

residences, and afford shelter from the scorching rays of the sun in summer, and from the cold blasts of winter.

Good farming implements should always be provided. Often a hired man will not earn half as much in consequence of bad tools, and the employer may lose as much in a short time as would purchase the required implements.

It is good economy to cultivate the soil properly; much is lost by some farmers in consequence of poor tillage; the ground is not sufficiently pulverised, the plough and harrow are used too sparingly, the ground becomes infested with weeds and thistles. Such farmers do not consider that a crop of weeds costs as much as a crop of grain, and exhausts the soil in as great a degree. In consequence of such treatment the land yields but a scanty crop; where upon the same soil, by proper management, a bountiful crop might have been raised instead. Seventh,

OUR PRESENT POSITION AS AGRICULTURISTS.

When we view the rapid progress the arts and sciences are making in different parts we are not at all surprised that Agriculture, the most important of all pursuits, has many innovations. Many excellent improvements in Agriculture have been made since the one handled plough was used; yet we consider it has not kept pace with other sciences; but it is gratifying to know at the present day it is becoming more popular; men of rank and wealth are using various means for the promotion of this science; formerly it was thought by many as too low a calling, something beneath their notice; but happily for Canada this sort of people is becoming scarce, and most are anxious and willing that it should be encouraged.

It may be asked, why are not farmers in this country in general, more popular and intelligent? One reason may be, there is not enough attention paid to education; if we wish to maintain our position in society, we must not be content with a very limited education. All will agree that mental training and professional study are deemed necessary to qualify a man to be an officer in the army, a minister, lawyer, or physician, but the agriculturists are considered by many to need no particular knowledge of the composition and capabilities of the various soils which they cultivate; but happily for Canada many of her yeomanry are beginning to know what changes the plough, harrow, and hoe have effected, and if her sons were properly educated, agricultural schools established, and honest manual labour united with intellectual culture, agriculture would soon occupy a higher position.

The farmer must read and study nature's laws not to keep changing his systems, but endeavouring to improve in them; he ought to know

what farm implements are best calculated to ease labour and do the greatest amount of work with the least expense, and what improved breeds of domestic animals are most profitable. All these he can ascertain by taking a good agricultural paper, and for the small sum of five shillings per year can realize more profit than would pay for a dozen such periodicals. It may be asked how can a labouring man find time to study? Who that follows his occupations with industry and uses his earnings with economy does not find time to study? Suppose but one hour of the day should be devoted to intellectual culture what an amount of knowledge would be gained in the course of a natural life. Eighth, THE INFLUENCE AGRICULTURISTS HAVE UPON SOCIETY BY BEING EDUCATED.

No class of society in the world is superior to the farmer in natural talent or ability, and when we see these properly cultivated we see an enlightened and happy people.

Contrast the position of the New England States, Scotland, and some of the nations on the Continent of Europe, with those of Asia or Africa, and we discover a vast difference; in the former countries agriculture is encouraged, their yeomanry are taught the first principles of the soil, and to know that agriculture is the most honorable pursuit, the most free from crime, and the most sure way of obtaining a livelihood; in the latter Agriculture is neglected, education is in a backward condition; and the people are in a state of idolatry and superstition. Ninth,

AGRICULTURE IMPROVES US MORALLY, MENTALLY, AND PHYSICALLY.

Nature's works afford encouragement for improving our moral powers. If we study them we see the design and wise construction of the plants and vegetables which clothe and beautify our farms, and must recognize a Deity in every plant and flower.

Agriculture is attended with less vice than any other pursuit according to the numbers engaged in it. The temptations to youth are far less in the country than in cities and towns. The examples and precepts of many in such places are far more pernicious than among agriculturists.

Where a population is thin, the opportunity for boys to collect together for misconduct is more difficult than in public places, where we see them leagued together, and vice in all its shapes is so often seen, and many continue their evil course to manhood and through life.

Where will we see as many idlers without any useful employment, who live by their wits, and are endeavouring to gain a livelihood dishonestly as in populous cities?