

conclusive on the advantages of protection in feeding, we have abridged it for the Cultivator.

On the first of January, Mr. C. took from his flock 40 wether hogs (yearly) Liecesters, and divided them into two lots, one weighing 183 stone, 3 lbs., and the other 184 stone, 4 lbs., and in other respects there was as little difference as possible. The first lot was put into the yard, the second into the field; and each lot had exactly the same quantity of food given them, which was as follows:

1st. As many turnips as they could eat, which was about 27 stone per day for each lot.

2d. Ten lbs. of linseed cake, or half a lb. per sheep per day.

3d. Half a pint of barley per sheep per day.

4th. A little hay, and a constant supply of salt.

For the first three weeks both lot consumed the same amount of food, but in the fourth week, the lot in the shed eat less by 3 stone of turnips per day, and in the ninth week they fell off 2 stone more. Of linseed cake, there was also a falling off 3 lbs. per day. The lot in the field consumed the same from first to last.

The result of the experiment was as follows:

20 Shed Wethers.	Increase.	20 Field Wethers.	Increase.
Jan. 1st, 183 st. 3 lbs.		184 st. 4 lbs.	
Feb. 1st, 205 st. 0 lbs.	21 st. 11 lbs.	199 st. 8 lbs.	15 st. 4 lbs.
Mar. 1st, 215 st. 10 lbs.	10 st. 10 lbs.	208 st. 2 lbs.	8 st. 8 lbs.
Apr. 1st, 239 st. 9 lbs.	23 st. 13 lbs.	220 st. 12 lbs.	12 st. 10 lbs.
Total increase	56 st. 6 lbs.		36 st. 8 lbs.

Thus the shed wethers, through consuming one-fifth less food, made above one-third greater progress; and the circumstance of the experiment were on the whole unfavorable to the winners, as the turnips being stored in a house for their use, were more wilted and dry, than those consumed in the field by the other lot. The shed floor was swept each day, and fresh straw given after each shower of rain."

According to Mr. McCulloch, the value of the manure alone, annually put on the soil of Britain, is more than all the foreign trade put together, and we are convinced he was perfectly correct in this opinion. This fact alone would show the vast importance of agriculture in England. Agriculture does not obtain credit for the immense amount of capital which it employs, because it is so divided; but when we know that it is computed that the rent-paying-farmer should have a capital of from £6 to £10 per acre for the land he occupies, altogether exclusive of the value of the land, the buildings, and improvements, the capital employed in trade, and manufactures are far below the amount invested in land, farm buildings, stock, seed, and implements. The extent of land in England and Wales is about 37,000,000 acres, and the farmers' capital, in stock, seed and implements, would, at about £8 per acre, amount to nearly £300,000,000. If we add the value of the land, the buildings and permanent improvements to this the whole will not be less than from £1,700,000,000, to £2,000,000,000, in land, buildings, stock, implements, and improvements; and if to this we again add, Ireland and Scotland, the amount may

be nearly doubled, so that the whole amount of capital invested in land, buildings, stock, seeds and implements, in the British Isles, must be from £3,000,000,000 to £4,000,000,000 or perhaps more, and we believe that trade and manufactures have no such amount invested. We may now refer to our own country, Canada, and we suppose there is nearly 4,000,000 acres in cultivation, and computing the value of this land at £5 per acre and it certainly has cost that sum to clear it and make it what it is—the farm buildings and improvements at £2 10s. per acre, and the stock, seed, and implements a £2 10s. per acre, we shall have a total amount of £40,000,000, exclusive of uncultivated land, that is in the hands of the farmers, and which we believe may be computed at full £10,000,000. This would give the agricultural class in Canada a capital of at least £50,000,000, and we are convinced this is very considerably under the real amount. Under such circumstances, do not the interests of this class demand the first consideration? The agricultural class unquestionably possess in lands, buildings, stock, seed and implements, three times the amount of fixed capital that all other classes own in the Province, and we, therefore, conceive that they are in every way entitled to a proportional degree of attention given to their interests. They are the producing class here, and in every country that class are entitled to every reasonable encouragement and support. The country is not worth keeping if not productive of what is necessary to her inhabitants, in the comforts and conveniences of existence, or the means to procure them by exchange. If the producing class have justice done them, the country will flourish and prosper, but if they who should have the greatest influence are kept back by others who have not the same right, we despair of the improvement and prosperity of the country.

We have the seat of Government now permanently established in Montreal certainly in every way it can be considered, the most convenient and eligible position for it in the Province. It is the centre of the most fertile and beautiful part of Canada, and accessible conveniently from all parts of the country. We hope it will give a new stimulus to the improvement of agriculture. It is from Montreal first, we should expect that encouragement and instruction would be given to the improvement of husbandry. We are convinced that we never have been favored with a Governor who was more disposed to forward the improvement of agriculture