

It requires but very little penetration to see the prejudicial influence that legislation of this kind has upon the productive interests of the country. Indeed, it has often been a wonder with us, that the people of Canada should have borne their burdens so well as they have done; but it is evident that the true cause of their forbearance, and the success which has attended their efforts as farmers and mechanics, may be attributed to the circumstance, that few countries in the universe are so well adapted for a hard plodding, industrious population, as this country.

The producers of wealth in Canada will by this time see clearly, that the products of their industry will have to come into direct competition with the productions of other countries in which capital is more abundant and inducements greater for enterprising men to extend their business.

We are prepared to submit a plan for the consideration of the Canadian public, by which capital would be more abundant, and the producing classes would have a fair chance with other classes, in obtaining the loan of money, if it were required to extend their business, but upon due reflection, we deem it premature at this time to do so.

It is the duty of every well-wisher of his country, to discountenance every species of monopoly, and especially guard such branches of business as are calculated to create wealth in the province. There are scores of branches of business which are at present comparatively unknown in Canada, and which, if engaged in by competent persons, with a liberal capital, would pay a high rate of interest, and at the same time, enrich the country to a great degree.—Unfortunately, that class of individuals who are acquainted with the practical operations alluded to, have not the means, or sufficient capital to enter into business, nor are there any inducements held out by capitalists, by which the man of capital would be encouraged to do so. The causes which have produced this state of things are well known to many, and it is high time that they were removed. They are artificial, and are susceptible of a rational and legitimate

reform; and this being the case, the people will certainly no longer remain indifferent about matters of such grave importance to themselves, their children, and their country.

To successfully meet the pressure of the times that the operations of free trade have entailed upon us, perhaps for ever, it is necessary, whatever branch of business be engaged in, that it should be conducted on the most approved scale, and to do this, a greater thirst for knowledge will have to be created among the industrious classes.

A truly clever farmer will cultivate his land upon such principles, that he may realise a much greater profit than the man who is ignorant of the best systems of cultivation. How important, then, that all should obtain a knowledge of their business, by which they could lessen the costs of production and encrease the quantity of produce, and at the same time annually add to the natural fertility of the soil!—This great achievement in agriculture can assuredly be accomplished, and that upon any desired scale. To illustrate this matter fully, would require more space than we have at present at our command, but that we should at least be understood, we shall touch upon a few points.

In the first place, we believe the practice of making naked summer-fallow to be opposed to common sense, and that there need be no case where such a system is required. The pea crop is one which seldom fails in this country under proper management, and the skilful cultivator may safely calculate upon thirty bushels, and even as high as forty-five bushels per acre in very favourable seasons of this crop. Winter wheat will do as well, and perhaps much better on some soils, after a heavy pea crop than after a well-cultivated summer-fallow.—The net profits of a good pea crop will cover the entire expense of the wheat crop, by which means the crop of wheat will virtually have cost nothing; and besides, a large store of most excellent winter food for sheep, calves, and horses will be secured, which, when fed to the stock and applied to the land will add greater fertility to the soil than could possibly be realised from a naked summer-fallow.