

but it will be necessary to introduce several amendments into the measure in order to insure its successful and beneficial operation. In the meantime it is gratifying to know the impulse which has been given to Education, in its higher as well as in its elementary branches. The result cannot fail to confer the most material benefits upon the whole Province.

The re-organization of the Militia is also a subject to which I shall have to call your attention, as the present seems a favourable opportunity to alleviate unnecessary pressure upon the people, and to place this arm of the public defence upon a sounder and more satisfactory footing.

In perfecting these and other measures which will be brought before you, and in all your labours for the advancement of the welfare of the Province, you may rely upon my cordial co-operation and support. It is my earnest hope that a spirit of moderation and harmony may animate your councils, and direct your proceedings. The Province has at length happily recovered from a state of severe trial and danger, and a bright dawn now opens upon its prospects. The promise of peace secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the re-establishment of tranquillity and security, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confidence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent institutions, are blessings for which Canada has reason to be grateful, and which, I feel assured, it will be your effort to preserve, and your pride to perpetuate.

His Excellency was dressed in his Splendid uniform of Governor General, and looked remarkably well. He read the Speech in a clear, distinct, and impressive manner, and it was evidently received with pleasure by every one present.

COLONIES AT HOME;

Or, means for rendering the industrious Labourer independent of Parish Relief, and for providing for the poor Population of Ireland by the Cultivation of the Soil.

The most natural and most healthy employment for man, is the cultivation of the soil, and upon this, both rich and poor must ultimately depend for subsistence; the rich man being able to buy the labour of others, has the work done for him, though he would be far healthier and happier if he could be brought to do a little of it himself; the artisan who can command remuneration for his skill, and who employs his time in his peculiar business, has also the work done for him, while if he were to employ half his time in raising food for his family, he would be more independent and healthy; but circumstanced as things are at present, all classes of society must depend upon the agricultural labourer for the first necessities of life; the agricultural labourer has therefore a peculiar claim upon our consideration and protection; but the melancholy fact is, that in the counties of Essex, Sussex, and Surrey particularly, an iniquitous system has prevailed, of paying out of the poor rates, levied upon the parishioners at large, a part of those wages to which this most important member of the community is justly entitled for the sweat of his brow, and thus breaking him down to the class of a pauper; hence honest independence, one main stimulus for virtuous exertions, is taken away, and the labourer will naturally do as little as possible, and get as much as possible from the parish.

Again, in the manufacturing districts, where the poor depend entirely upon their particular trade, when a stagnation happens in the channels which carry off the produce of their labour, much misery is endured, as we have frequently seen in the districts of Spitalfields; so that a country which depends upon its manufactures, though certain individuals may raise large fortunes in it, is very far from being in a happy state; but I shall endeavour to show in the following pages, that a certain mixture of agricultural labour with manufactures, would tend most of all to the strength, security, and general happiness of the state.

The beneficent Author of Nature, when he rendered labour essential to the existence of man, richly provided the means for his support, and ordained that these means should keep pace with his exertions; thus we see, by the application of science to agriculture, a barren soil may be rendered fruitful, and a given district under particular management may be made to support ten times the number of inhabitants that it did before.

On considering the circumstances of the poorest classes of the population, during my travels in different countries, I have been convinced that much of the misery which exists among them every where might easily be obviated by a few judicious arrangements, and particularly by settling them down upon small portions of land, and teaching them to cultivate that land in the most profitable manner. I shall first proceed to shew what land is capable of producing in food for man and beast, when properly cultivated, and then the arrangements which may be made for the comfortable subsistence of different classes of society.

With a view to this, I have made agricultural experiments during several years, and have ascertained the weight of food for man and cattle that can be obtained from a given surface of land under different circumstances, and also the quantity of food consumed in 24 hours; it appears that ten sheep eat about as much as one cow, and that one cow will require one hundred pounds weight of green food during the 24 hours; the problem, then, is to find what plants are calculated to yield the greatest quantity of green food for 185 days,

that is, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn—and roots, &c. for the 180 days of winter; the measure which I employ for comparison and calculation is a rod, pole, or perch, or the one-hundred and sixtieth part of an acre, being 30½ square yards; and this space I divide into 144 compartments, in each of which a cabbage, plant of Indian corn, turnip, or root of sugar beet, &c. is planted.

Whenever it is possible to make a rod of ground produce 500 pounds weight of the artificial grasses in the several cuttings during the season, I greatly prefer it to any thing else; for cows thrive best upon grass and hay; as however this kind of food suffers much in dry seasons, we must not depend entirely upon it, but I have proved that it is possible to keep a cow all the year round upon the produce of half an acre of land, if it be carefully cultivated in the following articles, which have yielded per rod as under:—

Green food for Summer.				Roots for Winter.	
Lucern from	120 pounds to	500			
Cabbage	200	500			
Tares	100	300			
Sugar Beet or Mangel					
Wurzel leaves	300	1000			
Ditto Roots	..	..	..	..	360 to 500
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	120 300
Turnips	..	..	..	..	200 300
Parsnips	..	..	..	..	180 400
Carrots	..	..	..	..	180 400

When manure can be readily obtained in sufficient quantity, that land which is destined for potatoes, sugar beet, or turnips, may be sown in rye towards the end of Autumn, or in Winter Tares, which being cut green, will yield a supply of food for the cow before the natural grasses are forward enough; but it is found that Rye is a very exhausting crop for poor soils; early York and Sugar-Loaf Cabbages must be planted out 144 in a rod, to stand the winter; these and the Lucern will yield an abundant supply until the leaves of the Sugar Beet come in, and these will last till the approach of winter. I find that it is better to vary the food given to cows, than to keep them upon one sort, and that in no case should the leaves of Sugar Beet or of Mangel Wurzel exceed one third part of their food; a skilful Dairyman watches the evacuations, and if they are too fluid, he gives a small portion of hay or straw, or some dry kind of food; much depends upon this. The daily supply of a cow for the 180 days of winter may be thus estimated—

- 30lb Yellow Beet or Mangel Wurzel root.
- 30 Turnips, Carrots, or Parsnips.
- 15 Potatoes, boiled or steamed; or, instead of them, an increased quantity of the other roots might be given.
- 7 Oat Straw.
- 7 Hay.

It has been distinctly proved that half an acre, or 80 rods of land of average quality, is sufficient to keep a cow, during a year, provided that the food be cut, and brought to her in a place where she shall have room to walk about, and be able to get under shelter at night, and in rainy weather; the surplus produce of the Potatoes, &c., might be sold to purchase hay and straw.

A single acre of land of average quality, under spade cultivation, and properly manured, might be made to produce corn and potatoes sufficient for the support of a family of five persons or more during a year.

The 80 Rods for the keep of a cow during a year might be cultivated as follows:—

	Green Food.	Roots.
15 Rods in Yellow Beet or Mangel Wurzel, 144 plants in a rod ..		
Leaves—to be picked from time to time, 300lb per rod ..	4500	
N. B.—A crop of winter Tares or Rye previously, to be cut green 100lb per rod. ..	1500	
Roots—144 in a rod, average 3lb = 432lb per rod, ..		6480
15 Rods of Swedish Turnips, average 3lb = 432 ..		6480
N. B.—A crop of winter Tares or rye previously, 100lb per rod ..	1500	
20 Potatoes, 120lb to the rod ..		2400
N. B.—A crop of winter tares or rye previously, 100lb per rod ..	2000	
15 Cabbage, 144 in a rod, average 3lb each ..	6840	
15 Lucern, 200lb per rod ..	3000	
—	19,340	15,360
80 100lb green food per day, for 185 days	18,500	
Surplus	840	
75lb roots per day, for 180 days ..	..	13,500
Surplus, which might be Potatoes, to be sold		1860

(To be continued.)