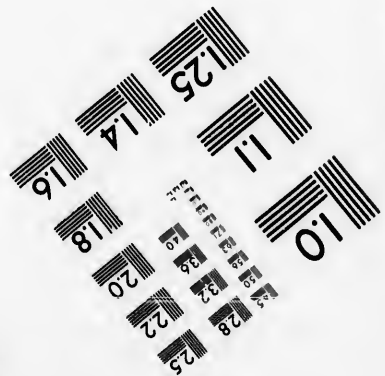
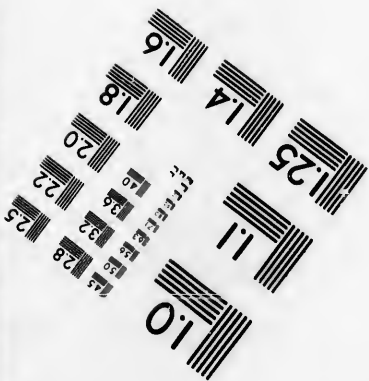
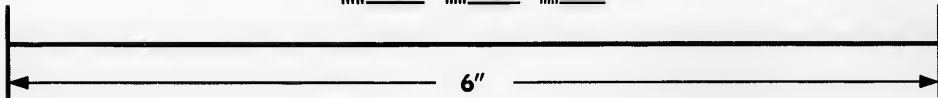
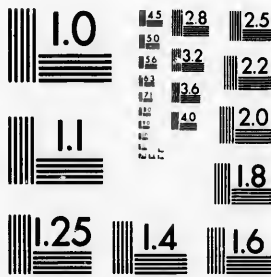


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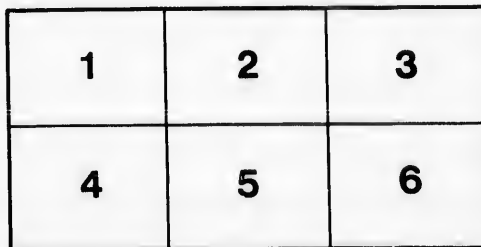
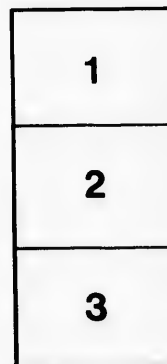
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LOWER CANADA  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament,

JULY, 1847.



MONTREAL:

LOVELL AND GIBSON, PRINTERS, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

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WM. EVANS, *Secretary.*

## PRIMARY OBJECTS

OF THE

### LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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**FIRST OBJECT.**—To promote the interest of all classes dependent on agriculture—by improving the state of cultivated land generally—by better draining—by more judicious cultivation and manuring of the soil, for whatever crop—by encouraging the cultivation of such new plants as it may be considered advantageous to introduce—by encouraging the selection and improvement of suitable breeds of neat cattle, and sheep, and good pasturing for their keep, so that they may yield large and profitable returns to the farmer, in beef, mutton, wool, and dairy produce. To encourage domestic manufactures, and useful inventions applicable to agriculture, and to the domestic purposes of the agriculturists.

**SECOND OBJECT.**—To establish an Agricultural Museum, for the exhibition and encouragement of the newest and most suitable implements of husbandry, and collections of seeds, roots, grasses, &c., similar to those established in many parts of the British Isles.

**THIRD OBJECT.**—To encourage the establishment of one or more Agricultural Libraries—to diffuse sound and useful knowledge on all subjects connected with agriculture and husbandry, in all their branches, through the medium of a cheap and judiciously arranged Journal, and periodical publications.

**FOURTH OBJECT.**—The establishment of an Agricultural College, for the education and instruction of the farming classes, as nearly similar to those established in England, as circumstances will



admit. And if unable to accomplish this object immediately—to endeavour to procure the establishment of one or more Agricultural Schools, with Model Farms attached, where young men and boys may be brought up in the science and practice of agriculture, experiments tested in draining, manuring, modes of cultivation of various crops, breeding and feeding of farm stock, and the management of the dairy. All to be under such judicious superintendence as will, be likely to defray the expenses of the establishments.

FIFTH OBJECT.—To maintain a good understanding with all the County Agricultural Societies—having only the same object in view—the general good—and reciprocally offer to, and receive from other Societies, any suggestions or interesting information that may advance the object which all connected with Agricultural Societies assume to have in view.

SIXTH OBJECT.—To obtain correct statistical information relative to the agriculture of Lower Canada, and the persons engaged therein; and generally to do all such things as may be legitimately and fairly adapted to improve the agriculture of Lower Canada, and to raise the position and character of the persons engaged therein.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. That the Society shall be governed by a President, six Vice Presidents, and a Council of twenty-six Members.
2. That the members of the Society shall be composed of persons subscribing five shillings or upwards, annually, and persons subscribing two pounds ten shillings or upwards, shall be constituted members of the Society for life.
3. That a General Meeting of the members of the Society take place in Montreal, during the Session of Parliament in each year, and at this Annual General Meeting, thirty three members be elected from among the members of the Society, to serve as Office Bearers or Directors, for the next ensuing year; and shall have full authority to transact all the business of the Society.
4. That the Directors so elected do at their first meeting, or as soon as possible, elect from among themselves a President, six Vice Presidents, and a Secretary.
5. That the Directors shall hold Quarterly Meetings, and oftener if necessary. And at such meetings, and all other Meetings of the Society, the President, or one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside. That at the Quarterly Meetings, or any meeting for transacting the business of the Society, nine of the Directors, including the President or one of the Vice Presidents, be present to form a *Quorum*.
6. That the Directors shall have full power to fill any vacancy which may exist, or may happen among the Officers or Directors between the Annual General Election, aforesaid, by electing and appointing such Officer or Officers from among themselves, and such Director or Directors from among the members of the Society.
7. That the Directors shall at all times have full power and authority to call a Special General Meeting of the members of the Society, by advertisement inserted in some newspaper published in the English language, and in some newspaper published in the French language, both in Montreal and Quebec, stating the objects of such meeting; and the President, or one of the Vice Presidents shall preside at each such meeting, at which fifty members shall form a *quorum*.
8. That the Directors may from time to time, frame such By-laws as they shall deem best adapted to advance the interests of

the Society, and the object for which it is established; and to submit the By-laws so framed to an Annual or Special General Meeting of the members of the Society, by whom the same may be allowed, disallowed, or amended at such general meeting.

9. That, in order to form a communication with every section and parish of Lower Canada, the clergy of all denominations be elected Honorary Members of the Society, and be respectfully invited to co-operate with them in circulating useful instruction and suggestions among the rural population, and in obtaining correct statistics of the state of Agriculture, its products, &c.

10. That the Directors shall elect from among themselves three members to act as a Journal Committee; and to attend to the correspondence of the Society, and also an Editor, who shall manage and superintend the publishing the Journal of the Society, and no matter for the Journal shall be published, until approved of by the said Committee; and all political subjects shall be strictly excluded from the columns of the Journal.

11. That the Directors elect from among themselves three members to act as a Finance Committee.

12. That it is a Fundamental Rule of the Society, that no question shall be discussed at any of the meetings, of a political tendency, or which shall refer to any matter to be brought forward, or pending in either House of the Provincial Legislature.

13. That the President do go out annually, and be ineligible to be re-elected for one year.

14. That no General Rule of the Society be henceforth rescinded, suspended, or altered, except at a General or Special Meeting of the Society, and then only upon the recommendation of a meeting of the Directors, to be held one month at least before the said General or Special Meeting, and promulgated by public notice to the members of the Society, one fortnight previously.

15. That every member of the "Lower Canada Agricultural Society" be invited to promote the objects of its institution, by interesting communications—or by delivering Lectures on rural industry; and persons residing in any part of British America, in the Mother Country, or in the neighbouring States, who may have, by their writings or contributions promoted any of the objects of this Society, may be proposed as Honorary Members, and shall be eligible to be elected by ballot, at the Quarterly Meetings of the Council.

## ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

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In the foregoing report, the objects for which the Lower Canada Agricultural Society has been organized, are plainly set forth, and submitted to the Canadian Community of all classes, who may feel an interest in promoting the general improvement and prosperity of this country.

The Society have obtained, last Session of the Provincial Parliament, an Act of Incorporation, by which all the previous proceedings of the Society have been recognized and confirmed; it also provides that the Society may direct that any number of Directors or Vice-Presidents may be chosen from Members residing in any particular District or locality in Lower Canada, and by Members residing therein, and may appoint or authorize the Directors to appoint local Boards of Directors in any such District or locality, and vest in them such powers as may be deemed expedient and adapted to attain the objects for which the Society is established. The Act further grants the power to use a Common Seal, with such motto and device as may be determined.

All the Society requires now is a general manifestation of public opinion in their favour to support and encourage them in their endeavours to accomplish the object for which they have been organized and incorporated.

The persevering energy and judicious exertions of the great National Agricultural Societies established in the British Isles have produced immense benefit and excited the admiration of all other countries. They have encouraged experimental investigation in every branch of husbandry, and widely diffused by their Journals and Transactions the knowledge of sound principles and the most approved practices in agriculture. We have the advantage of their example, and the results of their labours to guide and stimulate us; we may not be able to introduce exactly the same modes of high cultivation that succeed so admirably in the British Isles, but nevertheless there is nothing in our climate or soil that would prevent us following very closely the best and most perfect system of agriculture practised in the British Isles, where our capital will admit of our doing so. To farm well in England, the land must be sufficiently drained, ploughing and harrowing properly executed, for whatever crop; manure applied, if necessary; the seed sown and planted must be of good quality, sound, clean and of unmixed variety, sown at the proper time and the whole work well executed; all weeds that may subsequently appear in the crop must be taken away or destroyed, and the crops when at maturity carefully harvested and secured. A due rotation of crops must also be observed, and as much as possible, consistently with this rotation, each crop be suited to the quality and state of the soil; as regards farm stock, great attention is required to their breeding, selection and feeding, and their suitability to each particular locality and keep. The agricultural implements in England are gene-

rally in great variety and of the very best description. If we desire to flourish well here, we shall have to adopt exactly the same modes of careful cultivation and management. Our agricultural implements, if not equal in variety and perfection to those in use in England, should be brought as near to this perfection as possible, and if we can make any improvement in them to make them more suitable for our circumstances—so much the better. In the management of the dairy, if we wish perfection and profit, the English system is the best, and can be adopted here without difficulty.

It would be extremely injurious, and a great bar to improvements, were we to entertain the idea that our situation and circumstances preclude us from adopting the improved systems of agriculture practised in other countries, because our winters are cold, and our summers short and hot. That our lands should be covered with snow in the winter, and our rivers with ice, is a great benefit to us, and as regards our summers, they are short certainly, but we find them sufficiently long to enable us to grow good crops when cultivated properly, and if one farmer may have good crops, so can another, under the same circumstances of soil and climate, if he cultivates in the same manner. There is another fact we should not forget, that on an average, the seasons are more steady and favorable here than in the British Isles. We should not therefore allow ourselves to be persuaded that our soil or climate are inferior to any country on earth. What we require is experience, capital, and well trained farm-labourers. An experienced labourer in all the works of a farm is capable of rendering more than double the useful service to a farmer than the generality of labourers can do who have not experience. It is a considerable advantage in this country that our soil and climate are capable of producing a great variety of useful plants, many more than in Britain. The greater variety we cultivate, the more disposable produce we shall have for exportation, and the less liable we shall be to the evils brought upon a country by the failure of any general crop. Different climates and modes of cultivation, may furnish a great variety of productions, and commerce enables countries to exchange their productions. Thus many countries may enjoy the productions of several portions of the earth, however remote, and we may enjoy this advantage to as great an extent as any other country in the world if we adopt the means in our power.

We may rest satisfied that agriculture will to us, be the purest and most certain source of general prosperity; any other source of prosperity may be transitory and pass away, while the improvement of the land will be a permanent source of production that cannot pass away. If it be an admitted principle that agriculture must be the chief source of the riches of this country, and of the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants, then certainly every practicable means should be adopted to produce a flourishing state of agriculture, and thereby secure the welfare and happiness of the people. It was the want of a regular system of agriculture, and a judicious variety, and rotation of crops, that has been the chief cause of the dreadful calamity that afflicted the Irish people this year. They cultivated the potatoe almost exclusively, as food for five or six millions of people, and when the crop failed, destitution, sickness and death have been the consequences, to an extent unprecedented in modern times in any civilised country; and it would have been a thousand,

fold more dreadful if the Government had not provided food for the starving population. Of this calamity we have had ample proof in the emigrants coming here this year; and it should act as a warning to us, how much the very existence of a people may depend upon their system of agriculture being conducted judiciously, and upon the most approved principles, in proportion, variety, and rotation of crops. It is necessary to a prosperous condition of agriculture, that it should yield reasonable returns for the expenditure of skill and labour, rent of the land, and interest for the capital employed in stock, seed and implements; and if farmers were careful in balancing this account each year, our agriculture would now be in a much more flourishing condition, because farmers would have discovered the necessity of change and improvement in their system.

We are connected with a country where improvements in husbandry are carried to greater perfection than in any other country on earth. They apply capital and skill to cultivation and stock, and make experiments in every branch of agriculture. We may have all the advantages of their example, and the results obtained from their experiments, to instruct and to encourage us at the simple cost of publishing them to our farmers here. We have access to all the best periodicals and publications, and may select the most useful and practical information dispersed and hidden in what may be termed "a wilderness of print." The "Royal Irish Agricultural Society" and the "Highland Agricultural Society" have kindly sent us their Transactions, and we expect the "Royal English Agricultural Society" will do so. By application to the Agricultural Societies of France and other countries, we have no doubt to be able to establish a friendly communication and exchange of papers with them. It will be strange indeed if we shall not be able to select from all these sources a vast amount of useful information, which every farmer in Lower Canada may obtain at a very moderate annual subscription. It would be almost beyond the means of any farmer to procure the same amount of information; which the journal of this Society may furnish him.

This mode of instruction, and what is termed "Book-farming," may be spoken of with contempt and ridicule by those who consider themselves perfect masters of their profession, and incapable of receiving any instruction or benefit from anything that could be printed on the subject. Unfortunately, however, most farmers have not those pretensions, and how are those who are conscious they require information and instruction to obtain it, unless by agricultural publications? It would not be possible to send throughout the country, competent persons to give practical instruction in the science and practice of agriculture, and perhaps if this could be done, it would not succeed so well as publications coming from a source in which the farmers generally would have confidence. We will not admit that the farmers of Canada are not now perfectly capable of appreciating the value of suggestions and instruction, submitted in a proper spirit for their consideration and adoption,—and that they will adopt, where possible, the improvements that may be recommended, we have no doubt whatever. Were all attempts to improve the general state of agriculture to be put off, until all farmers were fully educated, we need not think of improvement during this generation. Fortunately, there is no reasonable cause that

we should put off for a day our endeavours to instruct and encourage farmers in a better and improved system of husbandry. There is not a parish, and perhaps not a house, in Lower Canada, that has not readers, and hearers, who would be able to comprehend perfectly plain instruction and suggestions, offered to their consideration, and for their practice, from a Society which, we trust, shall be entitled to their confidence. We also have every reason to hope that the parish clergy will be pleased to countenance and recommend any measures calculated to produce the welfare and happiness of the Canadian people.

If it was duly considered that the produce of land is almost the only source of food and clothing, as well as of trade, manufactures and commerce, a more general interest would be felt in the prosperous condition of agriculture, and that those who are engaged in the business of producing the means of food, clothing, trade, manufactures and commerce, should have every possible instruction and encouragement afforded to them, that would enable them to cultivate the earth successfully, as well for their own as the general advantage. Agriculture has nothing to do with politics or parties; men of all parties and politics require food and raiment, and they can only be procured from the produce of land, directly, and indirectly. It should therefore be a subject of the first importance to men of all parties, that our country should be cultivated to the best advantage, and a large and valuable produce be annually created. A country not rich in her productions does not offer a prize worth contending for by any parties. The production of food in particular should be the first object with every country. If through a faulty system of agriculture, or from any other casualty, food should fail, the whole revenue of a country from every source might be insufficient to procure the required supply. It will be several years yet to come before the farmers of Canada recover the injury done by the Wheat Fly, and if the seed of the wheat we now grow had been sooner introduced, the loss would not have been anything near so great. This proves how necessary is constant attention, that our agriculture be in a healthy condition, every department progressing successfully.

If our arable lands were drained sufficiently and cultivated judiciously, we should not often have to complain of adverse seasons; and light crops. The most slovenly farming will produce large crops in seasons that are moderately moist and hot, but to overcome or remedy natural difficulties, and be able to produce good crops in seasons that may not be so favourable, is the result of proper instruction in the science and practice of agriculture. Nineteen-twentieths of the farmers of Canada cultivate their lands in the same way every year, although the seasons may differ very widely one from another in their general character. It is no wonder therefore that the crops that might succeed very well one year, would, with the same cultivation, not succeed at all another year. We require so to manage that whatever may be the character of the growing season a good crop may be produced, and we believe this possible. Of course in wet harvests, scarcely any human precaution can save a crop from injury, and the farmer may not be to blame for this. We admit that after the most careful and judicious management in every department, disappointments may and often do occur,

but they will not be general. The husbandman has much in his power if he understands his business, and has capital sufficient to work out what he does understand, but without these two essentials, we cannot expect to see a perfect and prosperous system of agriculture generally established in Canada. Our efforts should, however, be employed to make the most, and all we can, of the advantages that we have in our power, and see what may be done.

There is no question that the annual produce of Lower Canada might be doubled by the adoption of a better system of rotation and husbandry, and every competent farmer may convince himself of this fact by a general tour through the country, and ascertaining the present state of agriculture. This augmentation of produce would be equal to an annual gift to the country of several million pounds, currency. So that improvement is an object worthy every exertion we can bestow upon it.

In proposing improvements, the Society would be far from desiring to diminish the general produce of grain—on the contrary, they would expect that a greatly augmented production of grain, would be the certain result of the improvements that are required. There may be a great variety of crops cultivated in a perfect system of Agriculture, without diminishing the quantity of grain annually produced.

Though we may be generally deficient in education as a people, this should not prevent us from making every exertion to promote the improvement of agriculture. We know many good farmers in Canada whose education is very superficial, but that has not prevented them from learning their business, in every branch of it. It would be the ardent desire of this Society to provide a perfect agricultural education to a certain extent, for farmers' sons, and if agricultural schools, and model farms were established, young men depending upon their labour, might be properly instructed at these places, in every work of the farm, to the great advantage of agriculture generally. Well instructed and competent farm labourers are as necessary to a perfect and profitable system of husbandry as well instructed farmers; and the want of such labourers augments in a considerable degree the cost of hired labour, and is the cause of work being imperfectly executed. In all trades and professions, a regular apprenticeship is required, but in agriculture, which is certainly the first, and at the head of all professions, no apprenticeship is thought necessary in Canada. Any business or profession that a man does not understand perfectly, he never can excel in, or make profitable. These are plain facts that every farmer should be aware of, or it will be in vain to expect improvement.

In the British Isles, the duty of leading in all matters relating to the improvement of agriculture, devolves upon the wealthy and best educated classes. Their superior means and intelligence, naturally prompt them to make the first move in these things. In Canada, it is also necessary that the most wealthy, and best educated should take a decided lead in encouraging the improvement of agriculture, as they should be able to appreciate the necessity and benefits of improvement. Education and wealth are great advantages to those who possess both, and when those who enjoy these advantages are disposed to exercise them for the general benefit, they become benefactors to the community. It would not be expected that men of wealth and educa-



tion would expend their wealth, and devote their time to the general good; but without making any considerable sacrifice, much good might be done by example and a very trifling expenditure judiciously employed. This Society can be made instrumental in producing a vast amount of benefit to Lower Canada, if properly conducted, and it will be in the power of the Members to have it managed judiciously for the public good. The Society is organized, the machinery all prepared, and what is now required, is, that it should be put in active motion and its progress onward provided for, by all who are favourable to its objects.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, in August last, Lord Feversham observed of Agricultural Yeoman Schools and publications:—“The Yorkshire Yeoman School—I may say with regard to that, that it is in active operation, and conducted upon most excellent principles, and the applications for admission to it have far exceeded all expectation. At the same time I may add, that it has also appeared to me that the institution is not complete without the annexation of a model farm; and I do sincerely hope that that object will ere long be accomplished, because I am enabled to state that where model farms have been already established, they have been found of great benefit, and eminently successful. Until that object has been accomplished, I would beg leave to say, that I believe those engaged in the cultivation of the land will derive material advantage by taking any opportunities that may offer themselves of perusing publications which emanate from the press relating to agricultural subjects. They will be found to contain much important information and interesting details on agricultural matters. I may mention the ‘Annual Report of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,’ the Report of our own Society, the ‘Farmers’ Magazine,’ and other publications. All of them contain most useful and important information to the Agricultural student, in various branches of science—chemistry, botany, geology, entomology, and mechanics; all these form part of the education of agricultural schools in Scotland—and certainly that country is not surpassed, if it be equalled, in the rapid and extraordinary strides made in the improvement of agriculture.”

Such is the opinion of an English Nobleman of great property, regarding agricultural schools, model farms, and agricultural publications.

At the same meeting, Lord Morpeth concluded an eloquent address in the following terms:—“Thus, by combining theory with practice—by draining your fields of all their stagnant water—by draining your intellects of absolute prejudices—by manuring your acres with fertilizing substances, and your understanding with useful knowledge—by storing up in your garners the rich produce of the year, and by storing in your minds the goodly fruits of intelligence, enterprise, and science—the farmers of England and the farmers of Yorkshire will assume that position in the social system to which they are so well entitled.” These words may be equally applicable to Canadian farmers, and it will be the anxious desire of this Society to place useful information in the hands of every farmer. For the present, the Society cannot do more than publish in the English and French languages their Journal, until they ascertain what support they are likely to receive, and how the objects for which they have been organized will be appreciated by the public.

The best proof of public feeling in their favour will be—subscribing members uniting with them and corresponding with them on useful subjects. If the Society is expected to be productive of any general benefit to the country, the amount of annual subscription would be an easy purchase of this expected benefit. The Society would have increased confidence in their proceedings, were they conscious of the favour and support of the Canadian community. It would not be very encouraging to the exertions of the Society, were they to feel their exertions to promote the general good regarded with indifference, even by those who might be the most directly benefitted. The advantages to be anticipated must reasonably be in proportion to the degree of interest manifested by the public, not only in words, but in subscriptions that would enable the Society to carry out fully the measures they have proposed and now submitted.

The Society confidently rely upon general support, and all persons desirous of becoming members, or of taking the Journal of the Society, are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Secretary for the purpose, with their residences and post towns, when receipts will be acknowledged in the first number of the Journal, by giving a list of subscribers, which will save postage. Annual Subscriptions, Five Shillings.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Martyropolis, to the Secretary of the Canadian Agricultural Society, was ordered to be published, at the General Meeting which took place in June last, in order to show the more than friendly disposition of the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy towards the new Society, and the objects the Society have in view:—

BISHOP'S PALACE, Montreal, 30th April, 1847.

Sir,—It is the more gratifying to me to answer your letter of the 22nd instant, that I long since had a desire directly to offer to you a token of my sentiments, and satisfaction respecting the exertions which you have not ceased to make in favour of Agriculture in this country, for upwards of twenty years. It is, indeed, a most signal service that you render to my countrymen, in endeavouring to improve amongst them rural industry, which not only carries with itself physical prosperity, but, moreover, the most encouraging guarantee of moral felicity. But this happy result to be general and permanent must be the joint work of several, nay, of the greater number of our influential men. It is for this reason, no doubt, that, extending your views beyond your own career, however useful it may be, you think of forming a Rural Association grounded upon a broad basis. For this I cannot but the more compliment you, and cordially share in your generous desire. It is, therefore, with a real satisfaction that I have read the project of the new *Canadian Agricultural Society*, and have been sincerely rejoiced at the sanguine hopes in its success which it inspires you with at its very outset.

I can next assure you, as well in my own name, as in that of the Diocesan Bishop, that the Catholic Clergy will thoroughly enter into your views on the subject, and besides the individual efforts that have been made by several Reverend *Curés*, within their respective parishes, I beg to inform you that the Lord Bishop Bourget, in his late visit to Europe, has been actively engaged in furthering the introduction into this District of an establishment of Trappists with a view to Agricultural amelioration as well as for a religious purpose, for, these religious labourers are known in divers countries to produce permanent good, and salutary influence, by the carrying into operation of their model farms. You, sir, the indefatigable promoter of Agriculture may therefore rest assured that if we cannot more effectually co-operate in, your

interesting work, you will at least find the Ecclesiastics of Canada truly disposed to approve of your unceasing efforts.

You will please to reckon the Catholic Bishop of Montreal as one of the Life Members of the useful *Canadian Agricultural Society*. Enclosed is the small subscription of the *Evêche*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed't, humble servant,

(Signed)

J. C. PRINCE,

Bishop of Martyropolis,

Administrator of M. D.

To WM. EVANS, ESQ., &C.

On proposing the 9th Resolution, Major Campbell observed:—

In moving this resolution I would make a few remarks on a subject to which I have given much attention. The great advantage to be derived by the country at large, from a good system of Agriculture is so obvious that I need not now dwell upon it; the means to be employed to introduce and carry out such a system are what we are called upon to consider. I know of none so efficient for this purpose as the giving to our rural population a sound practical education; in vain shall we offer prizes for good stock and well tilled farms, unless we teach the competitors the art of rearing the one and cultivating the other; let us commence with the rudiments of the science, and by and by we may attempt the higher branches. I am speaking now, not in the capacity of a public officer, but in that of an inhabitant of this Province, identified with all its interests, bound to it by the tie of property, and to one race of its occupants by the nearest and dearest tie that man can form; on more occasions than one, a habitant has come to me and expressed a desire to give his son, who appeared to have some talent, a good education; the question has then been asked how is this to be obtained? either the lad must go to the common school, where, at the present moment, I fear, he would learn but little, or he must be sent to a College, where he will be instructed in Mathematics, Latin and Greek; and when he has finished his course of studies, he will return to his father's house, to be spoiled and petted by his too indulgent parents, proud of their well educated boy. Does he now, aid his father in the cultivation of his farm? No, such an occupation is beneath the dignity of this learned youth. He must be a lawyer, or a doctor, and thus add another to one of these already over stocked professions, the home of his childhood is despised, the coat of *étuffe du pays* is exchanged for one of superfine Saxony; he takes up his residence in a village, administers law or physic to any habitant who will trust his case to him, and spouts politics whenever he can collect two or three neighbours together. I appeal to the many gentlemen born and brought up in this country who now hear me, if this picture is overdrawn? One of the chief objects of this Society is to remedy the evil by establishing a school and model farm where the rising generation may learn practically and theoretically the science of Agriculture; the youth from this school will, I am firmly persuaded, return to their homes, to be able assistants to their parents, and useful members of society; and the occupation of cultivating the soil be raised, thereby, in the estimation of the community. I trust my life may be spared long enough to see such a school established in every parish of the Province.

I have much pleasure in adding that I have authority to state that the Bishop of Montreal and the Roman Catholic Clergy throughout the Province, are prepared to give all the assistance in their power to this undertaking; that excellent Prelate during his late visit to Europe made all necessary inquiry, and gained much information touching certain religious communities who employ the time not occupied to devoutness, in cultivating the soil; this information he is willing to impart to us, to be made use of in any manner that may be deemed conducive to the great object we all have in view.

The Deputation who waited upon His Excellency The Governor General to solicit His Excellency to become Patron of the Society, reported the result of their interview with his Lordship.

"That the Deputation was graciously, most graciously received; and on the Resolution being read, which refers to the desire of having His Excellency as Patron, His Excellency was pleased to say, that he accepted the offer with satisfaction, because he believed Agriculture was the foundation of all that was great in a nation, (or something to that effect,) and he had no doubt but the present effort to raise up an Agricultural Society on a large scale for Canada could not but succeed when he saw the names of such influential men as those who composed the meeting held on the 16th instant at the head of the movement. The gentlemen of the Deputation stated, that several attempts had heretofore been made in Lower Canada to organize on a large scale such Societies, but they had not succeeded. Whereupon His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would be doubly gratified should the present move succeed, inasmuch as his name was at the head, and, as an earnest of his hearty co-operation, he begged to subscribe the sum of \$100."

## M E M B E R S .

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*Patron of the Society.*

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