

WHAT THEY THINK OF CANADA AT HOME.

A few months since the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture transmitted some fifty or sixty copies of the 1st and 2nd volumes of the Journal and Transactions of the Board, to the leading Societies and public journals of the United Kingdom, France, &c. The party who took them to England, and undertook their distribution, informs us that the volumes have already excited considerable interest, and have called forth in the public prints very favorable remarks. He says that wherever he goes, particularly in the country districts, he is beset with people wishful to obtain valuable information respecting Canada; and that by putting forth sober and truthful statements in a popular way, a superior class of emigrants might be induced to make this country the land of their adoption. Several of the public journals have published extensive extracts from the *Transactions*, accompanied by favorable remarks, a proof that our agricultural organizations have not been unproductive of benefit to the Province, far beyond its own boundaries. The honorable distinctions that of late have been conferred on several of our public men by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the cordial reception that has been shown them by members of the Imperial Government, and prominent British citizens, clearly indicate the high position which Canada has already attained in the heart of the empire, and which it is alike our duty and interest to consolidate and improve.

We subjoin an article from the *Mark Lane Express* of November 13th, a leading agricultural paper, as most of our readers are aware, published in London:—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA, 1856.
TWO VOLUMES.

Toronto: Printed for the Board of Agriculture, by Thompson & Co.

No one in future will be able to say that Governments never learn wisdom by experience, since our own came to the resolution to invest our colonists in various parts of the world with the privilege of self-government. The day has now gone by for ever when any ignorant noodle of an aristocratic family was considered good enough to govern a distant colony under the directions of as great an ignoramus as himself, in the shape of a Colonial Secretary. Because colonists are the children of the mother-country in one sense, our rulers considered and treated them as real children—babies—and kept them in the everlasting go-cart or leading strings. If they grumbled at this they were treated as disaffected; if they resisted, as rebels; and the only resource left to them was to “cut the painter” (as a sailor would say), like the American colonists, and set up on their own account. It took our wise heads nearly eighty years to study that lesson; and nothing but the danger of losing Canada altogether opened their eyes to the truth, that *any body of grown-up men know their own wants better than persons at three thousand miles’ distance.* The first experiment was made in British North America, and, to the astonishment of our *Wittenagemot*, it succeeded so well, that it was extended to all the colonies, at the Cape and in Australasia, and more recently to India, where it has been equally successful. It is, however, with the first of these only that we have at present to do; and also to its agricul-