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"Agriculture not only gives Riches to a Nation, but the only Riches she can call her own."

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How can the Produce of Land be increased to meet a fall in Price?

Probably at this time, no question affecting the farming interests could be put, of greater importance than the above; and its careful solution surely is a matter worthy the attention of every proprietor of land in Canada. Lower prices for breadstuffs and the other staple agricultural products will unquestionably have to be received by the Canadian farmers, under the present liberal commercial policy of England, than under the restrictive tariff that has been lately repealed;—and it is a matter of the greatest importance to know what course is best to pursue to enable the agriculturist to meet his necessary and contingent expenses and at the same time pay a liberal interest upon the capital invested in the business. If agricultural operations will pay in any country, it certainly can be made to do so in Canada.

Nature has done every thing for us that we could in reason desire; and although there may be an ebbing and flowing in the marketable value of agricultural produce, to a greater degree than in former years, still it by no means follows that agriculture cannot be carried on as profitably as when we enjoyed the most liberal protection in the British market. We certainly look for low prices until Canadians learn to become Canadians both in sentiment and interest. We feel confident that this country is abundantly able to maintain, in a most comfortable condition, a popula-

tion of 10,000,000 of souls. A fair proportion of this population would necessarily have to be mechanics and artizans, whose business it would be to furnish the agricultural population with almost every description of manufactured goods that would be required for their comfort. Ever since our connection with this journal we have been impressed with the conviction, that agriculture could not prosper to its fullest extent in the Canadas until a united and energetic movement was made to make it a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. The period has at last arrived, when the public press of the country can advocate the manufacturing interests, without running the risk of meeting opposition by any one at all interested in the future welfare of the country. Believing that by employing a large share of the capital in manufacturing, which the commercial men now employ in importing British and foreign goods, would have the influence of establishing a permanent and wholesome market, for every description of agricultural produce, we have confidence in the belief that simply a change of this kind would open the eyes of the people so that they might see their true condition and learn the importance of encouraging home industry and enterprise. Mercantile men, tradesmen and farmers, seem now to evince a greater interest in developing the resources of the country than they have formerly done; and we have good reason to hope that a large amount of capi-