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During our long residence in Canada, we have not heard of a public lecture on the subject of agriculture, its importance, or the best mode to be adopted for its improvement, though we have had lectures in abundance on almost all other subjects, however insignificant. It was the only subject that was of importance, above all others, to every class in the country, that had no sufficient interest in the estimation of public lecturers. We cannot assign any particular cause for this, except that educated men here are learned in everything but in that which would be most useful to themselves and others to know. It is, indeed, strange how we estimate things, and how they are estimated by mankind generally. That sort of knowledge which might be most usefully employed for the benefit of the human race, is neglected, if not despised, while that which at best is only secondary, as regards our temporal happiness, is sought after and honored. Those who possess the means of giving or obtaining what is considered a good education, never think it could be necessary for an agriculturist. Hence it is that our best educated men have no connection generally with agriculture, and they employ all their acquirements for their own benefit and gratification, and do not appear to think it should be employed for any other purpose or object. We have not here, as in England, a class of men who can afford to spare a part of the knowledge they have acquired from a perfect education, for the benefit of those who have not been born under such fortunate circumstances as themselves. All the knowledge acquired by the best educated men here, they appear to think necessary for themselves, and cannot spare any of it for the benefit of the public, unless they can sell it at a price. To these causes chiefly we attribute the backward state of our agriculture, and the indifference of the best educated classes to its improvement and prosperity. We have had ample opportunity to ascertain these facts, and we do not make the assertion without sufficient grounds. The object of our own agricultural publications has been to endeavour to remedy this evil, by attracting attention, and exciting some interest in behalf of agriculture, that the matter might be seriously taken up by men who were in such circumstances as to enable them to adopt measures for its amelioration, if they could only be induced to act, and take some trouble to effect the necessary improvement. This has been our uttiring object for many years, and we have devoted a large portion of our time and pecuniary means to accomplish it, though we have not been successful. So far have we been from receiving that support and countenance which we might have reasonably expected, we experienced the contrary. We are happy, however, to acknowledge that there are exceptions, and we wish it would be proper to name the individuals to whom we are obliged, but we beg of them to accept this acknowledgement, when we cannot offer them our thanks more openly. This publication was not commenced or continued for party purposes, or to make profit by it, but to advance, if possible, the improvement of agriculture, and augment the quantity and value of its products, as the basis upon which alone the general prosperity of Canada can be built. Parties may be often in error, and their policy not be the very best that could possibly be adopted in all cases and circumstances, but of the necessity and expediency of introducing all possible improvement in the Canadian system of husbandry, there cannot be any doubt or mistake whatever. This being a fact that is incontrovertible, we cannot find any reasonable excuse for those who are more interested in parties and their opposite policy, than in what could not fail to be for the general welfare. If we had attached ourselves to any particular party, and made our Journal a political one in support of that party, we probably would not have any cause to complain of want of support; but as our object was to promote the general welfare, and was unconnected with parties and classes, we failed in creating any interest in the subject. When we could not show clearly that the cause we advocated would decidedly and di-