

any value in other countries, surely they are not less necessary here, even to the very best and most skilful farmers. We have a large collection of the most approved publications to select from constantly all that is useful and new. If we cannot give during a whole year the value of our dollar of information from all these, they must certainly not be worth publishing or supporting. We never had the presumption to offer instruction to farmers better qualified than ourselves, but we would hope, that such farmers were not so selfish as not to give some support to an agricultural journal, for the instruction of the less skilful portion of agriculturists, if not for their own.

It is a most extraordinary fact that our journal, being the only one of the kind in Eastern Canada, should lack support; considering the many thousand pounds of the public money voted by the Legislature to agricultural societies, for the improvement of agriculture, and out of all these funds, in Eastern Canada, we have not received one dollar support. Even those who are the most active in the management and distribution of those public funds, do not subscribe the small amount of one dollar a year to this Journal, and we hope we may confidently appeal to such friends as have seen our publication from its commencement to this hour, that it could have no other object but the advancement of the interests of agriculturists.

To many of the agricultural societies in Western Canada, we return our best thanks for their liberal support, and we promise them, we shall do all in our power to make our journal useful to them, and will leave nothing undone, which we shall conceive calculated to promote the improvement and prosperity of agriculture, and raise it to the station it ought to occupy in this country.

From our first acquaintance with Canada, we have always considered it favourable for agriculture, and offering reasonable encouragement to the industrious and skilful farmer, who might not have sufficient capital for farming in the mother country, to embark in that business here, with a fair prospect of success, but we never thought this country favourable for acquiring a large amount of wealth by farming, however skilfully carried on. The high price of labour, compared with the low price of produce, would prevent the possibility of acquiring large profits from land where labour

had to be purchased. It surprises us, therefore, to hear that in Upper Canada "immense fortunes" have been made, by clearing the forest, and sowing wheat upon the cleared land; the ashes paying for the clearing. As we understand the term—"immense fortunes," we cannot see how it is possible, under the most favourable circumstances, that the very best wheat soil could give sufficient to make fortunes by clearing the wild forest, and sowing wheat. A reasonable profit may be realized, certainly, but "immense fortunes" we do not believe can be acquired in Canada by any mode of farming, so long as the price of labour and produce are so very disproportioned to each other as they generally have been here. We only object to this picture of what may be realised by clearing wild land, and sowing wheat, because it might have a tendency to lead into error our friends in the mother country, who, from seeing it, might conceive they had nothing more to do but come out here, go to the wild forest, cut it down, burn the wood, sell the ashes for more than the whole cost of clearing, sow wheat upon the soil, and make an "immense fortune" without further trouble. We think it due to our fellow-countrymen to tell them candidly, that emigrants coming here with any such expectations will, in ninety-nine cases in the hundred, find themselves as much disappointed as it is possible to conceive. We admit that considerable property has been acquired in all parts of Canada by farming, but we also know, that a great amount of capital has been lost by farming, when labour had to be purchased and paid for. When a farmer has a family who are able and disposed to work, property may be accumulated, chiefly from the savings of the wages of labour; but were such farmers to estimate the wages earned by his own family as if it were to be paid to strangers, and deduct the amount out of the property accumulated, the fortune that would remain would not be, in most cases, of large amount. If a farmer and his family work like slaves, subsist upon the plainest description of food possible, and cover themselves with home-made clothing, or if not, buy the cheapest that is to be sold, they cannot fail to accumulate property, and consider themselves rich, though, perhaps, it would be very absurd to apply the terms "immense fortunes" to their property. We do not conceive that it can be any possible advantage to this country or its inhabitants, now or hereafter, to give too high a