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We confess we feel some anxiety to know what measures may be adopted by the Provincial Parliament, the present session, in regard to agriculture. We hope for much, certainly, and, perhaps, more than we could reasonably expect, but for such an important interest we could scarcely expect too much, particularly when measures that were necessary have been so long delayed. We do not say that agriculture has been altogether neglected, but we conceive that more direct means of instruction in the science and practice of husbandry should have been provided long ago for the rural population of Lower Canada. The annual appropriation to Agricultural Societies by the Legislature was unquestionably productive of much good, but something more is wanting for the instruction and encouragement of that portion of the rural population who are not thoroughly acquainted with the practice of good husbandry. It is also all important to make agriculture more respectable in general estimation, and this can be best effected by providing regular instructions for communicating the science and practical art of agriculture to our youth. We never can induce youth to regard agriculture as an honorable and useful occupation, when it is considered that the most ignorant laboring-man can practice it successfully without any education or regular training. Hence it is, that if a farmer considers any of his sons more talented than another, he will endeavour to bestow the best education upon him, and never think of making him a farmer. In the whole course of this education he never reads or learns anything that has the slightest reference to the occupation of his father and the remainder of his family. He necessarily must, by this course, despise agricul-

ture, and think it much beneath the attention of a young man of such high acquirements. He imagines it much more agreeable and honorable to consume the products of agriculture, than to be employed in raising these products, either as a worker or a superintendent. For our part, we have learned at an early age to estimate agriculture very differently, and this feeling has "grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength," and through all chances, we prefer agriculture to any other occupation practiced by mankind. The history of agriculture in all countries, shows that improvements have resulted from the experiments and perseverance of educated men. We readily admit that those who have made experiments, and first introduced improvements, have not all been successful agriculturalists; but many of them have succeeded, and those who have not, it is easy to account for their want of success. In all cases where new plans and modes of cultivation are first introduced, laborers, as well as others, are prejudiced against them, and would be better pleased to see them fail, than endeavour to work them out successfully. This very frequently has been the cause of serious loss and disappointment to parties who have first introduced the most useful improvements. The want of perseverance, and perhaps, the neglect of something that was necessary to the successful working of the new plans, has also been the cause of failure. Others have seen the value of the plan proposed, and what was necessary to make it work successfully, and remedied the defect, and assumed to themselves the whole merit of the improvement, which the party who had, perhaps, been ruined, was really entitled to. To prove our proposition, we