

it will be required in spring, and it put up properly in heap, it will suffer less injury from the snow and thaw, than it would in most farm-yards. In very many farm-yards much of the best of the manure is washed away and lost to the farmer. If it were possible, the manure should be under cover in the yard, so as to prevent its being washed by heavy rain and snow water. When carried to the fields, where to be made use of in spring, what may be washed from the manure heap will remain in the field, and will not be lost. A large quantity of snow generally collects in a sheltered yard, and when a thaw comes there is so much water made that it must run off and carry away a large portion of the manure with it. Manure is of so much consequence to agriculture, that every means should be adopted to increase its quantity and preserve its qualities until applied to the soil. We never can increase the quantity of matter which constitutes our earth, but by changing the forms of this matter, we may cause the earth to produce what is more useful for man, than that which it would naturally produce. What we collect as manure, is derived from the earth in different forms, and the crops that are produced from its judicious application of this manure, returns again in some form to the earth. We have no power to create matter, but we have power to change the forms of that which is already created, so that it may be much more useful to man. By this means we can improve the texture of soils by mixing different earths, and by applying the manure collected from one soil to improve another. We cut down the forests of Canada, and caused the land upon which large trees grew, to yield corn and cattle for the use of man; but man, his corn, and his cattle return to the earth again which originally produced them. Doubtless, man, by judicious management, has in his power to increase greatly the produce of what is useful, but all this returns to its original earth in due time. The atmosphere is connected with the earth, and both have influence upon production—the atmosphere giving to plants what it has received from the earth, and from plants in different forms. Judicious cultivation will cause the earth and the atmosphere to yield to plants what is required for their perfect production. Man cannot create one new seed, plant, or animal that is not already in existence; but nevertheless, he possesses much power over all those to improve their form, and increase their quantity and usefulness. It is in effecting these purposes in the best manner, that the improvement of agriculture consists. We submit these observations in order to remind farmers that all the materials that are necessary for improvement are already in existence. What they require is the skill and the means to convert these materials, in the best manner, to the most useful purposes. We possess the soil, and it is from this soil alone the materials are to be obtained for its improvement and production, by the aid of the skill and labour of man. Hence it is, that land is the source of all the production and wealth of the world: but it can be obtained from it only by the skill and labour of man. The agriculture of a country cannot be in a healthy or prosperous condition, if the produce obtained from it will not remunerate the capital and labour expended in its judicious cultivation and management. Something

must be wrong when this is not the case; and it becomes the duty of our Government and Legislature, to inquire into the causes that prevent a fair remuneration to the Canadian farmer, if he does not obtain it under present circumstances. The earth was given to man, furnished with all the means of providing for his comfortable subsistence, and there is no part of the habitable globe that is not capable of affording this subsistence to the skill and industry of its inhabitants. Every part may not yield all that is necessary to man's comfort in the present state of society; but it will yield him a produce which he can exchange for what is necessary, and which another part produces. Thus it is with the inhabitants of Canada—the country does not produce every commodity necessary for their comfort and convenience; but under proper management and judicious employment of their capital and industry, it would be capable of furnishing the most ample means of providing for their comfort and convenience. These remarks may be thought unsuitable in an agricultural report, but we trust they may be useful at this time, that both our agriculture and commerce are so greatly depressed. If the propositions we advance be correct, we may safely attribute to our own mismanagement, and the misapplication of our capital and industry, the languishing state of our agriculture and commerce at present. It is our own firm persuasion that to these causes chiefly we owe the backward state of our agriculture, and the depressed state of our commerce. Capital has been employed in the encouragement of foreign industry, while our own was neglected, and capital has been lost in this way to foreigners. A large quantity of British goods has been imported, when there is no produce raised in the country to pay for them. This latter circumstance is the consequence of the total neglect of instruction and encouragement to the improvement of agriculture. Had the agriculture of Canada been in a healthy and prosperous state at present—which we maintain it might have been with judicious encouragement—a large surplus produce might have been raised, that would have relieved much of the embarrassments we now labour under. We stated, on a former occasion, that Eastern Canada had sustained a loss in wheat, by the ravages of the wheat-fly, within the last eight years, of over four million pounds currency, according to the closest estimate we could make. And though this ruinous loss was sustained, no measures were adopted either of inquiry or remedy. Agriculturists were left to get over this misfortune as they best might. It was of no consequence that wheat should have failed in Canada, while it could be procured in the United States. There was not any attempt made to encourage the people to direct their industry to the raising of any new produce, that would make up the loss of wheat to them, and the country. We now experience the results we might reasonably expect from all this. All our affairs must be deranged here, if the country do not produce what will pay for what we import. At present there is scarcely any part of the produce of Eastern Canada exported; and there is a large quantity of foreign agricultural produce consumed by the inhabitants of our cities and towns, in flour, butchers' meat, and the produce of the dairy. Under such circumstances, we could not expect any better state of things than we have. We have over three million acres of land in cultivation in Eastern Canada, with a population, perhaps, of 700,000. Of this population, at least, 600,000 are agricultural, and the

whole amount that is annually sold by them at present, in our cities and towns, we are confident, does not amount to six hundred thousand pounds currency. Out of this amount a part is paid by agriculturists for foreign flour. We may judge from this what is the state of agricultural prosperity, and the degree of encouragement offered for its improvement. We submit these observations to the consideration of agriculturists, and all others who wish the prosperity of their country. We have no other view in offering them, but a sincere desire to promote the general prosperity of the land of our adoption.

At this season farmers are chiefly occupied with the care of stock, and the sale of spare produce. We are sorry that we cannot hold out any hope that prices will improve this winter. They are certainly very low at this moment for every description of produce. We need not state the price of wheat, as there is very little of that to sell. Barley, 2s. 3l. to 2s. 6d.; Oats, 19d. to 1s. 3l.; Peas, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.; Buckwheat, 2s.; Potatoes, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per bushel; Hay, 15s. to 20s. per 1,000 lbs.; Straw, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per 1,200 lbs.; Beef, 15s. to 20s.; Pork, about the same per 100 lbs. Inferior beef is sold in the market for much less than these prices. Mutton is equally cheap in proportion. We believe these prices are not likely to advance much this winter. Fresh butter from 8d. to 10d.; Salt, from 5s. to 7s. per bushel; Cheese, 3d. to 4d. per lb. We conclude this report, by recommending to our brother-farmers, the serious consideration of the present state and prospects of our agriculture, in order to devise the most judicious means that may be practicable for their improvement. The time is fully come that every exertion should be made to obtain that degree of protection and encouragement for Canadian industry, that it has so long required, and has been withheld from it hitherto. We should not desire or ask for what would be unreasonable; but what is reasonable we may obtain, if we are united and true to our own interests. This alone is what is essential to our success.

Cote St. Paul, 23rd December, 1842.

A GOOD COW.

The following song descriptive of the points of a celebrated Durham Cow was chanted amidst great applause at the Darlington Agricultural Society's Meeting:—

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without oilcake, or corn.

Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!
She's clear in her jaws and full in her ohine,
She's heavy in flank and wide in her loin,
She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
Has a straight and flat back with never a hump.

Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!
She's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders and thick in her thighs.

Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!
She's light in her neck and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast and good at her pal,
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

Hurrah! hurrah for this beautiful cow!
—Gateshead Observer.

Traverse the world, go fly from pole to pole,
Go far as winds can blow or waters roll,
All, all is vanity, beneath the sun,
To courtain death, through different paths they run.

Where then is sovereign bliss—where doth it grow?
Know, mortal! happiness ne'er dwells below.
Look toward that ark—the heaven lay only in
Spurn the vile carnal—pursue the virtuous way.