

tions derived from an increase of exertions on his part. Beyond Quebec and Montreal there is no place in the whole province where he can have the least prospect to derive any advantage from that overplus, and these markets are at so great a distance from him and from each other, that the expense and time necessary to convey his productions to either of these markets absorb the profits he could expect from their sale. He is therefore reduced to the necessity of disposing of them as well as he can in his own neighbourhood. But every one around him is generally as well provided as himself, and no other resource is left him but that of barter with the petty shopkeeper of his parish, who sets on these objects his own price, and consequently a low one, and pays for them with some of the contents of his shop or store, on which he sets likewise his own price, and consequently very high. Thus from carrying about trifles not worth two or three pounds, a dusty shoed pedlar soon becomes the owner of a little lot of land whereon he builds at first a small cottage; then purchases estates and builds a little palace, and finishes by taking his seat at church in the seigniorial pew, and all that at the price of the labour and exertions of his neighbours.

So long therefore as these obstacles to any rapid improvements in agricultural industry shall not be removed by some way or other, so long shall we despair of success from the petty means of small premiums, and the like.

C. D. E.

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE LOWER PROVINCE, CONSIDERED.

WITH A VIEW TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF A BETTER SYSTEM.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,

I have found it generally the opinion, that the mode of husbandry in this province, is very defective; and the candid and correct remark of the Surveyor General, Col. Bouchette in his statistical survey, well accounts for it. "The Canadian farmer," he says, "have had no means of instruction in the many beneficial methods by which modern science has so greatly assisted the labours of the husbandman."

The first observation, indeed, which must surprise any person accustomed to see the overplus of cattle a country can produce for the support of towns, is the great disproportion of such overplus in this extensive province, nearly, I believe, half the year the towns being supplied by a neighbouring nation.

Being very desirous to discover the cause of this deficiency, I have made many observations on the mode of husbandry in use,