

marking as distinctly as possible, the lines where the drill had deposited the guano in the first sowing. In due time, the intermediate spaces were horse-hoed, and the turnip-rows properly thinned. Nothing could exceed their luxuriance. Although sown three weeks later than the main crop, they soon overtook them, and became far superior in every respect—so much so, indeed as to be the subject of general remark in the parish. Hence I think it may be safely laid down as an axiom in the use of guano, and which has already been mentioned in the Gardener's Chronicle, that it should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills the embryo in germination.—*London Gardiner's Chronicle.*

## The Canadian Agricultural Journal.

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1844.

We have constantly advocated the necessity and expediency of reasonable protection for Canadian agriculture, situated as we are on the frontier of a foreign nation, whose agricultural productions have scarcely any limits, and who could supply without difficulty, Canada with food for all her population, though they should not cultivate an acre of land. The question, however, is—should Canadians rather be encouraged to cultivate these necessaries for themselves, when they possess the most ample means to do so, and means that would be neglected and wasted if not applied to this purpose? There is another important question, how would the people provide the necessary cash to purchase foreign agricultural produce, if they produced nothing of their own? If the people of the United States were to remove all restrictions, allow a free interchange of commodities between that country and this, the farmers would never offer any objections; but until they do this, Canadian farmers will not cease to demand reasonable protection for their interests, and they will expect these interests shall not be sacrificed to aggrandize a few individuals who might profit by a partial trade with foreigners, to the ruin of the vast mass of the Canadian population. Undoubtedly there is danger of smuggling, and a breach of the law, and by farmers along the frontier, for whose benefit the law was passed; but this abuse might be prevented; and it ought to be checked, and the law enforced. The loss Canada has sustained in not having one American team pass through Chatham, this year, though 350 passed through the same place in 1843, is not so great as might be supposed. Not one of these teams come to Canada for any other purpose than to advance their own interests, or for their convenience or pleasure. They most probably come to sell produce in Canada, and take back cash for it, as their tariff is so excessively high that it would not admit of their taking any of our produce or British manufacture, unless they took them as smugglers. If production was encouraged in Canada, we should be able to produce more than double what we do at present, and that would more than equal all that has ever been imported from the United States in a year. If Canada is rendered productive in corn and

cattle, as she is capable of, her people will not feel their neighbours' visits any loss should they discontinue to cross the lines at all points, as in Chatham this year. We are not opposed to commercial intercourse, established on a fair and equitable principle of reciprocity, but we are opposed to it on any other principle. Canada will never become rich by any other productions than her own. No other country, however favourably disposed towards her, will give her any gift without paying for it, and she must have wherewith to pay or she cannot purchase. We cannot by any tariff that will be established here, raise agricultural produce to exorbitant prices, but a properly proportioned tariff will have the effect of giving some degree of steady demand and prices in our markets—what the farmers so much required hitherto. The protection farmers have by the present tariff is very trifling, but it is something, and will assure a more steady market for our cattle in particular, and this was very necessary. Cattle when prepared for market, if not sold at once, are a great loss to the owner; and under former circumstances, when cattle from a foreign country might be imported to any extent, it frequently happened that the market became so glutted it was impossible to sell at a fair value. This state of things was not favourable to any class of the community. A reasonable price and steady demand is what will encourage the farmer, and will not injure any other interest. Extremely low prices for provisions are not by any means a proof of the prosperity of a country or of the comfort and happiness of the labouring class. Provisions are dearer in England than in any other country on earth, and in no country do the employed labourers receive so high wages, and are better clothed, lodged, and fed. The following table will show the miserable wages paid in other countries to labourers, where provisions are very low:—

	Wages.	Hours.
England.....	11s. 0d.	69
France.....	5s. 8d.	72 to 84
Switzerland.....	4s. 5d.	78 to 84
Tyrol.....	4s.	72 to 80
Saxony.....	3s. 6d.	72
Prussia.....	2s. 6d.	94

From this it appears that in Prussia, where provisions are the cheapest, the hire of a man for a whole week, working fourteen hours in each day, is not more than the hire of one man for twelve hours in Canada, and often not even this, as men get over that wages here. In Prussia provisions are not low in proportion to wages.

In conclusion, we would observe, that all who are acquainted with this country admit that agriculture must form the basis of her wealth and prosperity, and it must be equally manifest that her agriculture is now in a most languishing state, requiring a better system of management to be introduced. The soil and climate are most favourable, and notwithstanding all these facts before us, objection is constantly made to granting the smallest degree of protection and encouragement