

rude imperfect application of the Art of agriculture, should it not be an encouragement to us to engage our best energies, Mental and Physical, in aiding the development of the most ancient of arts—the most noble and comprehensive of sciences—giving the best evidence that, after all, there is true dignity in labour, and, if well directed, it can never fail to realize abounding plenty and ever increasing wealth in every country and in every community.

We would especially guard our friends, however, against making unreasonable demands on the soil ; such a course will tend to its permanent deterioration, whilst unthinking avarice will be disappointed of its aim. While over manuring produces infertile luxuriance, over cropping ensures pervading sterility. How many fine farms in this country have been ruined by the latter practice—demanding an immense outlay, and consummate skill to restore them to fecundity. A judicious system of cropping, and periodical application, of manure can alone ensure the most abundant crops from the soil and preserve, at sametime, its progressive fertility. Both should be observed at sametime by the judicious Farmer. While he exacts the utmost ratio of produce, he takes care that his property, instead of becoming depreciated, gradually, slowly, but certainly shall be gaining in its market value.

He who impoverishes his land is his own worst enemy, while he is preeminently the enemy of his country. The soil is his treasury—it will afford periodical and ample interest—but the capital stock must not be trenched on.

We would counsel a judicious rotation, and the limited growth of cereals. The surplus produce of the Country, beyond home consumption, with improved farming, will not thereby be diminished, but largely increased. And to bring this about with rapidity and certainty, we would adopt the motto of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE.

In order to restore injudiciously impoverished lands, we must draw on exterior resources—we must supply artificial manures, or take to ploughing in green crops frequently. Either method, if persevered in, will be found effective.

A cheap and inestimable artificial manure will speedily be supplied to us—composed exclusively of native products. We must also have supplied to us a moderate priced, nutritious and portable cattle food, to be used in stall feeding, and such an aid will also be speedily and cheaply supplied to us—*exclusively composed of native products.*

Attention should also be directed to improved shelter for stock in winter, and to early cutting of corn and hay, so as to afford them more substantial nourishment from these sources whilst feeding.

We should support and stimulate the exertions of local agricultural societies over the length and breadth of the land—insist on detailed and ample Reports of their proceedings in order to assure ourselves of their satisfactory working—be attentive to any valuable practical suggestions proceeding from them, and making known at sametime any special local requirements.

Every encouragement should be given to Mechanical and Agricultural teaching in the country schools. In a Country like Canada, which must for so many years be dependant for her substantial prosperity on a thorough practical education