

is to be a new Agricultural Bill, as some changes were necessary, and it is very desirable that the Agricultural Acts for Upper and Lower Canada should be as nearly similar as would be consistent with the relative circumstances of both countries. We view this Bill as calculated to produce great benefit to agriculture, though some parties may think some of the details objectionable but these can be remedied hereafter. The establishment of a bureau and minister of agriculture alone is a great boon to agriculturists, for which they have a right to be thankful, however well entitled they may conceive themselves to be to this concession. They will in future be directly represented in the Government, where their wants and wishes will be sure to receive every consideration. This is an advantage which we have advocated for many years, and the Government and Legislature who have made the concession are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the agricultural classes in Canada. We have no patience with those who would undervalue the concession that has been made. Let agriculturists only improve the advantages of their present position, and they will stand as high, and exercise as much influence as any class in the community. The new agricultural Bill contains many excellent provisions, that if worked out properly and with sincere good will, cannot fail to be productive of much good, and encourage the progress of agricultural improvement. Statistical returns, and agricultural reports from all parts of the country will show the state and progress of agriculture, and this will be the most certain guide to the minister of agriculture is his department. It is impossible to know the best remedies to apply, and what changes it would be necessary and expedient to introduce, without a perfect acquaintance with the true state of agriculture throughout the country. It will not be for one section, or particular locality that the minister of agriculture will have to act, but for the whole country, and it will therefore be necessary

that he should be perfectly acquainted with the true state of agriculture throughout Canada. It is not from the most improved sections of the country that information will be most required, but rather from those localities that are most backward and defective in their system of agriculture. The care and attention of all those who feel any interest in the general improvement of agriculture, should be directed chiefly to where improvement is in reality most required. It is because the minister of agriculture will be equally interested for all, that makes the appointment of so much value to the country. We hope, therefore, that agriculturists generally will give their hearty support to an establishment that is well calculated to promote their interests and prosperity.

We extract from the "Troy Daily Whig" of the 14th October, that the public sale of George Vail's celebrated herd of short-horned Durham Cattle took place, near Troy, on the 13th instant, and was attended by some of the most noted breeders in the United States and Canada. Mr. Vail's stock of Durhams was considered the best on this continent. The competition was brisk and satisfactory on most of Mr. Vail's own breeding and importation, while some heads obtained from other American stocks, sold at comparatively low rates or were passed. The herd consisted of sixty-one in all, and realized 9735 dollars.

The principal attractions of the day was ten head (eight cows and heifers and two yearling bulls) of the Dutchess family, from the herd of the late Thomas Bates of Kirkleavington, near Yarm in Yorkshire, the most successful breeder of short horns in England, and we observe that one of them, Lady Barrington the 7th, a heifer of great promise, (and in calf to Kirkleavington the 2nd, a Bates Bull, which realized at the sale 380 dollars,) was bought for Mr. Watts of Drummondville in the Eastern Townships for 240 dollars. This we are told makes the fifth short horn heifer besides two bulls imported by that gentleman within the last few years. And