

Complete unfinished fences. Take care to comminute diligently with the harrow, so as to produce the finest tilth. Give full feed to working teams. Take care that they be warmly housed, and not exposed to chills. Foraging crops, such as Lucern, ought to be more generally sown, to provide a green bite in the warm weather of summer—when the pasture becomes bare. Be at all times careful in collecting and preserving manures—covering the heaps with plaster, muck, or earth to prevent evaporation and unnecessary waste. Do not allow stock to trample the meadows, top-dressing the poorer fields with any well rotted spare manure. In ploughing, ever endeavour, where the quality of the subsoil will permit, to go a little deeper, thus renewing and fructifying by intermixture the surface soil. Take care to provide for a large supply of roots against next season, that your feeding resources may improve and keep pace with the improved quality of your stock. This is the only safe means of preserving the condition and retaining the perfections of improved breeds. Much money has been frequently wasted in purchasing improved stock, and permitting them to deteriorate year by year on insufficient keep. Before introducing such on your farm, you must have the means of supporting them in vigour. Take care to be generous to your lambing stock. Cleanse your hog-pens, using charcoal dust or plaster. Cart in muck, road scrapings, or waste soil and such substances of all kinds, as you may be able to procure to enlarge the compost heap.

The busy season for the garden is at hand. See that the ground is thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing or trenching and heavy manuring. Be careful to select good seeds. Your extra care and labour will repay better in vegetable gardening than in most other ways.

Canada, which has so long been suffering with the Western States, begins to show some hopes of reviving prosperity. The revenue of the country is improving,—while the expenditure has been lessened. Lower-Canada compares well with some western localities, and their neighbours of the United-States are far worse off than themselves. Another good crop will place Canada in as favourable a position as before the speculative times. But in order to enjoy uniform prosperity, it is now thought by many that Canada must lose no time in multiplying and extending her productive resources. Thus may the country become, in due time, self-supporting. We have woolen mills already in operation. Attention is being directed to the manufacture of Flax. In last months' Journal and the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture, we have dwelt at some length on this important subject. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of cotton factories. We need not allude to our iron foundries, producing super-excellent work in many cases. In Lower-Canada, especially, the inducements for investments in manufactures are many and tempting. We have abundant water power and cheap labour. Now that the abolition of the differential duties on canadian timber have supervened, we should avail ourselves of the natural facilities we enjoy for the introduction of other branches of artificial production, and endeavour, by the manufacture of artificial manures—from the refuse of our fisheries, and from the illimitable produce of these themselves—from doubling our surplus agricultural produce by judicious drainage and improved culture, and every other available source—we must endeavour we say, by every legitimate means, to make up for the deficiency—to equalize our exports and imports by permanently and progressively increasing the aggregate exports of the country. But in initiating these new productive branches of manufacture, we must have a care to the whole industrial production, and the existent exigencies of the province—to the demand at home, and the probable demand in foreign markets. We must endeavour by every means to prevent a glut at the outset, which might act most prejudicially in disheartening many enterprising and energetic minds.

---