

the wealth of a nation could not buy a loaf of bread, such as you will see on any farmer's table at the present time. The fine flour could not be made. The table of our farmer is much more princely in its furnishing than was the table of a monarch then. We have now in common use several species of most delicious fruits then unknown. We raise several kinds of grain not then in use. The very word corn, then applied to wheat and barley, is now applied to a grain then undiscovered. Men then lived upon a few vegetables, with fish on extraordinary occasions; and at their greatest feasts, their chief viands were flesh and wine. Their crops, as well as in the palmiest ancient times, rarely yielded over ten or twenty fold.—Now a hundred fold is considered a very small return. Then, as in the ancient world, they gathered the harvest by pulling up the stalks, or by almost as slow a process of reaping with the sickle. Compare these methods with the great reaper now in

use! that sweeps over acres in an hour, and leaves the glorious harvest on the fields of a farm in a day. Thus, formerly, the patient ox slowly trampled out the grain, week after week, and the winds of heaven and the fan in the hands of the laborer slowly and imperfectly separated the kernel from the chaff and straw. Now, the mighty thresh-r, with tumultuous whirl, takes into its crushing teeth thousands of sheafs in a day, and scattering the emptied heads, and straw, and chaff, in rich streams, the separated golden grain rushes out upon the ravished sight, all ready for the marts of trade—for food for man and fowl and beast, and for the hopper and the stones, swiftly driven by the vast and ponderous wheel. From its mighty pouch comes out flour white as the driven snow, which makes the kneaded bread better than the fabled ambrosia of the gods.

In short, Agriculture CLOTHES all—Agriculture FEEDS all.

### Agriculture in New Brunswick.

Having within the last few months made a hasty tour through a portion of Western New Brunswick, we were struck with the sluggish and languid appearance which agricultural operations everywhere presented. And in answer to the "why is it so?" we were repeatedly told that New Brunswick is not worth living in, and is not capable of sustaining, however well cultivated, a population equal to the most inferior State of the Union. With this idea of the capabilities of this Province, we are not prepared to coincide. On a comparison of Agricultural statistics—New Brunswick with many of the States—it is evident that we far exceed, in the growth of potatoes, and many of the cereals, especially of oats; and it only requires industry, system, and the expenditure of a moiety of the capital expended in shipbuilding and other pursuits, to make New Brunswick not only self-sustaining,

but able to sustain several millions of inhabitants, and compare favourably with many of the best Agricultural States of the Union.

We are also told, that the annual emigration from the Province, to California, Australia, New Zealand, Fraser's River and the Western States, far exceeds the emigration to the Province.

And it is also said, that a large portion of the sons of Farmers are abandoning agricultural operations, and either leaving the country, or procuring situations in telegraph offices, clerkships in stores, or situations in the public offices of the country.

Such, we acknowledge, is true to a very great extent. But that these things tell against the agricultural capabilities of a country we do not believe; but that they do tell powerfully against the kind of education, or no education, farmers give their sons, and