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"Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own."

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#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

If ever there was a time that the subject of Agricultural Education deserved a full investigation at the hands of the farmers of this Province, that period is the present. The protection which the agriculturists of British America have for many years enjoyed in the British markets, is about being taken from them, and that too at a time when the benefits arising from the operations of the new Canada Corn Bill was in a great measure more in the prospective than real; it is therefore to be apprehended that but few of the Canadian farmers are prepared to make at once a willing surrender of the supposed boon which has already had the charm of establishing unlimited confidence in the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. Every sensible man who has given himself the trouble to reflect seriously upon the subject of the exclusive system of protection alluded to, must at once see that it was incompatible with the nature of things that it could long exist. It is quite obvious that free trade principles will ultimately prevail; and there are no good grounds upon which to found the belief that its effects will be more seriously felt in the Canadas than in the Mother Country. One thing appears to us certain, that when free trade principles are established and carried into operation in this country, it will be folly to expect that the old mode of managing and regulating the great interests of the country

will answer the desired end. Changes of vast importance will have to be effected in almost every department, and to fully prepare the minds of the people of Canada for those changes which will elevate them to the zenith of civilization and prosperity, an entire new order of practical and scientific education will have to be introduced in the rural districts.

Before entering into the merits of this highly interesting question, we would remark, that in our opinion, by proper action on the part of the inhabitants of this colony, the adoption of free trade principles will add greatly to the real wealth of the country. So long as we were favoured to a greater degree than the people of other countries, in disposing of our surplus produce in the British markets, so long were we practically prevented from taking any decided action, or adopting enlarged and liberal views in encouraging manufacturing enterprises, and in developing the abundant resources of wealth with which this country abounds. In fact, the inhabitants of the British Provinces of North America possess a small share of national feeling,—their education and habits have engrafted upon their minds a strong prejudice to any innovation upon their early prejudices,—and any movement approaching to an enterprise, would at the outset be met with terms of disapprobation. All this kind of influence, and much more of the same character, has had the effect of