

repose in Winter, that it may produce vigorously in the next Spring and Summer. Our climate is the most suitable possible to our country and circumstances, and if it was other than it is, it would be much against our interests. We have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with, and thankful for our lot, and not less in Winter, than in the finest time of Summer. We most sincerely wish the farmers who drain, plough, manure, and cultivate their land carefully, and manage their business judiciously, every possible success this year, and we wish the farmers who do not act in this manner, that they may be induced from precept, and example, to adopt a better system of husbandry, that they may also have reason to rejoice for good crops, and an abundant harvest.

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the French Nation, as well as the President of the United States, appears to be much interested in the progress of Agricultural Improvement. He says, in his message to his Parliament:—“The progress of agricultural science has made such advances as by its importance to rise to the height of a real revolution in politic-economical matters. In the course of the present Session the Government will bring before the Assembly, measures tending to give development to the practice of irrigation. It will call your attention to the modes of drainage, which are in England the object of such extensive encouragement. A Bill will be submitted to you relative to the use of artificial manures. The remarkable methods for cultivating, cleaning, and preparing flax, which have just been introduced into England, Ireland, and Belgium, could not but attract the attention of the Government. It has had the subject thoroughly inquired into, and the result of its examination will be submitted to you in a Bill which will be laid before you.”

Again:—The positive information required in agricultural matters is disseminated amongst the younger classes of the population by means of Local Schools and Model Farms; and amongst agriculturists themselves, by the publication of reports emanating from men best capable of giving them.” The above is only an extract from what the President of a great Nation, has thought it his duty to say to his Parliament on the subject of agriculture, a subject that would not be thought worthy of notice in other countries, on such an occasion. The following extract we give from the message of the President of the United States. Agriculture is not of less importance to the people of Canada than it is to the people of France and the United States. Other classes, and other interests in Canada, may fancy the business that they are engaged in of more importance than agriculture, but we take leave to assure them, if they imagine this, they are laboring under a very great mistake, and the sooner this delusion is dispelled, the better it will be for the general welfare of their country. The claims of agriculture upon the Government and Legislature, for all the attention and encouragement that are necessary for it, are paramount over all other claims from whatever quarter. This is the extract from the message which we referred to above:—

In surveying the various interests of the country, no one can fail to observe how little has been done by Government to promote the causes of agriculture. It is true, the cultivator of the soil, in common with all other classes of society, enjoys the protection of the laws, and the blessings incident to good Government. But something more seems to be due to a branch of industry which employs more than half our population, and, to a great extent, sustains the other.

The power of the general government over this subject is limited, but this furnishes no good reason why it should not be exercised so far as it does legitimately extend.

But still much may be done by Government, at a small cost, to promote the interests of agriculture. The science is yet in its infancy, and great minds are now