

were large exporters of barley and oats, and in these could compete with Upper Canada. (Loud cheers.) The interests of Upper and Lower Canada were identical, but if Lower Canada continued to progress as she had done of late years, it would not be long before she would be in a position to compete in all things with Upper Canada. Some of the speakers had mentioned that it was much to be regretted that the products of the industry of Canada should not be represented at the Great Exhibition of 1862. He might be allowed to state that the Board of Agriculture in Lower Canada had pressed upon the Government the necessity—not only the advantage, but the necessity—of enabling Canada to be represented at the Great Exhibition. On Saturday last it was his (Mr. Sicotte's) duty to forward a memorial in the name of all the Boards of Lower Canada to urge upon the Government the necessity of declaring their intention to ask of Parliament a grant to assist Canada to appear at the Exhibition. Although the Government might be disposed to be economical, he thought they could find some way of economising upon some less important matters. [Cheers.] He [Mr. Sicotte] in returning to Lower Canada, would be able to bear his testimony to the success of the London Exhibition. It was all that could be desired. The grounds were probably the best that could be had in the Province, while the building was certainly a credit to London, both as to the architecture and as to the cheapness with which it had been erected. Mr. Sicotte concluded by expressing the hope that the time would come when the Province would no longer be known as Upper and Lower, but would be thought of and known simply as a whole. He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Other toasts were given and duly honoured.

The annual meeting of the delegates to the Association was held on Friday, in the Horticultural tent. After voting for Toronto as the next place for the holding of the Provincial Exhibition in 1862, Col. THOMPSON moved—"That notice be given to the several electoral division Societies, to send each one delegate to attend a meeting to be holden in Toronto, the month preceding the meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of agreeing upon and recommending such alterations as they might deem necessary in the Agricultural Statute."

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE justified the course he had taken in opposing a Bill introduced by Major Campbell. In the first place, as we had a Minister of Agriculture, the bill ought to have been introduced by him; and in the second place, no petition had been offered in its favour, and he (Mr. Christie) conceived that in a matter of so much importance hasty legislation ought to be avoided.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. BEATTY, of Cobourg, the words "and that the Boards of Arts, Manufactures, and Horticultural Societies be invited to attend," were added.

Mr. FERGUSON moved—"That in order more fully to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolution a synopsis of the bill introduced at the last meeting be published, and a copy be sent to each county and electoral division Society, and that the travelling expenses of the delegates be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Both resolutions were carried.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, Lord Monck in answer to the toast of the evening, is reported to have expressed himself as follows:—

Lord Monck rose, and was received with applause. He said—"Your Excellency, my lords and gentlemen, the duty has devolved upon me by the Council of our Society of bringing before the meeting the next toast on your lordships' list—that of "The Royal Dublin Society, and the Sister Societies in England and Scotland." My lords and gentlemen, fortunately the operations and objects of this Society are too well known to most of the present company to require any lengthened recommendation from me to ensure a favourable reception to the toast. In the Royal Dublin Society you have an association of gentlemen who, though not exclusively interested in the furtherance of agriculture, claim, and claim with justice, to be the oldest agricultural institution in the British Empire. It is now considerably upwards of one hundred years since the attention of that society was first directed to the improvement of the agriculture of the country. Within our own memory they were the first to take the lead in the institution of annual cattle shows which, commencing by very small beginnings have developed themselves into what I, as an Irishman, say with pride and gratification, is the best exhibition of stock that is shown in these countries, both as to quantity and quality. My lords and gentlemen, I may be permitted in passing, to express my satisfaction that a difference of opinion between the majority of the members of that Society and the public authorities of the country has, by the good sense and discre-