

ish in particular soils, and in proportion to the variety of these soils, if we study the nature and uses of them, will be the variety of the fruits of the earth. The arid sands of Aylesford in Nova-Scotia have been denounced for their barrenness, but the luxuriant and tall pines, which spring from them, furnish proof that they possess certain properties favourable to the growth and nutrition of this particular species of tree. The marshes and intervals of these provinces proclaim their capabilities as grazing and grass countries;—and if productiveness in this respect, remarkable as well for the quality as the quantity of the grass, is any argument in favour of our agricultural capabilities, then do our provinces possess them in an eminent degree. It has been said that the wheat crop is uncertain in these provinces, and that the climate and season are unfavourable to the growth of it.—It must be confessed that our springs are late, but we have seen extensive fields of wheat, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, growing in every part of the country; and the climate and season that would mature one field of wheat, would ripen (all other things being equal) any number of them.

We are inclined to attribute some of the failures in this crop to the error of the farmer, in the choice of his seed, the selection and preparation of his ground, and the time of his sowing it. The interior of New-Brunswick abounds with soil of the very best quality; and many of the uplands in Nova-Scotia, and its dyked lands in particular have given the most undeniable evidences of their capabilities for wheat crops. But although some people may assert that our climate and season render these provinces unfit for the cultivation of wheat, they must confess that they yield abundant crops of oats and potatoes of the very best qualities. The occasional success in the cultivation of Indian corn—the growth of barley and rye, and the produce of the orchard and garden in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, furnish a satisfactory answer in favour of their agricultural capabilities. It is true that

our winters are severe, and that in return for the labour of the ox, the farmer must sweat in the hay field, and toil through a tedious winter in the service of his cattle. But we shall in a future enquiry endeavour to ascertain, whether a portion of the time, which is now devoted to the raising and keeping of horned cattle, might not be more productively applied to other agricultural pursuits; for a large stock of cattle in these provinces implies a large farm: and a large farm, too generally speaking, implies some hundreds of acres of ground, badly fenced and carelessly cultivated, with a vast disproportion between the labour expended, and the labour required. This is a system, which works badly for the country, and worse for the proprietor, and creates the outcry, that wages and workmen eat up the farm. This complaint, is attributable to mis-management; for industry, judiciously directed and purchased at a reasonable rate, is gain.—This subject however, merits particular consideration, and shall in a future number receive the attention, which it demands.

The advantages and disadvantages of a country as respects its agriculture, refer to the circumstances of climate and soil—to the facilities of marketing—the prices of produce, and to the consequent profits of the agriculturist. We have already made some general remarks about climate and soil. The soil of our provinces generally speaking, is excellent, but the shortness of the spring, summer, and autumn, crowds the labour of these respective seasons in rapid succession upon the farmer, which is the principal disadvantage incident to our agriculture; and therefore, if science and the experience of more enlightened countries can suggest any management or machinery, calculated to facilitate labour, and thereby to enable the husbandman to fulfil the duties of each season within its proper time, and to increase and extend his exertions, it would be an improvement of the utmost consequence to the provinces. When we bear in mind,