

which exercises itself on any "raw-material," brings it from the raw to the finished manufactured state, is that form or "mission" of industry which creates most wealth, gives more extended employment, and confers most individual happiness. Except in one northern corner of the country, it has never been practically known to the Irish people. They have heard of it, they have seen and enjoyed some of its wonderful fruits, but they have been utter strangers to its value as a source of wealth, progress, and individual independence and happiness. Except around Belfast, the people are still engaged in the simple, pastoral, and semi-barbarous habits of *milking cows and digging potatoes*.

But this simple form of industry must give us ultimately. It is not sufficient to meet men's needs, nor does it promote civilization.

Butter, meat, potatoes, corn—though valuable products of the soil—are yet not "raw-materials," which admit of being passed through a series of stages and operations, employing many hands and diffusing much individual prosperity. Their product is simple, we may almost say crude; still, on these sources of industry alone Ireland still dependant.

There is hidden in her soil a mine of gold, richer than any Australian gold-field, and that is the capacity of her soil to produce flax, a plant inferior to silk in its value as a "raw-material" for the exercise of human industry. If we had but knew the value of this simple and useful plant, she would leave to other regions to supply her under the provisions of free-trade, the common necessities of life, and apply herself to supplying the world with linen fabrics. Instead of a landscape of potato gardens narrow and barbarous state of society, the eye would be delighted with the prospect of fields waving a flaxen harvest, destined to cover the beds and couches of the civilized world with the finest fabrics, and give daily occupation and employment to millions of civilized men.—*Cork Reviewer*.

The Census—Agricultural Products of Canada.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—I suppose that the census of Canada for 1861, is now in, and will soon be returned, and laid open for inspection, to show the British public what amount of population we possess—what wealth we have—and how we gain a living generally; I am sorry to say, that they will be led sadly astray as to the industrial resources of Western Canada, as I will presently show you. In the enumeration of means of subsistence, there are important items not mentioned, that is, flax, and for which no columns are provided.

They are as follows: pot and pearl ashes, staves, pipes, and West India squared timber, saw logs, cord wood, poultry, mutton, and lastly bees. Our township of Raleigh, in Kent, is one of the smallest in the west; when the marshy plains are deducted from its full area, containing only about 662 families, and yet the amount of the above eight articles will show as follows:

Pot and pearl ashes, 145 barrels, at \$35 00 per bbl.	\$5,075 00
Staves of both kinds, average in five years.	7,000 00
Square timber, mostly white oak, average in five years.	4,000 00
Saw-logs 23,000 pieces, averaging \$1 25.	2,875 00
Cord-wood, 2,500 cords at \$1 25 per cord.	3,125 00
Poultry—geese, ducks, chickens, eggs, and feathers.	6,620 00
Mutton—1,200 sheep and lambs, sold or eaten at \$3 00 each	3,600 00
Bees—225 hives, swarms, and honey \$5 00 each.	1,125 00

Total annual income. \$33,420 00

I have consulted with some of the most experienced and most thorough farmers of the township, likewise the enumerators, and arrived at the above totals as the lowest ones possible, each one being in some seasons far below the real productions. Now let us take the ten townships of our country at the same rate, (and they average that or more) we shall have a total for the country of \$334,200 worth of bush and farm industry in one county not exhibited. Multiply this by 30,* the number of Counties in Upper Canada, some of which produce at least twice as much as Kent, and we have the neat little sum of ten millions and twenty-six thousand dollars. So that now I hope you will agree with me that the industrial resources of our poor country are not fully or fairly represented by the census of 1861.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Raleigh, Kent, March, 1861.

LAND DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.—There are many thousands of acres of deep-drained agricultural land in different parts of Great Britain, where the outfalls of the drains are at sufficient elevation, and in suitable places, to allow of the water drawn off being used for purposes of irrigation. Lands, to be deep drained, may also be laid out so as to work the subsoil water of

* There are 42 counties in Upper Canada.—31 counties and unions of counties for judicial purposes. Ed.]