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We believe that an augmented production would create in this country an augmented consumption, independent of exportation. If we had a large production it would encourage consumption, or the settled residence of those who would consume. By the division of labour consumption of agricultural products is encouraged. It is seldom considered that there are other parties engaged with the farmer in agricultural production. Every individual employed in the manufacture of articles which the farmer finds necessary to purchase for himself, his family, or his business, may be said to have an indirect share in agricultural production. The clothes the farmer wears, the implements he employs, &c., are all necessary to the products of agriculture. The farmer, while employed in his business which he understands, has other persons employed for him in furnishing him necessaries which he could not produce himself so cheaply by his own labour: hence, the carpenter and blacksmith, when making the cart and plough, are actually performing a part of the work necessary to agricultural production. The manufacturers of cloth, cotton, wearing apparel, &c., for the farmer, are also indirect labourers with him in his work; and certainly, payment must be made for all these from the produce of the soil. Our proposition may not be clearly understood or admitted, but it is perfectly capable of demonstration. It would be very difficult to show from what other source means of payment for the labour of man can be derived, except from the produce of the soil. This *alone* can first set all other trades in motion; and while we are convinced that this is the case, we say, that an abundant production will be an encouragement to increased consumption, because it will furnish the means of employment for persons not directly employed in agriculture. We admit, that at present, a large amount of capital, or money from England is expended in Canada, to the troops,—for public works, &c. that goes directly to the support of trade and commerce here; but this is only a temporary supply. We may be asked how this money goes directly to the support of trade and commerce, and in reply we say,—firstly, that the engineers, contractors, and labourers, expend a large proportion of the money they receive on British and Canadian produce and manufactures, and secondly, that part of the food the troops and those

employed on public works consume, that is the produce of Canada, and purchased from the Canadian farmer these farmers also pay for British and Canadian products and manufactures and other foreign goods brought here by commerce, and hence it is, that the greater the quantity and value of the Canadian farmer's products, the more certainly will the trade and commerce of Canada be augmented and prosperous.

How vastly would the means of comfortable enjoyment be increased to the agricultural class in Canada if the produce from each farm was doubled; and that such a result is possible, we have no doubt whatever. Of course, a larger expenditure of labour would be required, but then, if this labour was judiciously employed, it should produce much more than it would consume; and this surplus would be the profit of those who employed labour. It is only the food consumed by the labourers employed in production that is actually lost to a country generally. Where there is a judicious division of labour and the agriculturist purchases from others all that he requires, except his food, the money or produce paid for his clothing and implements is the means of giving employment and support to the tradesman, manufacturer, and merchant, who may again pay to the farmer for his produce what the farmer has paid him for his commodities. Hence it is, that a large agricultural produce must prove beneficial to every class of this community. What, on the contrary, is the consequence of a small production? The farmer has little to expend on any article not produced on his own farm. He must endeavour to exist in the best way he can upon his own productions,—manufacturing all he requires of clothing and implements, within his own family. No extra labour is ever employed, however much required or profitable it might be. The land is left in an unproductive state, when it might yield both the means of employment and profit. Every increase of capital, which we consider an augmented production would be, must lay the ground-work of a perpetual annual profit, not only to the producer himself, but likewise to all those whose industry may be set in motion by this new addition of capital. Can a doubt exist, that the comfortable enjoyment of the Canadian population would be vastly increased by the augmented production of