

From the Montreal Gazette.

"That very useful publication, — *The Toronto Cultivator*, — a farmer's journal, of the best description, is, we see, to be continued. It is published at a very low price, not with a view to profit; and the labour bestowed upon it is highly creditable to the science as well as patriotism and practical knowledge of its Editor and Proprietor — Mr. W. G. Edmundson. It appears twelve times a-year, and the subscription (payable in advance) is one dollar per annum, including postage, but for the use of Agricultural Societies and Clubs, fifteen copies will be sold for ten dollars, and fifty for twenty-five. The Editor says he has two thousand files of the back numbers. We are glad to hear it, and hope he will not have them long, for they are a complete encyclopædia of Canadian farming, and ought to be found in every farm house where the English language is read."

We feel ourselves highly flattered to be favourably noticed by the Canadian press in general; but when we see our exertions to benefit the great interests of this country lauded in the spirit breathed in the paragraph quoted from the *Montreal Gazette*, — a talented and respectable tri-weekly journal of fifty-one years standing, — we are constrained to suspect that our journal is not so highly prized as it should be by the class for whose particular benefit it has been published. Only a few months since, we about resolved to relinquish the enterprise, in consequence of the very limited support which we received; but, on mature consideration, we resolved to persevere until the end of the year, and, if possible, conduct our magazine with a spirit worthy of the cause we had so much at heart. We consider the present number as a fair sample of what we intend the remaining three shall be, and if our magazine gives evidence of more merit than formerly, the difference must not be attributed to an increased support, but to a determination, on our part, to convince the intelligent portion of the community that our motives in engaging so heartily, and with so much risk of loss, in establishing a journal devoted to the improvement of Canadian agriculture, emanate from a higher and purer source than merely selfish interests.

The Editor of the *Montreal Gazette* will please accept our sincere thanks for the encomiums he has so liberally bestowed to the fruits of our toils, and we earnestly hope with him that the demand for our magazine will be so great that the back numbers will soon be disposed of. If only the present subscribers would call on their neighbours and point out to them the advantages of such a work to themselves and their families, in less than six weeks the whole would be subscribed for, which would invigorate us with such spirits that each future number would be worth more than the small sum we ask for the complete volume.

As an evidence of what may be done, if energetic steps were taken by those who can appreciate the advantages which an ably conducted agricultural journal will afford to a family, we would mention that one gentleman who lately retired from the service of his country on half-pay, by dint of perseverance, procured at the commencement of the current volume between sixty and seventy subscribers. We hope others will follow this example. We would mention two other instances worthy of example: — An intelligent young man, — a farmer and miller in the Township of Etobicoke, — lately subscribed for fifteen copies, and said he would sell them to farmers for 3s. 4d. each, — the price which they cost him, — and hoped that he would very shortly be warranted in purchasing other fifteen copies on the same

terms. The Secretary of the Huron District Agricultural Society, under date of the 20th of July last, wrote as follows: — "Please insert the enclosed in your next number, and send your account for advertising the same. It is the intention of our Society to insert all their proceedings in your valuable columns, and I think they will increase the number of copies for which they subscribe." These instances are substantial evidences of the spirit in which our journal is prized in certain quarters.

The Canadian press in general will please accept of our thanks for the very favourable notices which they have taken of our journal.

A COMPARATIVE SCALE OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES IN THE BRITISH MARKETS.

The following is the scale of duties of customs, payable on agricultural produce entering the British markets, which may be found interesting to some of the readers of this journal: —

	From Foreign Countries.			From British Possessions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bacon, per cwt.	0	14	0	0	3	6
Beef, salted	0	8	0	0	2	0
Butter, per cwt.	1	0	0	0	5	0
Cheese, per cwt.	0	10	0	0	2	6
Hams, per cwt.	0	14	0	0	3	6
Hemp, dressed, per ton	0	4	2	0	2	0
Hops, per cwt.	4	10	0	4	10	0
Lard, per cwt.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Oil, from hemp, lin, or rape seed, per ton	6	0	0	1	0	0
Pork, salted (not hams), per ton	0	8	0	0	2	0
Tallow, per cwt.	0	3	2	0	0	3
Timber, or wood, per load	1	10	0	0	1	0

WHEAT. — Whenever the average price of wheat (made up and published in the *London Gazette* for six weeks) shall be for every quarter of eight bushels of foreign wheat under 51s., the duty shall be for every quarter —

51s. and under 52s.	£1 0 0
52 " 55	0 19 0
55 " 56	0 18 0
56 " 57	0 17 0
57 " 58	0 16 0
58 " 59	0 15 0
59 " 60	0 14 0
60 " 61	0 13 0
61 " 62	0 12 0
62 " 63	0 11 0
63 " 64	0 10 0
64 " 65	0 9 0
65 " 66	0 8 0
66s. and under 69s.	0 7 0
69 " 70	0 6 0
70 " 71	0 5 0
71 " 72	0 4 0
72 " 73	0 3 0
73 and upwards,	0 2 0

The produce of and importations from any British possessions in North America, or elsewhere out of Europe, shall be subject to the following Scale of Duties, whenever the average price of wheat (made up and published in the manner aforesaid) shall be under 55s. for every quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, —

55s. and under 56s.	£0 5 0
56s. and under 57s.	0 4 0
57s. and under 58s.	0 3 0
58s. and upwards,	0 2 0

The advantages which the colonists possess over foreigners in the British markets, is so

clearly demonstrated in the above scale of duties, that it should be sufficient encouragement of itself, to stimulate the former into renewed and vigorous action. It will be seen that the duty on foreign grain is reckoned from the average price of 51s. sterling per quarter and under, to 73s. and upwards, — and that the colonial is reckoned only between 55s. and under, to 58s. and upwards. Whenever the price averages 58s. and over, it is admitted at 1s. sterling per quarter from the colonies, while from foreign countries, at 58s. it is subject to a duty of 14s. With such decided advantages of the British markets, the Canadas must and unquestionably will prosper.

The great desideratum that this country wants to enable her to prosper, as an agricultural country, is an increase of capital and skill, — both of these the mother country has an abundant surplus. Every true-hearted Canadian should study to make his native or adopted country an asylum worthy of the attention of British subjects possessing both capital and skill; and if this principle were generally acted upon, we feel warranted in predicting that very shortly a most healthy flow of *volunteer emigrants* would select this Colony as a home for themselves and their children, instead of settling in the United States, as they have done during the last few years.

We notice in a late number of *The Toronto Colonist*, that the attention of our able and talented cotemporary will be in future considerably directed to the development of the natural and artificial advantages which this Colony so eminently and strikingly presents to the view of intending settlers. The subject certainly deserves the sincere attention of each Canadian journal, and we trust that the worthy example which will shortly be set them, will be adopted by each; and all the party bickerings and wranglings will be laid aside, and the peaceful and praiseworthy object of doing their country a little good and wholesome service, be substituted for the former selfish and narrow-minded course of conduct.

In no article could Canada avail herself of a greater advantage in the British market, than in oil. This country may profitably produce hemp and flax in a sufficient abundance to supply the demand for these articles in Britain, and, besides, manufacture their seeds into oil, which might be profitably exported thither in exchange for manufactured goods.

If Canadian legislators could only anticipate the advantages which the business of growing hemp and flax would produce to the country, they would, we feel confident, take proper steps to give every reasonable encouragement to the growth and manufacture of these plants. At all events, we shall lose no opportunity, nor spare no pains, in bringing this subject before the notice of all who favour us with a reading.

VETCHES.

The cultivation of vetches for soiling, is a branch of farming but little understood in this country. This crop is extensively cultivated in Britain, France and Germany, and is highly esteemed as food for horses, cows and calves, during the summer months, by the best farmers in these countries. The only farmers with whom we are acquainted, who have sown vetches in any quantity, are John Dawson and James Pearson, Esq. of the vicinity of Newmarket. Both of these gentlemen are of opinion that this crop is unequalled for summer soiling. We shall embrace the first opportunity in laying before our readers a few plain and practical directions in the cultivation of this crop.

TOMATO OMELET. — Slice and stew your tomatoes. Beat up half a dozen fresh eggs, the yolk and white separate; when well beaten, mix them with the tomato — put them in a pan and fry them, and you will have a fine omelet.