

has arrived that these matters may require the most serious consideration. We have constructed canals of great magnitude; rail-roads are being made, revenue must be provided; trade, commerce, and manufactures should be in a prosperous and healthy state; and to insure prosperity to all those, as well as food for the whole population, Agriculture must produce the chief means. A country has no other true riches but her own productions, and anything more she may obtain, she must pay for in some shape. Our object in writing this article is to bring the subject fairly before the public. If we have failed to prove its paramount importance to the whole population of the country, it is from our inability to do it justice, and we must leave it to abler hands to follow up the subject we have introduced. We have confident expectations that in this, as in other countries, men of wealth and education are now becoming perfectly sensible how important it is that the science of Agriculture should be taught, its practice well understood, and an improved system of husbandry generally introduced. If these feelings prevail extensively, and are acted upon promptly, we may anticipate the most favourable results. We have inland navigation that is not equalled on earth, extending into a rich and highly fertile country; we also have rail roads in progress of construction, that are likely to be as extensive as those of any other country; and we have lands requiring only to be cultivated properly to afford ample and profitable employment to all these, and the thousand or fifteen hundred ships that come to our ports annually from the other side of the Atlantic, to carry away our overplus produce, in exchange for what they bring for our use; and to insure us all the advantages that may be realized from these favourable circumstances, it is only requisite that due attention should be given to our Agriculture, and its improvement secured to the uttermost it may be capable of.

According to Mr. Alison, in his excellent work, "Principles of Population," all the capital in the world is nothing more than the accumulation of the surplus produce of the earth, above what was requisite for the support of those engaged in producing. His words on the subject are as follows:—"The accumulation of the surplus produce of the labours of the cultivators of the earth, in different ages, above what was requisite for their own support. In whatever form this accumulated wealth exists, whether in that of bullion or money—of articles of luxury—costly edifices—sumptuous furniture or apparel—or productive investments—such as Agricultural improvements, commercial or manufacturing establishments, roads, rail-roads, canals, or shipping. It is equally clear that it has been amassed by the labour of human beings, and that these human beings, during the time consumed in that labour, must have been maintained. The existence of capital, therefore, especially in large quantities, pre-supposes that there existed a surplus produce raised by the cultivators in former ages; its continued increase pre-supposes the existence of a similar surplus at the time that increase is going on." Capital is thus derived in the first instance from the land, *generally* from new products created, that were not previously in existence. But notwithstanding that capital was first derived from the products of the earth, it does not always follow that a sufficient amount of this capital will be again employed in Agricultural improvement and production. This is an evil of great magnitude, and has a most injurious operation upon Agriculture, and checks, if it does not prevent, necessary improvements in husbandry. It only requires to make a tour through this country to be fully convinced of the necessity which exists for employing more capital on almost every farm, in order to render them as productive and profitable to their owners as they are capable to be. Improved tillage and better crops cannot be expected without better draining, better ploughing, manuring, weeding, and keeping a