

than the present Governor General; indeed he is the only one who ever took any particular interest in the matter, particularly, so far as regards the French Canadian agriculturists. When we first submitted our proposition to publish our Agricultural Journal in the French language, to His Excellency, he at once signified his approbation, and gave us a handsome contribution from his own private fortune towards the expense of the publication. As it is well known that the publication cannot be a profitable one for us, we may be pardoned for observing that His Excellency is the only individual in Canada, with one exception (Col. Wilgress of Lachine,) who has given any contribution towards the support of the translation and publication, except their subscriptions. If the publication is not worthy of support, it is not our fault. We have constantly stated that the columns of our Journal would be open to any communication on agricultural subjects that might be sent us for insertion, and if those who are better informed in regard to this subject than we are, will withhold their light, and the aid of their experience, and instruction, from their brother farmers, we lament their selfishness, and want of patriotism. We trust we shall have it in our power to record, that during the administration of His Excellency the present Governor General, Canadian Agriculture will advance more than ever it has done hitherto, in general and profitable improvement; and if this be the result, through his powerful influence and example, His Excellency will have done more for the real prosperity, comfort, and happiness of the Canadian people than any man who governed this fine Province of the British Empire, before him. We repeat now, what we have asserted so often, that whoever shall be instrumental in augmenting the quantity and value of our annual productions, will be the greatest benefactor to the people of Canada they have ever seen. To instruct and encourage them to produce abundantly all that is necessary to procure for them the comforts and conveniences of life, will confer a greater benefit upon them, than all the political agitation that has distracted the Province for the last thirty years. It is perfectly possible to produce this benefit to the people; there is nothing in the soil and climate of the country to prevent it—both are favourable to the most perfect system of agriculture.

We have repeatedly stated our conviction, that the more closely we were able to adopt the English system of agriculture in Canada, the more perfect and

profitable would be our farming. Every year's experience confirms us in this opinion. Our land is much better than the average lands of the British Isles. Our climate is good; but we want the necessary capital and skill to apply it to the proper cultivation of the soil. A deficiency of capital paralyses every thing, even with the most skilful farmer; and until a larger amount of capital is employed in the agriculture of Canada, its improvement will not advance very rapidly. It is to production that capital might be applied most profitably, and for the general interests, in this country. If a large amount of exportable produce was raised annually, it would refund the capital employed with interest and profit, and it would be the means of giving employment to thousands of poor labourers, who come here to seek it. The disposable capital in Canada is only employed in the trade in commodities that are already produced, not in producing them; and this is a great cause of the languishing state of our agriculture. We have seen some extracts from Mr. Colman's Agricultural Tour in Britain, now being published, and he being a gentleman who is very capable of giving most useful and accurate information on the subject, we shall occasionally copy from his work. The following extract is very interesting, showing the large capital engaged in English agriculture—the character of the farmers—the excellent order and arrangement of their establishments—with some reference to the farm labourers. Mr. Colman may be considered an impartial judge in these matters, and all that we have seen of his book is highly creditable to English agriculture. Mr. Colman describes the general interest manifested by all ranks and classes in the improvement of agriculture; and certainly, if we have any particular desire to follow the example of our fellow-subjects in Britain, we cannot possibly do so more usefully or more for the general good, than by adopting the same means of forwarding the improvement of our agriculture. We do not require it less than the English farmers. We are not more wealthy, or skilful in the art of agriculture, than they are; consequently, we require instruction as much as they do, that we may be able to augment our means of comfort and enjoyment; or, we might rather say, that we might, by a more skilful industry in the cultivation and management of our lands, be able to obtain a larger and more valuable product from our labour and land than we do at present. Our lands are our wealth, if we only know how to extract it from them by the judicious application of labour and capital. They will be the true benefactors of their country, who will adopt the proper means to enable the people to accomplish this good.

EXTRACT FROM MR. COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR.

THE FARMERS.—Next come the farmers, who lease the land of the land-owners. These men are not like farmers in the United States, who themselves labour in the field; they rarely do any personal labour whatever. They are in general a substantial, well informed