

hundred subscribers, we should be able to publish two or three thousand copies, and half this number we would dispose of at a very low rate for distribution to the poorer classes of Canadian farmers.

The want of sufficient capital is severely felt in Canada, and particularly amongst the agricultural class. It was always one of our principal objections to the carrying trade, of the produce of other nations, that it employed a very large proportion of the capital belonging to individuals connected with Canada, in a way that was not the most beneficial for the general interests of this country. The carrying trade is not the best suited for countries possessed of small capital, because the whole of this capital would be required to give activity to internal industry, which is always entitled to the preference. It is by the productions of our own country we must supply all our wants, so far as regards the means of the farmer. The abundance and excellence of our own productions will afford us the means of internal commerce, as well as of external commerce, and those who wish both to be prosperous should do all in their power to augment the amount and value of our own productions. This is the true mode of insuring a flourishing internal and external commerce. A very eminent author observes: "The internal commerce of the country, though, from its minute ramifications, it is less obvious and striking, besides being the most considerable, is likewise the most advantageous. For both the remittances and returns of this commerce are necessarily home products. It sets in motion a double production, and the profits of it are not participated in by foreigners. For this reason, roads, canals, bridges, every means, in short, which promotes internal circulation, is favourable to national wealth." We perfectly agree in opinion with this author, and would wish to see our means of communication by roads, bridges, rail-roads, and canals, extended in every direction throughout the country, where there would be any chance of their being useful or paying the interest upon the expenditure, for the present. Convenient means of access to market encourages production, and is a great benefit both to producer and consumer. Capital may be much more safely and profitably employed in the improvement of land, and production of crops, where there is easy means of access to market, than where such means do not exist. Capital employed in agriculture under favourable circumstances, must be much the most beneficial mode of employing it for such a country as this, because it would give employment to a large number of persons, and should always reproduce itself, with a profit, to be again employed in the same way, and with similar results. As a reasonable encouragement to agriculture, the farmer or landowner should always be able to realize his expenditure and a fair profit. He should have from the produce a fair allowance for the productive service of the land, as rent—for the productive service of the capital embarked, as interest

—and for the productive service of skill, and labour, that has set the whole in motion, as wages: in fact, the annual produce should replace the outlay of money, and manure, live stock, &c. so that he may be put in possession of a value equal to what he commenced with, allowing for all that we have enumerated, and a fair profit besides. By this fair remuneration capital might be kept up, and augmented constantly. If there is due protection from foreign competition, and the land managed with order, economy, and intelligence, under a judicious system of cultivation, we would hope that the farmer possessed of sufficient land might be enabled to realize a surplus, after replacing the entire value of his capital, and defraying the reasonable expenses of himself and his family. If he is then able to employ the whole, or any part of this surplus, in creating a new produce, by the cultivation of more land, or the purchase of more cattle, and the hire and support of more labourers, and, in consequence, at the end of the year, have produce sufficient to replace all this expenditure with a profit, and all this be again employed in the same way the year after, our capital and production would soon be augmented and doubled, and our condition vastly improved. It is in this way alone that we could really augment capital, and with the greatest benefit to every class of this community. It is in our power to realize this favourable change in our circumstances, by adopting the proper means.

There is a reasonable protection and encouragement for capital employed in agriculture now, which we never had before, and we should avail ourselves of this advantage. It is impossible to devise any plan that will produce so much general benefit to the inhabitants of Canada, as by an improving, and prosperous agriculture, producing abundantly what will be required to insure internal, and external commerce. The farmer, raising a surplus, to be exchanged or sold to the merchant or tradesman for what they may require of foreign produce, and English and Canadian manufactures. The prosperity of Canada is so manifestly dependent upon the amount and value of her own productions, that it is astonishing every educated man in the province, who is permanently settled in the country, would not be anxious to increase the amount, and improve the value of this production. The occupied lands of the country are neglected, when they might with certainty be made to yield an annual production of more than double the value they do at present—an augmented value that would be equal to an increase of several million of pounds currency, to the inhabitants of the country. If this would not be a matter of some importance to accomplish, we confess we know not what would.

The author we have selected from, says again:—"The faculty of amassing capital, or, in another word, value, I apprehend to be one cause of the vast superiority of man over the brute creation. Capital, taken in the aggregate, is a powerful engine consigned to the use of man alone. He can direct towards any one