

for this purpose, as there is grown at present, were that ground properly prepared by green crops in the manner I mentioned.

The wisest policy any country can pursue is to render itself as independent as possible of foreign supplies; and more particularly when the soil and climate of a country are adapted for the growth of those things she stands most in need of. It cannot be denied that Lower Canada possesses the requisites of soil and climate to enable her to raise sufficient beef and pork for her own consumption; on the contrary it may confidently be asserted that she could raise an immense surplus of these articles for exportation—Query, why is not this done? Simply because the proper method for doing it is not put in practice by her farmers: and which is the reason of my suggesting the changes in her husbandry. Whenever this takes place, whenever the farming interest of this Province shall adopt the plan of cultivation I have recommended—then and not till then will Canada become independent of the large supplies of beef, pork, butter and cheese, which are at present furnished from the United States. It deserves however to be remarked that these changes in our husbandry to be effectual must be general. A small proportion of our cultivators adopting them may individually reap the benefit of the improved system, and partly supply our home market with these necessaries, but to wholly supply our consumption or to furnish a surplus for exportation the change must be adopted by all our farming interest: for till this is done we cannot expect to contend with the United States farmer either in the Canada market or elsewhere. Those of experience in the line; and who have tried both places agree in their testimony that Canada is preferable to the more southern States, or even to some of the eastern States, for rearing and fattening cattle. The more temperate heat of our climate in summer and the more frequent rains, produces a luxuriance and richness in the grass of this country superior to what is found in those places where the scorching heat of the sun is more intense. The cold and longer duration of Canada winters, if it calls upon the farmer to provide more shelter and a greater quantity of provender for his live stock, makes the species of breed proper for the country, more hardy and easier fattened. With these facts staring us full in the face, I would ask, is not a change in our system of agriculture necessary? Is it not a reproach to be dependent for these supplies upon a country less fit for raising them than our own? When we see every year thousands of cattle, a considerable portion of the pork we use, and a large quantity of the produce of the dairy, brought from another country; and when we are aware that the defect lies in our present improper system of husbandry; it certainly becomes the bounden duty of every person connected with the landed interest of the country to use his utmost efforts to introduce those changes which will free the country from this burden.—Let us suppose this accomplished it requires no great foresight to predict the great benefits it would bring us. Instead of the cash paid for these necessaries being carried out of the country it would circulate among all classes at home. The capital thus lost to us by the present method would be expended on our own soil, and our agricul-