

sixty to eighty bushels of shelled corn may be grown per acre, and the pumpkins alone can be made to pay the rent of land and the extra management of both crops. At an early period we shall enter more fully into the discussion of the foregoing branches of farm management, and for want of space must, in the meantime, confine our remarks to the consideration of a few matters that have equally as great an influence upon the prospects of our agriculturists as that of partially losing the r wheat crop. When the rent of land, cost of cultivation, and management of the wheat crop, are all taken into calculation, it will require a very large yield of wheat to give a net profit of three pounds per acre. The dairy, sheep husbandry, the cultivation of new crops, and the cultivation of those described in the foregoing remarks, will pay as large a profit as wheat, and the risk will be considerably less. We, however, do not wish to influence any farmer to cease sowing wheat, where there is a good prospect that the return will be remunerating. Our motive in discussing the matter at all at this time is, to prepare the mind for a catastrophe which will in all probability visit our land.

In an average of years, prices for agricultural products, under a comparative freedom of commercial intercourse with other countries, must rule at a less price in Canada than what was received during the period that protection was given the products of this colony in the markets of the mother country, hence, it is not to be supposed that farming can be as profitable now, under ordinary management, as used to be the case. The two great drawbacks upon agriculture in Canada, are the high price that has to be paid for labour, and the very great scarcity of capital that appears to prevail throughout all parts of the province. Labour must be high in comparison with the value of the products of the soil in all new countries, so long as large blocks of wild land can be had at a low rate, but this evil might be obviated in a great measure, if a more healthy system of immigration was put into practice. There

re a large number of farm-labourers and small farmers in Europe, who might improve their worldly circumstances very materially by removing to this country, and who, at the same time have means of their own to bring them here, and sufficient besides to sustain them until they get comfortably settled.

An acquisition of from 50,000 to 100,000 of that class of emigrants annually to Canada, would give a full supply of agricultural labourers, and it would be a means of reducing the rates of wages to a standard that would be somewhat in keeping with the prices that are obtained for the products of the soil. Pauper emigrants are not the class that are calculated to benefit Canada. Men who have been regularly trained to labour, and who have had a religious and moral training, are the only description of laborer that would prove advantageous to this country, and in our opinion, great success will not attend our agricultural operation, unless a large number of laborers of the above description find their way annually to our shores. The present agricultural laborers of Canada in a very few years, with their present high rates of wages, will soon be in possession of farms of their own, or they will employ their time and means in cultivating rented lands. A fresh supply must therefore be kept up, or else much land must be thrown out of cultivation. To remedy this evil, every effort should be employed to establish a wholesome system of immigration, by which a large number of the choicest emigrate here for the purpose of improving farm-labourers of Europe would be induced to their condition in life. Owing to the operation of unwise restrictions, money in almost any quantity can be had for the purpose of speculating in the products of farm, and that too upon the most spurious descriptions of security, whilst at the same time a farmer worth thousands of pounds in landed property, cannot procure the matter of a few hundreds of pounds upon undoubted security, although the money borrowed is required to make his hundreds of acres more productive.