

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.—A four year old heifer, the property of Mr. Brown, of Mirey, produced a cow-calf, the enormous weight of six score and six pounds. Its girth was three feet two inches, and the length from the nose to the end of the tail five feet nine inches. The cow and calf are doing well.—*M. L. Express.*

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Mr. Francis Crago of Liskeard, has in his possession five ewes, which this season have yeaned 11 lambs, three having produced three lambs each. It is not a little remarkable that the dam of two of these prolific ewes, in the course of 12 years, yeaned 31 lambs, having had three lambs at a birth for ten successive years.—*ib.*



THE CULTIVATOR.

"Agriculture is the great art which every government ought to protect, every proprietor of lands to practice, and every inquirer into nature to improve"—*Dr. Johnson.*

Toronto, June, 1842.

SIR ROBERT PELL'S CORN LAW has passed the British House of Commons, and probably will be finally enacted, without any material alteration, by the other branches of the Legislature. His New Tariff, however, is yet under discussion, and from the opposition given to it by British agriculturists, we would suppose that it will not become a law in its present form. From our present view of the subject, we do not apprehend that the New Corn Law will be much more unfavourable to us than the former law was, and more than this we cannot say in favour of it.—Time only can show what effects the New Corn Law will produce upon the markets of the British Isles. Our own opinion is, that in time of peace and favourable seasons, there will be a very large importation of wheat into Britain from the wheat producing countries of Europe. It can scarcely be otherwise, as in the countries referred to, the land is fertile, almost the whole population, which are not very dense, are engaged in agriculture, and the wages of labour is low. The consequence will be, a large production, and England will always be the best, if not the only market for this production, whatever may be the price. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, in favourable seasons, the price of wheat is not likely to be high in England. The difference of duty in our favour as a British colony, will scarcely make our situation equal to the European producer, who is so much nearer the market, and who pays so much less wages for labour. The New Tariff, should it happen to pass without any modification, we consider very unfavourable to us in many of its provisions. It is true, it gives us generally, an advantage of fifty per cent. in the amount of duty over foreign produce, but then the duty on foreign produce is reduced to so low an amount, that we cannot successfully compete with European producers, who have a more favourable climate for cattle, and are so much nearer to England. Live cattle, sheep, and swine, can be imported into Britain by the proposed Tariff at a very low duty, and the facility and cheapness of communication, by steam navigation and rail-roads, will enable the French, Dutch, and German farmer, to bring their live stock to English markets on nearly as

easy terms as the Scotch and Irish farmers could do. The consequence will be that French, Dutch, and German fat cattle, and swine, will be brought to England and slaughtered there, and reduce the price of fresh and salted meat so low, that the market will continue closed to us, as completely as it has been hitherto by an excessively high duty. There are many other articles included in the Tariff that might be produced here, under reasonable protection from foreign competition; we fear, however, that is now useless to enumerate them, as the Tariff will be decided upon, long before our humble representations could come under consideration, if they would receive any consideration.

From observations made by several members during the discussion on the New Tariff, the agricultural class in Canada have much cause to regret, that their Representatives did not give more attention to their interests in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament. Had the Provincial Parliament made enquiries into the present state of Canadian agriculture, they would have been able to understand what measures were necessary to be adopted to promote its improvement and prosperity. Had these enquiries been made and the results reported, it might have had some influence on Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, and suggested a modification in the New Tariff, that would be favourable to this country. A representation coming from our Representatives in Provincial Parliament assembled, could not fail to have considerable weight, both with the Government and the Imperial Parliament. The result of an enquiry into the state of our agriculture, might not be such as we would anticipate, but this we are certain of that it could not result in reporting our agriculture in an improving and prosperous condition. The causes of this depression might be considered very different from what we conceive them to be, as well as what might be the proper and possible remedy that would be suggested for their improvement. At all events, had such an enquiry been instituted, it would have elicited some useful information on the subject, and it would have shown a disposition in our Representatives to remember and attend to the interests of their constituents. The several Legislatures of the Provinces of British North America, are the proper sources for communicating the wants and wishes of the people of these Provinces to the British Government and Imperial Parliament, through the Governor General of course.

Aware that we have Provincial Legislatures, representing a constituency, nine tenths of whom are agriculturists, what are the Government and Imperial Parliament to think of our wants and wishes, if no notice is taken of them by our own Legislators? They must very naturally conclude, that the Provincial Legislatures being interested and upon the spot, ought to be perfectly acquainted with the state of our affairs, and feel anxious to promote our prosperity, and that if they are inattentive to the interests of agriculture, it must be from an impression that those interests require no attention from them. This is a reasonable inference, and one which we have no doubt, has been the cause of much injury to the interests of agriculture in Canada. As Editor of the only Agricultural Periodical published in Canada, we have assumed a duty to agriculturists in British America, which we are determined to fulfil in the best manner we are capable, and it shall not be our fault if the wants and wishes of agriculturists in these Provinces, are not

brought fully and fairly before the public. Our views may be erroneous on many points but we shall submit them, and after we have done so, we shall willingly be corrected, if demonstrated to us that we have been in error. Those who generally take the most active part in the management of matters that interest us, are not, perhaps, always perfectly well acquainted with the manner in which these interests may be influenced in various ways, directly and indirectly. As Editor of *THE CULTIVATOR*, and as a practical agriculturist, that is personally interested, we shall make it part of our duty, to explain these matters in the best way we are capable, and it shall not certainly be want of inclination, if we fail to explain them satisfactorily. We have often read with surprise and regret, the erroneous ideas that are entertained in Britain, of the wants, the wishes, and the true condition of the agricultural population of this country. Indeed, one would suppose, they or their affairs are not thought worthy of any consideration, and that any law or arrangement made, has no reference to them or their interests. British America is looked upon as one of the most valuable possessions of Britain, and it certainly would be so, under judicious encouragement and proper management. But we take upon us to state, that it never can become the valuable appendage of Britain that it is capable of, unless through a successful and prosperous agriculture, by whatever means that can be accomplished. Let those who think differently state their views, and we promise that if we find them clear and satisfactory, we shall not only cease to recommend and advocate the interests of agriculture, but we shall discontinue the profession we have been brought up to, and hitherto preferred to all others.

THE NUMBER OF PLOUGHINGS GENERALLY GIVEN IN FLANDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT CROPS.

Flanders is remarkable for the reiterated use of the plough in the production of its crops. Either in strong or light soils, it seems to prevail alike in the former, for the sake of pulverization as well as cleanliness; in the latter, chiefly for the destruction of weeds, and blending the manure with the soil. Indeed it is surprising how time can be found for the number of ploughings which are universally given. Very generally, the number, for the various crops respectively, is as follows:—

For wheat, two ploughings, and two harrowings,	
Rye, two or three.....	ditto ditto
Oats, three.....	ditto ditto
Potatoes, four.....	ditto ditto
Carrots, four.....	ditto ditto
Flax, two.....	ditto ditto
Buck-wheat.....	ditto ditto
Rape, three.....	ditto ditto
Barley, three.....	ditto ditto
Hemp, four.....	ditto ditto
Turnip, three.....	ditto ditto
Beans, two.....	ditto ditto
For Fallows, four or five ditto	ditto

There must be some good reason for this apparent superabundance of labour. Whatever theory or fancy might prevail amongst a few individuals, no people generally, however industrious, would voluntarily tax themselves with such an increase of trouble and exertion, if it were not conducive to profit. Upon the frequent stirring of the ground they rely, as has been remarked, not only for good tilth, but for an equal mixing of manure, and for the eradication of weeds.—Hence, proceed those magnificent crops of clo-