

proper that they should be converted into good beer and porter, for our use. It is, not because one man is such a beast as to get drunk, that all men should forego the use of wine, beer and porter, given to man for their use and sustenance.

"From this quantity of malt the London brewers manufacture a certain quantity of good common porter or beer, of the same quality, which they can sell to the publican at £1 13s. per bbl., and the publican retail at 4d. per quart.

"Let us compare this with the price which may be expected when the duty is repealed:—

Barley per qr.....	£1 12 0
Malster's profit at 10 per cent.....	0 3 0

£1 15 0

"From this quarter of malt the same brewers could manufacture porter and beer as follows, viz:—Porter and beer of the same quality as before mentioned, at £1 4s. per barrel; the publican could retail ditto at 3d. per quart.

"These beers are stronger than people in general like to drink at their meals; but an article quite as strong as the highest of the middle classes would desire for this purpose might be sold by the brewer to publicans at 18s. per barrel, and retailed to the public at 2d. per quart.

"A good wholesome table-beer, such as the great majority of people would take at dinner, might be sold by brewers at 12s. per barrel, which is only 4d. per gallon.

"A still smaller but not unpalatable beverage, calculated for the poorer classes of all, might be brewed by brewers at 8s. per barrel, to be purchased for home consumption at 2s. per firkin of nine gallons, costing him less than 3d. per gallon.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The present month was as favourable for harvesting the crops as the month of August, and there has been a full opportunity for farmers to secure all the grain crops in the best condition. It was most fortunate that the weather was fine, or much loss would have been sustained in consequence of the scarcity of labourers, and high wages. We find that it is reported that the late sown wheat has ripened prematurely, and that the grain is consequently very small. We believe this to be the case, the weather was so exceedingly dry, and warm, almost the whole time, from the period of the wheat earing—and we observed that the straw became very suddenly ripe while the ear was quite green, thus preventing any further nutriment ascending to perfect the filling of the grain. There is, however, one favourable circumstance that we know, the grain is hard and dry, not swelled by moisture as in other seasons, and we hope, though the quantity per acre may be short, the yield of flour will be equal to that obtained in other years from larger grain. It will also be in a fine state for shipping and not be so liable to injury on the voyage as in a more moist harvest. We had an opportunity of seeing a fine looking crop of wheat, that has been lately

thrashed out, and on enquiring were informed by the owner that he did not expect it to produce more than twenty bushels to the acre, though the same farmer said he had over thirty bushels to the acre last year. This is undoubtedly, a great deficiency—unless compensated for by a higher value. The general character of the season in Canada this year has been very similar to that of the British Isles, and productive of the same effects upon the crops. By the last mail, it is reported that the barley crop has been damaged in some places, by an insect that burrows into the stem, and cuts it—very similar to the effect produced in America by the Hessian fly. The ear while perfectly green, thus deprived of all nutriment, turns white, and is completely useless and destroyed. We have not seen any damage of this nature done to the barley crop in Canada, though we believe the grain is smaller than usual. It is however, sound, and perfectly uninjured by sprouting, which would be a great drawback in its value to the brewer. The barley, this year, will not measure profitably for the producer, but will be sure to measure largely in proportion for the brewer, in a malted state, as there is no water in the grain, until it gets it in the brewers' steep. This should encourage a higher price for this grain, and particularly as it is reported that the barley crop is very short this year, in the British Isles. The oat crop will prove of inferior quality generally in Canada, and from the cause we stated in our last Report, namely, excessive dry and warm weather, that prevented the early crops filling well, and destroyed altogether the late sown, by rust and blight. The same causes are said to have had the same effects on the oat crops in England. Peas have not turned out so good a crop as was expected in the early period of the season, but as there has been a most favourable harvest to save them they are sound and hard, though small. The grain must be much more valuable in this state, for exportation, than if of larger size, from containing abundant moisture. We believe peas should bring a high price for exportation as they appear to have been nearly a failure in England this year. We are sorry that beans are not more extensively grown in this country, as they would pay well for exportation, the crop being very bad in the Old Country this season. We shall have to cultivate this grain more extensively in consequence of the failure of potatoes, and we believe that it will pay as well as a crop of potatoes. We should also cultivate tares