

tal will be invested in manufacturing operations, by gentlemen who are deeply interested in the success of the agricultural prosperity of the country. By increasing the home demand for agricultural produce, the external commerce of the country may to some extent be crippled, but this influence will not be seriously felt by the Canadian capitalists. If Canada thrives at all under free trade principles, it must be through her agriculture and manufactures, and not as some pretend to assert, through the agency of her commerce and carrying trade. We have not advanced a proposition in this somewhat rambling introduction but what we are able to defend—and in fact whether any take exceptions to those views or not, we shall fearlessly advocate the manufacturing interests, as being the only certain means of making capital abundant, and of providing a steady and remunerating value for every description of agricultural produce that the agriculturists may have to spare. Without further preliminary remarks we shall briefly state how the produce of land may be increased to meet the lowness in price that may be anticipated through the influence of the operations of Sir Robert Peel's liberal tariff. It is difficult to conjecture what the average price of wheat and other provisions will be under the new tariff, but from the best data we have to found an opinion, we should judge that the value of wheat in years of plenty like the present, would be about three shillings currency per bushel, and other articles of agricultural produce of a corresponding value. Many will doubtless startle at such unwelcome news, and will say, that the farmer cannot keep his head above water under such prices, but to such we would state, that they would do well to quit their fears, until free trade operations have had a fair trial. The system of farming at present pursued, and the manner in which the monetary affairs of the country are managed, will ill comport with the genius of free trade. But there is not the least doubt, but that the whole machinery of the country, or at least such parts as affect the industrial resources, may be placed upon a sound footing, so that the farmers and mechanics of this fine province may defy foreign competition.

There are many influences at present that bear heavily upon the productive interests of the country, all of which shall receive attention at our hands as soon as a favourable opportunity offers. In the meantime we direct the attention of our

readers to the following excellent remarks from a correspondent of the *London Agricultural Gazette*, which will be found to have a practical bearing upon the main point at issue:—

You said you would be glad to receive my comments on our farming. The report is very imperfect; still you will be able to understand my object, viz., by soiling the cattle, or house-leeding, to keep as large, or a larger stock than is now kept, and grow more corn than is now grown. It is surprising the acreage required for 12 to 14 milk-cows out of a farm of 100 acres.—*Rickard Darker, Whitehaven.*

"How can the produce of land be increased to meet a fall in price?" I answer—first, by preserving all manures which now run to waste, and increasing the efficacy of these manures. Secondly, by keeping the stock in the house all the year as far as possible, thereby producing more manure, decreasing the breadth of pasture-land on each farm, and increasing the breadth of green crop and white crop, these being the sources whence the farmer pays his rent. I shall confuse myself as much as possible to authorities bearing on the questions, to satisfy you there are fair grounds for believing that by improved husbandry an average price of 45s. per qr. for Wheat, with other products in proportion, would enable the farmer to pay his present rent and be better off than he now is with a price of 55s., by applying the same skill and enterprise to land that is applied to manufactures. First, then, "What is the value of the manures now wasted in this country?" I always like to give the opinions of other persons on subjects of such vital importance as the one which I am attempting to discuss; and as Mr. Hannam has been engaged for a length of time in making practical experiments, and his general judgment as a chemical agriculturist and a political economist, is so well known, I shall quote him as an authority for our increased want. He says—"We learn, according to the calculations of the Poor Law Commissioners (on the sanitary condition of the people), the increase of the population in England is 230,000 per annum, and that this is an increase requiring annually tenements; 27,327 cattle; 64,715 lambs; 70,319 sheep; and 7,894 calves, which is equal to the produce of 81,000 acres of pasture land; and, at 56 oz. daily for a man, wife, and three children, 105,060 quarters of wheat, equal to the produce of 28,058 acres of land, at 30 bushels (which is more than the regular average) per acre. Being altogether the produce of 109,000 acres of good land required every year to feed the increase of our population."

With respect to waste manures, which is the subject on which we are now treating, Mr. Hannam says—"That the question of the economy of these matters is one at the present period of peculiar interest and importance, and will enable us, in some degree, to accomplish an object which we have shown to be of national impor-