

ceeded in "tilling old mother earth," in this country, even beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The present prices of agricultural produce are unprecedentedly low, at the present time, all over the world,—and there is no probability of a change, so long as the continental powers of Europe are at peace. The most favourable circumstance that we observe in the condition of the Canadian farmer is that he is in a much better condition than either the Continental, British, or American farmers. It would require more space to substantiate this assertion than the limits of this article would admit; we will therefore advert to it again.

As it regards the low beggarly condition of the Canadian farmer, and his sheer helplessness in providing the mere necessities of life, it is an atrocious libel on the class to which we have the honour to belong. The fact of it is, we shall always make it a point to defend not only our class but the country from such wanton insults. If a Canadian farmer makes up his mind to follow all the frivolous fashions of the day, and hold assemblies, and entertain the fashionable of the learned professions, and himself and family wear kid gloves and morocco slippers, he certainly may expect that he will be very shortly ruined, sold out, or mortgaged to the storekeeper, or some other dire calamity will follow such uncalled for extravagance. With the exception of a few groceries, a farmer may raise and manufacture all he requires, if he only calculates his business right. He need not anticipate much success, unless he observes rigid economy in all his transactions, and with all he must be in possession of a fair amount of common sense.

We have given abundant testimony that we advocate protection to the Canadian agriculturist, and we assure all who favour us with their countenance and support, that the subject will not be allowed to rest until the farmers obtain what we call fair play; but we are not prepared to admit that the Canadian farmer is in a worse condition than the American farmer, although the former is not protected to the same extent as the latter. If the Canadians had been as enterprising as their neighbours they would have been in advance of them both in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The natural resources of this colony are almost inexhaustible—they merely require to be developed by an industrious enterprising people. We have good grounds for believing that a considerable flow of wealthy emigrants will arrive on our shores the ensuing summer, and we shall feel delighted in performing the task of pointing out, or delineating the character of, the most flourishing portions of the colony. If Eastern Canada has no other claims on the favourable attention of intending emigrants, than the wretched descriptive picture drawn by the practical man would indicate, we most certainly could not recommend that portion of the province to the favourable notice of emigrants; but we have a different view of the subject, and we hope that we shall feel war-

ranted in drawing a better picture of that country. At all events, we shall endeavour to do justice to both sections of the province, and also, frequently advert to the advantages which the other British North American Colonies hold forth for intending emigrants.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

The council of the National Anti-Corn Law League has lately published an address to the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in which they have stated in strong terms that their motto is onward; and it appears they anticipate success at the next general election. Their next course of proceedings is fully illustrated in the following paragraph:—

"We cannot recommend more petitioning to the present parliament. Let electors now speak by their votes, and by their instructions to their present members; non-electors by their resolutions and earnest representations to those who possess the franchise; and all classes by their enrollment as members of the League, contributions to its funds, and co-operation with its movements. The council will announce the fitting time, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to expedite its arrival, when the will of the nation can best be declared, neither by petitions nor resolutions, but by memorial to the Queen for the dissolution of a parliament, demonstrable at variance with the opinions and interests, not only of the people at large, but even that particular section of them, by whose voices it was made a parliament. Such an appeal cannot be disregarded. No interposing party or administration between the people and the Queen could sustain the awful responsibility of refusing its prayer. And its success will be, the lawful and peaceful abolition of the most impolitic and iniquitous impost ever levied by the rapacious few upon the suffering many. To arrive in sight of this grand result, has been the toil of years; and now, people of Great Britain, in the power which you will give us, we prepare to move onwards towards its full accomplishment, in the immediate, total, and final overthrow of the monopoly of human food."

If the anti-corn law league succeed in accomplishing their object, changes of a very serious nature will unquestionably very shortly follow, in the construction of the present local institutions of Britain. Canada has much to lose, and but little to gain by such an achievement. So far as the colonists are concerned they have no voice in the matter, therefore, if the league succeed, they must make up their minds to enter into competition with countries that are farther advanced in civilization, and where strong bodied labourers may be employed for one shilling and sixpence per week, exclusive of board. Prices of every description of agricultural produce is now considered unprecedentedly low, with the exception of wheat and flour, but as soon as the corn laws are repealed, wheat will be sold in Britain, at 30s. per quarter, which is only 10s. greater than the present duty, when the average price for six weeks has been under 6s.

Our friends we trust will not take alarm at "the signs of the times," but we advise them to adopt the most scientific mode of management in their fertile lands, and by every possible means take advantage of the preference given

them at present in the British markets, and they will then be better able to withstand any casualties that may cross their path.

The League raised upwards of £50,000 last year, the most of which was expended in the circulation of information for the people, of a character calculated to make converts to their notions. They anticipate to raise double that sum, during the coming year, the whole of which will be devoted to the cause. In our opinion, it will require many years of untiring agitation to bring about an entire repeal of the Corn Laws.

LARGE CROPS.

A very respectable farmer of the township of Pickering, Home District, tried an experiment in sowing pease unusually thick, the result of which exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He sowed five pecks of seed on a quarter of an acre of ground, the produce from which equalled sixteen bushels of pease of excellent quality.

ALEXANDER McCRAE, Esq., of the township of Mara, lately informed us that the late Mr. JOHN EDWARD WHITE, of the neighbourhood of Beaverton, on the shore of Lake Simcoe, harvested in the summer of 1836, ten acres of new land wheat; the net produce of pure wheat from which, equalled five hundred and eighty bushels of superior quality, being an average of 58 bushels per acre. It is no wonder that bush farmers soon become comfortable, if not independent, in their circumstances, when such results crown their efforts. It must, however, be borne in mind that those are extraordinary crops.

THE TURNIP FLY.—A farmer, on whose word and judgment we would place unlimited reliance, informed us a few days since, that he had succeeded in growing a uniform good crop of turnips, and the plants received no injury from the ravages of the fly. Before sowing the seed he soaked it in a solution of flour of brimstone and water. The plants when they came up, were so strongly impregnated with the scent, that no insect would attack them.

EDUCATION.

Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated; let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right; and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong, and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants; to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education, are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind; everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders us is, comparatively, worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.