

tal in cultivating properly, as he will be subject to have his wheat crop destroyed by the slovenly cultivation of his neighbour.

Much has been said and published in recommendation of example farms, and of the great benefit it would be to agricultural improvement to have them established in every country. A well conducted farm in every department, would doubtless be useful as an example to any farmer who would condescend to be instructed. In the latter end of the month of June, we had the pleasure to visit the farm of Charles Penner, Esqr., of Lachine, and we derived very great satisfaction, as we frequently had done before, from our visit. Farming operations in every department is conducted in the very best manner. The horses, cattle, sheep, and farming implements are the best of their kind; in fact, there is scarcely any thing to be faulted. Mr. Penner cultivates about sixty acres of hops, and it is generally admitted that they are the most judiciously cultivated and managed, and produces the best article for the brewer that is raised in North America. This large hop plantation gives employment to a great number of persons during the spring and summer. We have calculated the probable number of hop-poles employed by Mr. Penner, and found they amount to from 150,000 to 200,000. Mr. Penner has imported a mill for grinding bones for manure, of which he makes use of a considerable quantity. He has also imported a most excellent turnip-sowing machine, which deposits the bone or other fine manure in the drills with the seed. We admired particularly a pair of iron drill harrows, for harrowing potatoes or other drilled crops. The harrows are made to fit the ridgelets exactly, so that in harrowing, the potatoes before they come up, every part of the ridgelet is harrowed, and the furrows are not filled up as by bush-harrowing. We recommend to any farmer who has an opportunity to see these implements, as we are sure that Mr. Penner would allow them to be seen by any one who wished it. Mr. Penner makes use of the Cultivator in his hop plantation and in his fallows, and it is an implement that every farmer should be in possession of. It is impossible for any farmer to visit Mr. Penner's establishment without deriving both profit and satisfaction from it. We would further observe that Mr. Penner has planted several thorn hedges, both of the native and English white-thorn, and that they are in a most thriving condition. Were thorn hedges generally substituted for the wretched looking rail fences that disfigure our landscape, it would be one of the greatest improvements that could be effected in the country, and there does not exist a doubt that they might be substituted. Mr. Penner is in the habit of burning clay, taken from the banks of drains, &c., for manure, and finds it to answer well. This example might be advantageously followed in burning clay for manure.

HOPS.

The expense of forming new hop plantations is very considerable. In some districts in England, where the land is properly prepared, and all the work executed in the best manner, they estimate the cost of forming new plantations, at from seventy to one hundred pounds per acre.— This estimate, we consider, much too high certainly, but cannot speak from personal experience. The annual expense of cultivation per acre, including every item up to the period that the hops are sent to market, but not including

duty, which is £2. per cwt., is estimated at £25. per acre. The average produce per acre in England from 1818 to 1819, was about to 7½ cwt. Some farmers, however, estimate the average produce at only 6 cwt. per acre. The average price of hops in England during the period referred to, was not much over one shilling the pound weight, or 11s. per cwt., including the duty of 40s. per cwt. The rent of land is not included in the expenses of cultivation, &c. Of course we may suppose with such a large expenditure on cultivation, manure, &c., &c., the hops are managed on the best possible system, in every part of the progress of their cultivation. The destruction of vermin which infest the plants are no small item of the expense. It is not the way that hops are cultivated in many parts of North America, that English hop plantations are managed. If the expenditure is large the work is proportionately well executed in England.— Hops have to be highly manured, and any farmer may estimate what it will cost per acre of manure land well. The expense of cultivation, &c., we are satisfied will not amount, in this country, to what it is said it amounts to in England, but we know the expense will be very considerable here, if the work is executed as it should be.

We have been frequently told that it was injurious to the succeeding year's crop of hay, to suffer the after-grass or latter-moth to remain on the land the fall previous unconsumed, either by the depasturing of cattle or other means. We were, however, of a different opinion, and thought that a rich covering of latter-moth, remaining on the land in the fall and the commencement of winter, would be nearly as beneficial to the succeeding year's crop of hay, as a light top-dressing of manure would be. We have frequently proved by experience the correctness of our opinion. Last fall in particular, we had some of our meadow covered with a heavy crop of latter-moth, though the cattle were allowed to pasture in it all the fall. This year, where there was the most grass left last fall, we have the heaviest crop of hay we recollect to have seen in the country. We make this statement to show that it is not always those that are longest in the country, that are capable of giving the best instruction in agricultural management. We do not object to the depasturing of cattle and sheep on the latter-moth, on the contrary we recommend the practice, provided the soil is sufficiently dry and firm to sustain the weight of the cattle walking upon it, without being cut up by their feet; but we wish to show that the latter-moth remaining unconsumed upon meadows at the commencement of winter, will not injure the succeeding year's crop of hay, but on the contrary, will greatly increase the produce.

Though the wages of labour is low in most sections of the country this year, and the supply of labour abundant, yet farmers have no encouragement to employ labour in consequence of the low price of produce. There is abundance of work to be executed on every farm in the Province. We have upon our own farm many improvements that we see highly necessary to be made, and that we are ashamed to have undone, but nevertheless we must forego the satisfaction of doing them. There is no advantage in raising crops, if there is no market or demand.— Every thing is deranged and out of place while our markets are open to foreign competition.— If we had an abundant crop of hay, a part might

be manufactured into butchers' meat, if this meat when made could be sold. In the same way, large products of oats, barley, peas, &c., that cannot be exported, might be fed to cattle, sheep, and swine; but no, our good friends the non-agricultural classes would not have it so. Cheap produce from a foreign country is the thing for them, no matter though it should be the cause of ruin to the whole agricultural population, and check all improvement in the country.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge our obligation to William Shaw, Esqr., of London, Editor of The Mark Lane Express, the Farmers' Magazine, and one of the most efficient members of the Royal English Agricultural Society. This gentleman has for a long time sent us The Mark Lane Express, which has been of great use to us in our humble endeavours to promote the improvement of Canadian agriculture. He has also kindly offered us The Farmers' Magazine, which, from what we have seen of it, we believe to be the most useful agricultural periodical that is published in Britain or any other country. We feel encouraged when offered aid from such a friend to agriculture, as Mr. Shaw is known to be. It is from England we wish to receive encouragement and instruction, and we know perfectly well that her generous people would afford us both, without jealousy or fear of rivalry; but as kind parents to their offspring, settled in a distant portion of the same great Empire. The well informed portion of the English people are aware, that it will not prejudice their interests that Canada should yield a large and valuable annual produce, and that it would be their interest to purchase this produce from them should they require it, in preference to buying a similar produce from foreigners. All that we can spare will not be sufficient to purchase from our English friends the manufactures we require. Every shilling they would pay to us for agricultural produce would go back to them in one form or another. We tell our English friends that British America has a most excellent soil and climate, and would, if capital and labour was applied to its judicious cultivation, yield abundantly in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. If, however the produce of a foreign state is allowed to fill up our markets and demand, we cannot have any inducement ourselves, nor can we offer encouragement to others to expend labour and capital in producing what would not be likely to refund the expenditure.

We beg to offer our most grateful acknowledgments to our respectable correspondent P. L. Simmonds, Esqr., of London, Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and member of the Royal English Agricultural Society, for the valuable papers he has sent us, and we shall take every opportunity of communicating the contents of these papers to our Subscribers. We regret that we cannot conveniently give the Drawings of various implements sent us by Mr. Simmonds, but we expect that in a short time we shall be able to do more in this way. It is highly gratifying to find that some of our fellow-subjects in England are interested in the prosperity of our agriculture in British America. Mr. Simmonds has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Montreal District Agricultural Society.

Let no man be too proud to word. Let no man be ashamed of a HARD FIST OR A STUBBORN COURTESY. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.