

his dependance upon the Great Ruler of the universe, who has said "Seed time and harvest shall not fail," and we have reason to be thankful we have never experienced an entire failure of crops in this country.

But without dwelling on this part of the subject (as I trust we all feel our dependance upon a Divine Being), let us turn our attention to the respectability of agricultural pursuits.

If antiquity gives to the profession respectability, we claim for it the highest on that score; for it was the first occupation followed by man. If the fact of its having been followed by persons of exalted station, gives respectability, Emperors, Kings, Princes, and the Nobles of the earth have been, and are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

If the universal desire of men of the most varied stations in life to engage in it, is testimony in its favor, we have only to observe the numbers from every class of society that are continually looking to it as a final destination. The Warrior, the Statesman, the Merchant, the Mariner, the Lawyer, the Mechanic, in fact members from every class, long for the time when they can leave the perplexities of their several occupations, and engage in the cultivation of a farm. Some may have found on experience, that the Farm did not possess all the fascinations their poetical fancies had led them to anticipate, because they had only allowed themselves to view the farmer's life in the most favourable aspect—yet many, very many, have fully realised all they had a right to, and all they in the exercise of a sound judgment, did expect, and have realised the truth of the remark of one well qualified to judge, and who has said, "No pursuit has such a variety of interest—nor can any business or profession vie with it in happiness and independence, the intelligent farmer has every day some fresh incident, some new progress to observe; the advance of his crops, the condition of his stock, and the result of his experiments, and his life is passed in the midst of all that should make it agreeable; its attractions are felt by the highest, and it is a profession that never degrades. No profession or occupation can in these respects compare with it; and without affording large profits, it begins by giving much that large profits and years of labor end with."

How then are we most effectually to promote the interests of that profession?

We have not only to take into account existing circumstances, but to look forward to what we have reasonably to expect, now that it has been determined by the wisdom of the Imperial Legislature, that we are to forego the advantages we formerly enjoyed in the markets of Great Britain, where we shall hereafter have to compete with, not only the superior mode of cultivation practiced there, but with the producers of all other countries who resort to those markets with the produce of their soil. How is this to be done? By adopting the same thorough system of cultivation that prevails in Great Britain—by an intelligent practice of every improvement—by persevering in the selection of the best breeds of our domestic animals—by the manufacturing and use of all labor-saving machines and implements—and by the cultivation of every variety of crop the soil of the country is capable of producing—and lastly, by seeking access in the cheapest possible way to those markets where we can obtain the highest price for our produce.

Although wheat is essentially the staple article for exportation, and the crop that has hitherto proved the most remunerating to the Canadian farmer, there are several others which are well adapted to the soil and climate of Canada, and of which we have usually imported to a considerable amount, and paid for in cash, thereby creating an exhausting drain upon the resources of the country, that would eventually prove ruinous, and which is the worst possible policy, unless we could exchange the proceeds of more remunerating crops for such importations; but this is not the case, particularly with regard to hemp for the manufacture of cordage,—an article the consumption of which is very great,—and although we have manufacturing establishments amongst us, the proprietors are compelled to resort to the United States for a supply of the raw material. Hemp and Flax ought not only to be produced in sufficient quantities from which to manufacture all the cordage (and other coarse fabrics of which they form the staple) required for consumption, but to become a profitable article for exportation; and from the flax-seed we ought to make all the linseed oil we require for use amongst ourselves, which is also an important item in our imports. Another important item to be taken into the account is the oil cake, &c., made from the refuse of the seed; food that would be available for fattening animals for our markets, which are now