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How differently Agriculture is estimated in the United States from what it is here in Canada. In the former country, the State Houses of the several Legislatures, particularly in the New England States, are given up for holding meetings for the discussion of Agricultural subjects, when their Legislatures are not in session. At Boston, Concord, and Mount-peller, these meetings are held, and the most interesting and useful discussions take place two or three nights in the week. Legislators and the most respectable men of the country attend. We wonder what would be said to us were to propose such a plan in Montreal as the having meetings occasionally, when our Parliament was not in session, in some part of the buildings of our Legislature, for discussing Agricultural subjects? We suppose that it would be considered a great insult offered to our Legislatures, though the representatives of an Agricultural population. It may be very presumptuous of us to avow our own ideas on the subject, but we will say, that the meetings which might be held in our Legislative buildings for the discussion of subjects connected with the improvement and prosperity of Canadian Agriculture, provided they were conducted in the same way as in England, and in the neighbouring States of the Union, might be productive of as much general and real benefit to the country as are produced by the Sessions of the Legislature, and without any of the expense of the latter. We wish not to be misunderstood. We do not offer any objection to our Provincial Parliament; on the contrary, we are proud of the Constitution that has given us the privilege to have a Legislature to make few and good laws for our government. What we say is, that discussions on a subject of such vast importance to Canada as her Agriculture, might be as useful in some part of our Legislative buildings, as any other business transacted in them. It would have a further beneficial influence, that it would excite an interest amongst all classes that is not now felt for the improvement of Agriculture. It would make it fashionable, and that would have no small effect in recommending it to the people of Montreal. Our Legislature have certainly a great influence upon our destinies, but it would be very well for the people not to leave all that is possible to be done to promote their prosperity and happiness, to

them. We do not require to make laws, for we have them in abundance, but we might make many other regulations for the encouragement of Agricultural improvement, were we to meet frequently together, and discuss them in a proper spirit, that would really promote the general prosperity, and increase the means of comfort and happiness of the people. The very best practical Agriculturists might derive benefit from these discussions; and though their own self-confidence would suggest the contrary, their patriotism, and desire to advance the good of the country, would surely be sufficient inducement to urge them to impart their superior skill to others not so well informed. Every individual of a community owes this duty to that community. It was for the general good of society that the Creator of all things endowed a few with superior intellect, that they might employ it for the good of their fellow men as well as for their own; and they make but a poor return to the Giver of these blessings when they only employ them for their own purposes and benefit. It is a species of selfishness and ingratitude that is unworthy of men of natural endowments and intellect, freely bestowed upon them when it has been withheld from other men. The chief cause of this, we believe to be, that most men give themselves credit for all the advantages, natural and acquired, which they possess, and are not sufficiently sensible of, or thankful for having received them from their Creator. We have often been answered, when recommending Agricultural publications to the attention of the farmers, "Oh, we do not want any further information on the subject of our business; we understand it perfectly, much better than we can practice it; we cannot learn anything further that would be of any use to us." Now, it is well understood by all well informed and unprejudiced men, that even if they did know all things as perfectly as any other men in existence, there could be no reasonable objection to be confirmed in this knowledge by reading the practical experience of others, and find it to be exactly the same as their own. We have many times observed that, the more knowledge we can acquire, the more convinced we must be of our comparative ignorance, and of the vast amount we have to learn. An uneducated, or an ignorant man with a little education, thinks he knows all things,