

tion of the noble powers with which God has endowed man, would unfit him for one of the first employments under Heaven—the cultivation of the Earth,—but on the other hand, be admitted, that there is no occupation in which scientific knowledge can be more eminently useful than in agriculture; and further that that class of individuals who have strong objections to what they call book-farming, and who will not adopt any new methods which have proved successful, until years, it may be, after their utility has been established, are very rapidly diminishing. Could not the energies of this Association with advantage be applied to aid in the establishment of an Educational Farm, where the art could be scientifically and practically taught under the management of a suitable person,—such a farm would, I believe, be invaluable to the country. On a farm of this description, experiments could be instituted in a much more satisfactory manner, and their results promulgated much more speedily, than by any other means; and an Institution of this kind might be made a well-spring of intelligence, from which streams would flow that would irrigate and fertilize the whole country. It would also afford an easy mode by which many of the Orphans of Emigrants could be educated and prepared for a useful life, at a small expense,—as by their labor a considerable part, if not the whole expense, would be defrayed.

We have lately had our population augmented to a considerable extent by a class of unfortunate and distressed beings, who require our aid and demand our sympathies. Many, I feel, are disposed to regard these people as a dead weight upon us. It is not so if we adopt a proper course, but if we do not make an effort there is too much reason to fear they may be burdensome. We should immediately seek to give them suitable employment. This is a favourable opportunity for those who have lands that require draining, to commence that operation, by means of which, such lands would be greatly enhanced in value. The increase of our population,—though many of them not of the most efficient class,—will also enable the Canadian Farmer to make many other necessary improvements, and adopt a more thorough mode of cultivation for the neglect of which they have hitherto found an excuse in the scarcity of labor; and from the same cause, the cultivation of root and other crops that require a good deal of hand labor (and with a plentiful ap-

plication of which, would, in this country, as well as others be found remunerating) have been neglected. I would therefore urge upon the Farmers of Canada, and exhort the Members of this Association, to urge upon them the importance of attending to these matters. There is abundant room for improvement; and it is wise to be ever ready to take advantage of circumstances, and to follow out that practice which has proved beneficial to others.

The specimens of Improved Stock, this day exhibited, give ample proof of the importance of breeding from none but the best animals; and who has travelled through Canada, without being compelled to acknowledge that this has been most sadly neglected by a large majority of our Farmers, who have not availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them by these public spirited individuals who have imported valuable stock into their neighborhoods. Had they availed themselves of the opportunities they have had for the last ten years, what a different state of things would have now existed,—though the number of animals might not have increased—their value would have been doubled.

And such is the case with respect to every other department of the Canadian Farmers occupation. I speak of the country at large, there are exceptions; there are even Townships that may be excepted. Taking the country at large, I doubt whether the average of the Wheat Crop is over fifteen bushels, if so much, it ought to be twice that, at least, and so also with other crops. Now, to dispel the apathy that has too long existed, is a principal object of this Association. To encourage the introduction of labor-saving implements, is an important object, and the specimens presented on this occasion, render it sufficiently evident that there will be no necessity for our importing articles of this kind hereafter. The samples of Woollen Goods we have seen to-day, is satisfactory evidence that we are improving in that branch of manufacture, at a rapid rate, and ought to stimulate Farmers to attend to their flocks, with a view to improving the quality of their Wool, that our spirited manufacturers may not be compelled to go with their cash to the United States, to purchase wool from which to manufacture cloth we are to wear.

Much might be said on the subject of Dairy Produce. Tons upon tons of cheese from the United States, are annually consumed in Canada.