

ing can be done for Canada that will be more conducive to the general prosperity of her people, than to provide suitable education and instruction for the agricultural classes, who are strictly the producers of the country's wealth. All the laws that could be made in a century, would not be so productive of prosperity to the country as this would be. Canada is not unsuitable for successful agriculture, because a great variety of crops can be raised in it, and in considerable perfection, perhaps in as great perfection in proportion to the cultivation and care bestowed upon them, as in any country whatever. Let justice be done the country, and the attention of our Legislature be devoted to that interest which is to furnish the chief means of prosperity to all other interests, and we shall soon see Canada one of the most prosperous countries on earth. Let our agriculture be estimated as it should be by all wise men, and it will become of some importance to those who now regard it with little favour. We neglect a real and permanent good, and follow after shadows that dissolve before us, when we expect to secure some substantial reality. A large and valuable production, resulting from well directed industry, applied to the cultivation and management of our own lands would not be a shadow that would vanish from our grasp, but would be a substantial good, that would put into prosperous action every trade, business, and profession in the country. We should infinitely prefer being humbly instrumental in assisting to produce this unmixed good to our adopted country, than to be the most successful general or politician that ever existed. There are always circumstances of a doubtful character in the career of either of the latter, however well they act their part, which can never attach to the humble and ardent advocate of agricultural improvement. If we had not these feelings, we should have long ago given up the cause of agriculture, as we never had any reward except the satisfaction of our own mind that our humble exertions might produce some good one time or another.

The time is past, however, to leave our agriculture to help itself. It is now become *necessary* that every possible means should be adopted to advance the improvement of Canadian Agriculture, and it will be a dereliction of duty to the country, if this matter is neglected any longer, on any pretence. We do not presume to point out the means that should be adopted. We only say that this the *first duty* of those who have it in their power, to do all that is practicable to accomplish this important object.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

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*To the Editor of the AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.*

SIR,—In your number for April, I ventured some few observations on the subject of Agriculture in general, and touched on some matters which appeared to me to require alteration or correction in the management.

I believe that it will not be denied that the Agricultural County Societies, in the main, have not borne the fruits or yielded the information justly contemplated by many thinking farmers. I will now, with your leave, endeavour briefly to convey my views (the growth of some experience in such matters) of the cause of this disappointment.

The useless expense that the Societies are obliged to incur, through the defective clauses in the Agricultural Act, was sufficiently explained in April last, and can be easily corrected, but the erroneous principle of their constitution may be more difficult to remedy. As the law now stands, the whole body of managing members of the Agricultural Society may, and most probably would, be turned out of office at their first unpopular move; for instance, if they were to presume to set apart any of the collected moneys, in order to appropriate them to some ulterior purposes, such as purchasing foreign seeds, importing improved breeds of cattle, and more approved and efficient Agricultural implements, or with the view to carry out the long cherished hope of a model farm. However clearly the members of the Committee might persuade themselves of the propriety of such a measure—unless the expecting public had been previously persuaded to be of the same