

objects for encouragement with all Agricultural Societies, under the present circumstances of our Agriculture.

#### USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a very extraordinary circumstance that Canada with all her natural means of wealth, should be deficient in capital for any useful purpose, that it would be necessary to employ it in. How is it with our neighbors on the other side of line 45? Have they better means or better security for supplying capital for their wants? Without hesitation we answer that they have not. Why then should they be in a more thriving or prosperous condition than we are, when we are possessed of more natural advantages than they are? This is an enquiry that is of great interest to every inhabitant of Canada. If a railroad or other improvement is required in Canada, there is a difficulty to obtain money for it, while on the other side the lines, in a much poorer country, money can be had in abundance for all their improvements. The people of the United States have so much confidence in Canadian securities, that contractors come in from that country to build our railroads for these securities. They know that they can invest money safely in Canadian improvements, but we appear afraid to do so. We have rich and fertile lands of almost boundless extent—we have vast forests covered with valuable timber—we have lakes, rivers, and canals. We have cities, towns, villages, farms, farm-buildings, stock, and implements, and the whole debt due by Canada for all these, is not nearly equal to half what her agriculture alone would produce in one year; what then would be the difficulty to her progress in every improvement necessary to her prosperity? There is no difficulty that is not in our own power to remove, nor is there a country on this continent more independent in circumstances and richer in natural resources.

Parties may differ with us, and question our proposition, but we shall be most happy to meet all objections that may be brought forward. Wealth and the means of prosperity are lying under our feet, and we do not adopt the means that are in our power to bring them forth for our use. We should not want the means for the improvement of our agriculture, or the construction of necessary railroads or canals, while we have as good security to offer for the means to do all this, as any country in the universe. We only want united action, and to know ourselves, our country, and the immense value of our resources; and, after knowing all this, if we have not sufficient confidence to proceed, there cannot certainly be any hope for us, but the fault will not be to the country, but on ourselves.

#### WORK FOR THE WINTER.

Now is the time to make manure, to attend to cattle, and to remove the manure from the yard to the fields where required in Spring. In making up manure heaps in the field in Winter, they should be carefully piled, and not left scattered about under the snow. The heaps should be made high, and not spread out over much surface. This precaution will prevent the manure from being washed by snow water or heavy rains. Where farmers have to provide fence or fire wood, in the Winter is the time to do so. There is not much idle time for farmers, as much work can be done in the Winter that would occupy the Spring and Summer if left for that season. The repairs of implements and preparation of fence and fire wood for use in the hurry season, will take up all the spare time for the Winter four months. For the younger members of the farmer's family the Winter is a suitable time to attend to their education, and we hope that education will be as much as possible agricultural as it should be always for farmers' children, but with instruction in other branches that are necessary.