

ments we saw chiefly bore makers names t Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Oswego, but we also noticed many superior implements manufactured by Patterson, of Montreal, Morse, of Milton, and Bingham, of Norwich, with other Canadian manufacturers. And we were assured that the manufacturers in the frontier and lake towns, and throughout the Canadas, have been crowded with orders, which they cannot supply during the present season. The trade should take note of this for succeeding years, as the demand is certain to increase. Of self-reaping machines alone upwards of 1500 have been imported into Canada West since the opening of the navigation. And now those who once looked upon the invention with doubts and distrust, are the first to adopt and recommend it. The average price of the reaping-machine is £30, so that in this item alone, the farmers of Canada have expended up to this part of the season between £40,000 and £50,000, and many orders are still in course of execution. This tendency to the introduction of machinery should be fostered and encouraged, and we hope the farmers in Canada East will not be behind their brethren in Canada West in this important matter, and that we shall see at the approaching Show at Sherbrooke, ample evidence of the interest they take in agricultural implements and improvements.

AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION.

From the Prize Essays on Canada, the Statistical Report of Mr. William Hutton, and the Returns of the Emigration Department, we collate some interesting facts in reference to agriculture and population. The population for United Canada may be taken in 1855 at two million three hundred thousand souls. Of whom, in round numbers, 780,000 are of French origin or descent, about 750,000 of English, Irish, Scotch or Welsh origin or descent, more than 125,000 were born in England and Wales, 125,000 in Scotland, 350,000 in Ireland, 65,000 in the United States, and the remainder, allowing for considerable accessions since the above calculations were made, are natives of various parts of the world, or were born at sea.

In 10 years Upper Canada has doubled her population. In 25 years Lower Canada has done the same. In 17½ years United Canada may be expected to have a population of 5 millions of souls. At the close of

1852 there were 100,000 occupiers and owners of land from 10 to 500 acres and upwards in Canada West, and the same in Canada East, and the greatest increase in the population of United Canada has been in the agricultural classes.

It is interesting to contrast these returns with those of the State of New York, also just published, which show a great increase in the city populations, and a proportionate decrease in the agricultural populations. The larger cities, such as New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, and Buffalo, and the new towns on the Erie and Central Railroads, show a large increase. The town of Syracuse has increased in population 3,000 since last census, while the whole of the rich agricultural county of Onandaga of which it is the capital, only shows throughout all its other extent an increase during the same period of 529 souls.

The centralization of population, and its decrease in the agricultural districts caused a scarcity of produce throughout the entire State of New York, and the high prices which have ruled for the last year or two, and the profits consequent upon these prices may have a tendency to attract capital and labor back to farming, but in the meantime large quantities of produce are sent from Canada into the State, and our farmers feel, and will continue to feel, all the advantages which result from the extended markets opened to them, and our Census Returns will probably continue to show the same results, viz: a large increase to our agricultural population, while the increase may be anticipated in the Census Returns of the Empire State.

This comparison of the Returns is certainly encouraging to the Canadian Farmer, and more especially so with his anticipated abundant harvest of 1855, and with the markets opened to him by reciprocity. Capital, Labour, and Skill in agricultural pursuits will work wonders for Canada. Let our exhibitions, our improved husbandry, our produce, and our sales speak through the Census Returns for us.

SAMPLES OF GRAIN FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Alfred Perry, one of the Canadian Agents of the Paris Exhibition, writes under date 27th July from Paris, that he received from the Committee in Cereals, samples of European and African wheat, oats, barley, and other grains, 1000 in number, which he

will endeavour to forward to Canada in time for Exhibition at the Provincial Agricultural Show. Professor Wilson, who visited Canada just previous to the New York Exhibition, and who takes a deep interest in all that concerns the province, has given Mr. Perry a small stock of each of the kinds of grain which were sent from Great Britain, to make trial of in Canada. Mr. Perry has also obtained a fine lot of wheat from Algiers, and these samples are to be divided and planted upon the experimental farms of Mr. Buckland at Toronto, and the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve at Montreal. Our farmers will be pleased with the opportunity at the approaching Exhibitions at Sherbrooke and Cobourg, of comparing foreign samples side by side with the Canadian, and Mr. Perry will deserve the thanks of our farmers, if he can afford them the means of instituting comparisons with the finest produce of the old world. In reference to the trial growths, Professor Buckland and Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, will, doubtless, take pains to make a full and fair trial of all the varieties sent.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR NEW YORK.

The fifteenth Agricultural State Fair will open at Elmira, in the southern part of the State of New York, on the 2nd October. Elmira is well situated for the exhibition, and of convenient access from the Provinces by Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, or Oswego, from whence trains run direct *via* Syracuse to Elmira. Spacious grounds of easy access from the town have been selected, and are now being arranged with temporary buildings, and every effort will be made, and every convenience provided to accommodate the large numbers who are expected to attend. We have no doubt that some of our agriculturists from Canada will be present. The Agricultural Shows of the State of New York have improved at each successive exhibition, and each locality exhibits a proper pride in making its fair excel those that preceded it. Nearly all the private houses in Elmira will open their doors to friends, and even strangers, so that when the hotels and boarding-houses are full, parties will be able to obtain lodgings; and conveyances and cars will also run to the adjacent villages, and those who cannot be lodged at Elmira will find accommodation in its vicinity. The inconvenience experienced at the Agricultural Show at Quebec on ac-