

body of men, and many of them live in a style of elegance and fashion. Many of them are persons of considerable property, as indeed they must be to manage the lands which they undertake. The capital necessary to manage a stock or an arable farm must be always estimated at double or treble the amount of rent, and in general cannot be set down at less than £10 sterling, or \$50 per acre. The stock required for a grazing is, of course, much more than for an arable farm; but in no case can success be looked for without ample means of outlay. In no respect does the agriculture of England differ more from that of the United States, especially from that of the northern States, than in that of capital. They attempt to get along with the least possible expenditure. Under such circumstances, they operate to very great disadvantage. They can never wait for a market. They cannot bring out the capabilities of their farms, and the results of their farm are consequently limited and meagre. The difference between a new country, contending as it were for existence, and an old country, operating with the accumulations of years and centuries, is most sensibly marked; the expenses incurred on some farms in England solely for manures purchased, exceeding thousands of pounds sterling, and the cost merely of grass seeds are perfectly surprising to an American farmer; yet experience has demonstrated that in these cases the most liberal outlay of capital is the most sure to be followed by successful results.

The farmers of England, as far as I have had the pleasure to meet with them, are a well informed set of men, on subjects connected with their particular pursuits. There, of course, is the variety among them which is to be found in other classes, but their manners, without exception, are courteous and agreeable—their hospitality distinguished—and their housekeeping and I speak with the authority of a connoisseur in these matters, is admirable. Indeed it has not been my misfortune to meet, in England or Scotland, with a single instance of sluttishness in any private house I have visited; but, on the other hand, the most exemplary neatness. I cannot say as much of all the hotels or taverns in the country, many of which are far inferior in all respects, and none of them superior in any, to our best hotels. There is one circumstance in English manners so much to the credit of their housekeeping, that I shall, for the best of reasons, venture to remind my American friends of it, although I fear that any reformation in the case is hopeless. In no private house which I have visited, have I been smothered or offended with tobacco smoke, and I have seen the offensive and useless habit of chewing tobacco, since I came to England, in but one solitary instance, and that was on the part of an American. At public dinners, the same reserve is not practised, and the atmosphere becomes as thick as a London fog. I will not interfere with any gentleman's private pleasures; but I will lose no fair opportunity of protesting against a practice which has nothing to recommend it, and in respect to which I think we have good grounds to ask, what right has any man to indulge in any mere personal or selfish gratification, indoors or without, at the expense of his neighbour's comfort? I know very well the value to my own country, as a branch of agriculture, of the production of tobacco; but I cannot look upon its cultivation with much complacency. Nor does the exhausted condition of the soil where tobacco has been some time cultivated, reconcile me to its culture. Indeed, how much it were to be wished, that instead of the production of an article useless for sustenance and pernicious to health, there could be substituted the cultivation of plants for the

food and comfort of millions, now suffering for the want of them!

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Next to the farmer comes the labourer, and these three classes preserve the lines of distinction among them, with as much caution and strictness as they preserve the lines and boundaries of their estates. These distinctions strike a visitor from the United States with much force, but in England they have been so long established, are so interwoven in the texture of society, and men are by education and habit so trained in them, that their propriety or expediency is never matter of question. The nobleman will sometimes, as an act of courtesy and kindness, invite his tenant farmer to his table, but such a visit is never expected to be returned. The farmer would, under no circumstances, invite the labourer to his table, or to visit him as a friend or neighbour. I do not mean to imply, that there is, on the part of the higher classes of society in England, any insolence, or arrogance, in their treatment of their inferiors. Free as my intercourse has been with the higher and middle classes, I have seen no instance of this nor any thing approaching it, but the contrary, and the best bred men in the country, the true gentlemen, are distinguished for their courtesy and the absence of all ostentatious pretensions. While they naturally fall into the orbit in which birth, education, and the political institutions of the country have accustomed them to revolve, the well principled among them, would, I am sure, be the last persons by any assumptions voluntarily to mortify one below them, with a sense of his inferiority.

The following is copied from the proceedings of the Royal English Agricultural Society, at one of their late meetings. It will give some idea of what a perfect dairy should be. We have seen the milk and cream kept in those dairies, and they certainly were of the purest and best quality. The saltpetre recommended to be dissolved in the milk, we can, from experience, say, is a very good method of preserving the milk pure and improving the butter. We can have good butter if we adopt the proper means:—

Mr. Greaves, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, stated to the Council, that having paid a visit, some twenty years ago, to the dairy of the late Duchess of Rutland, at Belvoir, he was much struck with the plan adopted for obtaining the cream without skimming it from the surface of the milk. The milk-room was lined with porcelain, laid on in square; and, in order to preserve it cool and fresh, as well as to create a gradual ventilation, a fountain of cold water was kept constantly flowing in the middle of the dairy; the current rising through an upright pipe in the centre, and, having attained its height, rolling back in sheets of water over a cone of successive basins, increasing in size from the top to the bottom, where the water entered a drain and was carried away. All the puncheons were of china-ware, and very shallow; it having, he believed, been satisfactorily ascertained, that the amount of cream thrown to the surface by a given quantity of milk was dependent, to a certain extent, on the breadth of surface given to it by such shallow vessels: the same measure of milk poured into a vessel allowing it to stand at two inches deep, casting nearly twice as much cream as it would do if its depth were eight inches. In the experimental part of the dairy, puncheons containing milk from various cows of the different breeds, were arranged in distinct order, and duly registered with