

tific knowledge may be put in advancing this important art, which it is the object of Agricultural Associations, and the individual interest of us all, to promote.

But in bringing to our aid all our mental and bodily powers, and illustrating what is already in the power of man and what he hopes to accomplish, in reference to agriculture, by the application of all the practical and scientific knowledge he can bring to his aid, he should not forget to acknowledge how very limited his power is and how futile his capacity after all, and how much he is dependant upon the over-ruling power of Him who permits a mysterious fungus to attack the potato plant, and for years spread famine, misery, and discontent, amongst millions of industrious tillers of the soil! A diminutive fly, season after season, is seen to hover over our fields and proves utterly destructive to the wheat crop! Disease and death may come amongst our flocks and herds, and they are swept away! Such things as these ought to prevent us from boasting of our attainments and enforce upon us piety and humbleness of spirit, which the occupation of the farmer is peculiarly calculated to inspire and foster; while at the same time they should not restrain us from any and every inquiry by which they may be removed or mitigated.

All such enquiries and investigations increase the knowledge and admiration of the contemplative farmer, and teach him to view with wonder and admiration the many inscrutable ways of providence, and to adopt the language of one who was well qualified to judge on subjects of this nature, who has said:—

“No pursuit has such a variety of interests, nor can any business or profession vie with it in happiness or independence; the intelligent farmer has every day some fresh incident, some new progress to observe; the advance of his crops, the condition of his stock, and the result of his experiments, and his life is passed in the midst of all that should make it agreeable; its attractions are felt by the highest, and it is a profession that never degrades. No profession or occupation can in these respects compare with it, and without affording large profits, it begins by giving much that large profits and years of labor end with.”

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Board of Agriculture will be held in the City of Toronto, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday, the 20th of April, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(By order)

G. BUCKLAND, Sec.

TORONTO, Feb. 26, 1852.

The Agriculturist.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1852.

CANADIAN PROGRESSION.

Much has been said and written of late on the necessity and advantages of providing a more suitable course of instruction for the rising generation of the farming community; and accordingly the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, with experimental farms attached, has been urgently recommended, and in several European countries actually commenced, with results, so far, that must be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory and encouraging. Anterior to experience there could scarcely exist a doubt in any well informed mind tolerably acquainted with the wants and condition of the Agricultural classes, of the beneficial tendency of such an instrumentality. From the fruits already produced in the old world, the question of Agricultural education has of late been warmly espoused in the new; and great exertions are now being made in more than one State of the neighboring Republic, for the founding of Agricultural Colleges, in a great measure, at the public expense; although at present, we believe, no such institution has been commenced in any part of the Union. For some time past an effort has been made by several patriotic and far-seeing men, to establish an Agricultural Bureau at Washington, under the superintendence of a Minister of Agriculture, similar to what exists in France, and other European countries. This valuable addition, however, to the United States Government, has, as yet, been but imperfectly accomplished; but of its ultimate, and, perhaps, speedy triumph, in such a country, and among a progressive and intelligent people, there cannot exist the shadow of a doubt.

It has been a too common mistake committed by writers and tourists, who seldom take but a hurried view of the country bordering on the north of the great lakes, to look upon the British American Provinces as being a long way behind the United States, in social and industrial progress. That we formerly suffered under some physical disadvantages in the way of navigation