

section of the Province, that a large proportion of emigrants coming to Canada with capital and other means settle in Upper Canada, and commence farming at once with ample means to carry it on successfully, while very few of them remain in Lower Canada. These are very great advantages to a new country. The most skilful of emigrant farmers, and farm labourers also proceed to Upper Canada at once. All these causes act in favour of one section of the Province above the other. We cannot speak of the general quality of domestic animals, compared with ours, but we believe those of Upper Canada are superior, from more careful management. Swine particularly, of a good breed, are more general there than here. We take upon us to state distinctly, that every defect in our state and circumstances is capable of remedy, if we chose to adopt it. There is another circumstance which is highly favourable to Upper Canada, and that is, the most respectable of the community take a lively interest in Agricultural affairs, and regard Agriculture as the basis of their prosperity. This we could readily perceive at the great Dinner at Niagara, as well as from conversations with gentlemen we happened to meet with. The farmers also, appear to take a greater interest in their business, and in what would promote its improvement and prosperity than with us.

We must not omit to state that farmers as a class, are better educated in Upper than in Lower Canada, and this circumstance has a most favourable influence upon the husbandry of the former country. An educated man is more ready to receive and adopt improvements proposed to his notice, than an uneducated man, who has generally a prejudice against any changes, and a high opinion of his own skill in agriculture.

Upon the whole, our visit to Upper Canada has by no means diminished our estimation of the capabilities of Lower Canada, as compared with any part of North America that we have seen, and we have no doubt that Lower Cana-

da might be made as abundant in agricultural products as Upper Canada, or the neighbouring States. The means that are necessary for the improvement of the country are in the power of the Legislature and the people, and we deny that the climate or soil of Lower Canada are unfavourable for successful agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE month was fine throughout, and afforded farmers a most favourable opportunity to complete the harvest, and house their grain in the best condition. The harvest, altogether, has been one of the finest we have seen in the country, and there has not been any waste of either labour or produce. The advantages of fine harvest weather, cannot be too highly estimated, and upon an average, we have more favourable harvests here than in the British Isles. Wheat, we believe, is a fair crop, and has not suffered much from the fly or by any other injury, from the first appearance of the ear. The plant may have been thin in many instances, from various causes—such as want of fertility in the soil, insufficient cultivation, and draining, wire-worm, and slugs devouring the plants, &c., but the season has certainly been very favourable for wheat where justice has been done to its cultivation. For all other grain crops it has been equally favourable, and there is every reason to hope the returns from barley, oats, peas, beans, and indian-corn, will be a fair average. The quantity of barley grown this year is not so large as usual, but it may be equal to the demand and consumption. All these grains have a right to be sound and well got in, the harvest has been so continually dry. There have been various reports of the potato crop—and of the appearance of disease in the tubers. We have seen potatoes taken up that were very much diseased, but to what extent the crop is generally affected we cannot pretend to say. The fine weather during the month of September was calculated to check the disease.