

might be cited, to prove that a community of well educated yeomanry possess the ability and means of carrying out successful enterprises to a much greater degree than one in which the cultivation of the mind has been to a great extent neglected. Space will not admit lengthy remarks upon this topic, and we shall simply content ourselves with giving due practical illustration, which will serve to show what can be accomplished when a few hundred intelligent farmers unite their energies in one common cause.

The farmers of the Township of Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., about eight or nine years ago, had some difficulty in disposing of their wool at remunerating prices, and as their soil was peculiarly adapted to sheep husbandry, they had invested large sums of money in the purchase and rearing of fine woolled sheep; but owing to the then low prices of wool, the business upon trial was found to be less productive in profits than some other branches of farming. A public meeting was called to determine upon some plan to establish a permanent remunerating market for fine wool, which was very numerously attended by the productive classes, and after properly discussing the question, it was unanimously resolved that the inhabitants of the county should petition the Legislature to grant a charter for a joint stock woollen manufacturing establishment, to be erected in the village of Waterloo. The charter was granted, and most of the stock taken by the farmers, and a suitable building was forthwith erected, which was filled with machinery of the very best description. This company for the past six years have employed \$60,000, of a floating capital, and have had in their constant employ upwards of 100 hands, most of whom are females, who earn from \$10 to \$12 per month. The annual dividends from this establishment have exceeded upwards of 12 per cent on the paid up capital, and the prices of wool have ranged from 40 to 50 cents per lb., being about double the price that the farmers in that vicinity were formerly in the habit of getting for an article of similar quality. The enterprise has turned out so well that the company have had their charter increased, and have erected one of the most costly stone edifices in the state, which is now literally filled with a description of machinery which would favorably compare with similar establishments in Britain. This new

branch will employ a floating capital of \$140,000, and 200 operatives. It will be seen that by this single operation much good has already been effected, and a profitable home market is not only secured for the article of wool, but every article the surrounding farmers can produce finds a ready sale to the inhabitants of this flourishing village.

In bringing forward the subject of manufactures in connection with agricultural education, we merely wish to show, that if the farmers could only be induced to cultivate their minds, come what will, there would then be no necessity of complaining of *hard times*, because the greatest difficulties could be surmounted by a community of intelligent, virtuous, and industrious agriculturists.

The following remarks upon this subject from the pen of our respected friend, the hon. Adam Ferguson, are so much to the point, that we give them insertion:—

To the Editor of the Journal & Express.
Agricultural Education.

Sir,—I am desirous through your Journal, to call public attention to a subject too long overlooked, but which in my humble apprehension involves much of the welfare and happiness of Canada.

I presume no man is inclined to question the claims of agriculture to pre-eminent rank in those means which are destined (I trust for many a day) to render this noble province a precious gem in the British Crown, or a valuable portion of the civilized world in whatever sphere an All-wise Providence may appoint. The farmers of Canada are a race *'sui generis.'* Their prototype is to be found not in the dependant class of tenantry, either under lease or at will, but in the sturdy yeomen of Britain. They may in perfect propriety assume the highest status in the land, and while they cheerfully concede to other classes their merited rank, they may, without presumption, demand of the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the baker, the miller, the weaver, or the editor himself, how they would get on without their support.

The object which I contemplate is, to raise the intellectual condition of our farmer, by placing within his reach a liberal education especially adapted to the position which he is to occupy in life.

We have had no lack of discussion upon the subject of education, and had ordinary justice