

most convenient farm buildings we have seen in Canada are those of Major Campbell, of St. Hilaire, they are all of stone and brick covered with tin. We freely admit that few farmers might be able or disposed to build in the same style; but we are convinced that any farmer, though he should not have one hundred pounds currency to expend on buildings, might take a useful lesson from seeing that establishment. Every arrangement is most judicious and convenient, indeed we may say, faultless. There are both stalls and boxes for cattle feeding, and the cattle stalls are kept perfectly clean. The sheep-houses, piggeries, and fowl houses, are all exceedingly well contrived, and so arranged that there is comparatively no trouble in feeding and attendance upon the stock. The stables and cattle houses are sufficiently lit and ventilated, there are drains and tanks for saving the liquid manure, and the dung is under cover until removed to the fields. The expenditure is that of a wealthy proprietor certainly, but it has the merit of being most judiciously employed upon his Domain in the country, in the midst of his Seignior, and is a most convincing proof of his high estimation of agriculture, and of his appreciation of Lower Canada as an agricultural country, and hence Major Campbell's patriotic and liberal expenditure in this instance cannot fail to act as an encouragement to men of wealth and station, to come and settle in the country and follow his example. Who will pretend to say that Major Campbell's expenditure in the country will not have a much more favorable influence upon the improvement and prosperity of Canada than if he had expended the same amount in building fine houses in Montreal, and making his residence there. His usefulness in the country is not alone confined to his superior farm-yard and buildings, but to his excellent system of husbandry, which any farmer may take example by; and we can tell "practical working farmers" that there is not one of them more attentive to every work in progress upon the establishment than Major Campbell is constantly. We hope we may

not give offence by introducing this gentleman's name, as we have done so unauthorized. Our sole motive in doing so, is to advance the improvement of agriculture by pointing out a good example. We view Major Campbell's conduct as calculated to do great credit to Agriculture, by identifying himself with it, and embarking a large capital in the business. And, in conclusion, we beg to say, that gentlemen coming to this country with property, will do more for the advancement of the prosperity of Canada, and perhaps ultimately of their own prosperity, by settling in the country, as Major Campbell has done, than by expending their capital in Town. Disappointments, and many disagreeables may occasionally occur to gentlemen settling in the country, but these disappointments often result from causes not brought on by any unfavorableness of the country, but by mistakes committed by the parties. Many gentlemen have succeeded in the country, and this is sufficient proof that success is perfectly attainable by adopting the proper course.

We received the communication of "A Friend of Agriculture," relative to the reported appointment by the Governor of a "Minister of Agriculture" for Canada. As there cannot be any doubt of its political tendency, and that it would be interpreted in that way, we cannot give it insertion. We have no objection to advocate measures that we may conceive to be advantageous to Agriculture, but this communication having reference to a Ministerial appointment is inadmissible. There is not any Law passed for the appointment that we are aware of.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1852.

The first day of the new year was beautifully fine, but the greater part of the month was excessively cold, even for a Canadian winter. The Thermometer was frequently, and for several days together, many degrees below zero, and on more than one occasion was as low as twenty degrees below zero. On the 25th and 26th, however, we had a