

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond said he was ready to prove that a farmer paying £300 a year rent, paid triple the taxes that Mr. Cobden did, notwithstanding the immense fortune the latter derives from his manufactures. Thus it is that those who agitate most violently against the Corn Laws, pay scarcely any of the taxes or burdens of the country themselves, though they make immense fortunes from the labours of the poor, obtaining this labour at too cheap a rate.

We have sent receipts to several of our subscribers for the amount of their subscriptions, but we have not yet been favoured with a reply from many of them. We would respectfully request all who are pleased to receive our Journal, to send us their subscription to assist in paying the expenses incurred. To those who have responded to our call, we offer our best thanks.

We wish it to be clearly understood that the Agriculture of Canada cannot be benefited by repealing the laws, that have imposed a duty on the importation into Canada of foreign Agricultural produce. Other interests may be served by such a change, but not the Agricultural interests. Whatever may be advanced to the contrary, we feel persuaded that while reliance is placed on the carrying trade in Canada, instead of making exertions to augment the amount of our own productions, this country never can be generally prosperous; and we are sorry to see that the most influential portion of this community are more disposed to promote the interests of trade and manufactures, than of Agriculture.

We have seen a Canada made cheese weighing near 300 lbs., at the grocery store of Mr. McFarlane, Montreal, which he informed us was manufactured at the dairy of a Mr. McDonald, of Glengarry or Cornwall. This cheese was the best make and quality of any we have ever seen in this country. We mention the circumstance, in order to prove what we have already so often stated, that the very best quality of cheese and butter, might be made in Canada, with proper dairies and skilful dairy women. Such cheese, as the one we refer to, would constantly bring a fair price in Montreal, for Canada consumption, at least ten dollars the 100 lbs. weight. If the contemplated change in the law will not put an

end to the exportation of cheese from this country, Canada might have a profitable trade in cheese and butter; but we fear the encouragement so lately given to farmers here, will be of short duration, that farmers cannot even try the experiment of what might be done by them in this way.

The following extract from a speech lately made at an English Agricultural Meeting, by a Clergyman, is well worthy of attention at the present moment:—

I say it will not do to depend upon protection to keep foreign corn out. We ought to come before the country and say. We are doing all we can to feed you; but we cannot give you English corn at foreign prices, with English burthens." (*loud cheers*). But are we doing that? Do we come with clean hands to ask for protection? I think we have a claim to protection. I love farming; and think that, apart from my sacred profession, and that profession which visits the sick, there is no occupation so useful as that of endeavouring to amend the habits of agriculture among us. Now about poor lands. It is poor land that I love. I don't want your 50s. an acre land. I had some miserably poor land called Boys Knapp, at Sutton: the value of it was merely nominal—1s. an acre. I have broken it up, and in this way:—Last July, some fifteen poor men from Shaftesbury came to me and begged for employment, so I told them to go and break up this land; they were to have 2d. a lug for digging it; but they could not dig it, so they were obliged to get their pickaxes, and break it up. It was very hard ground; and excepting two or three thistles which got into the rabbits' dung there was nothing to be seen (*laughter*). Now, here was a fair place to try whether I could make anything grow. The principle I proceeded on was not guess work, but certainty. If you take Swedes and burn them, they will leave a certain quantity of ashes. The portion that is left is what we call earthy element—that which is burnt the air element. Now, chemistry says to us that if we will give to certain plants their earth element, and a certain portion of air element, then it matters not about the soil: I believe and know that to be true. I determined that I would grow twenty tons of Swedes an acre, and five tons of tops. If you burn twenty tons, the result would be 500lbs. of ashes. Now, these ashes consist of more than one-half of potash, one-third of soda, one-eighth of sulphuric acid (which we get in bones), and the other one-eighth of sulphuric acid, with a little magnesia. I then got a lot of saw-dust, and put it under pigs and decayed it with phosphoric acid, for I must tell you that when once saw-dust takes it into its head to decay, nothing on earth will stop it. Now, how was I to get more potash? I got wood-ashes, and found that these wood ashes contained about 2lbs. of potash a bushel, and 2lbs. of soda. Next, I wanted to get the phosphates: these I got from 200lbs. of Ichaboe guano. The next thing was, how was I to put in the manure? My theory was to make holes about two feet apart; but there was one serious objection which kept me awake all night—how was the manure to be applied without destroying the seed, for it is so powerful it will grow no weeds between. I got some good garden mould, in which I mixed the seed and manure. The crop began to grow, but the fly got very busy, and I was afraid that after all, I was what they called "diddled." (*Loud laughter*.) Yet you know white seed will germinate three or four days before Swedes; I got some white seed, and when the plant appeared, the fly left my Swedes to go upon the white turnips, and I wished them good morning. Where the children neglected to drop the seeds upon the manure the roots were not half so big as a marble. Then about three weeks ago we took up these turnips. We weighed 19 tons and three quarters upon the lightest portions of the land, and upon the heaviest 23 and three quarters. The aggregate aver-