

## 2,500 SUBSCRIBERS WANTED.

The Publisher of this journal begs to claim the indulgence of his friends, who have so nobly assisted him in his very arduous and costly undertaking, for another appeal for their aid in extending its circulation, which he is compelled to make, or else be a *seem us sufferer*. If each person who receives a copy of *THE CULTIVATOR*, would make it a point to call on his neighbours and solicit their aid, and endeavour by every possible means to obtain the sum of two dollars, and by forwarding it free of postage, he would then have the pleasure of presenting an extra copy to his neighbour, which would, before the lapse of another year, stimulate them to take an entire copy from their own funds. We trust our agents who have been so active, will spur up their less active neighbours, and by their united exertion, together with the very liberal support which we anticipate from agricultural societies, we may safely hope that our subscription list will be very shortly augmented to at least double its present gross amount.

It will require the above addition to the subscription list to cover the expenses for the current volume, without any regard to profit, remuneration, or liquidation of the heavy losses already sustained. As *THE CULTIVATOR* is received at upwards of three hundred Post Offices, and as there are upwards of four hundred agents who take an interest in its success, it will require but little exertion from each to double its present field of usefulness.

We trust every friend of agricultural improvement throughout the Province, will use their utmost endeavour in our behalf, and we pledge them, on our part, that each number shall be worth more to any practical farmer, than the whole year's subscription.

We are aware that these are times for retrenchment, but when farmers give up taking agricultural periodicals in consequence of the general dearth in money matters, they are, perhaps, "a penny wise and a pound foolish;" at all events, if scarcity of money be the principal reason for their withholding their mite, we would strenuously urge them to club together in twos, threes, or fours, and have the reading of it at once, and when the times change for the better, each may safely take it on their own account.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A number of anonymous communications have come to hand, but most of them are so foreign from the style and character which we intend *THE CULTIVATOR* shall be in future conducted, that we cannot give them place in our columns.

The policy which we intend to practice ourselves, and which must be acted upon by correspondents in order to secure attention, is that the work shall be almost exclusively practical. If a practical agricultural periodical is objectionable to Canadian farmers, we are most certain that one based on theory would be still more so. Therefore, before we condemn our brethren of the plough, we have resolved to give them what we consider a fair trial; and we trust our exertions will be crowned with success.

Articles on useful suggestions or practical experiments on any of the branches on which we profess to treat, will at all times be acceptable;

and we earnestly solicit communications of that character from the friends of agricultural improvement.

We wish none of our friends to suppose that we find it difficult to obtain matter to fill the columns of *THE CULTIVATOR*, as the contrary is the case: but we want a useful variety from the practical farmers of the Province; and if those who know the importance of a change for the better being effected in its agriculture, would only set their shoulder to the wheel and aid with their talents and means in bringing about so desirable an object, the task would be accomplished with a trifling exertion and expense.

Communications from A. B. of Goderich, on practical subjects on farming and gardening, will be thankfully received, and the favour will be liberally reciprocated on our part.

The subject mentioned by our esteemed friend of Water Down, relative to the establishment of an Agricultural Board, opens a field for a useful article for our journal. As it has fallen into competent hands, we hope to be favoured with an illustration of the probable duties and benefits of such an institution.

A communication signed "A Farmer," of the municipal District of Dorchester, has been received, and would receive insertion, were it not that we have already crowded out a number of seasonable useful articles, and have been obliged to curtail a number of Editorial articles which should have appeared in full uniform, especially at this important season.

A Reader of Belleville may receive attention in the next number.

A Friend to the Linen Trade will perceive that the subjects of Hemp and Flax culture have been largely treated upon by us, and as his communication contains no practical experience on the subject of growing Flax, hence there is no necessity for its insertion.

It was fully our intention to have given insertion to *A Free Trader*, but are unavoidably obliged to omit publishing it, at least for the present. *A Free Trader* is like too many gentlemen who come to this country, strongly opposed to protection to the farming interests. Advocates for free trade will find, to their sorrow, before the lapse of the present year, that Canada has but one great interest, which is agriculture, and if those engaged in it as a business are depressed in their circumstances, all other branches of business in the country will have to find its common level. Let the advocates for free trade make a tour through Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and compare the natural and artificial features which characterizes those states, with the peculiar features of this country, and then will they be satisfied that we require artificial aid to enable us to successfully compete with the farmers of those countries. So long as the Corn Laws of England remain un repealed, so long will we strenuously advocate that a scale of duties should be levied upon every description of American produce, excepting wheat, equivalent to the duties upon Canadian produce going into the markets of that country. Every Canadian who studies his own and his country's interest will make the above text his watch-word. Let us suppose a case or two in point. If nine cents per pound for American cheese and five for butter, were exacted as a Provincial tax on those articles, the effect would be that it would amount

to an indirect prohibition. The Canadian farmers will then turn their attention to the dairy business, because they would have no dread of a ruinous foreign competition; and they would feel also certain, that if the farmers of the United Province produced a surplus, that they would find a sure and remunerating market in England, for any quantity they might have to send. To substantiate this position, it is only necessary to look at a practical illustration, which is exhibited in every District of the Province. Only a few years since, American Castings were imported into this country at ruinous prices for Canadian manufacturers; and the natural consequence was, that but little capital was invested in the business. At present, manufacturers of Castings are protected to the tune of 30 per cent. on foreign ware; and at no period has the business been more profitable, nor the ware cheaper—simply because men of real capital have embarked in it largely, and consequently could afford their ware much cheaper, than if they were doing a small and uncertain trade.

When the new American tariff passed, it was thought that the consumers of foreign manufactured goods, would be seriously taxed; but we see by the following notice in the *Pittsburg Advocate*:—"that calicoes of American manufacture, have been sold for 7 cents per yard, which were sold last year of the same description of foreign manufacture, for 12½ cents; and scarlet flannels, for at least twenty-five per cent. less than the range of prices for last year. The *Louisville Journal* also states that the increase of the duty on coal and iron, as on other staples, has had the effect to diminish prices. Although we are strenuous advocates for a protective duty, yet we are not flat enough to suppose that any description of produce would bear extravagantly high prices, in consequence of any protection that may be given us. Whatever agricultural surplus produce, we may have to dispose of, is governed by the prices in England—the same argument will apply to the United States and other foreign countries; but the preference given to the colonists in the British market, should be taken into account, which at present is made available by the Americans, under existing colonial laws.

If a free trader has not learnt by this time, that Canadian agriculture cannot be made respectable, so long as those engaged in it as a profession, have to compete with foreigners, who do business on a different scale, we must only recommend him to study the character of our neighbours, and then he will be enabled to understand the question more fully.

ST. CATHERINES' NURSERY.—We would remind our friends that Dr. C. Readle, the enterprising proprietor of the above nursery, has about 20 acres of ground, thickly planted with trees of the choicest varieties; and is prepared to supply orders to almost any extent, on the most reasonable terms. Before our farmers make their orders from a foreign country, they should in the first place consider the claims which the above meritorious and well conducted establishment has upon their attention.

A MISTAKE IN CALCULATION.—On the 21. page of the present volume, under the "Weight of oxen," there appears to be a gross error in a calculation of the author. As we have not practically tested his theory, we are not prepared to correct the error; but we will make it a point measure a few beasts by his rule, and give full details in some future number.