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No country can ever exhibit any signs of "ruin and decay" whose fields are well cultivated, producing clean and excellent crops, whose pastures are covered with good herbage, and stocked with a good and suitable description of animals of every variety required, ample meadows to afford winter food for these animals, convenient and well constructed farm buildings, and a sufficient variety of suitable agricultural implements of the best description. If this were generally the case in Canada there could not be any signs of "ruin and decay" in either town or country. It is such a prosperous state of the country and her agriculture, that would re-open the stores that are closed, and tenant the houses that are now empty, in our cities, and we feel persuaded that those who expect to re-open stores, and tenant empty houses by any other means than by the improvement of the agriculture of the country, will be disappointed. Every country must create its own means of expenditure, unless they find some other country to bestow them the means. This is a fact that cannot be too generally known, or too well understood, and all the philosophy, and political economy in the world, cannot disprove it. It would require a long explanation to show how this is the case directly and indirectly. The amount of the income of individuals from other countries, and that brought by emigrants to Canada, is an exception to this general rule, both of these not being created in this country, and may be expended here, but this amount is not very considerable, although a great advantage so far as it goes, to increase the real annual income

of the country. However capital may be employed, it cannot fail to be useful. It may not be profitable to the individuals who expend it, but after it passes from their hands, it may go into channels that will make the very best and most profitable use of it for the country. The mode of employing capital is of very great consequence as regards the general benefit it may produce to a country; when directly and judiciously employed in creating a new produce, it must be infinitely better than by any less direct mode. By direct application to production, a new value is created at once, and the money expended for its creation has already gone into new channels of employment. The improvement and prosperity of agriculture is retarded and checked, because it has to wait for capital, until it creates it, or accumulates it from a surplus. Hence it is, that a farmer may wait all his life for the necessary capital to effect improvements that would double his annual production. There are some parties who have overcome these difficulties, but it is only when they have great energy, perseverance, and a good idea of their business. It is almost impossible for ordinary farmers, on worn-out and exhausted farms, to improve their condition without some means to commence with. The amount might not be large that would enable them to better their condition very soon, but something is required, and for this purpose, and to supply this want, we have suggested the expediency of introducing "Associations of Agricultural Credit" in Canada, which would benefit every class by the general improvement it would produce.