

own, when we know they are capable of being both; but we do not wish to see these finances neglected and waste, and our means of communication chiefly employed in carrying the produce of a foreign country, into and through these provinces, for the consumption of our own population and for exportation. If our station required this, and that our lands were capable of profitable cultivation, it would be to have this foreign supply, but we assert the contrary is the fact, and that these provinces are capable of profitable cultivation.

G. Palmer, M. P., for Essex, in a late decision on the new Tariff, said he opposed the free trade system, "because he believed that this country (England), owed her prosperity to protective principle—that her shipping, her commerce, all prospered under it; in fact, it was by protection she had maintained her prosperity." If this be the fact as regards England, we are only following our parents example, and doing for the same protective principle to be done to us, that has been proved to be so advantageous to the mother country. Though we are a new country, we, the agricultural class, are very conservative, so far as not to wish to see any established principle, that we consider to have been a great benefit to our parent country. We are most desirous, as dutiful children, to follow the principles and example of our parents; and we have such perfect confidence in the wisdom of our parent state, that we are anxious to adopt their principles in all things. England prospered under the most strictly protective system, and we feel that we have not, and are not prospering under the free trade system in general produce. No wonder then that we should be desirous to have exactly the same extent of protection that is offered to the inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, and we will not ask for less. A new country, such as this is, must receive as much encouragement and protection as a country that abounds in riches, and has great towns, villages, country houses built on land cultivated and amply stocked—has good roads, rail-roads, and canals—her shipping—she is by far the richest country on earth, in which it is considered to constitute riches—and we are poor.

CURE HEAVES IN HORSES.—Take one oz. of Sassafras, 1 oz. Asafoetida, 1 pint Rum: give a spoonful of this mixture in oats every other day.

Other.—Take a weasel skin, and chop it up and add 1 lb. ginger, 1 quart molasses, and give to the horse with the grain in reasonable quantity.

Other.—Horse warts, chopped up fine, and mixed with the grain.

In order to give some idea of what farming is in England, we beg to submit the following statement which appeared in *The York Lane Express* of the 18th of April last. The farm referred to in this statement, is represented to have been a rabbit warren, and probably let for two years at six pence the acre, and would be unproductive in corn, were it not managed in the spirited manner described. It is further stated that although profitable to the landlord, and labourer, when corn is selling at the price specified—yet, on the other hand, were the corn, &c., to fall much below those specified, a most serious loss must be the consequence,

and would throw not only this farm, but all others out of cultivation, that will not pay for cultivating, to the serious injury of the landlord, tenant, labourer, and eventually to all productive classes. We recommend the statement to the attention of Canadian farmers:—

A CALCULATION showing the Profit of a Lincolnshire Heath Farm of 1,100 Acres of Land, according to the present mode of cultivation, the produce being sold at what is generally considered fair remunerating prices. The CAPITAL necessary for working the same to the greatest advantage £7,700., or £700. per hundred acres.

DEBTOR.

	£.	s.	d.
A year's rent at 20s. per acre.....	1,100	0	0
275 acres of turnips requiring 16 bushels of bones per acre—4,400 bushels at 2s. 9d. per bushel....	605	0	0
Carriage of do., toll bars, men's expenses, 36 waggon loads—half calculated as back carriage—18 loads at 6d.....	5	8	0
275 acres of wheat requiring 60 tons of rape cake, being 5 cwt. per acre, at £7 10s. per ton.....	517	10	0
Carriage ditto, 34 loads, half being back carriage—17 loads at 6d....	5	2	0
Rates and taxes.....	165	0	0
Wheelwright, carpenter, blacksmith, and whittown.....	170	0	0
275 acres of wheat, seed, 3 bushels per acre, 103½ quarters at 6s. per quarter.....	309	7	6
275 acres of barley, 4 bushels per acre, 137½ quarters at 3s. per quarter.....	240	12	6
60 acres of red clover—60 stone of seed at 11s. per stone.....	33	0	0
215 acres of white clover—215 stone of seed at 10s. per stone....	107	10	0
61½ stone of trefoil at 4s. per stone; 6¼ quarters of rye grass at 4s. per quarter.....	14	12	6
20 acres of tares—60 bushels at 7s. per bushel.....	21	0	0
15 labourers regularly employed from 11s. to 13s. 6s. per week for 40 weeks—average 12s. per week.....	360	0	0
15 labourers regularly employed for 12 weeks, averaging 18s. per week.....	162	0	0
15 boys at 6s. per week, for 52 weeks.....	234	0	0
18 men servants—Wages £35, £25, £20, £18, two at £15, two at £14, three £12, three £10, and four £8 each.....	256	0	0
Board of the above eighteen at £18 each per year.....	324	0	0
35 quarters malt at £3 per quarter £105, Hops £14.....	119	0	0
5 women servants—Wages £12, £10, £9, £8, and £7 each.....	46	0	0
Board of ditto, £16 each.....	80	0	0
Extra labour required to hoe half the turnips which the regular labourers have not time to do—137 acres twice at 5s. per acre....	34	7	6
137½ acres of wheat mowing and gathering at 7s. per acre.....	48	2	6
34 horses keeping at £20 each, including 60 acres of clover and 20 acres of tares.....	680	0	0
3 hackneys keeping at £20 each, and depreciation.....	60	0	0
Wear and tear of thrashing machine, winnowing machine, drills, waggons, carts, &c. &c.	100	0	0
Depreciation in value of cart horses, and loss of ditto by death, veterinary surgeon, &c. &c.....	140	0	0
Loss of sheep by death—Sheep at 5 per cent.....	87	10	0
Expenses attending markets, fairs, &c., &c.....	30	0	0

Carried forward, £ 6175 11 1

Brought forward, £ 6175 11 1

Average produce of wheat from 275 acres at an average of 34 quarters per acre 932½ quarters—deduct for seed 3 bushels per acre 103½—delivering wheat 700 quarters at 61. per quarter.....	19	15
Average produce of 275 acres of barley at 4½ quarters per acre—1,306½ quarters—deduct for seed 137½ quarters—delivery at market 1168½ quarters at 61. per quarter.....	29	4
70 beasts for the straw yard at £13 each.....	910	0
23 tons of oil-cake for ditto, at £11 10s. per ton.....	264	10
700 lambs to eat the turnips that are not required for the regular sheep kept, at 26s. each.....	910	0
Oil-cake and culm for them at 4s. per head.....	140	0
Loss from death from ditto at 5 per cent.....	52	10
Interest on the capital £7,700, at 5 per cent.....	385	0
Profit to balance.....	863	18
£ 9699 8 9		

The bones and rape-cake and expenses of carriage must be considered as rent, and would stand thus, say:—

Rent.....	£1,100	0	0
Bones.....	605	0	0
Rape-cake.....	517	10	0
Carriage of both, or £2 0s. 7d. per acre.....	10	16	0
£ 2,233 0 0			

Not taking the oil-cake into account given to the beasts in the straw yard, and lambs at the mill, say:—

Lambs on turnips amount.....	£ 140	0	0
Beasts at straw ditto.....	264	10	0
£ 404 10 0			

15 labourers, 15 boys, 18 men servants, 5 men servants, 20 extra men to assist in hoeing turnips and during the time of harvest. Total 73, besides the tradesmen above alluded to.—Wages, £1,188 12 6; Board, £404 0 0; Blacksmith and other bills, £170 0 0. Total £2,762 12s. 6d.

CREDITOR.

	£.	s.	d.
By 275 acres of wheat at 34 quarters per acre 932½ quarters, at 60s. per quarter.....	2681	5	6
By 275 acres of barley at 4½ quarters per acre 1306½ quarters, at 35s. per quarter.....	2285	16	0
By 70 beasts at £16 each.....	1120	0	0
By 250 fat ewes bred upon the farm, 22½ lb. per quarter, at 6d. per lb., and wool at 5s. each....	625	0	0
By 700 hogs, at 19 lb. per quarter, at 6d. per lb., and wool, supposing each hog to clip 8 lbs. each, at 1s. per lb., making together 46s. each.....	1610	0	0
By wool from 1250 sheep, 4 to a tod, 312½ tods at 28s. per tod....	437	10	0
By 25 fat pigs, 25 stone each, at 7s. per stone, £8 5s. each, fed upon hinder-end barley.....	218	15	0
By dairy—8 cows, say profit besides what is used for the family.....	40	0	0
By 8 young beasts bred on the farm, at £7 each.....	56	0	0
£ 9699 8 9			
Profit brought down.....	£ 863	18	2

The profit should be half the direct, as well as indirect rent, say:—

Rent.....	£1100
Indirect rent..	1133—consisting of bones and rape-cake.
£2233	

This should be the profit £1116 10.—True as admitted by Sir Robert Peel.