

One circumstance which will materially modify the population on the opposite shores is the large number of Germans who have settled in the States, while the population of Upper Canada is almost wholly British. This, I think, promises a more active future to Canada than the population of New York would give her.

In Canada, every one is satisfied of the paramount importance of the agricultural interest; a very general desire exists, therefore to advance it by every reasonable or available means. The superior class of settlers of whom so many are scattered over Upper Canada, will greatly facilitate the adoption of such means of improvement as are usually employed, or are easily available by agricultural societies.

The Agricultural Society of Upper Canada had been in existence only three years, and the excited state of political parties had retarded that general union, even upon the question of rural improvement, which as men's minds sober down, must eventually take place. Still I was agreeably surprised, both at the extent of the preparations I saw making on my arrival, and with the appearance of the town and of the show-yard on the day of the exhibition. The latter was not so extensive nor so crowded as that of Syracuse, but much more numerously attended by well dressed and well behaved people, and rendered attractive by a greater quantity of excellent stock and implements than I had at all anticipated. The best of the stock was brought from the western part of the Province. Among them were superior Short-horns, a few Devons, and some Ayrshires—all of pure blood. The greater number, however, were crosses, which, as in the States, are here called *grades*. The Leicester sheep were very fine, and the prize pigs—chiefly Berkshires—excellent.

The pig husbandry in Canada and in the Province of New Brunswick, to be conducted economically, requires to be somewhat modified in comparison with the method adopted in Ohio and the other large hog-growing and Indian corn-producing States.

Of the vast number slaughtered at Cincinnati after harvest, the ages vary from a minimum of eleven to a maximum of nineteen months. They are generally kept over one winter and *packed* before the next commences. In the Provinces the first difficulty which the settler has to overcome is that of laying in a sufficient stock of food for the long months of winter; and although the introduction of a better husbandry will by-and-by greatly lessen this difficulty, yet at present it is a main object with the farmer to

get the winter over at as little cost of food as possible. The aim in regard to pigs is therefore to obtain a breed which shall litter in April, and can be fed to produce a barrel of pork (196 lbs.) in November or December of the same year, and thus to save all winter keep, except for the breeders. As the lumber trade retires farther back, and becomes less extensive, the large and fat pork which was in demand for the lumberers becomes unsaleable and a new form of the article—such as a civilized community are likely permanently to consume—is necessary to be produced.

Considerations of this kind render it necessary to look at stock in different countries with a differently instructed eye; and the opinions of a committee in offering, and of a judge in awarding prizes, must be determined, not so much by the abstract excellence of this or that animal or breed, as by its special adaptation to local circumstances, and to the purposes for which it is reared.

Among the implements, which considerably exceeded in number and variety what is often to be seen at the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, there were many excellent ploughs, harrows, cultivators, &c., manufactured in the Province. Straw and corn-stalk cutters, and corn-shellers, were in considerable numbers; but an English visitor would be struck by the want of drill-machines, and root cutters, and grain-crushers, now so abundant at our British shows. A few of the former for drilling wheat, were the only implements of this kind which were to be seen. The roots exhibited—turnips, carrots, beet, mangold wurzel, &c.—were all large and fine, showing the aptitude of the climate and soil to this culture. But here, as elsewhere, in North America, the root-culture is still in its infancy. A rich virgin soil, producing crops for many years almost spontaneously, gave no stimulus to the preparation and preservation of manure among the first settlers; while the ready sale for wheat, and the difficulty of procuring hay for large winter stock, have hitherto prevented the attention of the existing farmers from being turned to the rearing of cattle.

On the whole, as I have said, this Kingston show was very creditable to the Province of Upper Canada. The thousands of people who came to it, the stock and implements exhibited, the respectable appearance, the orderly behaviour, the comfortable looks and cheerful faces of both male and female, spoke for a state of things at least not very unflourishing. The British blood is purer in Upper Canada than in the State of New York, where, as I have already