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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA.

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The development of the Agricultural interests of Canada, is mainly dependent upon the actual tiller of the soil.

The advance in wealth and importance of a country so situated, rests entirely upon the national character of its inhabitants. With an energetic and improving population, who are not afraid of competition, and are willing to relinquish ancient forms and prejudices in favour of improved methods and advanced ideas, such a position is the one most likely to ensure a real and continued progress.

The many advantages which the Mother Country enjoys from the circumstance of a highly educated and wealthy class of individuals, scattered over every part of the land, being both able and willing to bring the appliances of continually improving science, and ample means to the assistance of Agriculture, induces a proportionally rapid progress. The experience, also, of generations has enabled farmers to establish certain empirical rules for the application of manures, and the rotation of crops, for every peculiarity of soil or climate, from which immense advantage is derived. The same rules organic chemistry suggests, and an acquaintance with the general principles of that science, will place the Canadian farmer in the cultivation of his comparatively new and unexplored soil, on a par with those who glean their mode of action from the success or failure of their ancestors. But while much applicable knowledge may be deduced from theoretical views, yet properly regulated experiment is doubtless the means by which useful and practical information must be obtained in Canada.

Agricultural experiments have a threefold object in view. The most important, perhaps, is the determination of a proper rotation of crops on different descriptions of soil. But since the varieties of soil are innumerable, the information derived from any class of experiments conducted in a few separate and distant localities, can not be considered as affording any precise rule of action for intermediate stations. "If a farmer without the guidance of just scientific principles, is trying experiments to render a field fertile for a plant which