

compartment, which goes under the name of *omasum*, or many-plics, from its resembling a rolled-up hedgehog, and sometimes, from the longitudinal *lamina* of its mucous membrane, that of leaflet. The food remains but a short time in the *omasum*, proceeding into the fourth division, or *abomasum*, which in its structure, especially in that of the mucous, or inner membrane, is nearly allied to the same organ in the human being, and is, by the French, from its power of coagulating milk, called *caillette*. The last compartment is the largest of the four, so long as the animal continues to live on milk; but the paunch speedily surpassed it in magnitude when grass becomes the sole provision. The milk always passes at once into the fourth stomach, there being no reason why it should be returned.

(To be continued.)



THE CULTIVATOR.

"Agriculture is the great art which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practice, and every inquirer into nature improve"—Dr. Johnson

Toronto, April, 1842.

In our last number we submitted our views with regard to some of the measures, we conceived, would be necessary to be adopted in British America, in order to ensure the progress of general improvement—as well as the improvement of agriculture. When undertaking a share in the conduct of this Periodical, we pledged ourselves, that we would endeavour, so far as our humble abilities would permit, to pursue such a course, as we would believe to be best calculated to promote the interests of the class upon whose prosperity we are convinced that the welfare of nineteen-twentieths of the population of this country mainly depends. We have only in our power to suggest such measures, as our practical connection with agriculture, our acquaintance with the country, and with the wants and wishes of the agricultural class, may point out to us as necessary; and this we are determined to do, honestly, and fearlessly. It will then remain with our Government and Legislature, to consider our propositions, and do that which will be best for the general interests. So far as we are capable of forming a correct judgment on these matters, and we believe that we are supported in the opinions we have formed, by the whole of the agricultural class in British America, we are firmly persuaded, that unless some very material change is introduced, in respect to the mode of our commercial intercourse with the United States, agriculture cannot improve, or be in a prosperous condition, and that the progress of general improvement in these naturally fine Provinces will be very slow indeed. If we are only to be the carriers of the produce of a foreign country, or if this is to constitute the most valuable part of the exports from British

American ports, we certainly cannot boast much of the profitable uses we make of our vast possessions on this continent, that are many times the size of the British Isles, and that have a climate and soil, that are generally better than that of the latter countries.

The amount of Imports to Canada alone, during the last year, at Quebec, Montreal, Gaspe, and New-Carlisle, is a little over two millions. The amount of agricultural produce Exported during the same period from these ports, will be seen by the following table:—

Raff, Tierces and Barrels.....	3,635
Pork, Barrels.....	34,620
Butter, estimated in pounds.....	177,350
Barley, minuts.....	4,580
Cheese, in pounds.....	14,000
Flour, in barrels.....	871,700
Flaxseed, in minuts.....	1,550
Lard, in Casks.....	1,420
Do. in pounds.....	178,700
Indian Meal, barrels.....	120
Oat Meal, barrels.....	4,832
Oil Casks, number.....	13,163
Peas, minuts.....	138,600
Wheat, minuts.....	563,000

The estimated value of the above, exclusive of the flour and wheat, which we believe is not equal to the quantity of these articles that have been Imported from the United States into Canada during the past year, would not amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds currency. We may further state, that the quantity of live cattle, sheep, hogs, butchers' meat, cheese, butter, and lard, imported into Canada from the United States, during the same period, was of much greater value, than our exports of the same articles, that appear in the above table. Consequently, the amount *actually* of Canadian agricultural produce exported, was a mere trifle,—and not, perhaps, equal to the amount paid for foreign imported spirits alone, of which there was about four hundred thousand gallons imported sea-wards, last year, besides what we may have received from our very civil neighbours at the other side of line 45°. These are facts not very encouraging to our agriculturists, and affords a convincing proof of the great neglect of their Representatives hitherto, to the interests of those who elected them.

One of the worst features of our carrying trade is, the large amount of capital that is employed in it, and which we think cannot be estimated at less than one million, five hundred thousand pounds currency, in the wheat and flour trade alone. Let us suppose that there may be from twenty to twenty-five per cent, gained on this capital by merchants, and their employs, in every way, by carrying, &c., this wheat and flour through the Canadas, and it will not amount to more than from three hundred thousand to three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds per annum. This is a considerable sum undoubtedly, divided as it is between a few comparatively, but what would it be compared to the immense advantage of the general improvement of our agriculture, that must take place, were this large amount of

capital paid annually for Canadian agricultural produce, instead of a foreign produce. We may be told that merchants cannot reasonably be expected to forego these advantages, when the Canadian farmers do not raise a produce of the same description that might be exported. We respectfully maintain, that were reasonable encouragement and protection afforded to the Canadian farmers, *they could, and would*, raise more than would be wanted for our own consumption, and for exportation. Wheat, in the United States, is produced under different circumstances from ours in Canada, and therefore, we cannot compete with them in selling our wheat. We shall, in a future number, endeavour to explain these circumstances.—Will any man pretend to say that we have not good land, a favourable climate, and excellent farmers, in a large proportion of Canada? And if this is the case, why should not our agriculture be more improved and prosperous, and our produce more abundant? The soil and climate of Canada, are extolled to the skies, for the superior excellence of the one, and the highly favourable nature of the other, for every purpose of agriculture: and notwithstanding all this, capital is employed in the encouragement and support of foreign agriculture, rather than the agriculture of Canada. The amount of wheat and flour exported last year, allowing five bushel of wheat to be equal to one barrel of flour, would be about five million bushels. We have seen reports from Canada West, of crops of wheat yielding as much as from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Suppose we say that on an average, the yield may be twenty-five bushels to the acre, it would only require two hundred thousand acres of land to produce this quantity of five million bushels of wheat, and surely it would not be too much to expect that this quantity of land should be appropriated to such a purpose, out of the vast territory comprised within the bounds of Canada West, besides as much land as would produce all the wheat required for their own consumption, and what Canada East might want for the present. This might, perhaps, be about half as much more, or from two to three million bushels.—Hence we conclude, that from three hundred thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand acres of wheat annually, would yield ample supply for all the wants of Canada, and for exportation. This, we believe, could be raised in Canada West, under a judicious system of agriculture—with sufficient capital, and with reasonable protection from foreign competition. There are more than 60,000 farms occupied in Western Canada, and if only six acres on each farm was in wheat annually, it would yield a produce of seven million three hundred and eighty thousand bushels, at twenty-five bushels to the acre. Can it then be deemed a wild speculation, that we should assert that these things are possible? Our calculations and estimates are moderation itself, compared to what is said in other quarters of the capabil-