

ganised; the professorship and experimental farm which the University has expressed its intention to establish; and the agricultural information which the Normal School is disseminating through the medium of the teachers which it trains—all these important instrumentalities will combine in modifying and improving the condition of the people, refining their taste, elevating their character, and multiplying the sources of their enjoyments, through all coming time.

The principal defect hitherto in regard to agriculture, has not been so much indifference on the part of the government for a liberal annual grant of money, has been made for several years; but the want of *an effective system of organization among the societies themselves*—a want which the Board of Agriculture will at once supply.

When the real condition and capabilities of Canada become better known in the mother country by the publication of authentic and authorized reports, and the correspondence of the Board with influential parties and societies at home, we shall look for an increasing immigration of a higher class than has hitherto generally obtained. Our fellow-countrymen across the Atlantic may depend it that we have here ample room for all that may come; and they will find in the settled portions of the country, similar provisions for education and the physical and religious wants of man, as they left in their native land. The Provincial University, in particular, will offer very great advantages to youth possessing moderate means, who intend pursuing agriculture, mercantile business, or the learned professions, in this rising and extensive department of the British empire.

We must not, however, close remarks on the progress and prospects of agriculture, without distinctly adverting to other interests, which although subordinate, are yet intimately connected with it, and afford their respective contributions to the common stock of our colonial wealth and prosperity. That the mechanical arts, and more useful kinds of manufacture are making considerable progress in this country, the before mentioned Exhibition afforded very pleasing and convincing proof. We may instance the various articles manufactured in iron, as stoves, machinery, tools and implements of agriculture, woollen articles, as blankets and broadcloths, cabinet work and the various kinds of paper, beside a number of

other manufactures, which have only just commenced. We grow and manufacture our own wool; and the blankets made by Mr. Patterson of Dundas, and Mr. Gamble of Etobicoke, are in point of quality, quite equal to any produced in England. Our friends in the old country will have an opportunity of testing, in a small degree, the correctness of our observations at the approaching world's Exhibition. It is pleasing to watch the busy throngs of people, in the cities, towns, and villages, thereby augmenting a consuming population, within the country itself; an object of primary importance to the agriculturist.

Another pleasant feature of the present, is the perfectly tranquil and prosperous condition of the country, in all its principal relations. Our merchants, during the past year, have done a large and profitable business; our credit abroad is in an improved and satisfactory condition; Canadian securities being sought after and confided in by capitalists; and our revenue—(the most hopeful sign which any country can possess)—is progressively going ahead of the expenditure. As conductors of an Agricultural Journal, we can allude to politics only in a general and incidental manner—never as partisans. But we cannot forbear congratulating our numerous readers, who consist of all parties, on the *healthier tone* of public feeling which now obtains, and which we believe will continue to strengthen, so long as we cherish a love of country, of truth and justice; and observe a spirit of mutual respect—and, when necessary, forbearance—a line of conduct alike inculcated by the dictates of a common humanity, and the teachings of experience, moderation and common sense.

As to the future, it would be unpardonable in us to omit what will in all probability give to the year 1851 its distinctive characteristic in Canada—the actual commencement of that great modern improver and civilizer of nations, the RAILWAY. The public mind is now thoroughly awakened up to the claims and importance of this powerful instrumentality of progress; companies have been formed, contracts taken, and operations in some places have already commenced; so that the time is not very distant, when a grand trunk railway will intersect the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the far distant west; with branches extending northerly from some of the