

more than *two* millions. A plainer way of stating it will be to compare the imports and exports, and show the balance. What are the principal items?

	Agricultural Imports from U.S.	Agricultural Exports to U.S.
Beef and Pork	\$220,219.00	\$371.00
Butter, Lard, Cheese	22,899.00	1,279.00
Eggs	-	2,849.00
Flour	1,785,818.00	232.00
Fruit (apples, pears, &c)	29,077.00	618.00
Grain	56,593.00	30,206.00
Hay	-	1,288.00
Hides and Skins	17,538.00	44,970.00
Vegetables (potatoes, &c)	12,208.00	73,742.00
Wool	-	11,842.00

From the above statement it appears, deducting contra imports, that the only actual exports of farm produce to the United States, are:—

Eggs	\$2,849.00
Hay	1,288.00
Hides and Skins	27,432.00
Vegetables, (potatoes, &c.)	61,516.00
Wool	11,842.00

Total - \$104,972.00

In round numbers a *tenth* of a million of dollars.

For every dollar that our farmers get from the States for produce we send back to the States for American farm produce more than ten dollars. That is a kind of reciprocity that a business people might well understand. Were we to take into account textile productions; flax, hemp, linseed, and their products, we should indicate even more fully the great extent of the uncultivated field that lies stretched out before our husbandmen.

Let us earnestly request the farmers of the Province to ponder well the figures that we have placed before them. Let not the fears engendered by a disturbance in commercial relations stay their hand; but let them apply themselves more vigorously than heretofore to wipe out the stigma that must ever attach to a country that possesses extensive tracts of uncultivated lands and is yet unable to provide food for its people. What is required is the application of more capital and more labor to the cultivation of the soil. Let us raise more bread and more meat. Let wheat be grown wherever it can be grown with profit; and, failing that, let us have barley-flour and oatmeal, that may be produced in abundance all over the province so that the vast sum of nearly \$2,000,000 annually sent to the States, for flour, may be saved.—Let our grazing grounds be extended, and the enormous sum of \$200,000 expended for American beef and pork be lessened. Let our farmers supply the \$20,000 worth of butter, lard and cheese that we have hitherto bought from the Americans.

Without an abundance of the necessaries of life at reasonable rates for our laboring population, neither fisheries, arts, nor manufactures can permanently prosper; and inde-

pendent of all considerations of mere profit and expediency, every well wisher of the Province must desire our being placed in a position of independence as regards foreign countries for the supply of the common food of our people. Should the abrogation of the Treaty lead to the ultimate attainment of all or any of the results we have indicated we shall have reason to be thankful that it has not proved an unmixed evil.

We have limited our attention to the subject in its agricultural bearings. The extent to which our shipping and coal trades may be affected it is difficult to estimate correctly at the present time. The channel of these will no doubt be partially changed, but fortunately for us our Canadian friends are as much in want of coal as we are of flour. As for fish, which is an essential article of food in all parts of the world, the ingenuity of our merchants may be more successful in meeting the occasion than some persons anticipate.

That new manufactures will arise, and already-established ones be encouraged, cannot be matter of doubt to any one who has watched attentively the effects of commercial restrictions upon a colony. Should there be discouragement on one hand, there will be encouragement on another; there is ample work for all the capital and labour of the country, and much more beside. There is, however, at the present time great room for the exercise of commercial wisdom.

Ominous forms loom up through the haze; but every cloud has its silver lining, and it is not unreasonable to expect that if freedom from pestilence and war be vouchsafed to us, the present cloud may break upon us as a fertilizing rain, spreading verdure over our fields, accelerating the speed of our mill-wheels, and arousing the energies of our people.

CULTIVATION OF MANGEL WURZEL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY JOHN NORTHUP, ESQ., OF BEL AIR.

[We have been favored by the following account of the results obtained by John Northup, Esq., in the cultivation of mangel wurzel. It will be recollected that samples of Mr. Northup's roots, of great size and beauty, were exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens last fall, and were afterwards sent to England by the Fruit Growers' Association. We hope that Mr. Northup's success will induce our farmers more generally to grow what the Germans call the "scarcity root," but which the French, with us, lively in appreciation of its merits, term the "root of abundance."—ED.]

Statement of the results of the cultivation of the mangel wurzel, and remarks upon the same, by Jno. Northup,

of Bel Air. The crop was raised from seed received by Gen. Doyle from his brother, Col. North of Ireland. "The seed was sown one foot distant, in drills two feet apart. Two different modes were adopted in the treatment of the plant, and both far exceeded expectation. Upon the spot selected, 8 feet by 9 feet, equal to 8 square yards, gave 280 lbs. of the mangel root, making at the same rate for an acre (4840 sq. yds.) 75 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr.; this is exclusive of the green tops, which form a very large item. The treatment above alluded to was the usual mode practised in Nova Scotia farming, the manure being such as is known on the peninsula of Halifax. In a work alluding to the introduction of the mangel into England, it mentions the way it was treated, and there is no doubt if this mode were followed in Nova Scotia (from the shortness of the growing season) it would give very much larger results.

Treatment in England, viz.—It is propagated from seeds, one or two of which are deposited in the month of April or May (England is said to be nearly two months earlier for husbandry.) in holes dibbled at distances of from eight to eighteen inches, or under. Another way is to sow like cabbage; and to prevent injury to the fibres of the roots, the young plants must not be pulled, but dug up with a spade; they should then be transplanted on the same day (either in rainy weather or after sunset) on a rich, well-ploughed and manured soil, in rows from sixteen to eighteen inches apart, the roots to be hoed and stripped of the superfluous leaves every fortnight or three weeks; these leaves or stalks grow to the height of seven or eight feet, and the root weight from eight to twelve pounds. My mangels which were exhibited at the Dublin exhibition, averaged seven pounds each.—This variety of the "root of scarcity," as it is called, is the true mangel wurzel. In those countries where it is extensively cultivated, farmers prefer it to potatoes, turnips, carrots, and every other vegetable for feeding cattle, as both its roots and leaves are free from the depredations of insects; but it is acknowledged that the animals do not fatten so readily as on the vegetables above specified, but that it affords excellent fodder for cows, to whose milk and cream it imparts a delicious flavor: if so what effect would be communicated to the butter of Cumberland, and the cheese of Annapolis. That the climate of Nova Scotia must have a great influence on the growth of vegetation there cannot be a doubt. I have by me a scion cut from a branch (not a sucker) of a plum tree which grew from the bud last season, say from about the 21st May to 21st October, (five months,) which is 7 feet 8 inches in length; the tree from which it was taken was closely pruned the preceding year. In England the celebrat-