

the brisk, energetic boy will be constantly awake, not merely with his bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention—during the hours of business. After he learns what he has to do, he will take a pride in doing it *punctually* and *well*—and would feel ashamed to be told what he ought to do without telling. The dawdling boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; the prompt, wide awake boy never has to be taught twice—but strains hard to make himself up to the mark, as far as possible out of his own energies. Third-rate boys are always depending upon others; but *first-rate boys depend upon themselves*, and after a little teaching, just enough to know what is to be done, they ask no further favours of any body. Besides, it is a glorious thing for a boy to get this noble way of *self-reliance, activity and energy*. Such an one is worth an hundred of the poor dragging creatures, who can hardly wash their own hands without being told, *each time*, how it is to be done. Give me the boy who does his own work promptly, and *well*, without asking, (except once for all, at the beginning,) any questions; the boy who has his wits about him, is never behind hand, and doesn't let the grass grow under his heels.—*The Christian Record*.

THE POWER OF THE PENCE—In the year 1372, the wages of a labouring man was just three halfpence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible well written out was £30 sterling.—Of course a common labourer in those days could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of 13 years!—Now a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of half a day!

Agriculture.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

(Concluded.)

We require so to manage that whatever may be the character of the growing season, a good crop may be produced, and we believe this possible. Of course, in wet harvests, scarcely any human precaution can save a crop from injury, and the farmer may not be to blame for this. We admit that after the most careful and judicious management in every department, disappointments may, and often do occur, but they will not be general. The husbandman has much in his power, if he understands his business, and has capital sufficient to work out what he does understand, but without these two essentials, we cannot expect to see a perfect and prosperous system of agriculture generally established in Canada. Our efforts should however, be employed to make the most, and all we can, of the advantages that we have in our power, and see what may be done.

There is no question that the annual produce of Lower Canada might be doubled by the adoption of a better system of rotation and husbandry, and every competent farmer may convince himself of this fact by a general tour through the country and ascertaining the present state of agriculture. This augmentation of produce would be equal to an annual gift to the country of several million pounds, currency. So that improvement is an object worthy every exertion we can bestow upon it.

In proposing improvements, the Society would be far from desiring to diminish the general produce of grain—on the contrary, they would expect that a greatly augmented production of grain would be the certain result of the improvements that are required. There may be a great variety of crops cultivated in a perfect system of agriculture, without diminishing the quantity of grain annually produced.

Though we may be generally deficient in education as a people, this should not prevent us from making every exertion to promote the improvement of agriculture. We know many good farmers in Canada whose education is very superficial, but that has not prevented them from learning their business, in every branch of it. It would be the ardent desire of this Society to provide a perfect agricultural education to a certain extent for farmers' sons, and if agricultural schools, and model farms were established, young men depending upon their labour, might be properly instructed at these places, in every work of the farm to the great advantage of agriculture generally. Well instructed and competent farm labourers are as necessary to a perfect and profitable system of husbandry, as well instructed farmers; and the want of such la-

bourers augments in a considerable degree the cost of hired labour, and is the cause of work being imperfectly executed. In all trades and professions, a regular apprenticeship is required, but in agriculture, which is certainly the first, and at the head of all professions, no apprenticeship is thought necessary in Canada. Any business or profession that a man does not understand perfectly, he never can excel in, or make profitable. These are plain facts that every farmer should be aware of, or it will be in vain to expect improvement.

In the British Isles, the duty of leading in all matters relating to the improvement of agriculture, devolves upon the wealthy and best educated classes. Their superior means and intelligence naturally prompt them to make the first move in these things. In Canada, it is also necessary that the most wealthy, and best educated should take a decided lead in encouraging the improvement of agriculture, as they should be able to appreciate the necessity and benefits of improvement. Education and wealth are great advantages to those who possess both, and when those who enjoy these advantages are disposed to exercise them for the general benefit, they become benefactors to the community. It would not be expected that men of wealth and education would expend their wealth, and devote their time to the general good; but without making any considerable sacrifice, much good might be done by example and a very trifling expenditure judiciously employed. This Society can be made instrumental in producing a vast amount of benefit to Lower Canada, if properly conducted, and it will be in the power of the Members to have it managed judiciously for the public good. The Society is organized, the machinery all prepared, and what is now required, is, that it should be put in active motion, and its progress onward provided for, by all who are favourable to its objects.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, in August last, Lord Feversham observed of Agricultural Yeoman Schools and publications:—"The Yorkshire Yeoman School—I may say with regard to that, that it is in active operation, and conducted upon most excellent principles, and the applications for admission to it have far exceeded all expectation. At the same time I may add, that it has also appeared to me that the Institution is not complete without the annexation of a model farm; and I do sincerely hope that that object will ere long be accomplished, because I am enabled to state that where model farms have been already established, they have been found of great benefit, and eminently successful. Until that object has been accomplished, I would beg leave to say, that I believe those engaged in the cultivation of the land will derive material advantage by taking up opportunities that may offer themselves of perusing publications which emanate from the press relating to agricultural subjects. They will be found to contain much important information and interesting details on agricultural matters. I may mention the "Annual Report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," the Report of our own Society, the "Farmers' Magazine," and other publications. All of them contain most useful and important information to the Agricultural student, in various branches of science—chemistry, botany, geology, entomology, and mechanics; all these form part of the education of agricultural schools in Scotland—and certainly that country is not surpassed, if it be equalled, in the rapid and extraordinary strides made in the improvement of agriculture."

Such is the opinion of an English Nobleman of great property, regarding agricultural schools, model farms, and agricultural publications.

At the same meeting, Lord Morpeth concluded an eloquent address in the following terms:—"Thus by combining theory with practice—by draining your fields of all their stagnant water—by draining your intellects of absolute prejudices—by manuring your acres with fertilizing substances, and your understandings with useful knowledge—by storing up in your garner the rich produce of the year, and by storing in your minds the precious fruits of intelligence, enterprise, and science—the farmers of England, and the farmers of Yorkshire will assume that position in the social system to which they are so well entitled." These words may be equally applicable to Canadian farmers, and it will be the anxious desire of this Society to place useful information in the hands of every farmer. For the present, the Society cannot do more than publish in the English and French languages the Journal, until they ascertain what support they are likely to receive, and how the objects for which they have been organized will be appreciated by the public. The best proof of public feel-