

mers instead of producers. The farmers throughout the country, when they see that the wealthy classes bring up their families to any business or profession rather than farming, begin to think that if they can educate any of their sons, they would be doing them injustice by making farmers of them, and they also help to crowd other professions. This matter is of much more importance to the welfare of the country than is generally supposed. In Ireland, several Agricultural Schools, Colleges, and Model-Farms have been lately established from public funds with every prospect of advantage to that country. In England, they have an Agricultural College, and several Agricultural Schools and Model-Farms. Such institutions are a thousand-fold more necessary in Canada. In England, there are Model-Farms in every direction, and young men requiring instruction stop with a respectable farmer for one, two, or three years, and understand in that time the business of agriculture sufficiently. Noblemen and other landed proprietors, generally have farming establishments conducted in every branch, in the most perfect manner, and hence their sons are instructed, and become attached to agricultural pursuits, as the most honorable, pleasing, and healthful employment a gentleman could be engaged in. In Canada, matters are exactly reversed, and any village shopkeeper considers himself much superior to a farmer. Is it justice to withhold from agriculture the same advantages that other businesses and professions always have had—suitable instruction? We know that farming is not highly estimated in Canada, and we might suppose, to hear the observations of some parties, that if there was not such a being in existence as a farmer, the wealth and prosperity of other classes would be quite as well secured. A farmer in the country may feel that he is deficient in agricultural skill, and wish to have his son better informed on the subject if there was any institution to receive him, but as there is not, the consequence

is, that the son is no better informed than his father, and he follows the same system of agriculture when he gets a farm of his own. The expense of introducing Agricultural Schools, Colleges, and Model-Farms is the grand objection; but if a portion of the Revenue was applied to this purpose, it would, we humbly conceive, be a very judicious application. It would be only loaning it to instruct the people how to produce the means of a vastly augmented Revenue. If there was an Agricultural School and a Model-Farm established to commence with, this might be a Normal School, where persons could be properly instructed to conduct other establishments, and we should then have one Institution in Lower Canada where respectable young men might receive an Agricultural education. It would be a safe experiment to make, and as useful an employment of Revenue as has ever been made in Canada. There is no necessity for a very large expenditure, and whatever would be expended would be a profitable investment. The land managed as a Model-Farm would necessarily be always improving. It would not be expedient to erect extensive or expensive farm buildings, they are not required for Canada. We should recommend that the Farm should contain about 500 arpents of land, to admit of future extended operations, and it would be a safe speculation to buy this quantity. It may not, however, be possible to obtain conveniently more than 200 arpents and we shall assume this to be the extent. In purchasing, there may be buildings upon the premises that would come into use, and it would only be necessary that such additions should be made as would be required. There is no necessity to build a palace, and out-buildings in proportion. It would be much more prudent to have such an establishment as a farmer of moderate means might take as a model, and suitable for 200 arpents of land, and buildings in proportion to the produce that could be obtained from that extent of land.