

Best two years old heifer, Evan Macdonald.....	1	0	0
Second best two years old do., R. & W. Martin.....	0	10	0
Best yearling do., Wm. Thring.....	1	0	0
Second best do. do., John Howitt.....	0	10	0
Best Yoke of Oxen, Wm. Parker.....	2	10	0
Second best do. of do., Joseph Parkinson, Jun.....	1	5	0
Best do. 4 years old Steers, James Peters.....	2	0	0
Second best do., 4 years old, do., John Howitt.....	1	0	0

SHEEP.

Best Leicester Ram, S. Proudfoot.....	2	0	0
Best pair do. Ewes, John Smith.....	2	0	0
Best South Down Ram, Walter King.....	2	0	0
Best pair do. do. Ewes, J. Howitt.....	2	0	0
Best 3 Ewes, not thorough bred, James Ross.....	2	0	0
Second best 3 Ewes, not do., Jas. Cowan.....	1	0	0
Best 4 Lambs, not do., Joseph Parkinson, Esq.....	1	0	0
Second best 4 do., not do., John McNaught.....	0	10	0

HOGS.

Best imported Boar, J. Marland.....	2	0	0
Second best do. do., J. Morning.....	1	0	0
Best do., Sow, John Harland.....	2	0	0
Second best do. do., R. Greet.....	1	0	0
Best Sow, not thorough bred, Mr. Card.....	1	0	0
Second best do., not not do., W. G. Parker.....	0	10	0
Best pair o. Spring Pigs, E. A. Harland.....	1	10	0
Second best pair of do. do., John Harland.....	0	10	0

CALVES.

Best Calf, J. G. Husband.....	1	10	0
Second best do., W. G. Parker.....	1	0	0

A premium of £2 10s., was awarded to S. Proudfoot, for having raised more Lambs, in proportion to his flock of Ewes, than any of his competitors, he having raised thirty-five Lambs from nineteen Ewes.

HEMP CULTURE—AND DAIRY FARM.

We have frequently brought the subject of cultivating a small parcel of ground with hemp for experiment, before our readers, and we fear our suggestions have not been acted upon, and neither will be, unless encouragement be given by the Government to its growth, by awarding premiums for the best samples, giving the greatest return from a certain quantity of ground. We must acknowledge that the experiment has been tried, and the results have been so far unsatisfactory, owing to the infancy of the colony when the experiment was made and the peculation of the individuals to whom its management was entrusted. The failure was not in its growth, or unsuitableness of climate for its culture, but may be attributed to the above cause and the unskilfulness of the managers in the rotting and dressing.

We have, the last summer, grown two rods of this plant within a few miles of this City, and feel well satisfied that it would make a most profitable crop for the cultivators of the soil, under certain restrictions, viz: in the Eastern portion of the Province, where wheat has become a total failure within the last few years; in sections of Western Canada, where winter wheat can-

not be grown with success; without a great outlay for drainage; and lastly, and not least, in the back townships and neighbourhoods so remote from market, that wheat and other staples cannot be grown with profit.

If it were possible to initiate the hardy backwoodsman into the practice of growing and dressing a portion of hemp and flax yearly, as an article for export, the remote settlements might be made as profitable as those laying contiguous to market. These plants exhausts the soil fully as much as wheat, and unlike the latter plant, gives no return to the soil. The intelligent agriculturist will clearly see the propriety of adopting, with his hemp and flax culture, a system of grazing. The two most profitable modes which presents themselves to the farmers of British America, under "Sir Robert Peel's Corn Law," are grazing horned cattle, to be converted into cured beef, for the British market, and directing more attention to the products of the dairy. To the latter, we would draw the attention of our farmers particularly—as we conceive it will, ere long, be a profitable business, owing to the differential duties in favour of the colonies, and the great probability that the Legislature will levy a scale of duties on the United States dairy products, commensurate with the importance which the subject demands. It is a source of regret with us that the dairy has been almost totally neglected in Canada. Instead of having a surplus of dairy produce, thousands of pounds in specie have been sent to the United States annually for this article. We know of only three gentlemen in Canada West, that are engaged extensively in this business; the one a Scotchman—who has become independently rich—the other two Americans, who are in easy circumstances. We were assured by one of the latter gentlemen, a few weeks since, that although the price of cheese was extremely low, it was the most profitable business that the farmers in Canada could turn their attention.

We have asserted that the hemp culture, in connection with the dairy business, might be made a most profitable employment for the backwoodsman. To illustrate the subject, let us give a practical example. Suppose a new settler may have brought sixty acres of his bush farm into cultivation, and had sown down forty acres with English grasses with his first crop, which would be wheat; two thirds of which might be allotted for pasture grounds for twenty-five milch cows of good quality, and the remaining one-third to meadow. Six or eight acres of the remaining twenty might be cultivated properly with either hemp or flax, and the remainder to bread stuffs, oats, roots, &c., for domestic purposes.

The produce of our supposed backwoodsman, in ordinary seasons, would be as follows:—His milk cows would produce, during the five summer months, 2,500 lbs. of butter, or 3,300 lbs. of cheese. The price per hundred pounds of each, may be safely reckoned at £2 10s.,—being for the former

£62. 10s., and the latter £83. 10s. The price at which we rate the article does not exceed the average for the last fifteen years, and the quantity might be doubled, if the cows were of good quality, and the food abundant. We think we have now shown that our supposed settler, may have realized the nett sum of £83. 10s. if engaged in the manufacture of cheese. It will be for us next to return to the subject with which we introduced this article, and examine the profits of the lot of eight acres which we allotted for the growth of hemp or flax.—The produce in fibre, from the above quantity of ground might be rated at three tons, which would require the labour of one man for four months to dress it and prepare it for market. The Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston, employs a number of convicts in manufacturing ropes, the raw material being Russian growth, purchased in the English market, at prices varying from £35. to £50. per ton. So that no obstacle lies in the way to hinder the Canadian farmers of trying the experiment at once, as a good return and sure and profitable markets are inevitable.

Three tons of hemp, at a certain price of £35. per ton, would equal £105. Added to the product from cheese equal £188. 10s. Although the labour of rotting and dressing the three tons of hemp for market, may at first sight appear a task too heavy too be borne; yet it must be remembered that one man and a boy of 12 or 14 years of age, can do the whole work of such a farm as above described, with more ease than the ordinary management of similar farms. The water-rotting is, perhaps, the most difficult part of the operation, but a plan may be devised by which the difficulties may be pretty much obviated. We will advise our readers on this part of the subject, when we have made a few experiments ourselves upon its practicability. The whole of the produce of a farm, managed as above, may be brought a distance of seventy or eighty miles to market, in the winter season, with a comparative trifling cost.

As we intend to give the subject of dairy farming and hemp culture due attention in future numbers of *The Cultivator*, we recommend the class of farmers to whom we first alluded, to purchase seed the present winter, so that they may make a few trials and prove its adaptedness to their soil. We will endeavour to answer satisfactorily any inquiries that may be made, and give such information as may be suited to the wants and wishes of our readers.

By way of establishing a good example, we intend to sow, in a proper manner, not less than two acres the ensuing spring, and will in due time give a detailed account of its management, with profit and loss.

There are on the Grand River, upwards of 50,000 acres of the best land in the world, and peculiarly adapted for the growth of hemp and flax. We look forward to the day—which we flatter ourselves is not far distant—when hundreds of these broad acres will be cultivated with these plants. Canada might almost supply the demand of the British market with hemp in its raw state, if proper instruction and encouragement were given to her settlers.