

advancement of the prosperity of the country, farther than their selfish and narrow minds consider strictly to be their individual interests.—True benevolence, and love for country must be taught them by example, and if only a few public benefactors can be found in each township, who will engage their services in the task of stirring up their less active neighbours, the work of improvement will soon gain a foothold, & within a few years a large surplus produce may be sent annually to the English markets, to meet the demands against us for heavy importations of British goods. In a country like this, where the great mass of the people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and four-fifths of other classes are indirectly dependant upon the mass for subsistence, certainly no man possessed of a "single grain" of public spirit would withhold his mite from so noble and patriotic a movement as the cause of the advancement of his country's agriculture. We fancy that we shall be ultimately successful in bringing about a healthy state of things, through our advocacy of the rights of the farmer, and we assure our friends that nothing would please us better, nor be more conducive to the welfare of all classes, than if a spirit for agricultural improvement were diffused among the leading agriculturists, sufficient to arouse the whole body from their slumbers, and reconnoitre the whole field of operation, with a vigilance and an energy that would at once declare unequivocally that something *must and shall be done*.

To bring about this desirable state of things, and to place this noble Province in a position that it may worthily be called an agricultural country, we humbly submit the following scheme for the consideration of the leading men in the province, and if upon due reflection, it will be found to have objectionable features, we trust our numerous friends will point out the defects, so that we may be prepared to take another "track,"—as we have firmly resolved to do our utmost to bring out the latent talents of our brethren of the plough.

District Councils have been wisely established among us, for purely local purposes, and all parties are now of the opinion that these "Local Legislatures" will be of a very great advantage to the general interests of the province. As agriculturists are generally selected by the townships, for members of District Councils, it is reasonable to suppose that any subject connected with Agricultural improvement, would receive their countenance and hearty support. We would therefore conclude that it would be sound policy for the Parliament at their next session, to pass a measure constituting District Councils Agricultural Boards for the several Districts throughout the united province. The contemplated General Board of Agriculture, might also by act of parliament, be composed of representatives elected by each District Board or Council, and be paid while in session, from funds raised in each District, at the same ratio that Members of the Provincial Parliament are paid while legislating for the people.

The General Board would not require to be in session more than a fortnight, and in most cases the whole business might be transacted in a week; and these sessions should be either quarterly or semi-annually.

The necessary qualifications for members of the General Board, should be,—that they be thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of farming;—that they be competent to ex-

press their views, in a clear and comprehensive style, both on the floor of the council chamber, and on paper;—and that they shall be provided, at each and every session, with a general report of the state of the agriculture of the district they represent, embracing the mode of cultivation generally practised, and the adaptation of the system to the soil and other natural peculiarities; the nature of the improvements recently introduced, and the comments thereupon by the individual who introduced them;—the kinds of live stock, farming implements, varieties of seeds and grains worthy of general notice; and in fact all the valuable information which the several members of the District Councils or Boards, can collect from their several townships; together with the facts and suggestions which will very naturally be produced from discussions on various agricultural topics while these local Boards are in session, all of which should be laid on the table of the General Board,—a fund of knowledge will thus be collected periodically, the facts worthy of notice and general features of which may be published along with other useful information, and proceedings of the General Board, which might make its appearance to the public in a cheap periodical form, and be disseminated or sold by the several members of the Local Boards in their respective townships. Independent of the above features of the contemplated General Board of Agriculture, a suitable apartment for the exhibition of approved models of farming implements, choice varieties of seed, and any ingenious or useful production, should be attached to the place of meeting or "Agricultural Hall," so that the members of the Board may have an opportunity of introducing better implements, better seed, and in fact, better farming in the districts they represent.

The General Board, would be the proper source for local agricultural societies, to obtain much useful instructions on the best mode of conducting their proceedings, and the result would be that a uniform system of conducting agricultural shows, would be practical throughout the entire province.

The establishment of the General Board of Agriculture as well as the local Boards, must be constituted by act of parliament, and the General Board should have a liberal parliamentary grant of money placed under its control, for the general purposes of fostering and promoting a better system of agriculture among us. In referring back to the Agricultural History of Great Britain and Ireland, many instances are recorded, wherein the government have granted large sums of money to local societies, for the general purposes of agricultural improvement. In A.D. 1737, a parliamentary grant of *Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum*, was granted to the Dublin (Ireland) Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of the introduction of an improved mode of farming in that country. Other similar donations have been recently granted to the leading Agricultural Associations of England, Ireland, and Scotland, which will be quite unnecessary to specify; and as an instance of the very liberal manner, which the Government of Great Britain has treated the subject of agriculture, we would notice the grant of *One Thousand Pounds Sterling*, for the encouragement of the cultivation of Hemp and Flax in the Canadas, which we are sorry to say was so badly expended, that His Excellency Sir John Colborne, sent Home a Despatch informing His Majesty's Government, that the Colony was na-

turally unsuitable for the growth of these plants.

If the people of Canada, would think and talk less about party politics, and read and otherwise inform their minds more, and act in concert on the important subject of agricultural improvement, they would very soon find that such a course, would produce confidence, repose, and security, both at home and abroad; and that the Provincial and Imperial Governments would liberally aid them in so laudable and praiseworthy an enterprise. In addition to the support which they would receive from the two governments, the *Royal Agricultural Society* of England, and the *Highland Society* of Scotland, would no doubt contribute both money and information to a legally established and efficiently organized association, such as we have here cursorily described.

For want of space, we are compelled to draw these remarks to a close, for the present, but we humbly conceive the subject of too much importance and magnitude to relinquish it without adopting efficient means, to canvass public opinion and inform the interested parties of the leading features and practical results that would follow from the foregoing, or a similar system, of organizing and supporting Boards of Agriculture. We will therefore from time to time bring before the notice of our readers, and endeavour to satisfy all parties that something of the kind is really required to give this colony the character of an "English County." In the mean time such of our friends who entertain the same opinions with us, would do well to call on the members and wardens of District Councils, and make known to them their views, so that the scheme may be entered into, at the next session of the Provincial Parliament.

VERMIN ON VINES.—We hope our gardeners will make various trials this summer, to destroy the bugs and worms that are so officious among garden plants. Charcoal dust can be readily procured in most places and this article is beneficial to the plants in several ways—it improves the soil by attracting nitrous substances, and it raises the temperature about the plants around which it is placed, since the rays from the sun are not reflected back as they are from light colored substances. But charcoal dust is always offensive to insects and grubs, and though it may not kill them, it will drive them away. A little may be sifted over the plants every day or two, and we incline to think that charcoal will prove to be as good an article as any that has been recommended, for garden plants.—*Mass. Plough'n.*

THE CURSE OF ILL-TEMPER.—A modern writer thus forcibly depicts the evils of a great infirmity:

"Ill-temper! thou troubled and harassing spirit, sent by the enemy of mankind to blast the happiness of all who yield to thy influence! who keepest more than half of the human race within thy dark and stormy dominions! What an abode of peace, and joy, and love, would this earth be if thou wert exterminated. Villains and their crimes only disturb us at times, as tempests obscure the summer sky; but when thou spreadest thy dusky wings, the brightness of the daily sun is lost, and the flowers that spring up in the thorny path of life are blighted under thy baneful shadow."

A good example in society, is like money at compound interest; with this exception; the interest is paid by neither party, but received by both.