

to what they were, and we hope and believe that the extremely low prices, to which they have so long been accustomed in Canada, are gone forever. Butchers' meat, like most other productions, commands a good remunerating price, and promises to continue so. It will therefore be much to the interest of the farmer to adopt and persevere in a systematic improvement of all kinds of domesticated animals, and we would warn him against a penny wise and pound-foolish system, which an ill-informed niggardliness is always so inclined to pursue. Such animals as are really qualified to improve the stock of the country, can neither be purchased nor reared without much care and pecuniary outlay. The risks of importing from the other side of the Atlantic are enough to damp the most ardent spirit. Several recent instances of heavy losses to Canadian breeders must be fresh in the recollection of most of our readers; and we have just been informed of a Society in the State of New York having lost at sea, twelve, out of twenty-four very costly animals!

With the almost unexampled high price of pure bred stock in Britain, and the great risk and expense incidental to importation, farmers must make up their minds to pay a corresponding charge for the use or ownership of such animals, as have cost the enterprising breeders and importers such a heavy amount of money, anxiety and skill. It may be safely taken as an axiom in stock-breeding, *that a liberal outlay, made with judgment at first, is the shortest road to ultimate success, and the maximum of profit.*

TRADE OF CANADA.

The annual report of the Montreal Board of Trade recently published, and which is a document of considerable length, gives some interesting statistics in reference to the Trade of Canada.

The point started from is the year 1816, when the restrictions upon Free Trade were finally abolished, and the measures introduced by Sir Robert Peel, caused such a change in the commercial relations between ourselves and England. Since then, the amount of the trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States, has been rapidly increasing—the value

of the exports and imports in 1852, having nearly doubled that of 1819. A like increase marks the trade between Canada and the United States for 1819. While the exports amounted to \$1,481,082, and the imports to \$1,243,724, in 1852 the value of the former had increased to \$4,552,969, and the latter to \$6,717,960. In 1819 the quantity of flour and wheat exported was equivalent to 24,936 barrels; in 1852 it had increased to 466,912, while in 1853, the exports to Oswego and Okauchong of flour and wheat alone, amounted to 587,380 barrels.

Since 1817, the increase in the general trade of Canada has been as marked as satisfactory. In that year the imports were valued at £2,966,856, and the exports at £2,203,954, while in 1851, they had increased the one to £5,071,573, and the other to £3,513,995.

GUANO.

This manure has not been introduced into Canada, except to a very limited extent. In the United States, it has been extensively employed in the neighbourhood of the large cities, but its enormous increase of price lately, in consequence of the measures of the Peruvian Government, will compel the substitution of other manures. The New York Tribune of a late date says:—

“The Peruvian Government has put up the wholesale price of this famous fertilizer to \$60 per ton. The excuse for this is the prevalence of high charges for freight; though we believe the extension and eagerness of the demand has been quite as potent in the premises.

Well: we don't say that Guano won't pay even at \$60 per ton; but we do say that most farmers can buy or make what is of at least equal value for \$50. Phosphates and Super-Phosphates, Ground Bones, Poudrett, Lime, Plaster, Potash, Soda, Salt, and many other fertilizers, can be bought so as to do the farmer better service than Guano at \$60 per ton. And any farmer who will set earnestly and intelligently to work to make or save fertilizing materials, can find in some convenient swamp, or marsh, or pond, or slough, what, by wise treatment with salt and lime, or by mingling with the contents of his barn-yard, will pay him better than buying Guano at \$60 per ton.

Guano is a quick, heating, stimulating manure, and has rapidly won a wide reputation, not undeservedly. It suits those who want to see the beneficial result of their application forthwith. But it were absurd to suppose that our farmers need send to the Pacific Ocean for the means of renovating their exhausted lands. There are ample fertilizers beside, and more will doubtless be developed by observation and the progress of science. If all would hold off from buying, the price of the Peruvian dust must come down, or, if not, we can learn to do quite as well without it.

*Several instances have lately come to our knowledge which show that Canadian farmers are beginning to comprehend this truth. The Hon. Adam Ferguson informs us that he sold all his bull calves this spring at satisfactory prices without any difficulty. An inferior animal would often prove dear as a gift while one of really superior excellence and inheriting from both sides, pure blood, would be safely purchased at almost any price.