

bushels of hemp seed; or, if in the best districts for hemp culture, they should double that quantity, and give it out to those farmers only, who would guarantee to properly cultivate not less than one acre—the advantages to the producers, and ultimately to the whole community, would be almost incalculable.

The seed may be purchased in Chicago now, for three and six pence per bushel, whereas last year it rated at five dollars per bushel.

Hemp and flax require a deep, rich, friable loam, or vegetable mould, with a porous sub-soil, of which many parts of this country abound. In fact, in many sections, the lands are naturally so rich, that wheat cannot be grown with certainty, for many years after they are first brought into cultivation. Such lands are the best for hemp, flax, and grass, and should be managed accordingly. To those who have made up their mind to engage in the business, we would only say, that no danger need be apprehended, regarding the profitability of it, if properly managed.

The penitentiary at Kingston requires many tons annually, which is manufactured by the convicts, for which, in many cases, fifty pounds per ton is paid for the second rate Russian retted hemp. It is surpassingly strange, that a country like this, should have to send to Russia for an article, which they could much better produce themselves. This is another instance of the inattention of the public men of this Province to the true interests of the colony. If the criminals in the penitentiary and common gaols, had been employed during the last ten years, in manufacturing ropes and cordage from hemp and flax, the growth of this country, they would have earned their own living, which would have saved the province many thousand pounds, and have paved the way for the successful cultivation of these plants for the British market, on a scale which would have placed us in such a position, that we would have been fully entitled to the high encomiums which are daily paid us in England. Not many years since one thousand pounds were granted by the British government, for the growth of those plants in Canada. It is almost needless to say that the money was squandered, or rather divided, and no hemp was grown, excepting by a few honest Dutch farmers, who could not find a market for the samples which they raised, and, very naturally, the business dropt; and but little mention has been made relative to the subject since, excepting by a few theorists, who suppose that the £400,000, which our government send annually to Russia, might much better be divided among the loyal subjects of this colony. While those political economists make their dividends, we would beg merely to suggest the propriety of cultivating those plants, as a means for paying for the extensive imports, which arrive yearly at our wharfs, and for which we have but little to say but promises, or a false capital, the evil consequence from which, are about being felt, by the business men in every department.

No period of Canadian history has been so auspicious as the present, and none more suitable for the introduction of the growth of hemp and flax. Let the colonists then show themselves worthy of attention from Great Britain, and we will warrant them that every reasonable patronage will be granted them.

The winter months are pretty much spent in idleness by the mass of Canadian farmers, and this time might be profitably occupied in dressing a few tons of hemp and flax each, and by

that means be enabled to pay such debts as have been contracted for lands or for the necessities of life—and would enable them to keep out of debt and always have a few pounds of ready money in their pockets to purchase useful periodicals for their children—to train up their youthful minds in morality and make them useful members of society.

Water retted hemp carefully prepared, is worth, at least, £45 per ton. The United States government has pledged to pay \$200 per ton for the growth of their own soil, and we have no doubt but similar steps will be taken by our own government, as soon as their attention is drawn to it, by those who should most interest themselves in the matter.

Many may be deterred from entering into the business, owing to their want of knowledge or skill in the management; but to those we would say, that where there is a will there will be always found a way to accomplish their object, if it has for its end the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of mankind. We say then, make the experiment, and if you fail in your expectations, try it the second time, and endeavour in every possible manner to obtain such information on the subject, as will lead you to practice such a system of cultivation and dressing, that will enable you to surmount all the difficulties.

Hemp should be sown as early as the first of May, so the plants may cover the ground before the weather becomes extremely warm. About two bushels of seed should be sown per acre.

HARROWING AND ROLLING WINTER WHEAT.

As soon as the ground becomes quite dry, which generally happens by the middle of April, we would advise the farmers to harrow their wheat with a pair of light harrows, and then roll with a heavy roller. The harrowing will pulverise the hard crust or surface, which is formed by rains, and will also check biennial weeds, which frequently take the start of the wheat plant in the spring, and in many instances that have come under own notice the later has been completely destroyed for want of some precautionary steps being taken to extirpate such weeds. If the harrowing be done in a farming like manner, and with the implement we above recommended, and at a period when the land is perfectly dry, it will be found as good as a hoeing to the plant, and it will in most instances, add twenty-five per cent. to the gross product. The object of using the roller, is to compress the fine soils about the roots of the wheat plant, and will be a sure means of destroying many insects, and has been recommended by some experienced farmers as a sure preventive of injury from the hessian fly. It will be found advantageous to harrow and roll just before a rain.

To such of our subscribers as may have received injury to their wheat plants, by autumn or early spring frosts, or if they appear too thin on the ground, we would advise them to sow about one bushel of spring wheat among such fall wheat, and by that means they may insure a crop. In the spring of 1839, we adopted this plan upon a ten acre field, and sowed the seed as early as possible, and the result was that we had twenty-five bushels of good wheat to the

acre, and the other fields which we had sown with fall wheat was not worth cutting, owing to the blight or mildew which was prevalent that season.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We perceive by two of the New York State Agricultural papers, both of which have a respectable circulation in Canada, that they offer a very high premium to agents for remittances to their journals. To convince the agents for our work, that we are determined to do our part to make our journal as cheap and as worthy of support, as any work of a similar kind published on this continent, we feel a pleasure in laying before them the following offer.

Any person or agent remitting two dollars at one time in advance, free of postage, will be entitled to an extra copy; fifteen copies for ten dollars and fifty copies for twenty-five dollars.

Agents who have ordered the work on credit may have them on the above conditions, providing the money be remitted within two months from this date.

No orders will be attended to in future, from any party, no matter how responsible, unless the small sum, which we ask for our periodical, be paid strictly in advance.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—As this is an age celebrated for its extravagance, we trust the following advice, will be found to have a good effect on those to whom it is intended to apply:—

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it, —economise for it. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth—drink water instead of champagne—and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth and the true sources of relief.

MILCH COWS.—As no man has a right to expect these animals to give either good or much milk, unless he feeds them well, we call upon you to see, in addition to three good feeds of hay or fodder, that your milch cows receive also due proportions of succulent food of some kind, and be sure to give them salt twice a week.

If husbandry is made respectable, as it ought to be, it will serve to check one of the greatest evils that now bear heavily on the community. The rush of our young men into the learned professions, which are already filled to overflowing—especially that of the law, which, under the present wretched course of legislation—is making litigation cheap—is starving this once honourable and most useful profession.—*American Paper.*

SOWING INDIAN CORN BROADCAST.—We notice in several of our exchange papers, that experiments have been made the past season, in sowing corn broadcast. About one and a half bushels of seed per acre, was generally sown, and the yield of green stalks per acre varied from 16 to 22 tons. When dried, the yield is estimated from 6 to 8 tons per acre. The stalks make a very palatable food for horned cattle, as they do not heat, the nutritive properties are fully retained in the stalks. We should think the experiment worth repeating, when a supply of food is needed for winter.—*Central N. Y. Farm.*