

This is a matter of great importance, and should be enquired into, and if the Report is found to be correct, every exertion should be made to provide new seed for the next Spring. We have given, in the last number of the Journal, the names of several Spring wheats that succeed in Scotland, and it might be very desirable to import some of them. New and suitable varieties of seed are as necessary as judicious cultivation, in order to the production of good crops. The markets continue to be well supplied with Canadian products of Agriculture, and the prices would not be ruinously low, provided we could raise our average produce of crops. At all events, they are not comparatively, greatly lower than the prices in the British Isles. The price of pork we conceive to be the least remunerative of any meat sold in our market, and we do not understand why it should not be worth more than it has usually sold for this Winter. No doubt, under existing circumstances, perfect reciprocity of trade between the Canadas and the United States would serve our agriculturists, and however the measure may be put off by our neighbors, they will, at no distant period, find it as necessary for their own convenience and advantage to establish reciprocity, as it would be beneficial to the farmers of Canada. Notwithstanding our geographical position, and all other fancied disadvantages, Canadian Agricultural products will be sent southwards, and our friends on the other side of line 45° will have reason to rejoice that this country shall be able to supply them with what their own cannot. This proposition may be doubted, but time will prove its correctness, and it should be an encouragement to us to be in such a position as to be able to supply a certain market and demand that cannot fail to be open to us. The sale of horses for the United States continues as active as ever, and we believe would be vastly increased, if our supply were of a better description. There is another of our products, barley, which we

were told by a party, they were commissioned to purchase here for a brewer in the United States, and pay 20 per cent. duty upon its importation into the latter country. Our cattle will go there also, instead of their cattle coming here—so does butter. Oats has and will be exported there in abundance. Though rigorous our climate may be, we shall be able to export products to a country esteemed to have a much more genial and favorable climate than Canada. The great bulk of the people of the United States are not likely to forego the use of articles they may deem necessary for them, for the advantage that protection would afford to any section of the population. We may depend upon this circumstance for the freedom of trade, when all other means fail to produce free trade.

January 28th, 1851.

We should have given insertion to the communication of "Quebec" in our last number, but the matter for the Journal was in type before we received it. We should be most happy to have from any correspondent, the best means to adopt to promote the necessary improvement of Agriculture in Lower Canada, but we hope our correspondent will pardon us, if we differ from him in regard to the means he proposes. We have no objection to an Annual Exhibition conducted properly, but such Exhibitions alone, would be far from effecting the improvement of Agriculture where most required. It would be a very proper means connected with others, but undoubtedly under the present circumstances of the rural population of Lower Canada, other means than Annual Exhibitions are required, if we sincerely desire to see the general improvement of Agriculture in progress. Premiums for well managed farms, good draining, good fencing, good stock of cattle, well managed dairy, all these are objects for encouragement as well as Annual Exhibitions. One of our principal objections to Exhibitions and Cattle Shows has been the