

ery man were a "Jack of all trades." A division of labour is good, and necessary but perfection in the art of agriculture is the greatest good, and the most necessary of all. We could not long subsist on the most perfect productions of the foreign or the home, on physic, or law, but the abundant productions of agriculture can support all these and hosts of others as well as agriculturists, and maintain all in their proper places, and professions. We submit these facts to remind all how much they are really interested in the abundant productions of the country they inhabit. We may have something more to expend than the amount of our productions, but this is owing to our connection with a powerful nation, and other accidental circumstances, but as a general rule, no country can have more to expend than her own productions will afford her or purchase for her. We would wish to see as many of the community as possible, or as can obtain them, in the enjoyment of the comforts, conveniences, and even the elegancies of life, but we cannot but perceive that our principal city, with its beautiful, and costly style of buildings, must necessarily introduce a costly style of furniture, equipage, and high living, that will require a very large amount of annual production in the country to maintain all this. We offer no objection to this costly taste that is introduced, and we only advert to it to show the necessity of encouraging the production of the means to support it, and this only can be derived from an improved and prosperous agriculture. It is perfectly manifest that Canada must depend upon her own productions, and fine houses are only a means of expending money not creating it. Canada cannot be more useful as a Province of the British Empire than by raising a large production of which she may have a surplus to exchange for British Manufactures. This country can also give settlement and employment to the surplus population of the British Isles. All that is required is to direct and encourage the industry of our constantly augmenting population in cultivating our lands and bringing them into profitable productiveness. Eastern Canada is very differently circumstanced from Canada West, in regard to her rural population, and this population have a claim upon a paternal Government for instructing them in the art of agriculture, that has attained so great a degree of perfection in the British Isles. We do not know how it would be possible to benefit the population of Eastern Canada more than by instructing them in the art that would enable them to augment the annual production of

the country to more than double what is obtained from it at present by the defective system of agriculture generally practised—and we are convinced that this great good is attainable by adopting proper means.

We have been told by a respectable Miller that the yield of wheat and flour this year is very good, and much greater than it was last year. This was our own opinion from the harvest. The Canadian wheat is good this year for the Merchant and the Miller, but measures very short in quantity for the farmer. It is the same case in respect to barley; it is dry and sound for the brewer, but will produce short measure for the farmer. Indeed the produce of grain this year will fall far short of the farmer's expectations from the promising appearance of the crops when growing.

We stated in a former number that unless labour-saving machines employed by the agriculturist were very perfect in their construction, they would not prove to be a saving to farmers. With regard to thrashing machines we conceive that they are no saving of labour to the farmer, either in time or money, and that they can be usefully employed only where there is a large quantity of grain required for the full shipping. The long winters here give farmers a fall opportunity to have their grain thrashed to meet the market demand, by employing the men they required in summer. This would be another means of inducing men to remain for a longer time in one place, if they were worth keeping. We have seen thrashing mills waste more grain than would pay for the thrashing by hand three times over. Indeed we would regret to see them generally introduced, as an evil rather than a good to the generality of farmers in Eastern Canada. There are many ways of employing the money necessary to purchase a thrashing mill, that would pay much better than to employ it in that way. Fifty or sixty pounds judiciously expended in draining or other improvements on a man's farm would produce more annually perhaps than he would have to pay for thrashing. We are certain it would do this in many cases. If machines were only to be employed in summer, the saving and benefit of having work done expeditiously might be very desirable, but it is only in winter that thrashing is done, and at that time there is plenty of labour to be had on moderate terms. We can tell the farmers that thrashing machines are much more likely to glut the market for grain, and lower prices in Canada, than raise them, considering the circumstances of