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AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

The necessity and expediency of establishing an Agricultural Museum and Library has been formally acknowledged at the meeting of the Agricultural Congress on the 10th of February last, and we hope that some active measures will now be adopted to carry this plan into effect. It will be of little use to farmers, that the Congress should have asserted the principle by a resolution adopted unanimously, if there is no further action taken in the matter. A resolution in *words* is not calculated to effect much good to the interests of agriculture if we proceed no further. In such a country as this, where agriculture is the occupation of seven-eighths of the inhabitants, we might reasonably expect that every thing would be done that was possible to instruct, encourage, and protect, the first interests of the province, and that a few thousand pounds would be granted without hesitation for the instruction and encouragement of an interest of such vast importance to nearly two million inhabitants. There cannot exist a doubt that the establishment of an Agricultural Museum and Library would be very advantageous to agriculture, and be a great means of promoting its improvement. The collection of improved implements of husbandry, of grains, seeds, and plants, and a Library of books and periodicals on the science and art of agriculture, would have the very best influence upon the improvement of agriculture, and the cost of such an establishment would be repaid to the country a hundred fold. One thousand pounds would make a very respectable commencement for a Museum and Library. It would not be necessary to crowd the Museum with useless

implements, nor the Library with worthless books. Specimens of the most approved implements only should be received, and books should not be purchased by the square foot to fill a certain space on the shelves, but those, only that would be of undoubted usefulness. The Lower Canada Agricultural Society have already a few excellent books and periodicals, the best that are published on the subject, and to these, additions might be made gradually. Perhaps it would be well to have more than one copy of the most approved works, in order that they might be loaned out to farmers. It only requires an adequate appropriation, and the whole affair may be very soon on a respectable footing. This is a matter we presume deserving the attention of our Legislature, though it may be only a small affair in the estimation of many. This is a new country that requires the experience and example of the mother country in the practical art of agriculture, and we cannot have better assistance for our instruction than by bringing before us the most approved implements of husbandry, the best specimens of grain, seeds and plants; books and periodicals containing the records of agricultural practice, the results of experiments in cultivation, the comparative merits of different breeds of live stock, for the various purposes of producing meat, wool, cheese, and butter, the most approved dairy management, and the most judicious general management of the farm, manure, live stock, &c. The Act of Incorporation of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society authorises them to establish Agricultural Schools and Model Farms, an Agricultural Museum and Library, and the publication of an Agricultural Journal; but though this act is nearly five years in