

which our people may have for the means of subsistence. Every successful effort therefore that is made towards improving the mode of cultivation, by reducing the cost of labor, and increasing the produce of the soil, contributes to the general wealth, and the independence and comfort of the inhabitants. Indeed the County should be ashamed, considering the great interest at stake, if it permits an Institution like this to fall into decay.

**THE PROVINCE.**—There is no subject which, in our opinion, should more forcibly command attention in the Province of New Brunswick than that of public improvement. Until within a very short period our dependance has been upon accidental or extraneous circumstances to better the condition of the people at large, and though *these* have done a good deal for us in times past, it is evident that something more stable is wanted—some well developed system to regulate our energies and impart to them that success which they ought to command if well directed. Much, however, depend upon a correct view of the subject. The experience of the last twelve or fifteen months, (to go no farther back,) has convinced us, one and all, that we are not as yet very far advanced in the things that tend to make a country prosperous. Our Commerce is not on the footing it might be, (and eventually *will be*), if prosecuted in *all its branches within our reach*, with becoming activity. Our natural resources are not, and never as yet have been, at work with zealous application; and we are confident that all means have not been used to bring that all-important branch of industry, *Agriculture*, to any thing like perfection. We possess an agricultural country, fertile to a great degree wherever it is capable of cultivation; and we would fain indulge a hope that our countrymen will no longer fritter away their energies while we stand so much in need of sound industry and judicious enterprise. We should unanimously endeavour to awaken an increased spirit of agricultural exertion, and instil into our Legislature the true wisdom of practically benefitting the country and making its population rich, by a dependance on their own exertions. The rest will follow as a matter of course.

Of all the branches of industry which ought to meet with attention in this province, Agriculture has been most neglected. It has been, (strangely enough,) regarded as of secondary consideration, while occurring events plainly show us that it is of 'first rate' consequence—that it is necessary, if the prosperity of the country is really wished for, to push it to the utmost. The gross attention to this unappreciated interest, has drained the Province and still drains it of much of its wealth yearly—discourages the country population—leads to a misapplication of their pursuits; and instead of the *general* cultivation which ought to be witnessed, presents its effects in insulated and disjointed efforts—in struggles for existence, rather than in the accumulation of those comforts which farmers and their dependents enjoy, even in countries less favoured than New Brunswick.

We should be united also in urging the Legislature to afford all possible aid in devising a good system which shall improve the country, save its capital and impart the true spirit of energy which alone can ensure our future prosperity. In short, a radical reform is required in this department of industry throughout New Brunswick.—*St. John Herald.*

**ST. JOHN CATTLE SHOW.**—A good show of cattle &c., for the season of the year, was presented at the April market, held last Thursday week, as follows:—Cows, 37; Calves, 12; Horses, 2; Hogs, 16; Goats, 3. £11 were offered for a Cow, the property of Mr. John Forsyth, and refused.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the St. John Agricultural Society, held on the day of the Fair, it was resolved that an Agricultural Show should be held in that city in the month of September, when small premiums would be given by the Society for the best specimens of Seeds, Grain, Cattle, &c., the produce of that County.

The Society are in expectation of receiving, by the first arrivals from Scotland, an assortment of the best descriptions of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Timothy, Mangel Wortzel, Turnip seed, &c., with a quantity of guano manure, which will be disposed of at cost and charges to members of the Society who have paid their annual subscription.

An Agricultural Library, which members of the Society may avail themselves, is being formed under the direction of the Executive Committee, and many choice publications are already upon its shelves. As the funds of the Society will admit, its extent will be enlarged, and we doubt not it will be found useful as a mean of carrying out the objects of the Association.—*Courier, May 4.*

**HOW TO MAKE AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS PLEASANT AS WELL AS PROFITABLE.**—Forages the employment of the husbandman has been looked upon as dull, uninteresting work. It has been thought to be a dull plodding occupation of the hands and not of the head. And there has been too much foundation for such an impression. The agriculturists of years not long by-gone, did little with the head to dignify or enliven the work of the hands. A change for the better is now near at hand. Perhaps in your day farmers may be more intellectual, more intelligent, and more able to bring the truths of science to benefit them in their manual labours, and to give them interest and delight in their occupations. But what others do, I hope you at least will take such measures as will convince yourself if not others, that agricultural employments are as interesting, intellectual, and pleasing pursuits as any with which they may be put in comparison. I know of no method by which you can more effectually render them so, than by employing your mind upon your work. Most assuredly the more your mind is employed upon your work—in tracing effects to their causes, in accounting for failure and disappointment, in understanding the operations of nature, in devising improvements &c.—the more interest you will take in your employments, and the pleasure and gratification you derive from them. Moreover this is not the only way to make your pursuits pleasant, but it is the way to make them profitable also. Your mental operations must be wrong-sided and injudicious indeed if they do not lead you to the discovery of means whereby you can reduce more produce out of any certain amount of labour and expenditure. The most intelligent farmers, you may easily convince yourself, if industry is not wanting, generally succeed in making their farms the most profitable. But what I wish especially to inculcate upon you at this time, is, that you will feel more interest, more pleasure, more conscious dignity in your pursuits the more you occupy your mind on the subject.

Agricultural schools would aid in thus elevating Agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator.*