

when compared with others of a less inviting and independent character. They have neglected the proper education of their sons and daughters, to fit them for making respectable and intelligent neighbours and useful citizens. They have seldom taught them to honour and respect their calling, by placing facilities within their reach to enable them to think closely, to speak cautiously, and to act efficiently. What did we hear sounded in our ears, by a young student at law, within the last fortnight, when chiding a fellow student, who while conversing with us, made use of a vulgar, or hacknied phrase, which was rather out of the bounds of polite literature? Why it was this, "that he felt astonished that a student at law would thus murder the *Queen's English*; while at the same time he would consider such a breach of the rules of grammar quite pardonable were it made by a farmer."

One thing is certain, that the only plan which can be adopted, effectually to give a character to the agricultural interest of Canada, and cause men of other classes to respect it, is that the cultivators of the soil respect it themselves, by practically and scientifically educating their sons in every branch of their respectable profession. And instead of educating the brightest and clearest headed, for the learned professions, as they are called, have such taught the mysteries of chemistry applied to agriculture.—the proper application of mineral substances to the various soils, and a thorough knowledge of their own language, so that they may have a common sense understanding of men and things, so that they may be capacitated to fill, in a creditable manner, the office of magistrate, district councillor, member of a board of agriculture, or a member of the Provincial Parliament. The education requisite for all this requires no great investment either of money or time; it merely requires that the student be taught the rudiments of his own language, at one of the common district, or grammar schools, and during leisure hours, such as rainy days, and evenings, that he devote such periods of his time in consulting scientific and useful works, so that his mind may be stored with useful ideas, to reflect upon while following the plough, gathering the harvest, or carrying his father's grain to market. Correct ideas do not enter our brain by mere instinct, as all who have thought on the subject must know that we obtain them by perception, comparison, conversation with correct men, reading and consulting good authors, and by a thousand other channels unnecessary to mention. The most easily to be obtained source of acquiring correct ideas, for the farmer, his sons, and his daughters, as well as his household domestics, is from the many useful publications which may had at a very trifling cost, compared with the price which similar works cost half a century ago. An annual tax of ten dollars per annum, would not be felt by any farmer, for so noble and useful a purpose as placing in the hands of his children information which would elevate them to a respectable position in Canada. Hours never pass so swiftly away, as when a young

man of good taste is enjoying social conversation with an intelligent old man; he there learns lessons that will be fresh in his memory, through the various walks of life, and which will be a source of much profit through the various vicissitudes of the journey of life. And we would ask the heads of families, and our young readers, how can you expect that the next generation will be more intelligent, or more wise, than the present, unless you adopt the necessary means to make them so? It appears to us that we owe a duty to our country which will require a life time to perform. This spirit should be more prevalent among the present generation. The young men of the present day have forgotten what their hoary-headed guardians suffered to make this country, suitable for the habitation of a christian community. We are disposed to complain of the times; now the times were never better in the world than at present. The fault lies with us, we have become proud, fond of making false appearances, or, in other words, desire to shine in borrowed plumes, rather than be content with living within means. We are aware that we are touching upon a very tender chord, and one which but few will be disposed to entertain the same opinion with us, but before we close this branch of the subject, we would merely call the attention of our readers to one fact, which will elucidate most clearly the position that we advanced above, viz. that the present appearances of the Canadian population, when the productions of the soil and the workshop are compared with their condition sixteen years ago, bear no analogy with the productions at that period. We leave our readers to draw the inference.

The evils resulting from the present plan of over-trading, and non-producing, must be redressed, or the whole country will shortly be in a state of bankruptcy, which will require a series of years to redeem, supposing that proper means be resorted to, to effect that object. We may borrow as many millions of money as the capitalists of Great Britain choose to lend us, and the remedy will only be temporary. The bullion will all find its way back again to the mother country, to pay for imported goods, and leave behind only a representative in the shape of rags.

The crisis which is fast approaching is of no ordinary character; and it will require something more than ordinary means to place the country in the same healthy state that it enjoyed a few years since. The Americans have adopted the right course to relieve their country from the evils which they have so long complained of; and our readers need not be surprised if they hear it sounded in their ears in less than five years, that the exports of the United States exceeds the imports, to the gross amount of some eight or ten millions of dollars annually. The scheme which that country lately resorted to, is one which the European nations have followed with admirable success, and one which we as a colony must engraft on our own system of internal policy, or else be deemed to be thought unworthy of

a name among the civilized portions of the earth.

To talk about free trade on the continent of America is worse than nonsense. The Americans are a people who will advance step by step in laying on restrictive duties on foreign agricultural produce and manufactures, until they approach to a direct prohibition. Their diversified soil, climate, and the genius of their people, will point out to them the advantages which would result from such a sound policy.

The subject of a Canadian Tariff will shortly be brought before the Provincial Parliament. We know not the course that government will pursue, but one thing we know, that the agriculturalists of this province entertain but one of opinion on the subject of protection to the productions of the soil. If we be spared, the subject of demanding justice to the cause of our country's agriculture will be discussed in the September number—a number of which will be sent to each member of the Legislature for their consideration. We shall never be satisfied with half measures (the article of American wheat an exception) on this question. Although we are of opinion that a high scale of duties levied on foreign agricultural produce, would be of incalculable benefit to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this province, yet we would not wish to be misunderstood by, any that we suppose that an increased production of breadstuffs would be created by the adoption of such a measure, unless the people bestir themselves and make use of the means which are abundantly diffused throughout almost every portion of the province. They must unshackle themselves from their mean and narrow-minded views, and unite together in harmony and good will, for the welfare of their fellow man. The impression has gone abroad that the province of Canada is an exclusively agricultural country. Those who have fostered and promulgated that opinion, should endeavour, as far as possible, to use their influence in establishing a character for the agriculture of the country, and unless they do so, they are unworthy of being placed at the head of affairs.

As a conductor of an obscure sheet, which is scarcely noticed by some of the *literary sages* of the country, we need scarcely hope to accomplish much towards bringing about changes which would affect the social and political relations which man holds to his fellow man; notwithstanding our obscurity, and the smallness of our pretensions, we feel disposed to aid in the work of placing this, our native country, in a position worthy of being called the brightest appendage of the British crown.

The means to be adopted to accomplish the desired good are multifarious; but the whole are easily accessible. A few of them are—Protection to agriculture in all its departments, equivalent to the protection enacted by our neighbours on foreign produce entering their markets,—encouragement to such manufactures as may be successfully worked in the province,—the repeal of duties on all raw materials entering the ports, such as cannot be profitably