

best managed farm in this Province would not bear any comparison to the best managed farms in the British Isles. If there is any doubt upon this point, we have it in our power to satisfy this doubt, by reference to the "Transactions" of the Royal English and Irish Agricultural Societies, and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. The Reports, and Plans of British Farming, in these "Transactions," and in Agricultural periodicals, would satisfy any party how far Agriculture is behind that of the British Isles, in every part of North America. We do not pretend that good farming is general in the British Isles, but we do say that where good systems are introduced on farms in these countries, we have none to compare with them in North America. There is no such thing as a whole farm being thorough drained in this country, indeed there is very little thorough draining in North America that we are aware of. A large capital is employed in British farming or they could not have such good crops or stock. This is not the case in Canada, with few exceptions. There is a general want of capital, unless farmers can make it themselves by the help of labour in their own families, and great industry, and skill in its application. We seldom find in this country capital and skill with the same parties to commence business with in farming, and this circumstance is one of the greatest impediments to the progress of Agricultural improvement. Those who have capital may not have been brought up as farmers, and may want the skill required to employ it to the most advantage in Agriculture. On the other hand parties who may have the best practical skill and experience in every branch of husbandry, may not have capital to farm to any advantage. There are other parties who have neither skill or capital, and what are they to do as

Agriculturists? It is from all these causes that our general state of Agriculture is not what it should be. Farmers possessed of skill and capital in the British Isles, are not likely to leave their Fatherland, and all their dearest connections to settle in North America. Losses and disappointments, may induce many to sever all the ties that bound them to home and connections, to seek their fortune in a foreign land, but in most instances they want capital to enable them to farm as they were accustomed to do in the land of their birth. There are cases in which all these various difficulties are overcome, by the energy and good fortune of the parties, but they are the exceptions, not the general rule. The man who has capital, without much practical skill in Agriculture, is the most likely to succeed, if he takes a pleasure in Agricultural pursuits, and is possessed of good judgment, that will enable him to employ the most skilful and efficient labour upon the farm. Such men will very soon acquire a sufficient practical knowledge of husbandry, to enable them to farm very advantageously. Capital applied under such circumstances, will not be wasted, and will produce, by example, much benefit to the public. Where there is means, every work can be executed in a proper manner, under skilful superintendance or by skilful labourers. The most skilful practical farmers, may see a thousand things necessary to be done upon their farms, without having it in their power, from want of capital, to have them executed, and hence they may labour all their lives under these disadvantages, and not be able to overcome them. A defective cultivation and deficient products one year, may cause the same defect a second year, and for twenty years, without some means of overcoming it and curing the defect. We will not say that this is invariably the case, but it is certainly so in a great majority of cases. Some of the most successful settlers