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We give insertion to a "lecture" by Mr. Nesbit, delivered at Saxmudham, Suffolk, England, which we recommend to the attention of Agriculturists, as containing much that will be useful for them to know. We perfectly agree with Mr. Nesbit that many who fancy themselves practical farmers are very far from having a perfect knowledge of agriculture in all its various branches. This perfect knowledge in this first of all arts is more difficult to acquire than most people imagine, and is only possible by an extensive experience for many years in every branch of husbandry. We are perfectly aware that the present state of Canadian agriculture does not afford this extensive experience in every branch of husbandry, and consequently we have no opportunity here of learning to become practical farmers in the full meaning of the term. The breeding of domestic animals—their keeping and feeding—their purchase and sale—the management of manure and its judicious application—the draining and cultivation of the soil and every variety of crop—hoeing—weeding—harvesting, &c., until finally disposed of—the skillful employment of labour—the management of the dairy and its products;—all these must be seen in active and successful operation in order to be understood perfectly, and it is only in the British Isles that extensive and well-conducted farming establishments can be seen—and there alone can a farmer acquire a perfect knowledge of the practice of agriculture. Our agriculture in this country is generally conducted upon a very different, and we conceive, an inferior

system in every respect to that of well-managed farms in the British Isles, and therefore perfection in the art of agriculture is not to be learned in this country until our system is very much changed for the better. We do not wish to give offence by saying this, but as Editor of this Journal we feel it our duty to endeavour to point out what a practical agriculturist should be, or how he may become one. There are doubtless very many farms managed well here according to the system of the country, but we should be glad to see extensive farming establishments managed here in every department as in the British Isles, so far as our climate would admit. A regular rotation of crops, meadow and good pasture in due proportion to the arable land, and such pastures as would fatten animals in perfection or yield a good dairy produce; hoeing and weeding and all other works of the farm executed expertly by men and boys who understood their business. We take leave to say that it is only at establishments such as we have described that a man can have any pretensions to have learned a perfect system of practical agriculture in all its various branches, and we leave it to those who may know, to say where this system is to be learned in this country. It is from this cause that the establishment of agricultural schools and model farms is so desirable and necessary in Canada to instruct young farmers properly in every branch of husbandry. We shall never see our agriculture much improved while we look upon it as a mean, simple art, easy to learn and practice, even by men of the