

plied with what they require from commerce and manufactures. The agriculturist concludes that the division of labour would be advantageous, and resolves to buy his clothes and implements, rather than make them, and thus gives employment to the manufacturer. He also wishes to dispose of some of his own products, and purchase those of other countries; and hence buys from and sells to the merchant. In every way that we examine this subject, we find that it is the products of the soil that must first set in motion every ship that swims, and every manufactory on earth; and without the products of agriculture, no trade or manufactures could have employment or existence.

We have thus endeavoured to submit to our readers the plain state of the matter, not with a view to injure any interest or class, but to induce those who have the power and means to apply some part of this power and means towards an object that is of the first importance to themselves, and to the whole community. As we have already said, an occupation which affords and provides food and clothing for one thousand millions of human beings, or the whole family of man, is not one that should be made secondary to any other occupation; and particularly as we know that there is no other means on earth for supplying these necessities of existence, except from this alone. It is, therefore, most surprising that interests of such importance would not obtain due attention.

In conclusion, we would respectfully solicit the attention of the Legislature to this most important of all subjects that will come under their consideration. They are the representatives of an agricultural population; and it may be presumed that they have made themselves perfectly acquainted with the wants, if not with the wishes, of their constituents, and of the country generally. If such is the case, the backward state of agriculture and the necessity that exists for its improvement, must be well understood by the Legislature. They will also be able to ascertain how far the public money appropriated last Session, for the improvement of agriculture, has answered the purpose; or whether it should have been differently and more judiciously applied to produce a good that is so desirable. We have so often expressed our humble views on this subject, that it is not necessary to repeat them. We may, however, be permitted to say, that the ap-

propriations made by the Legislature, last Session, or any previous Session, has not been productive of that improvement in husbandry which it might have produced if differently applied. To instruct and encourage the ignorant farmer to adopt a better and more profitable system of agriculture, is what we humbly conceive to be most required, at least in Eastern Canada;—and any appropriation made for the improvement of agriculture in that section of the Province, that will not provide for this instruction and encouragement, will fail in the object that is most desired by all true and liberal friends of the Canadian population. Immense good might be produced by a judicious application of the funds granted by the Legislature, if applied to instruct and encourage the ignorant, instead of rewarding the wealthy, and well instructed. The improvement of the soil, the crops, and the pasturage, should precede all attempts to effect any great change in the stock of the country;—because, unless the soil, crops, and pasturage is first improved—we say, without hesitation, that a permanent and profitable improvement in the stock is impossible.

We copy the following extract from an address delivered by a gentleman in the United States, at an Agricultural meeting, and published in the *Maine Farmer*. This gentleman points to England as an example to other countries, in her efforts to forward Agricultural improvement. There is a gentleman now in England, sent from the United States to report the state of Agriculture, and his report is most valuable.

Go into an agricultural community, and you usually find them fond of truth, moral and correct in their deportment, lovers of home, not avaricious, but satisfied with what they have; strong in their love of country, regardful of the rights of others, and scrupulously requiring their own to be respected. You find them a quiet, unoffending people—the advocates of just and equal laws; fond of stability, preferring to light their paths onward by the reflection of experience, rather than to be guided by the uncertain and showy promises of experiment. They mind the production of things; the creation of means—he is a utilitarian in all his efforts—the superfluities of life he leaves for others to furnish. He wields and directs the great arm of labour, upon which commerce and manufactures rely for their support. Such is a brief epitome of the character of an Agricultural people.

In order to produce National greatness, wealth, and population, there must be a joint action, and mutual assistance in the three great departments of business, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. But in this association agriculture must take the lead: she is the mother that brings into existence, and fosters her twin daughters, Commerce and Manufactures. It is Agriculture that furnishes the raw material; that feeds the artisan and laborer, that loads the vessel, that furnishes the cotton and wool which supplies the manufactory. It is agriculture that builds the city, and establishes the mart of busi-