

business, as well as the theory, forms a part of the education taught at the institution.

What has been done in other countries may be accomplished here, especially in agriculture, in the manufacture of the coarsest description of goods, and in supporting educational institutions.

—The people of Canada must learn to look to themselves for support—must build up themselves, and must not be hindered from prosecuting useful enterprises either by legislative enactments or by the apathy or usefulness of a few who have little or no national feeling, so far at least as the interests of Canada are concerned. The whole order of things will have to be changed—the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, will have to be more closely united in interest. The farmer will have to furnish the raw material for the manufacturer and the provisions for his operatives; and the merchant will at once see the propriety of employing a share of his capital in establishing and sustaining manufacturing enterprises. After carefully examining the influence that free trade will have upon the future prospects and destinies of Canada, we consider it candid in us to state, that in our opinion, it will in the course of a few years, do more for us than twenty such Canada Corn Bills as the one that has been in operation for the past two years.—The true friends of Canada have now important duties to perform; our national and individual credit must be sustained, and this can best be done by the productions of *bona fide* wealth in the country. The producers of wealth should feel an honest pride in giving their children a good practical education, so that as the country advances in civilization and wealth, their sons may occupy posts of honour and usefulness that they otherwise could not possess if the culture of their minds had been neglected. There are three points upon which, as a public journalist, we shall lose no opportunity of strongly impressing upon the minds of those who favour us with a reading, viz: the importance of making two blades of grass or ears of corn to grow where only one grew before; the necessity of encouraging domestic manufactures, by which means the real wealth of the country may be kept at home; and lastly, though not least, the cause of education.

We have no means of knowing what the government and legislators of the country would think at the proposal of having agricultural colleges and model farms established in this Pro-

vince, but in our opinion, if they were thoroughly made acquainted with their importance, they would at least give this class of useful institutions a fair trial, by establishing one in each of the two great divisions of the province.

To inform the public mind upon this subject we shall, in a subsequent number, give our readers a history of the celebrated *Fellenberg School at Hofwyl, Switzerland*, as furnished us by E. N. Horsford, Esq., an American traveller, through the columns of the *Albany Cultivator*.

The press has at last taken up the cause of improved agriculture; and sensible men have at last learned that it is quite as important to have a well educated race of yeomanry and mechanics, as lawyers, doctors and divines. The people of England have also had this subject brought under their notice, and have at last taken steps to establish a College at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, a report of which we give below, copied from our able contemporary the *Agricultural Gazette*, London, England.

We have given this subject more space in our columns than its importance might seem to justify by some, but to us, it appears that the cause of education is so closely identified with the great and permanent interests of the country, that too much can not be said in its behalf. If every young man in Canada had had a three years' training in an agricultural school such as are established throughout Switzerland, there would then be no necessity of apprehending difficulty in competing with other countries in growing bread-stuffs for the British markets. Unless the people of Canada can be by some means or other aroused from their apathy, they will assuredly suffer from the influence of England's liberal policy. If it were possible to unite them as one man in building up their own infant country, and by every possible means develop its abundant wide-spread resources of wealth, the result of this movement would be beneficially felt in every branch of trade.

Many of our subscribers are doubtless apprehending serious evils from the repeal of the corn laws, and from the adoption of free trade principles. It may be some consolation to inform them, that every shilling we possess is invested in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and we have not the slightest doubt, but by economy and good management, we shall make our business as profitable to us under free trade principles as if the most arbitrary restrictive commercial laws were enacted.