

in creating capital from their own labours alone, but we cannot depend upon this source for the general improvement of the country. All are not gifted alike with energy, industry and skill, to apply them, to enable them to create capital. When we know this to be the fact, we shall have to supply this deficiency in the most judicious way in our power, if we desire to improve the country, and augment the value of its productions. We have had many opportunities of seeing where a tilling amount of accommodation would have enabled the farmer to nearly double the quantity and value of his farm produce, and this would have acted as an encouragement to future industry and improvement. A well drained and properly cultivated field for even one year might be the means of improving the condition of a farmer so much, that ever after he might continue to advance in prosperity. It is most unjust to condemn, in all cases, the farmers for the backward state of their agriculture, when we know that improvement, in very numerous instances, is out of their power. It is our object to bring the state of agriculture, and the means of its improvement, under the consideration of the public, and endeavour to prove that it is a matter of importance to the people of Canada above all other subjects. We may not be able to convince others of the correctness of our views, but our own mind is so made up on the subject, that we shall never cease to advocate the principle, that a prosperous agriculture is the only means that can secure general prosperity to the people of Canada, and that this would secure it more effectually than if we were to discover, to-morrow, the richest mines of gold that ever existed on earth. The lands of Canada are a rich mine to those who can cultivate them skilfully, and without any check from the want of sufficient means. Our winters may be long and cold, but our summers make up for them by the rapid and luxuriant progress of vegetation. The average of our seasons is more favourable to agriculture than in the British Isles. If we had only the same

amount of skill and capital employed that they have in Britain, agriculture in Canada would indeed be a different affair from what it is at present. Laws have been lately passed by the British Parliament to authorize landed proprietors to raise loans for the purpose of draining and improving their estates. When this was necessary in England, where there was so much capital, and agriculture in such a flourishing state, how much more necessary would accommodation be in Canada to effect improvement, when our lands are undrained, our system of cultivation most defective, and our stock of cattle of very inferior quality.

Before we conclude this article, we may advert to the subject of Model Farms, so well calculated to increase the capital of the country, or give it the very best capital, well instructed farmers, and farm laborers. Either of these would be equal to a money capital, and more useful, as, in addition to their own skill and what it would create, their example to others, would be of great benefit to the country. The funds required to establish a Model Farm, conducted competently and judiciously, would be more usefully employed for Canada generally than any that have ever been granted for any purpose, except that for the sick and helpless. No one will deny that instruction is necessary for both farmers and laborers—the young in particular—and if a regular commencement were once made, it would prove what might be done. Colleges and schools are provided for other purposes that are not half so useful as Model Farms would be. We do not hesitate to say, that a well instructed farmer in the science and art of agriculture is not second in usefulness to any other man in this Province, no matter what situation he may hold. No vocation agriculture should lag behind all other professions, when it is so neglected, and when a large proportion of those who receive any education are disposed to despise it. It is only in Canada, however, that this is now the case, and this is the more surprising, with a population nine-tenths of