

greater wealth. An immense advantage is at once obtained everywhere without other effort, which would extend itself to all other branches of Agriculture. The Board, in undertaking the purchase and transportation of the animals, overcome the greatest difficulty, and allow each county to employ its grant, without the expense of agencies and troubles of all sorts. The Board of Agriculture has a right to trust to the assistance of gentlemen in England and France placed at the head of Agricultural Associations to enable it to obtain the best conditions and the best information.

OUR RAMBLES.



OTWITHSTANDING our desire, it will be impossible in this number to give an account, however short, of our visits to farmers on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Our space would not suffice, but we will endeavour to accomplish a part of our task each month, and to place before our readers and the public an abundance of useful and practical knowledge; this is the real and sole object of "Our Rambles," and we will do our best to fulfil our promise. It is

too evident to enlarge upon, and we are happy to be able to say that our exertions in this, the practical department of the "Review," has received the entire approbation of our numerous subscribers. The propagation of the science of agriculture does not only consist in theory, but in the study of cause and effect, subject to the severe test of practical and useful employment, and we are of opinion that placing before our readers the practical experience of others who have devoted both time and money to the advancement of agriculture, will eventually lead to good and useful results. It may be true that we have no persons of title here to give an "eclat" to improved methods of culture, or to the inventions of new and useful instruments of utility, but we have among us hardy and industrious

farmers, who with a spirit of true independence, are rapidly advancing in the useful and practical branches of husbandry, and we are proud to say, second to none in the world in integrity, intelligence, and knowledge. Since our last account we have visited the south shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Rivière du Loup en bas, and at both sides we have remarked with pleasure the steady advancement in the method of culture adopted, and it cannot be denied in all the localities we have visited. There we have noticed the germ of improvement which will at no distant time become fully developed. Here a field of turnips. There a field of potatoes, planted, weeded, and moulded by the plough—here a new meadow with long and straight ridges—deeply ploughed lands, and well drained—a superior class of *cross-breed* animals—large and spacious barns and out-buildings, indicating the abundance of the products, and the ease and contentment generally of the proprietors, and above all we have met with many men who are proud to work for the advancement of agriculture, by adopting the most recent and uniform method of culture. With such intentions success will be certain, and at no very long period of time; and the day is not far distant when our vast and fertile country will be covered with an improved system adapted to the special circumstances of our climate, its soil, the amount of capital invested, and the markets furnished for consumption.

At Rivière du Loup (en bas) we found almost every feature different from what we saw and reported on our visit to Mr. Fortier's, in the vicinity of Quebec, and to which we made a special allusion in our last number; here we have no near markets as Quebec or Montreal, for the sale of the vegetable products, but here we find a means of consumption of the produce by the lumbermen on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and for the sale of a large quantity of hay, and Mr. Miller of Kamouraska, informs us, and that after some years of residence there, that he sent off some 10,000 bundles of pressed hay every year, varying in price from \$8 to \$9 per 100 bundles. From this sum must be deducted \$1 per 100 bundles for pressing, which leaves a good balance as a remuneration, especially when we call to mind that 300 bundles per arpent is an average yield, and Mr. Miller informs us that his yield is occasionally 500 bundles per arpent upon land specially prepared for it.