

are obtained. These ought in reality be the motives of agriculturists in attending such exhibitions, or they should not visit them, and we confess they have always been our motives, we were desirous to see, hear, and learn and we cared not a straw, about giving or receiving compliments.

Perhaps it may be as well to submit a few general remarks in reference to this Exhibition. Though not an inhabitant of Upper Canada, we were delighted to see the skill and intelligence of the agriculturists with whom we had the good fortune to have any communication. It is these men, and others like them, that has made the late exhibition an interesting one. It would be in vain that Upper Canada had a good soil, and favorable climate, if there was not skill and capital employed in its cultivation. In Upper Canada, they have a highly respectable class of gentlemen residing throughout the country, mixing and associating with practical farmers, who thus assist and improve each other. These are generally emigrants, a large portion of whom, have brought capital, and some both skill and capital to the country. We have not the same advantages in Lower Canada, as very few of those who have the means of proceeding further, settle in that country. There is an unjustifiable prejudice against Lower Canada that prevents the settlers who would be the most useful from settling there. Another cause, that emigrants are anxious to go on to their friends, and settle among those who are known to them, and are doing well, and unquestionably there is a great advantage when coming to a strange country, to be able to make a settlement amongst a skilful and thriving class of farmers, rather than where they are not so. It creates a justifiable emulation to cultivate and manage as well as the best they see about them, and if they require instruction, they cannot fail to learn. Good breeds of live stock have been introduced by settlers who had capital, and they have spread far and wide throughout the country, and their management appears to be well understood. Here is a commencement of the materials which are necessary to constitute a good system of agriculture, and to these causes we may fairly ascribe the present favorable position of agriculture in Upper Canada. We do not pretend to say that all the settlers who arrive in that country are experienced farmers having capital, nor would it be advantageous if it were. Those, however, who have capital, employ such as have none, until the latter acquire both practical skill and sufficient capital to commence on their own account, and then they also become useful farmers. Hence Upper Canada has, at the present moment, skilful farmers in every section of the country who will be sure to maintain the progress of agricultural improvement. A skilful and industrious class of settlers are as necessary to secure the prosperity of a country, as a good soil and climate and skill and industry will frequently overcome the disadvantages of an unfavorable climate and soil. On our first acquaintance with the agriculturists of Upper Canada, at the Exhibition at Niagara, two years ago, we formed the same opinion of them as we now submit, and the late Exhibition has only confirmed that opinion. On a former visit to Toronto market, we were led to suppose, that beef, mutton, lamb and veal, were of as good quality in Montreal market as that of Toronto. We now, however, admit we were in error, and have no hesitation in saying, that the general quality of the beef, mutton, lamb and veal is much superior in Toronto, to either Montreal or Quebec. There may be occasionally as good a show of these articles in our markets as in Toronto, but it is not generally so.

We now beg to say a few words of Lower Canada, and its capabilities for a successful system of Hus-

bandry. First, as to the quality of the soil, we do not believe that it is much, if anything, inferior to that of Upper Canada. There are, doubtless, fine tracts of new land in Upper Canada, but so there is of old, cultivated, and new land in Lower Canada.

In the latter country, wheat will not succeed so well as in the former, but every variety of other grain, with the exception, perhaps, of Indian Corn, will succeed equally well as in Upper Canada, and some better. Root crops, hay, and pasture, on an average, will be more productive in this section of the Province; why then should we not be able to have good stock, good dairies, and profitable farming? It is not, certainly, either the climate or soil that would prevent it, and we have better and more convenient markets. We must, therefore, endeavor to find some other cause why our Agriculture should not be generally as far advanced in improvement as in Upper Canada. There is as good farming in Lower Canada as in any part of America that we have seen; but this we are sorry to be obliged to admit is not the general character of it. We have fairly described what we know of the state of Agriculture in Upper Canada, or rather the results of their system and management, and also, submitted our opinion as to the means by which this system has been introduced, by, we may say, an entirely new population. This latter circumstance of a new population introducing their own system of husbandry may have been favorable to the establishment of a more perfect system than would be possible, where a defective system has been previously in operation for a long period. All these matters deserve serious attention. We know by experience, it is much less difficult to establish a good system of husbandry, (if we know it,) in a new country, than in an old country, where defective modes of farming have been long practised. In the first case there are not any old customs or prejudices to be overcome, but in the latter case, we have all these difficulties to contend with, when attempting to introduce a new system of Agriculture. We would strongly recommend parties interested in Agriculture in Lower Canada to visit Upper Canada, and their Agricultural Exhibitions, and they will be much interested, and acquire much useful information. There is nothing like seeing and judging for one's self. It will be easy to perceive the lively interest that is manifested by a large proportion of the population, in the progress of Agricultural improvement. It would be difficult to persuade the citizens of Montreal to subscribe six or eight hundred pounds currency towards an Agricultural Exhibition, as they have done in Toronto.

We hope it may not be supposed from what we have stated, that Agricultural improvement is not progressing in Lower Canada. On the contrary, we can assure our readers that the progress of improvement is very satisfactory, and there is not a doubt but it will advance rapidly when the advantages of an improved system is more generally known in the country by the rural population. The cultivation of root crops have surprisingly extended within the last two or three years, where they were never before cultivated, and the Canadian farmers are becoming fully sensible of the value of these crops. Improved husbandry does not so generally prevail in this section of the Province as in Upper Canada, but we confidently hope we shall not be long subject to this reproach, and however greatly we may admire the latter country, and her agriculturists for their skill and industry we would not exchange the numerous advantages of Lower Canada for that of Upper Canada.

On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, several addresses were delivered in the St. Lawrence Hall to crowded audiences. On Wednesday, Professor