

cription can be manufactured from Canadian wool they will preferred to foreign manufacture.

Some superior cheese was exhibited, one weighing about 300 lbs, made by a Mr. Ranney from the milk of 65 cows for two days milking. We had the pleasure of conversing with this intelligent farmer, who appears to understand perfectly the economy of the dairy. He informed us that he made about 150 lbs of cheese daily, from the milk of 65 cows, a very fair produce. In the article of cheese we maintain, however, that Lower Canada produces some as good as any we have seen in Upper Canada, and in butter the lower section of the Province is fully equal to the upper, in good samples, though not perhaps in its general produce, but this inferiority whenever it exists, is altogether owing to mis-management of the dairy, and can be remedied by any farmer, who adopts the proper means that are in his power constantly. We learned from dairy farmers, that cows of mixed breed, not over large, were considered best for dairy purposes, and produced the most milk, cheese and butter, during the year. We had an opportunity of seeing the ploughing match. The horses, harness, and implements were good, and the work was generally well executed. The furrow slice was of good proportion in depth and width, so essential to good ploughing. Ploughing Matches are a very useful part of Agricultural Exhibitions; as good ploughing is so necessary in all good systems of husbandry. A very correct idea may be formed of the state of Agriculture from the manner in which ploughing is executed, and if well executed at ploughing matches, it shows that there are good ploughmen in the country, who can show a good example, and prove the advantage of good ploughing. The favourable results, obtained from good ploughing, are the best recommendation to its general adoption. The principle object of our visit to the Exhibition at Niagara, was to see the Agricultural, and Industrial productions of Western Canada, and

endeavour to compare them with those of Eastern Canada, and report the result for the consideration of readers of this Journal, to form their own conclusions. We regret we had not time to see more of the country, as well as the Exhibition, but upon the whole we hope we have it in our power to submit a report that may be useful, so far as to help to reconcile the farmers of Lower Canada, to their own position and circumstances, and to convince them that in neither are they much inferior to their brother farmers of Upper Canada. The staple produce of Upper Canada appears to be wheat, and the chief object of the farmer, so far as we could learn, is to produce large quantities of this article. This is the best thing they can do, and accordingly cultivate well, and judiciously for this crop, the seed for which is sown in the Fall. We hear constantly, of the fine wheat produced in Upper Canada, and what an advantage it is to the farmer, in that section of the Province over the farmer of Lower Canada. This matter, however, is not properly considered. If superior crops of wheat are produced in Upper Canada, the cultivation is superior, and the expense is much greater than is incurred in Lower Canada. Summer fallow, with manure, is the general preparation in Upper Canada, and this requires two years use of the land. In Lower Canada, on the contrary, the soil is generally only once ploughed in the Fall without manure, and the seed sown in the Spring. The crop in Upper Canada may be much larger than in Lower Canada, but the expense also is much greater in producing the crop. This extra expense of two years employment of the land, with three or four ploughings, if summer fallowed properly, and the manure, if applied which it frequently is, reduces the profit of even a large crop very considerably, and we have little doubt that a fair Spring crop raised in Lower Canada, if not seriously injured by the wheat fly, would leave as much actual profit to the farmer, as is obtained upon an average crop of Fall whea t