and the labour of the pupils, be made to maintain itself; as proof of which, I might if it were necessary, adduce strong evidence from Germany and other countries in Europe, where Agricultural Educational Institutions have become soundly established. Pupils at agricultural schools might with advantage to themselves and to the institution, labour from 5 to 6 hours a day, and about the same time might be spent in the study and class room.

At such an institution, the very best description of machinery for Agricultural purposes, should be employed, and in the winter months the pupils should be taught to construct the implements required for their own use. The various improved breeds of stock, together with the improved varieties of seeds, roots, fruits, and the best mode of crossing and cultivation, would become familiar topics with the pupils. But why should I occupy your valuable space with dilating upon this very important subject, when it has been already so clearly portrayed to your readers by Mr. Buckland. I trust you will pardon me for thus intruding myself upon your attention, and the only apology I can make is, that I, as a practical farmer, am desirous of educating my sons at such a school as Mr. B. came out to establish; and to support the enterprize, I am willing to subscribe my mite.

Yours, &c.

A WHITCHURCH FARMER.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of this Society for 1847, from which we learn some important facts with regard to the state of agriculture in that Island. The Society appears to be in a flourishing state, judging from the number and respectability of its members. His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Governor, is Vice-Patron, and Prince Albert, Patron of the Society. William Douse, Esq., M. P. P., is re-elected President for 1848. The Treasurer's statement shows a balance on hand in the shape of stock, debts, and money, to the value of £508 6s. 1d.

The report states that rust is the great evil of the wheat crop; and that the produce of this important article has been reduced "to less than two-thirds of the average crop of grain, whilst the straw is considerably injured." The Committee state, that "they are decidedly of opinion that the culture of wheat, either from our not possessing the sorts best suited to our local circumstances, some error of system, or other latent cause, is not carried by us to the perfection of which we hope it may yet be susceptible, for they cannot see, in the circumstances of the climate, any reason why the average produce of this Island should be so far below that of the Canadas. In regard to rust, it has been suggested that it might be worthy of experiment to ascertain whether, if wheat were grown without clover and grass seeds, the liability to that disorder might not be less in consequence of there being less probability of moisture remaining about the stalks of the plant. It is a matter which it would be well to test by experiment, more particularly as in Great Britain grasses are seldom sown with a wheat crop."

With regard to potatoes, they remark that "it does not appear that scientific persons either in Europe or elsewhere, have yet discovered the cause of the disease with which they are still possessed. There is a variation, however, very perceptible in its consequences as relates to their growth amongst ourselves; whilst fewer have been actually rotted, and those taken up have resisted decay better than in 1846, yet the produce and size seem to diminish so much, that considerable doubts may be entertained whether the existing disorder does not effect the propagation of the plant."

After remarking on the improvement that is observable in their sheep and pigs throughout the Island, the Committee make the following statement, regarding a new vegetable that has excited some attention lately in England, viz, the Khol Rabi. We have not yet heard of its introduction into Canada. "The Khol Rabi is grown with great facility, and being transplanted from a seed bed, is not subject to the fly; taking this circumstance into consideration, it is probable that the average weight grown on a given space would, in many seasons be equal to turnips—they stand the winter equally well or better; and some which were left under the snow the whole winter, by way of experiment, did not rot or decay. For winter dairy cows they might be very useful, as they do not affect the taste of the milk; and the leaves in the autumn, before taking up the roots, afford a large quantity of food. It is a very good table vegetable, and a certain garden crop."

The Committee complain of the one shilling per quarter duty levied on colonial wheat, remarking, that "though thought small in Great Britain, it is an incubus on our industry, and its imposition contradictory to the principles on which the Home Government professes to act; and, small as it may appear, is a reduction in the returns of £6 5s. per 1000 bushels."

We join with them in demurring to this imposition, and trust, small though it be, that it will speedily be removed.

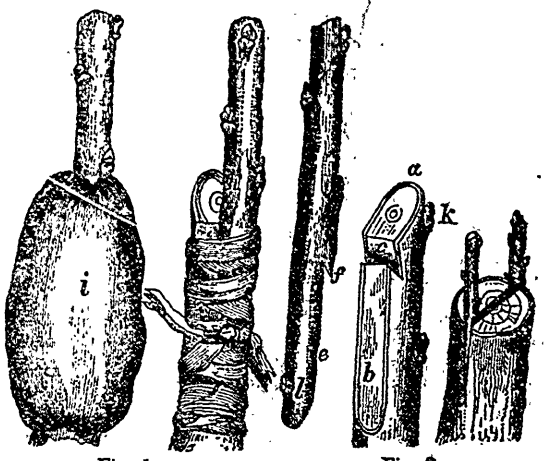

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

GRAFTING.

A subscriber has requested us to inform him as to the best mode of grafting, and the proper time for doing it. Another asks us to state the ingredients used in making good grafting wax. We are much obliged to them for thus reminding us of what may be interesting at this season to many of our readers. We believe we have access to the best authorities on the subject. The above cuts, and the information which follows, are taken chiefly from Mr. Downing's celebrated work, the "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America."

The proper time for grafting fruit trees is in the Spring, as soon as the sap is in motion, which commences earliest with the Cherry and Plum, and ends with the Pear and Apple. The precise time of course varies with the season and the climate, but is generally comprised from February to the middle of April. The most favorable weather for grafting is a mild atmosphere with occasional showers.

The scions are generally selected previously; as it is found in nearly all kinds of grafting by scions, that success is more complete when the stock upon which they are placed is a little more advanced —the sap in a more active state than in the scions. To secure this, we usually cut the scions very early in the spring, during winter, or even in the autumn, burying their lower ends in the ground in a shaded place, or keeping them in fine soil in the cellar till wanted for use. In cutting scions, we choose straight thrifty shoots of the last year's growth, which may remain entire until we commence grafting, when they may be cut into scions of three or four buds each. In selecting scions from old trees it is always advisable to choose the most vigorous of the last year's shoot growing near the centre or top of the tree. Scions form unhealthy branches should be rejected, as they are apt to carry with them this feeble and sickly state. Scions taken from the lower bearing branches will produce fruit soonest, but they will not afford trees of so handsome a shape, or so vigorous a growth, as those taken from the thrifty, upright shoots near the centre or top of the tree.

The stock for grafting upon, is generally a tree which has been standing, at least for a year previously, on the spot where it is grafted, as success is much less certain on newly moved trees. In the case, however, of very small trees or stocks, which are grafted below the