

likely to produce favourable results, we humbly conceive that the expenses of them should not for an instant prevent their establishment, because if they do succeed, as we confidently anticipate, they will amply refund to the revenue, any loan made to them. Let it only be admitted that such establishments are necessary, and would be highly beneficial, and there should be no further question as to the expediency of providing for them. Let us view the subject in another light? Money is granted for education, but it is that sort of education that does not include instruction in the science and art of Agriculture, that is to be the future business of nine-tenths of those to be educated. Why not educate youth suitably to gain their future living? The past neglect to provide this sort of necessary education is the chief cause that our educated young men will rather go to any business than to farming, which is unquestionably the most respectable profession in existence.

In our Agricultural Report for October, we stated that beer, in moderation, might be every properly supplied to agricultural labourers, while at work constantly in the fields, often employed in the cultivation and management of those crops from which beer is manufactured, and one of those crops—hops—would be useless for any other purpose. We consider beer as a part of the subsistence that should be allowed to farm labourers, without producing any injury to them—any more than the other portions of their food. It is quite possible to injure the constitution by excess in food, as well as by beer taken in excess, but we cannot admit that there is any necessity for excess in either one or the other. The laws of the country sanction the manufacture and sale of beer, and derive a revenue from the licences granted for that purpose. We shall not attempt to discuss whether those laws should be altered or not, but while they remain as they are, we shall hold our *individual* opinion, that the *moderate* use of beer is neither sinful nor “contrary to the

best interests of society.” We have no desire to bind men with fetters that our Creator has not imposed upon them, nor do we pretend to restrict people from the moderate use of what our laws grant a licence for manufacturing. We humbly presume that if the moderate use of beer is decidedly “injurious to the best interests of society,” our laws should no longer sanction their manufacture, or attempt to raise a revenue from it.

It has often been a matter of surprise, and a source of deep regret, to see the emigrants who have come here for settlement, leave Canada, and proceed to the United States. This country is not inferior to most of the United States, in any respect that we are aware of. There must, therefore, be some cause that induces emigrants to go there, instead of settling here; and the only one we can assign, is the want of regular employment here, that is so essential to the poor man, dependant upon the wages of labour. We may enquire then, what is it that prevents certain employment here, when we have millions of acres of fine land, only half cultivated and in forest? The deficiency of capital employed in Agriculture is the only cause that can be assigned for this extraordinary circumstance, and this cause prevents, in a great measure, the improvement required in Canadian husbandry. There cannot be any question that there is abundance of work for all the working emigrants that come to Canada, if the means of employing them were only forthcoming; but this not being the case, we lose all the advantages that might be derived from a constant emigration to this country of full grown men and women, able and willing to work. An improved system of Agriculture would require double the number of persons to be employed that we now employ in our defective system, and would amply repay the expenditure by augmented produce. We cannot have a profitable system of husbandry without a large additional expenditure of labour and capital, this being a necessary consequence