

manure and judicious cultivation. It will every year become less capable to yield a valuable produce, to be again applied to improvement and reproduction. I know that this cause operates at present most injuriously, and checks general improvement in agriculture. Heretofore wheat was the chief dependence of Canadian farmers, but since they have been unable to grow it, they have no means now at their disposal to employ labour, or capital to expend in the improvement of either land or stock. This is the general complaint.

In passing through the country, it is easy to discover the want of capital by the mode of cultivation, and the great want of draining. When we hear of the amount of capital considered necessary in England to cultivate and stock a farm advantageously, it is no wonder that our cultivation and stock are so very deficient and defective, when there is not perhaps a farm in Canada, where one third the capital is employed, that would be required in England. I only refer to our farmers, who depend altogether upon farming for their living. From seven to ten pounds per acre capital, is considered necessary in England to work and stock a farm to advantage—the larger amount for strong clay lands, as requiring more labour of men and horses, and the wear and tear of implements, being much greater than on lands of higher quality of soil. If capital and labour were at our disposal here, we could not employ it safely to a large extent while exposed to a foreign competition. We have no manufacturers here to be our customers or who would be injured by the farmers being protected. We have the means of raising all the food that would be required for more than double the present population of United Canada, if reasonable encouragement and protection were only offered us. If it is not so, who would encourage emigration to Canada? A large emigration cannot find employment and prosperity here, if we are only to be trafficking in the produce of a foreign country. If we can raise food for our own population we can raise food for double that number. We have sufficient arable land occupied to do so. The question is—whether our soil or climate ought to produce wheat, other grain and cattle? If this be answered in the affirmative which it must be, no man acquainted with the country but will admit, that it is capable of producing two or three fold the quantity annually of each of these products, that it does at present, I only refer to the land already cleared. I do not include our forest land of almost boundless extent. I have on former occasions, suggested the expediency of introducing new plants into our agriculture, that could be exported, and that might be cultivated here successfully, if proper measures of instruction and encouragement were given. Nothing, however has been done. May we hope that the interests of agriculture will, at last obtain some attention—that inquiry will be made to ascertain its true state, and the best means to promote and secure its improvement and prosperity? The present Government is favourable to English agriculture. Any favor that will be extended to their fellow-subjects—the agriculturalists of British America—will never injure the British farmer. On the contrary, the favor that is necessary for us, will serve the British agriculturalists. This may be doubted by some, but I think it is capable of being satisfactorily proved. Dr. Bowring, at a late anti-corn law meeting, told the people that the landholders of Britain only paid a million and a half of the annual taxes—and a more mistaken idea was never conceived or entertained by an M. P. But whatever the learned Doctor may have said on the occasion referred to, there cannot be any mistake that our chief dependence must be upon the natural or cultivated produce of Canada, to pay both our taxes and all other demands

upon us. Our imports may pay our revenue in the first instance, but it is the consumers of these imports that must ultimately pay both the revenue and cost of the goods, and it is out of a produce raised in Canada that this must be chiefly done. It is, therefore the interest of all this community, that every encouragement should be given to Canadian agriculture. If the country is incapable of profitable farming, it is not worth living in, or retaining as a part of the British Empire. If the chief object of our improvements is to enable us to be the conveyers of foreign produce, we may despair of seeing this naturally beautiful and fertile country settled, improved, and productive, as it certainly is capable of. Doubtless the money expended in the improvement of our internal means of communication, must be a great benefit to the country, but as an agriculturist, I would be anxious to see our agriculture improving at the same time in order that we may have a valuable produce to transport upon our fine roads, canals, rivers and lakes; otherwise they will not be of much use to agriculturists, comparatively. WM. EVNAS.

SELECTED.

REMEDY FOR FILM IN THE EYE OF A BEAST.—A correspondent of the Yankee Farmer, suggests what he considers a new remedy for a film produced by a blow or other accidental causes of a similar nature, i. e. spitting tobacco juice into the eye of the animal. He remarks that he has seen it tried only twice, but each time with entire success; and with very sensible caution concludes, by saying "the remedy requires to be more fully established." We can assure our cautious friend, that the remedy has been fully established down South for years. The memories of our oldest tobacco chompers, reach not the antiquity of its discovery. We have often seen tobacco juice spit in a horse's eye when weeping or looking weak, and entire relief afforded.

SECRET OF SOAP MAKING.—Many persons are much troubled to make soap come: but there is no art and mystery or "luck" about the business. The whole secret consists in having strong lye—and it must be strong. If the ashes are clean, the soap will come without using lime. If the ashes are made from dirty chips, or burnt on a clay hearth, lime in the leach at the rate of one quart to the barrel of ashes, may be used to great advantage. If lime cannot be procured, boil down the lye until there are coarse grains of salts in the bottom, then pour off the lye and throw away the salts. It will "spoil your luck" to attempt to make soap with the salts in the kettle for it is the salts of the earth, not ashes. If your lye is strong, and you put in as much grease as it will dissolve, you will have soap whether it is put in hot or cold.

CHARACTERISTIC OF FARMERS.—Farmers seldom affect a mystery of their agricultural operations, as is the case with most other occupations. A farmer is always free, ready, and communicative—and this has been the characteristic of the husbandman from time immemorial. It is related of Ischomachus, a complete husbandman, described by Xenophon in his economics, that "all other tradesmen are at great pains to conceal the chief parts of that art. But if a Farmer has either sown or planted his fields with care and propriety, he is happy in having them inspected, & when asked, will conceal nothing of the manner by which he brought his works to such perfection."

PORTABLE GRIST MILL.—By Mr J. Platt, of Bridgport, Conn. This mill is so small and compact, that it may be carried from one place to another in a common cart; yet is capable of grinding from six to eight bushels of corn or grain per hour. The bed-stone is solid, having no eye in its centre, and the

running-stone is hung on a short cross on the lower one of a vertical spindle, which has two bearings in a vertical sliding from above, by means of which the running-stone is elevated or depressed as occasion may require. The pulley by which the motion is given, is mounted between the horizontal bars of the sliding frame. The operation of this mill is so free that it may be driven by the power of one horse, and is probably the best mill for Southern and Western farmers, that is now in use. The cost varies from \$50 to \$100.

A PORTABLE SAW MILL.—Invented by Mr George Page, of Baltimore. This invention requires no higher praise than a brief statement of facts. It is in complete operation, and will saw 1,800 feet of boards per hour, with excellent precision, and very smooth, yet without heating the saw in the least.—One prominent excellence in this invention, is the manner of mounting the circular saw, by which it is completely secured from liability of becoming heated, even when sawing timber two feet in diameter. The whole machine is portable, and has in one instance been removed a distance of ten miles, and put in operation in its new location in one day; and such is the facility of managing it, that when one board is finished, the log is run back and adjusted, or another cut in ten seconds. This mill is of simple construction and must succeed well.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Boil a strong decoction of tobacco and pour it hot on the places where they are at work. The rats will not eat wood saturated with tobacco juice.

LIME YOUR ORCHARDS.—The effect of lime on orchards and on grounds in which fruit trees are planted, is stated to be very beneficial; it improves their health and promotes their growth and it is said to improve the quality of the fruit. The food or pasture of the trees is increased in quantity, and improved in quality by the application, and it is doubtless an important agent in destroying the grubs and worms which are so destructive to fruit trees by the wounds which they inflict, as well on the tender absorbent fibres of the roots, as on the branches and trunk.

LAW'S PLANING MACHINE.—This machine has much novelty of construction, and may be said to be a new application of first principles of planing, and leaves the surface of the board in a very smooth and perfect state. By this machine, a plank, or board of any length or breadth, is by a curious application of power, forced through a series of cutters, by which both sides and both edges are planed at the same time, being reduced to a uniform thickness and width, as a matter of course; and such is the rapidity of the operation, that six thousand feet of surface may be planed in one hour.

AN IMPROVED PLANING MACHINE.—By Samuel Whitney of Nashua, N. H. This machine is exhibited in miniature, and is probably the first operating model ever constructed. This model is of itself a great curiosity, and being operated by hand will plane a miniature plank to admiration.—There is much novelty in this plan; the motion of the cutters is horizontal and rotary. Its operation is more perfect than that of those which have either vertical or diagonal motions. This curious machine, although small, attracts some attention, and in many respects is decidedly preferable to other kinds.

Suffer not your spirit to be subdued by misfortunes, but, on the contrary, steer right onward, with a courage greater than your fate seems to allow