

to agriculture, though it is the only means by which it can be rendered prosperous and improving. The farmers of Canada cannot compete with foreigners of the United States, who bring produce here to procure cash, which they cannot sell it for in their own country. Such a competition would be unequal, unjust and ruinous to our agriculture, and must check all improvement.

It would, we conceive, be a very equitable law if a regulation could be established that would allow any Canadian merchant who would export from Canada to the United States the produce of Canada or of British manufactures and dispose of them there, that such merchant should be allowed to import from the United States into this country an equal amount of value of the produce of the United States whatever it might be. This would be some approach to trade on an equitable principle of reciprocity. We shall advert to this subject again.

We have seen a notice of a report respecting banking in Ireland by which it appears that the banks established in that country are totally inadequate to afford legitimate banking accommodation to the people. The whole amount of paid-up capital, or money engaged in banking purposes in Ireland is only about £1,18s. 6d. a head, on the entire population, while in Scotland the banking accommodation amounts to about £16 per head for the population of that country. This is a vast difference indeed, and the consequences are perfectly apparent in the prosperity of the latter country compared with Ireland. Perhaps the paid-up capital, or money engaged in banking in this province, would afford a greater amount a head on the entire population than in Ireland, but though it may exceed that of Ireland, we are convinced it is very inadequate for the purposes of the Canadian people to give them any favourable chance of advancing in prosperity as they might do had they the means to improve the advantages which this fine country offers them. England and Scotland has the largest amount of banking accommodation of actual paid-up capital of any country on earth, and the improvement and prosperity of both countries is proportionably greater than that of any other country. The great principle necessary for insuring the general prosperity of Canada is, command of capital and its skillful application and employment in permanent improvements that will reproduce the money employed. This, we take upon us to say, can in no way be so certainly effectual as in the judicious improvement of our lands and agriculture. The improvement of our cities and towns will not reproduce capital, as the cultivation of our lands would do. It may be a profitable investment of capital to those who expend it in building houses, but it is not so for the general interests of such a country as this. The profits that pay rent in the city must be derived from the productions of the country or chiefly so—and therefore capital that is employed in augmenting the valu-

able productions of the country is much the most useful application of it for the general benefit of this community. This is a proposition that is not likely to be admitted by those who have power over the capital that is in the country—but it is true nevertheless. In no way can capital be employed so beneficially as when it creates a new produce that was not previously in existence. It thus gives means of subsistence to persons who are occupied in producing, and is advantageous in many ways. In Canada, above all countries, the capital that is applied to the employment of labour on land is the most certain to be productive of general good, when we have a constant supply of labourers brought here annually who have no other means of support except the wages for their services—and connected as we are with England, that would require all the spare produce we could raise from our lands and labour, and pay us back our capital by a higher price for this produce than we could obtain for it in any other market on earth.

In Canada it is in the farmer's power to make as good butter as in any part of the world, and as good cheese as in any part of North America. We say this advisedly, and from experience. Of course our cattle must be selected judiciously, our pastures good, our dairies of proper temperature, and furnished with suitable utensils, that will be kept perfectly and constantly clean—and the management of the milk, the cheese, and butter making, must be conducted with skill by persons who have practical experience in such matters. All these circumstances are necessary to the making good butter and cheese, and the most essential requisites are a good dairy and suitable utensils—without these we cannot have a good article. We believe that in Canada, there are very few farmers that have good dairies and suitable utensils, and this is a chief cause that we have not a larger quantity of first rate butter and cheese. The climate is not so hot here as in the United States, where they make good cheese—but our climate is so hot as to require that our dairies should be so constructed that a regular temperature might be constantly kept up in them, and in the room where the cheese is dried and stored. In all dairies there should be two sets of dishes or pans for milk, in order that one set might be prepared by boiling or scalding while the other would be filled with milk. This would give time for the vessels to cool and be aired before using.

We shall in our next number give a list of all the utensils that are generally to be seen in a well furnished English dairy. This furnishing would cost something in the commencement, but they would continue good for a long time, provided they were kept clean and as they should be. It is discreditable, and unprofitable to our farmers that we should not be able to export from this country as good cheese and butter as any exported from the United States. We can also have abundance of beef and pork to export if we employ the means in our power. The country may be