

Turnips.

No Competition.

Indian Corn.

Joseph Dagenais, St. Laurent, 1st do 8
 Joseph Laporte, Pointe aux
 Trembles, 2nd do 6
 Léon Laporte, do 3rd do 4

Horse Beans.

Jean Bte. Lecour.

No further Competition.

We direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Mr. William Brown's, which appears in another column. He purposes spending a considerable time in Europe on the business of the Firm with which he is connected, and while there, he offers his services on reasonable terms to Agricultural Societies, Farmers, and others desirous of importing Stock, Seeds, Implements, &c. So favourable an opportunity for procuring the services of an experienced and faithful Agent, will doubtless be taken advantage of by many persons in both sections of the Province.

Agreeably to the promise made in our last we lay Mr. Boa's pamphlet before our readers. The copy from which we have printed was one of a large edition published at Fredericton, New Brunswick. In the passage relative to the culture of Turnips a paragraph was inserted by the Editor which the Author, it will be observed, disclaims. Whatever may be the case in the Sister Province it is certain that Mr. Boa is quite right in stating that "no amount of seed or preparation of the ground" will, in the District of Montreal, make the Turnip a certain crop.

As the *Farmer's Journal* is extensively used by Teachers in schools we have thought it would be more convenient if the Essay was put up in a less ephemeral form. It may be had in either language in pamphlet form. Price 2d.

A History of the late Province of Lower Canada, Parliamentary and Political, from the commencement to the close of its existence as a separate Province—1791 to 1841. By Robert Christie. 5 Vols. Quebec; John Lovell. Montreal; H. Ramsay. 1854.

We congratulate Mr. Christie on his having brought his useful and important work to a close. It forms a perfect store-house of facts, and every important statement of the author, is usually verified by official documents. The student of Canadian history

could not obtain the information here spread before him without consulting an uncounted number of books in public and private libraries. The sale of this work is, we are glad to hear, not limited to the Province. In England, where an anxiety has lately sprung up for the most detailed information respecting the American Provinces, a demand for it has taken place. Mr. Christie has spared neither expense nor labour in carrying his patriotic undertaking to a conclusion. And we trust the Canadian public will show how highly they appreciate his exertions by speedily purchasing up the whole edition.

The question of the cultivation of Flax and of Hemp is daily becoming more and more important. As respects the latter article, it is being forced upon us by the interruption, by war, of the cultivation of the great valleys of the North of Europe. That of flax has also been forced on us by the high price of wheat, which has caused a more extended cultivation of that grain.

There cannot be a doubt that the extended cultivation of both would be in the highest degree beneficial to Canada, for both the soil and climate are eminently suited to them. Our austere winters have no influence upon annuals, and our warm summers rapidly ripen crops of this kind. The price of labour is very low, and there is every kind of soil, from the deep alluviums of the rivers, for hemp, to the lighter loams, in the uplands, for the flax. It must, however, be observed, that the successful cultivation of either the one or the other, is incompatible with bad or slovenly farming. It must be connected with the regular rotation of crops on the cardinal principle, that no more is to be taken out of the land than is put into it, and that stock must be fed in proportion to tillage.

One very great advantage which this kind of cultivation has is that it neutralizes bad roads, and geographical distances. The produce is so valuable that it will bear transit where scarcely any other produce would. This is not a very material consideration here, as respects hemp, because it could only be grown to advantage on the deep soils which form the banks of our great rivers. This, however, gives us an enormous advantage over the Russians, who have in general to cart their produce several hundred miles to a port. At the present

moment the Russians have to cart their Hemp into Prussia, whence they ship for the Russian ports on the Baltic.

These obstructions may not—will not—always exist, but under any circumstances, no country is more favourably situated for competition than we are. In flax there may be some little doubt, from the relative value of labour. But still we do not see why we should not set the low price of land against the high price of labour. The fee simple of an acre of land here costs no more, usually less, than one fourth the annual rent of an acre of equivalent quality in Ulster, while the means of transport are scarcely more costly. With respect to hemp it might be grown solely on alluvial soils, close to the great rivers, and the cost of transport would be the lightest possible. It is quite evident, in every point of view, that, not merely our cultivation would be varied, but that we should have other exports to relieve us from the great fluctuations in the price of timber and flour, on which we have now become almost totally dependant. It is a remark verified by much observation, that flax and hemp almost always go up when flour falls, and *vice versa*.

The latest accounts from England, and when we quote those we quote those of all Europe, represent the price of wheat as very steady. That price is still very high the average being 74s. 8d. against 49s. 4d. for the corresponding week of last year. The *Mark Lane Express* of August 7th, says:—

An opinion as to the probable result of the harvest cannot be safely ventured on, and all we can say on the subject at present is, that, in point of quantity, we think there is a full average of wheat, as well as of spring corn; wet weather for any length of time might, however, detract from the produce by waste and damage. The crops have been lodged and twisted about, but an interval of dry, settled weather might yet set matters right. We certainly considered the late panic uncalled for, and endeavoured to prove that such was the case; the disposition appears now to be to run to the other extreme, which may be equally dangerous. Every thing must depend on the weather; should it prove tolerably auspicious we might yet have a good average crop, in which case the range of prices would undoubtedly be much lower during the next twelve months than it has been since the autumn of 1853. Of the provincial markets prices have risen 4s. to 5s. per qr. within the week, and buyers have shown much anxiety to pur-