

dily be attracted to farming purposes in ample amounts, the character of our farmers raised, the strength of our country increased, and ample provision made for years to come, for the employment of our increasing population and capital.

That if knowledge is power, ignorance must be weakness, individually and nationally.

That increased knowledge, capital and profit in our farmeries must enhance the value of landed property, increase the comfort and intelligence of the farmers, and labourer, and have a beneficial influence on trade, commerce, and manufactures—for we are all links in one great chain, depending on each other for support.

Any individual thoroughly acquainted with the state of agriculture in Canada, will be convinced of the justice of the above remarks, so far at least as refers to the causes of its depression.—The remedies suggested may, perhaps, not be considered the best that could be adopted, but they are, however, entitled to consideration.

From our boyhood we have been brought up to farming; and from early life we have been taught that agriculture was the first, most honorable, and necessary occupation for man. This opinion has been confirmed by all we have read of the best authors, and by our own observations of what we have seen of the world. It is from these convictions that we have observed with astonishment the little regard that is paid to this first of all occupations in Canada, as it must be to her for ages yet to come. If there is any country on earth in which agriculture is of paramount interest, it ought to be so in Canada. Without hesitation, we say, that the general prosperity of the country must altogether depend upon the prosperous condition of her agriculture. Sections and classes may have temporary success, from accidental circumstances, we shall not at present enumerate; but there cannot be any permanent and general prosperity secured to this country, while her agriculture is neglected, and not in an improving and prosperous condition. This fact will be confirmed at no very distant period.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The new law for the regulation of Agricultural Societies, comes into operation in the month of June, or rather, we should say, that where

County Societies are not yet formed, the new law provides for their organization in the month of June. The County of Montreal has no County Society; and as there is no provision in the new law for continuing District Societies, there must be a County Society organized, in order to entitle them to receive any of the public money. We believe that Friday, the 27th of June, is fixed upon as the day for a meeting to take place at the Court House, for the organization of a County Society, and we recommend a full attendance of all who wish such Societies to produce the general benefit to the country, for which public money is granted to them. It is not for those farmers who profess that they cannot receive any further instruction in the art of agriculture, that these Societies are instituted, but in order that instruction and encouragement may be offered to farmers who do not understand the best modes of cultivation and management in every branch of husbandry. It is not necessary to instruct or encourage any man who understands his business properly. He will know that the most judicious and proper modes of cultivation and management should be the most profitable, or it would be folly to encourage others to adopt a good system. The new law certainly goes far to provide the means of encouraging the improvement of Canadian agriculture; and if those who are appointed to manage new Societies, do all that might be possible to do under this new law, we shall soon see its good effects—but all will depend upon this. We shall in our next number endeavour to copy the last Agricultural Act, and should the new Society be organised in the intervening time, we trust it will be in the true spirit and meaning of the new law. All persons subscribing one dollar towards the funds of the new Society, shall be entitled to vote.

The following article on the soiling of milch cows in summer, is deserving of consideration. When the farm is not extensive, and all in good cultivation, we have no doubt it would be profitable to soil a few milch cows; but in Canada where generally a part of each farm is only fit for pasturage, if it was not pastured, it would be waste. On a small farm, well cultivated, a few cows would be soiled with advantage, and at a less cost, perhaps, than by pasturing. The farmer, however, will be best capable of deciding