

products of agriculture are our chief sources of revenue, under our present circumstances; and we humbly conceive that it should be the chief object of the Government and people, that agriculture should be fostered and encouraged, and every possible means adopted to promote its improvement and secure it in a prosperous condition. Whatever mistakes we may fall into in regard to other matters, we can never be mistaken in the care and attention we bestow on agriculture.

We observe in the Albany Evening Journal of the 24th January last, the Report of the Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, which was convened in the Hall of the Legislative Assembly at Albany, on the 17th of the same month. At this meeting the office bearers of the Society were elected for this year, and various premiums were awarded for Farmers' Stock, Crops, &c. The following is the yield per acre of the crops awarded premiums. Fall sown wheat, from 43 to 44; Indian corn, from 86 to 114; oats, from 86 to 89½; barley, 54 to 62½; beans, 33½; Mangel-wurtzel, 1484; carrots, 1080; Ruta бага, 1400 bushels per acre—certainly a very large produce, and with the exception of Wheat, we can undoubtedly raise as large crops here, if we cultivate properly for them. For the best Dairy, a silver cup of fifty dollars value was awarded, and from this dairy five tubs of butter were shewn, which are said to have sold readily to gentlemen in Albany, at a quarter dollar the pound, and the same price would have been given for many more of the same quality, if they had been offered. This information should be encouraging to farmers in Canada, because there is nothing to prevent us farming here so as to secure the same results. At this meeting, a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of the State of York, was adopted, for recommending the establishment of Agricultural Schools by the Legislature, and a Committee was appointed to promote this re-

commendation. At a previous meeting of the Society, a very interesting discussion took place on the subject of Agricultural Schools and Model Farms. One gentleman stated that the Emperor of Russia had established an Agricultural School and Model Farm near St. Petersburg, of which His Majesty paid the whole expense. The time the students remain at this school is five years, and sixty go out annually, either to their own farms, or to superintend farms for others. The results of this institution are most advantageous to the empire already. We do not know any plan for the amelioration of Canadian agriculture, that would be so likely to succeed, if conducted on a judicious system, and we take leave to say, that it would be impossible to apply a portion of the public funds to a better or more profitable purpose for the whole Province. We copy a few extracts from the speeches delivered on this subject at Albany:—

Mr. H. only intended by the examples above cited, to show the importance of the exercise of caution in regard to conclusions—that in the incipient stages of a science, whatever might be its value as to ultimate results, we were in danger of imbibing ideas as truth, which after experience would teach us were but error.

In view of the subject, therefore, Mr. H. would enforce the idea that the great value of such an institution as was contemplated, would be, if properly regulated and managed, the development and establishment of truths, and the settlement of important, though disputed questions.

He was scarcely prepared, however, to do more than give the general outline of such a plan as would meet his approbation. He would state briefly, that it appeared to him, the grand and leading object in such an institution, should be the exhibition of what might be called the **GENERAL ECONOMY OF FARMING**; by which he intended, the adoption of a system which should produce in every department of Agriculture the most profitable results. For this purpose the use of a farm would obviously be necessary. It should embrace as great a variety of soils as practicable, in order to demonstrate to the greatest extent, the proper course of husbandry to be pursued under various circumstances. The buildings should be of the most convenient kind for their respective purposes, the implements of the most perfect construction, and the entire arrangement and management of the premises should be calculated to insure the greatest ultimate profit—in a word it should be **PATTERN FARMING**.