

case. The question how this state of things is to be reminded, and I can assure you, sir, that I rejoice in anticipation, for, if the subject receives that justice which it demands, it must conquer; and with yourself I feel satisfied, that the way to extend its benefits will be by Agricultural Schools and Model Farms. Private instruction, if even possessing all the requisites, would have this objection, that it would be numerically insufficient, but objections to this latter mode could be multiplied. Agricultural Educational Institutions to succeed must be adapted to the state of Lower Canada. These institutions, under present circumstances, and in the present state of Lower Canada, cannot be expected to be constructed to materially benefit the European agriculturist; the great object, as I look at it, is to secure to the Franco Canadian the benefits of these institutions, because they are the most in need of them, and the most numerous portions of the agricultural population, and yet, under judicious management, the former might be materially benefitted by them also. But I must leave this part of the subject as I am convinced that it is in better hands, and that you will lay before the farming community, before the opening of the House, an elucidation of the subject, and set thinking and public men to work to aid you in this great work.

However, sir, in the meantime, (for it may be some time yet ere that is accomplished) I think that our Agricultural Societies might adopt primeval measures, and at once commence the business; for instance, I have long urged the step on our Society, it is this that all our third or last premiums should be a volume of some agricultural publication (the Journal for instance) so as to induce the farmer to read, and, as a further inducement, to keep a regular record of all farm operations as a reference for future guidance and directions, and also for the purpose of ascertaining the most profitable mode of cultivating their lands, and, moreover, eventually leading to a systematic and scientific agriculture. "That every competitor for this Society's premiums should produce, previous to being allowed to compete either for grain or for farm produce, a written statement of the manner the land was prepared for such grain crop, from the first ploughing to the harvesting, also a detailed amount of the making of butter and cheese and sugar, the same of all domestic manufactures. These records to be the property of each Society requiring them, so that, when revised and printed, they would contain a series of Agricultural Statistics, at once interesting and useful. Another subject, sir, which often engrossed my attention, is that of the manufacture of maple sugar. From a rough calculation made some time ago by myself, this county expends annually the enormous sum of between eight and ten thousand dollars for sugar alone, all to be paid for in cash at Quebec; now, sir, this

bespeaks a bad state of things; our county is covered with the finest sugar maple forest in Canada: there is not, I believe, scarcely a lot or half lot without its sugarc, and yet, this enormous sum goes yearly to Quebec for sugar, when, by a little judicious management, and a small outlay of labor, that sum could be saved to the county, and at the same time, as much manufactured as would secure the same amount in the pockets of the farmers. Thus, in this article alone, this country is expending eight or ten thousand dollars yearly, and annually losing as much more, so much, sir, for good farming!!! Can it be possible that men are so blind to their own interests? Canadians as well as others emigrate to foreign and insalubrious climes to *slave for gold*, when it can be obtained at home in Canada with comparative ease, comfort, and health, without sacrificing its enjoyments or its blessings!!

Mr. Lambly has also sent us a report sometime ago of an Exhibition held by the Megantic County Agricultural Society, from which we give the following extract:—

"I would also observe that this Society held its winter show in this county on the 10th. It was numerously attended, and evinced a decided improvement—in fact every year testifies that this country is making rapid improvement in its agriculture. The grains were of a very superior sample, and fit to be exhibited with any part of Canada, and the vegetables were a very splendid display, and I can assure you, sir, that the sight of so many superior samples of turnips would have convinced an agriculturist that this country is destined, not very far hence, to feed largely, both beef and mutton of a superior description for market, and this is a fact worthy of note, as to our future prosperity, that our farmers are now waking up to the great advantages of the turnip culture, and I could name you many of our agriculturists who raise even now yearly from 400 to 3000 bushels.

I have enclosed a list of the weight of the wheats exhibited at our last show, by which you will see that Megantic can raise wheat of weight as well as Upper Canada; the prize samples weighed severally as follows: the half bushel 32lbs. 15ozs., 32lbs. 12ozs., 32lbs. 11ozs., 32lbs. 10ozs., 32lbs. 9ozs. This was bald wheat; the Black Sea wheat weighed as follows 32lbs. 8ozs., 32lbs. 3ozs., 32lbs., 1oz., 31lbs. 14ozs., and 32lbs.

Pease weighed as follows: 32lbs. 13ozs., 32lbs. 11ozs., 32lbs. 9ozs., and 32lbs. 8oz., and the rye and barleys were equally good.

So, you will observe, sir, that our samples of grain were not despicable, and that by steady perseverance we shall be able soon to compete with other countries up or down.