

Here is an average yield of \$20 per arpent in hay alone, either without much capital or much labour necessary. This is a real good result, and Mr. Miller deserves credit for having brought it before his neighbors. The parish is situated on the borders of the St. Lawrence, and could furnish to any enterprising proprietor the same results; it would require some slight machine for pressing it, but the cost would be trifling. Three Rivers, which is situated about 90 miles from Montreal, exports a large quantity of hay that is raised there to the latter place, and a large proprietor there has constructed a hydraulic press, which reduces the quantity to a very small compass. Some of it is exported to Cuba, where the price of hay is very high, and we cannot understand why some of the farmers of Rivière du Loup object to the raising of hay, assigning as a cause the want of a sufficient market for exportation. Our information permits us to state that at the Rivière du Loup the average price of hay is from \$7 to \$8 per 100 bundles, for consumption in the neighbourhood, and this consumption must increase as soon as the Temiscouta road is opened up, and there is also an increase of consumption on the south shore to the lumbermen. There and Quebec may now be said to be at hand owing to railroad communication. All that the farmers want in the neighbourhood is, an enterprising man like Mr. Miller, and then the market for exportation would be soon opened up.

We met at Rivière du Loup many enterprising men, and it is neither capital, interest, or knowledge that is wanting, but it is the want of example to stimulate others into action for the moment. If any enterprising man will direct his attention to this point, he will doubtless be followed by many, and he will render to this locality in particular, essential service. We were informed that a similar movement is to take place in the spring, and that Mr. William Beaubien intended to direct his attention to this important subject.

We must still insist upon the want of an export market; this once established, would encourage the farmer to cultivate what pays best, and what is best suited for the locality.

On the south side of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Rivière du Loup, except the level land situated behind St. Valier and de Montmagny, the soil is generally stony in some places, especially at L'Islet;

one-third of the land is not arable owing to rocks and boulders, but such like lands can be cultivated. They are very productive, and the product of the grain itself is heavier and fuller in the ear than upon some other description of land. The explanation of this fact is found in the property of attraction that exists between bodies for this attraction is produced according to the density thereof, and because this rocky soil is more dense than either sand or clay, the surface attracts with greater force the different gaseous substances in the atmosphere, and it is for this reason that plants produce a larger yield and greater weight of grain. Such is the explanation that science alone could develop and account for the great yield of grain on arable land situated on rocky bottoms. Long houlders prevent the free use of the plough and other agricultural implements, they render the land difficult to work, and require one to adopt a system of culture where the least amount of labour is required, such as the production of hay, but the small capital of the farmers in the neighborhood render it almost impossible. Now let us see how in such a locality the farmer must work for a profit under the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed.

We have to offer to Mr. E. Fraser our sincere thanks for the kindness shewn to us during our visit to Rivière du Loup, when he was kind enough to take us to Mr. Lebel's, a director of the Temiscouta Agricultural Society, and one of the most distinguished and enlightened farmers we have had the pleasure of meeting, and certainly the most methodical one. The three miles of road which we passed to get to his house, offered a *natural McAdam*, thus affording a ready means of transport. Mr. Lebel's house is placed on a slight hill a few arpents from the river, commanding a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence. Lord Elgin admired much this situation when he passed it going to sea bathing. From it may be seen the Saguenay Mountains, with the expansive river which terminates in the horizon, upon the bosom of whose waters floats vessel without number, transporting merchandize and products to all parts of the world. It is we conceive one of the most beautiful sites in the vicinity.

In conversation Mr. Lebel informed us that certain difficulties exist in the County Agricultural Society in reference to the place of exhibition. L'Islet and Trois Pistoles would appear to have com-