may be able to give the subscribers more satisfaction the ensuing year, than during any previous year, as our means of doing so will be more ample than heretofore.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

With the exception of a few days in the beginning of November, there was not any field work or ploughing done during the month, and this circumstance must cause serious inconvenience to many farmers who were backward in their fall work when the winter commenced, which it may be said to have done on the 11th or 12th of November, although snow did not fall until the 15th. We have seen the winter commence on several occasions, at an earlier period than this year, but the work, notwithstanding, is said to be unusually behind this fall, from some cause we cannot satisfactorily account for. It would be well that farmers should always be prepared for the commencement of winter about the middle of November, and if they have any opportunity of executing field work after this period, they should only consider it as work done in advance. The greatest inconvenience of the early commencement of winter this year is—that the draining may not have been completed on land that was proposed to be ploughed. The drainage was very probably put off until the ploughing would be done, and where this latter work was not executed, the soil will remain undrained until the spring, and this cannot fail to act injuriously, as well upon the soil, as by delaying the work in spring. It is favourable that the ground has been covered with snow before we had severe frost. The mercury did not fall below 12° or 14° up to the 1st of December, and was only on one occasion at these figures. We believe several farmers have sown fall wheat this year, and it is fortunate that snow covers it so early. It is in the spring, however, that fall wheat is most liable to be injured, if the snow thaws before the weather is settled fine, and thus exposes the wheat plants to severe frosts and thaws, without any covering. This is the principle objection to fall wheat, as it is so difficult to guard against it, but in