

high prices, when they have good stock, but self acquired skill industriously exercised in country families, is worthy of all commendation. It may be replied to us, that the few articles exhibited at Quebec, are not entitled to so much praise; but we would observe that these fine articles are a proof what beneficial results might be expected, were this skill and disposition to industry by families residing in the country, to be encouraged and fostered. Were these articles not favourably noticed, the exhibitors might have returned to their homes discouraged, and use no further perseverance in their commendable industry; but now it will be otherwise with them, as their skill has been approved, and it will be sure to act as a stimulant to them and others to further exertions. When the judges had made all the awards in these classes, they separated into two or three parties, so as to be able to go through the business of the day. The neat cattle were assigned to David Christie, Esq., of Wentworth, Upper Canada, and to ourselves; and this gentleman being an excellent judge, there was not much difficulty in awarding the premiums. There was a few very fine animals, but with the exception of those exhibited by John Gilmour, Esq., of Quebec, of pure Ayrshire breed, we thought that the other stock were of mixed breed, in a greater or less degree. As to pedigrees of pure blood, there was none given, except by Mr. Gilmour. In Ayrshire cattle, however, it is easy to see when they are of pure breed, and a cross with the Durham is generally perceptible, particularly in the males. The show of neat cattle was not very numerous, and some were of very inferior quality. There was only two yoke of oxen, and there was two prizes. The show of Canadian cattle disappointed us, as we expected to see a large number of good animals of this breed, but there was only a few entries, and the stock were not superior. We regret exceedingly to see Canadian farmers holding back from these exhibitions, and some of the most skilful of them, and who

have the best stock of cattle. They should have confidence in themselves to be able to compete at any show, and if they feel any deficiency in stock or other produce they should use every exertion to overcome it. The work of Canadian farmers' families cannot be excelled by the families of old country farmers, and why should Canadian farmers not enter heartily into a laudable competition, and do all in their power to excel. In the present age, men are not contented to remain stationary, they must be moving, and at a rapid pace, and unless we join in the movement we shall be left far behind, and at great disadvantage. We do not advocate rasing in every foolish and absurd scheme that may be got up, but in the laudable rase of agricultural improvement we must move onward if we wish to gain the advantages that others enjoy before our eyes. We have the example of trade, manufactures, ship, and steamboat building, in what state would they be at present, if the improvements introduced by those who first discovered these improvements was not promptly adopted, by all others engaged in these various occupations. If any parties held back and did not adopt them, they would have to retire from business, as they could not compete with those who did. The same reasoning holds good in agriculture; those who reject useful improvements, will be at a great disadvantage in competition with those who adopt the most improved system of husbandry. To continue to cultivate defectively for crops, and keep on inferior stock of cattle, will have the same effect, as if manufacturers and others engaged in trade was to continue to use the machinery that was in use at the commencement of the present century, or to use now the same description of steamers that were in use on the St. Lawrence thirty or forty years ago. From all these considerations, therefore, we hope that Canadian farmers will use all diligence in their calling that they may be competitors at cattle shows, and for crops and farms in