

that a comparatively spare population exists, and much wretchedness in the centre of fertile fields and a land abundant in corn.

We sometimes think ourselves unfortunate to have been born, or to be doomed to live where clouded suns impart a lessened light and heat; or where the frosts of winter bind up for many months the hardened earth. Yet in such climes, man more really lives, and exercises a truer dominion over inanimate things, than where tropical skies appear to prepare him for an unceasing enjoyment. Where mind and mental energy are dormant, he only vegetates or exercises his brute passions. Where by perpetual struggles he subdues the adverse elements, bends circumstances to his will, forces a copious abundance from an unwilling soil and in spite of inclement seasons—there he most truly lives, and amidst his hardships enjoys life most; there refreshing sleep visits him with her balmy breath, and in the power of mind over matter, which his success displays, he brings out more clearly the claim of man to a likeness with Him who is all mind, and to whose slightest intimation all matter bends.

(To be continued.)

LABOR WELL APPLIED IS PRODUCTIVE OF PROFIT.

An intelligent writer in the *Genesee Farmer*, under the above head, makes the following judicious remarks:

Farmers should ever bear in mind that "well directed labor" will insure its reward. Of all classes of men, there is none upon whom this truth needs to be enforced more than the farmer. How many of our farmers are year after year toiling on, overwhelmed with their business on an immense estate, and at the close of the year the accounts are about balanced, and again the same toil and vexation must be renewed! If rightly-directed efforts had been put forth, no more land farmed than could be done to perfection, what a saving of labor, what an increase of profit, what a reward in every point of view, would be received! In travelling through the best farming districts of this country, we often find illustrations of this truth most striking.

I have in my eye a farm of medium size, which, a few years since, was anything but neat and in order, and which gave sad indications that labor had not been "well applied." But a change has come over this scene. A new occupant takes possession, fixed in his principles—determined that he would carry out this great maxim, on which depends the prosperity and success of the farmer, that "What is worth doing, is worth doing well." Now, how soon the farm begins to assume a new appearance! the fences are repaired, the land is drained where needed, the buildings are neatly repaired and arranged; manures are obtained best suited to the soil, and crops which are adapted to this region; a new and improved stock of cattle, sheep, and swine are secured, and in short every thing characteristic of the good farmer appears year after year, under the direction of him who knows how to *apply labor*. Instead of having, at the end of the year, to resort to loans to make up the deficiencies, this same farm yields a return that gladdens the heart of the farmer. As years roll on, each succeeding one finds a larger balance in favor of well-directed labor; and now, in addition to the ordinary appendages of a farm, there is reared, out of the profits of this well-regulated concern, a neat and tasty cottage, in the midst of shrubbery the most tasty and luxuriant—all the work of him who started with the determination to do all things well. And this is not all; as the well-regulated expense book is balanced, a profit which would gladden even the hearts of some of our bankers on the capital invested, is found on hand, to be applied as may best conduce to

the comfort and welfare of an interesting family. There is no complaint of means to educate the children. They are brought up practically to appreciate the maxim that "What is worth doing, is worth doing well," and their education prepares them to carry out in all the varied scenes of life this all-important but too little practised truth.

Let me then urge upon the farmers who read this paper—an 'I am glad to know they are many, and among the most intelligent in our land—to put in practice, if they have not already done so, this simple but effectual method of farm labor, which brings with it the most abundant reward, and without which they will in vain struggle on, never securing the end of their toil. Order is Heaven's first law, and let it be yours in every thing relating to your farm. Remember you belong to a noble profession, and one that is destined to exert a mighty influence on the destinies of a world. As one man, then, let the American farmers adopt as their motto, "*All things relating to my farm shall be well done*,"—and no more shall be undertaken than can be thus done,—and soon they will be found to occupy that exalted position that will cause their influence to be felt the world over. Surely it cannot be necessary to urge upon the enlightened, the intelligent, the hard-working American farmer, further considerations in support of a principle that must, on a moment's reflection, commend itself to every right-minded reflecting man.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada will be held on Wednesday the 20th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the city of Toronto, for the purpose of considering certain amendments to the constitution of said society, to be then and there submitted; and also for the transaction of other important business connected with the Association. A full attendance therefore is urgently requested.

The directors will have to appoint two persons to act as judges, in connection with another, to be selected by the Governor General, for the purpose of deciding the prize of 50L., offered by his Excellency for the best essay on the connection between the canals and agriculture of Canada.

By order,

GEO. BUCKLAND, Secretary.

Toronto, January 2, 1850.

OSBORNE'S STEAM PLOUGH.—In the London *Mechanic's Magazine* we find it stated that Mr. Curwood, of Whitechapel, has constructed, under the patent of Mr. Osborne, King-street, St. James's, a steam locomotive engine, expressly for agricultural work, or steam haulage on canals, in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Smith's wire rope. In the first trial, made on a farm in Essex, a pair of their steam engines were placed opposite each other, about 120 yards apart, with a sufficient length of wire rope between them, the surplus being coiled round the beam of one of Lowcock's two-way ploughs. This trial, although not successful, proved that the conditions of the two modes of draught differ essentially; horse draught being upwards, and exercising a direct control by its proximity to the plough; whereas the draught by steam power is distant and downwards, and