

oal farmer, and having made himself acquainted with the successful systems of agriculture practised in other countries, as well as in the various sections of his own, will feel no longer any diffidence in conveying to his numerous readers his views and experience upon matters that will have a tendency to inspire the agricultural classes with an increased degree of confidence, in adopting means to improve the condition of their agriculture. The *Cultivator* is now beyond a doubt established on a substantial basis, and the difficulties that have heretofore impeded its progress have been by degrees surmounted. The only anxiety that now pervades the mind of its conductor is, a wish to concentrate the greatest amount of useful practical information in the least possible space, in the columns of the Journal. To judge of its future success from the ratio of increased support which it has received, whilst in a doubtful existence, would lead to the highest expectations. The circulation of the first volume amounted to only 2200, that of the second to 3200, and of the third to 4400 copies. The first volume of the new series will be commenced with an edition of 8000 copies, and it is earnestly expected that the whole of this large edition will be disposed of before the close of the year.

The *Cultivator* would have ceased to exist at the close of the first volume, had it not been for the liberal support received from agricultural societies. Those societies that have so nobly assisted in establishing a Magazine devoted to the cause of Canadian Agriculture, deserve the support of every true friend of his country. The experience of the past has clearly demonstrated that the best method to support an Agricultural press is, through the agency of agricultural societies. If either district, county, riding, or township societies were established, so that their influence would extend throughout the entire province, and those societies were severally to adopt the plan of supplying each of their members with a copy of a well conducted Agricultural Magazine, there would then be comparatively no difficulty in inducing every respectable inhabitant to become a member of those societies, because he would feel confident of obtaining full value for his subscription in the paper, and the other advantages that might accrue from the membership of the society would be so much clear gain.—The proprietors would therefore recommend their present supporters, to assist in the establishment of an Agricultural Society in their several respective localities, if they have not previously done so, upon the plan alluded to in the foregoing remarks; and thus they will not only ensure a liberal support to the *Cultivator*, but they will also have the satisfaction of witnessing the greatest change in the condition of the agriculture of their noble province that ever took place in the same space of time in any country.

In conclusion, the proprietors would embrace this opportunity of tendering their thanks to their numerous supporters for the past favors received at their hands; hoping by assiduous exertion and industry to merit a continuance of their support and influence in the great cause of a progressive system of agricultural improvement being introduced and carried out into the several settlements of the British North American Provinces.

THE BACK VOLUMES.

We beg to acquaint the friends of this paper that we have a few hundred full sets of the second and third volumes on hand, which will be disposed of at the very low price of *one shilling and three pence* per copy; and the two volumes bound in one, may be had for *one dollar*. Agricultural Societies would confer a substantial benefit upon their members if they would order a number of unbound copies for gratuitous circulation, and the bound volumes for premiums. Those of the present subscribers whose sets have been broken, or in any way impaired, would act wisely if they were to order the second and third volumes before they are all disposed of.

If it should happen that there is a single farmer in Canada who has been so unfortunate as not to have had the opportunity of carefully reading a work upon agriculture, he should embrace this opportunity of purchasing two full volumes for the mere nominal price of *two shillings and sixpence*. Will our present subscribers please use their exertions with their friends who have not yet taken the work, to prevail upon them to do so? It appears to us, that, with a very little exertion on the part of the present subscribers, the few hundred back copies on hand may be disposed of in the course of a few weeks.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS.

To a person not familiarly acquainted with the history and statistics of English husbandry, the extreme productiveness of the farms of that country, will appear incredible. Nearly nine-tenths of the cultivated lands in Great Britain and Ireland, are rented to tenants, who pay, usually, from four to five pounds sterling per acre annual rent. Where is the farmer in this country, who could live under such a burden? Here a farm comprising a hundred acres is often rented for one hundred dollars, and even at this rate the tenant has a hard task. The cultivation, even where there are a large number of acres in grass, will little more than pay the rent and taxes; but in England the result is widely different. The tenant who there pays £5 per acre annual rent, and finds all appliances, obtains not only a comfortable living, but in many cases wealth, from the prosecution of a business which here, with like burdens, would doom him to want and misery.

In 1811, Irwin estimated the produce of one English farm of eight hundred and ninety acres, at £9,578, or \$38,000! The quantity of manure applied was 13,746 one-horse cartloads in one year, and 10-250 the next! Now admitting the rent of this farm to be \$12 per acre, and the cost of manure and its application \$12 more; and if to this sum we add, for interest, or expenses, taxes, and the various contingent expenses of cultivation, &c., \$12 more, we shall find, upon striking the balance, that there will remain a profit of \$10 the acre, amounting in the gross aggregate to the sum of \$10,000 clear gain to the tenant in a single year.

In the vicinity of London, a hay farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, was rented. The rental in this instance was \$12 per acre, amounting in the whole to \$1,920 per year. A very heavy expenditure was required for manure—probably as much as many a New England farmer would have been willing to give for the land, and yet the tenant succeeded, and has since become wealthy, and with no other income than the produce of his farm.

In Ireland, a poor man hired an acre of land, erected his cottage, purchased manure and farming tools, and the first season cleared all expenses and had a balance of £8 left. And yet that Irish peasant, in addition to the expenses and outlays above enumerated, had a church tax to pay, and to be at the expense of purchasing his own seed, and maintaining a family of four besides himself and his wife. The frugality of the Irish peasantry is proverbial. But there was something more than mere frugality at the bottom of this man's success. There was *thorough cultivation*—a thing which in New England may be said to be wholly unknown. This is the mystery, and the only one. That Irish peasant, with like expenses, would have starved here on forty acres with our cultivation.—*Connecticut Courant*

Rearing Peach Trees.—Mr. Allen W. Dodge, says in the Mass. Ploughman, that he prefers the following mode of planting peach stones:—"Deposit the stones, after being taken from the peach, in sand or dirt; put them in the ground, slightly covered, in the fall. As for the cotton bag in which to keep them under ground, I have never tried it, or any other covering but the ground itself. Take up the stones early in the spring, crack them, and plant immediately the meats or pits. In a week or ten days they will all be up, without fail, just as certain as so many peas or kernels of corn."—*Alb. Cult.*

A HINT.—The weather destroys more tools than hard work, with some farmers; and more valuable time is lost hunting up and repairing lost implements than their original cost.—*Alb. Cult.*