

by suggesting the means to them by which they might attain these benefits from the resources within their own power. The proposition is generally admitted that agriculture is, and must be, the main stay of prosperity to this Province; and it may be presumed there is not one individual at this meeting that does not entertain this opinion. This Society, as the Agricultural Society of the people, cannot possibly have any other object than the improvement and prosperity of agriculture, as the best means of giving strength and stability to the main stay of Canada; and if they will only follow the example of the great Agricultural Societies of the British Isles, they will confer a greater amount of unmixed good on the rural population, and upon the country generally, than could be expected from any other measures possible to introduce. One of the principal objects for which this Society was organized was the establishment of Model Farms and Agricultural Schools. To accomplish this, considerable funds would be required. The question then appears to be—would such Schools and Model Farms produce general benefit to the country, proportioned to the expenditure that would be necessary for their establishment? The Directors think that they would, and that such establishments would, under judicious management, soon pay their own expenses, and be of incalculable benefit to Canadian farmers, and to the country generally, affording a suitable education, and practical instruction in the art of agriculture, to young farmers, and instructing labourers, or those who were to be dependent upon the wages of labour, in all the various works of the farm; and those again who would be educated and instructed at these establishments, teaching others throughout the country how to farm, and how to execute every farm work expertly and well. The Canadian farmers only require to be convinced, by practical demonstration, of the advantages of introducing a change in their system of agriculture, to insure their doing so in nine cases out of ten. On Model Farms

this can be properly demonstrated, and this would be one of their principal uses.

The Directors will feel much gratified if their management of the affairs of the Society is approved of by this meeting; and in retiring from this management, they would earnestly recommend the care of Canadian agriculture to their successors in office. There is much good expected to result from the action of this Society, and it would be matter for deep regret, should public expectation be disappointed.

A. N. MORIN,  
*President.*

WM. EVANS,  
*Secretary.*

Montreal, 24th March, 1849.

We have now in the Society's Library a most excellent work—"On The Cultivation of Flax; The Fattening of Cattle with Native Produce; Box Feeding and Summer Grazing," by John Warnes, Esq., presented to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society by Major Campbell, Civil Secretary. This book contains all the necessary information on the growing and subsequent management of flax, full report of the results of "Box Feeding" cattle, and the modes adopted for preparing the food. The cultivation of hemp is also described. There are plates of the machinery for breaking and scutching flax, plans of the boxes for stall-feeding cattle, and of several other implements. Indeed the book is a most valuable addition to the Library, if we only endeavour to practice what is so well described. We shall occasionally copy extracts from the work. The boxes for stall-feeding cattle would not be expensive. They are generally ten feet long eight feet wide and from six to seven feet high, and a hay loft might be over the stalls. There may be a double row with an alley between of from three to four feet wide, in a building of twenty-four to twenty-five feet wide. Hence in a building of forty-eight feet long and twenty-four feet wide there might be twelve boxes or stalls, and the upper part of the building be