

with a straw cutter, and mixed with chopped oats and pease, will be found an excellent change for the middle of the day. Good hay should be liberally given to the animal, and warm winter quarters, with an excellent bed of straw provided. Much of the success and profits of stall feeding depend upon the latter. We would be happy to hear from others on the subject of turnip culture.

*For the Cultivator.*

HOPE, March 28th, 1843.

To the President, Vice Presidents, and Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Durham.

GENTLEMEN,

Permit me to congratulate you and the country at large, on the auspicious prospects of a speedy and satisfactory termination to that great agricultural measure, which has so long, so earnestly, and so anxiously engaged our attention.

When I had the honour of being selected by you, as your Representative in Parliament, I told you in sincerity and in truth, that I had no object of personal ambition or private interest to gratify; but that I should be actuated by a far nobler motive—a determination to maintain the just rights, and advocate the interests of the great body of the people without distinction of political party. I had long ere this, united with you in exposing the glaring injustice done to the agricultural community, by permitting our staple productions to be depreciated—by inundating our markets with an article of foreign competition, free and unrestricted; at a time when the United States imposed a duty, amounting to a prohibition, on the like article of Canadian growth, when imported into her territories. I further cordially united with you in deprecating the system that tolerated the admission of this article of foreign competition, (when transmitted by this route) into the ports of the United Kingdom, as the produce of Canada; and I had also the satisfaction of your entire approbation in my views, relative to the propriety of removing or diminishing the restrictions in our commercial intercourse with the United States, on articles imported into this colony, essential to our wants:—to remedy these evils, I gave you the assurance that I would devote my best energies; and, I trust, I have redeemed the pledge, in the exposure of the pernicious policy then prevailing. I have endured the obloquy and denunciation of those interested in the perpetuation of the abuses complained of; nevertheless, sustained by a consciousness of rectitude, it only made me the more determined to persevere in my efforts.

You will readily admit, that we have had to contend with a powerful opposition during the administration of Lord Sydenham, who was so strenuously opposed to any restriction on the importation of American wheat, that every member of the Executive was induced to vote against the measure, when introduced into our Legislature, in the first session of the present Parliament; and those who advocated the measure in that session, were considered by their opponents, as visionary enthusiasts; and their anticipations of the benefit that would flow from the adoption of the measure, as wild and chimerical: the obstacles thus presented, called for renewed exertion—that at the close of the session, I had made up my mind to proceed to England, and lay the complaints of the agricultural classes before her Majesty's government: I arrived

in London, on the 30th day of November, and immediately came into correspondence with Lord Stanley, on all the matters before enumerated. His Lordship at once frankly acknowledged that the claims I advocated were just in principle—and that they would forthwith be submitted to the cabinet, and subsequently honoured me with an interview, when he was pleased to thank me for my communication, and made the most satisfactory acknowledgements of the intentions of the government, in relation to the agricultural population of Canada, the particulars of which were communicated to you in my letter of the 11th day of January, 1842.

When in attendance at the Colonial office and the Board of Trade, it was my good fortune to have the gratification of frequent intercourse with our worthy friend and zealous advocate, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., the member of North Lincoln, whose experience on matters of colonial policy, greatly facilitated the object of my mission. Actuated by views of a near similitude, his representations powerfully supported my previous communication.

The latest advice from England, gives us the assurance that the royal assent will forthwith be given, to the act passed in the last session of our legislature, imposing a duty on American wheat, imported into this country; and that an act of the Imperial Parliament will authorise the admission of all wheat and flour from Canada, into the ports of the United Kingdom, at a mere nominal duty; thus conferring on us considerations of the most momentous import to the prosperity of the country.

In the first consideration, the Canadian grower, by the remission of the duty, which at the present time, on the graduation scale, is five shillings per quarter, will realize that sum in the advanced price of his wheat in this country; and moreover, is protected from foreign competition, by the duty levied on American wheat.

2ndly. A revenue will accrue from the duty imposed on the importation of American wheat, to be expended in the public works within the Province, of at least £100,000 per annum.

3rdly. The Canadian grower will have the satisfaction of perceiving that the British government gives his productions a decided preference in their markets, over articles of foreign competition, and his attachment to the parent state is thereby strengthened.

And lastly, it will stimulate to increasing exertion the whole mercantile community, by admitting foreign productions by the St. Lawrence into Britain, (after paying the duty in Canada) on more advantageous terms than have ever yet been conceded.

Indeed the whole measure appears to me pregnant with consequences the most beneficial to the Province; and we may reasonably anticipate the most prosperous results to flow from them.

Mr. Gladstone's bill, goes into operation on the 1st day of July next, having made provision for a prominent and essential portion of our representations, it only remains with our local Legislature at the ensuing session, to pass a bill, establishing a moderate protective duty on every article of the United States, imported into this Province, that may come into competition with the labour, industry, and skill of our people; and such a bill, without doubt, will pass to make the measure complete and ensure an harmonious working of the whole.

I must now again take leave to congratulate you on the prospect of a successful termination of our efforts, in removing the

menbus so long pressing down our energies: and I hesitate not in saying, that a few zealous members of our Assembly, urging on her Majesty's government, and affording them opportunities of explanatory interviews, respecting the state of this country, have been mainly instrumental in facilitating the adoption of this great desideratum.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obt' humble servant,  
(Signed.) JOHN T. WILLIAMS.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

A series of resolutions and the subjoined petition to the two branches of the Legislature, were sent us for insertion: as the petition contains the essence of the resolutions referred to, we beg to apologize for not giving them insertion. The Hon'bles Ferguson and Crooks, have been requested to take charge of it in the Legislative Council, and Caleb Hopkins, M.P. P., to do so in the Legislative Assembly.

The last paragraph in the petition, embraces all that is necessary, to give the Canadian farmer full liberty to supply his own market without fear of competition from foreigners.

In all probability similar petitions will be sent in to the Legislature from Sandwich to the Eastern Townships; and if all were couched in pretty much the same spirit as the clause in question, there cannot be much doubt but a similar action would be entered into by the people's representatives, at the next sitting of Parliament. We would then say farmers awake!!!

To the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, &c. &c. &c.

We the Freeholders, Inhabitants, and Householders of the Township of Nelson, in the Gore District, beg leave to approach your honourable house, with an earnest and humble petition; and to request your honourable house, to take into consideration the immense injury, sustained by your petitioners and others, inhabitants of this fine Province, by the introduction of agricultural produce from the United States, free of duty—and more particularly by the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, and fresh and salted meat.

We, your petitioners, have learned with gratitude, that her Majesty's ministers have come to the determination of recommending to the Imperial Parliament the free admission of Canadian wheat and flour into Great Britain; and the admission of United States wheat and flour through the St. Lawrence to England, subject to such fixed duty, only upon their entering Canada, as the Provincial Parliament may think proper to establish.

We, your humble petitioners, beg therefore respectfully to urge your honourable house, to impose such duties upon all stock, and other agricultural produce, imported from the United States, for consumption in Canada, as shall be at least equal in amount to the duties imposed on such articles in the said United States.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

IDLENESS.—There are but very few who know how to be idle and innocent. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.