A late New York paper contains the following remarks:—"Farming is shunned by the great majority of our more intelligent and enterprising citizens—trade—manufactures—invention—shipping—mining—law—physic and gambling are more attractive; and while this shall continue, we must eat dear bread and be glad to get it at any price. Agriculture, guided by science, and pursued by noble ambition is the only effectual remedy for the prevailing dearth, and this like most effective remedies is slow in its operation." Another paper states the wheat crop of Virginia is almost an entire failure, no fields having any but those manured with guano—and to corroborate these statements it may be mentioned as an extraordinary fact that this little country of Canada with her two millions of inhabitants exports more than one-third, not far off one-half, of the quantity exported by the whole 32 United States and four territories containing 23 millions of Inhabitants—and were the Lower Province to exert herself to improve her agriculture we should export fully one-half as much as all the United States.

According to the last Boston Almanac, the export of wheat and flour from the United States fell off from $15,893,284 worth in 1848, to $11,-550,063 in 1851, a prodigious falling off, whilst the exports from Canada of these articles have increased from £953,830 in 1850, to £1,834,819 in 1853, nearly cent per cent. The following table shows the export of wheat and flour from Canada for 1850—51—52—53 and the value of the same, showing an advance *in one year alone* of 117½ per cent increase in the value of wheat exported, and 54 per cent in that of flour:—

1850.	Bushels	Value.	1851.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat...	1, 95.029	£268 033	Wheat...	933 756	£171,795
	Brls.			Brls.	
Flour....	650,439	685 796	Flour....	668,623	670 825
1852.			1853.		
Wheat...	1.833 593	£355.456	Wheat ..	2.666,903	£772.610
Flour....	702 631	689 377	Flour....	786 058	1.062,208

The increase in the number of *bushels* grown in 1853 over that of 1852 is about 47 per cent, the high price of 1854 has caused the *value* to be so very much greater in proportion than the quantity but still the increase is *very great* for one year. In speaking of the export of Breadstuffs it is perhaps much to be regretted that so much *wheat* is exported from Canada instead of being first converted into *flour*. On this subject the editor of the *Farmer's Companion* published in Detroit, has been making some observations, tending to show the loss of the farmer by exporting wheat instead of flour:—

"He calculates that the six million of bushels of wheat annually produced in that State, (the United States Census gives less than five millions for 1849) 4,300,000 are exported which would yield 87,800 tons of Bran and Shorts, which if kept at home and fed to cattle would add far more wealth to the State than it receives from the price obtained, because the withdrawal of so much of the material constituents of wheat from the soil will tend to render it unproductive. The analysis of Bran shows that it contains,—

	PER CENT.
Starch Dextrine and Sugar	53—00
Sugar of Liquorice	1—00
Gluten (flesh forming)	4—90
Fatty matter	3—60
Woody matter	9—70
Salts	0—50
Water	13—90
Aromatic	3—40

"In some wheats the ash is as high as 7 per cent. Now all these are as essentially valuable as food as the wheat itself, and for fattening much more so; the *oil* of wheat residing in the bran, the whole wheat giving only about one cent of fatty matter or oil. The ash of bran consists chiefly of Phosphate of Magnesia, a very valuable salt both in food and in manure—while it is one of the rarest in the soil—one of the most expensive to restore and without which wheat cannot come to maturity.'

Another evil consequence of export of wheat is that the flour barrels which are manufactured here, and of stuff of which we have plenty to spare are not required, as the wheat is exported in bulk.

Amongst the various means which have been taken to increase the production of wheat in Great Britain, is one by a Mr Smith who has published a tract that has already reached the twelfth edition, explaining his plan. The *Economist* thus observes in alluding to it:—

"Recent and scientific investigations have tended to show that such a management of arable land as will fit it for receiving and retaining all the fertilizing elements which have been found to exist in *the atmosphere and in rain* greatly assists—if it does not supersede manure for the growth of wheat, and doubtless the simplicity of a long or summer fallow so general in the modern systems of husbandry has some advantages. Of this, the plan of Mr. Smith of Lois Weeden, furnishes a striking illustration. It will be recollected that that plan consists in cultivating wheat every alternate year, for a series of years, on the same land without manure.

"Three rows are planted a foot apart, then a space of three intervenes, then another set of three rows, then a space and so on over the whole field. The spaces are deeply forked and weeded throughout the year in preparation for the crop the following year—when the land on which a crop has been grown is to be fallowed in the same way."

In a preface to the twelfth edition of his tract, Mr. Smith says:—

"Had any argument or fact been wanting to strengthen this persuasion it would have been supplied by the incidents of the present year; the year 1853 will long be remembered as, perhaps, one of