

a span of strong, serviceable horses, and a yoke of active working oxen. The breed in question cannot be excelled for working in the plough. This breed was held in high estimation by the late Earl of Leicester, who was acknowledged on all hands to be the best judge in England.

We earnestly recommend the introduction of the North Devons into this Province, to the notice of spirited breeders of stock, and we trust that proper encouragement will be given by Agricultural Societies, as an inducement for such a movement. A number of late importations from England into United States have been made of the breed in question, which are highly spoken of by competent judges. By reference to the author of the letter from which we have copied the above extract, the persons who are in possession of the choicest herds may no doubt be made known, and any other information on the subject, we feel confident, will be communicated with much pleasure by our friend Mr. Allen.

**Origin of chess.**—A correspondent states that he is satisfied that wheat and chess are too distinct species of grain; and that if you sow either pure, you may expect to reap that which you sow. As a proof of that principle, he adduces the fact, that in the whole State of Maine scarcely such a thing is known as chess. As we have elsewhere informed our readers, we have made a number of experiments, and have so far tested the matter, that we feel confident the growth of this noxious plant may be attributed to the extreme carelessness of the farmers.

**Culture of hemp seed.**—A correspondent states that the ground for hemp should be ploughed deep; that it should be manured heavily; that the seed may be sown very early, as the plants will stand severe white frost, without injury. That when the crop is intended exclusively for seed, it should be planted in hills two feet and a half or three feet each way. As a guide for the planter the ground may be slightly chequered with a plough. About fifteen seeds may be dropped at the crossing of each furrow, covering them with a hoe two inches in depth. When the crop has been up ten or twelve days, it may be harrowed with a single harrow, the horse walking in the space between the rows; and it may be immediately harrowed again in the opposite direction. The hemp should be thinned out by hand, so as to leave about five stalks in a hill, and these not crowded together. When it attains the height of ten or twelve inches, it should be well worked with a cultivator. If the ground is not very clear of weeds, it should be worked over again with a light one horse plough; and when the hemp is about three feet high, it should be again thinned, so as to leave not more than three stalks in a hill. About one week after the hemp begins to blossom, all the male stalks, which can be distinguished as such, should be cut down, to give more room and air for the residue. The writer calculates, that if his plan he honestly acted upon, that seventy-five bushels of hemp seed may be grown per acre. The plan here recommended might answer, but we would rather try it on a small scale than a large one. By thorough cultivation and liberal manuring, forty bushels of hemp seed may be grown per acre, by sowing the seed broadcast, at the rate of one bushel per acre; and the lint will cover all expenses, for the purpose of making inferior description of ropes.

The printer of *The British American Cultivator* is under the necessity of apologising for the delay which has occurred in the appearance of the January number. An extraordinary pressure of business has been the occasion of the interruption, but such an occurrence will not again happen.

### SIBERIAN SPRING WHEAT.

Since the letter of our esteemed friend, Mr. Knowlson, and our accompanying remarks went to press, we have received three communications upon the subject of the Siberian Wheat. One from Mr. K. in answer to a letter from us, in which he states that he would endeavour to procure five hundred bushels in addition to what he has on hand, which will be warranted pure—and that only two years since he procured at considerable trouble and expense, three bushels of this Wheat, and from the favourable character then given of it, his expectations have been more than realised.

The second is from John Walton and Jonathan Stevenson, of Peterboro', who state that they have 1000 bushels of Siberian wheat, of good quality, and are willing to dispose of it for 5s. per bushel, delivered at that place. As they intend to sell it immediately, orders that reach them after February cannot be attended to. Their terms are cash upon delivery.

The third is from P. Hughes, Esquire, P. M. Emily, who states: "I was not aware that this variety was less plenty in other sections of the province than in this. I do not hesitate to say that at least half of the wheat raised in Emily, last season, was Siberian, and that very little of any other kind will be raised next season. The Siberian grown here is quite as large and full in the berry as good fall wheat, rather shorter, but more plump. As I learn from your article, that it is wanted for seed in your section of the country, I will preserve a bin of the best samples I purchase, in order that I may be able to supply any of your subscribers, and others, who may want it for that purpose. I will also have a bin of it preserved at the store of Charles Hughes, E. q., at Port Hope, for a like purpose, and you may direct those in want of the article to either place. I will take particular care that there shall not be the slightest mixture of other kinds, and that it shall, in other respects, be as clean as possible. I will furnish it at this place for four shillings, and at Port Hope for four shillings and sixpence, per bushel."

We feel confident that it would be a great acquisition to the Agricultural community, if the Siberian Spring Wheat were as abundant in every section of the Province as in the neighbourhood of Peterboro'. For our part, we shall not only sow a large quantity ourselves, but shall persuade our subscribers to do so likewise. As we have pledged ourselves to Mr. Knowlson, we are in duty bound to forward him any orders we may receive. We feel confident that the whole will be required for seed before the month of April next.

### POSTAGE.

In consequence of the reduction of the wholesale price of the *Cultivator*, the receipts to the publisher will not average more than 2s. 6d. per copy, for the edition,—the subscribers will, therefore, in future, have to pay the postage, being under the new arrangement, only one half-penny per number. The publisher flatters himself that no one will complain of the present price of the *Cultivator*, being, when all things considered by far the cheapest paper to the British American farmer, published on this continent.

An Agricultural Society purchasing 100 copies of the *British American Cultivator*, would have to pay 50 dollars subscription, and

10 dollars postage,—whereas, for the cheapest agricultural paper, published in the United States, the cost of 100 copies would be 40 cents per copy,—equal to 40 dollars per 100 copies,—and the American and British postage would equal other 40 dollars, being a difference in favour of the *home production* equal to 20 dollars per 100 copies.

When the statistical accounts of American production,—Reports of Agricultural Shows,—lengthy articles on the cultivation of Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Silk, and a number of other products, that cannot be produced in these provinces with any certainty of profit, together with the difference of price being taken into account, we feel confident that the advantages in favour of our magazine will far exceed any prejudicial tendency that the change in the Post Office department may have effected.

In our opinion, when copies are ordered by Agricultural Societies, the subscribing members who receive them ought to pay the postage, especially if they be ordered by Township Branch Societies.

### ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP AND FLAX IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

We have read, with great pleasure, a valuable communication in *The Western Express*, published at Sandwich, Western District, on the subject of cultivating these plants. The article occupies an entire page of that Journal, and is written with such good taste, that it will, we trust, have the effect of influencing the farmers in that section of the country to engage heartily and untiedly in cultivating this crop. Hemp seed, of a good quality, may be had at Chicago, Illinois, for 3s. 9d., and at Rochester for 6s. 3d., per bushel. If each farmer would sow only one acre, and by making known to the public the quantity sown, in the township or district, persons with a little capital might be readily found, who would purchase it on the ground, at prices that would handsomely remunerate the grower. The deep black vegetable mould, which abounds in Canada, and especially in the Western District, would produce hemp in great abundance, and of the strongest texture.

**A MAMMOTH CHEESE.**—We notice in the columns of an exchange paper that a Cheese has been presented to his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, weighing 384lbs. which was made on the farm of John L. McDonald, Esq., by Mr. Daniels Havens, whose celebrated cheese is well known in the Kingston Market.

**GOOD ADVICE.**—Quit your pillows and go about your business, if you have any—it is the first injunction, if not seek some. Let the sun's first rays shine upon your head in the morning, and you will not want a good hat to defend you from its scorching rays at noon. Earn your breakfast before you eat it, and the sheriff will not deprive you of your supper. Pursue your calling with diligence, and your creditor shall not interrupt you. Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day book. If you have a small farm, or a trade that will support your family, add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be contented.—*Exchange paper*