

As it is in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during Divine Service. It runs thus:—"Any person drinking in an ale house during Divine Service on Sunday or other Holy-Day, may legally depart without paying."



To the Editor of The British American Cultivator.

Sir,  
A penny saved is a penny gained, this is an old saying and a true one, and if true in respect to individuals it is equally so to a community. He is a miserable farmer who is in possession of land sufficient with proper cultivation, to produce food and raiment enough for himself and family, and is, notwithstanding under the necessity of depending upon his neighbours for the necessaries of life. This is precisely the case with us as a community as it regards many articles which we require. I do not at this time purpose to enumerate them, but will confine my remarks to *Hops*. An article which might be cultivated with great profit by Canadian farmers, especially under the Tariff which passed the last Session of our Provincial Parliament. I am not prepared to state the exact sum of money which has been sent out of the province annually for the last number of years for this one article alone; but I saw a statement four years ago, that the amount then was upwards of £15,000. Hops can be raised in Canada as well as the United States, and to as great perfection; and should we only raise sufficient for our own consumption, it would be a means of retaining capital at home and encourage domestic industry and enterprise.

It is no wild theory to say, that should England grant us a free trade, which we have every reason to expect, should our Legislature act wisely on the subject, that hops would be a more profitable article for export than any of our present exports.

A farmer cultivating five acres of a hop garden, would require one additional labourer six months in the year to his establishment, and the cost of picking, curing, packing, &c. say £30. The average crop if properly managed would be 24 tons, which if sold at the low price of £5 per cwt would amount to £250. The average price for the last few years would exceed £6.5 per ton, so that we cannot be accused of making an exaggerated statement, and if the produce be not so great as that which I specify—the fact will rest with the cultivator. Most of those who have attempted to raise hops in Canada have made it a secondary object—and consequently cultivated their land in an inferior manner.

25 cwt per acre is frequently grown on large plantations in England, and hops grow more luxuriant and are a more certain crop in Canada than in that country.

It may be raised as an objection that few in this country understand the management of hops. There are sources where information may be had, besides there are dispossessed of the province many Scotch men who are competent to manage a hop plantation, others would migrate if proper encouragement were given.

I am yours truly,

JOHN RITSON.

Whitby, April 1st, 1842.

The above communication would have been inserted in the April number, but was unavoidably delayed.

From The British American Cultivator.

## NEWMARKET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

### PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Society held their Ploughing Match for this year, on Thursday the second day of June, in Mr. James Forsyth's field near Newmarket, and the result was most gratifying. The weather was fine and the attendance very numerous. Seventeen Ploughmen entered the list, and the spectators were variously estimated from 500 to 1000.

The match was divided into three classes. The First Class open to all ages and countries. The Second Class to all persons under twenty-one years of age, and the Third Class for lads under 17 years of age. Eight entered the first class, 3 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 2 Canadians, and 1 Irishman.

The Second Class had four competitors, 2 Englishmen and 2 Canadians.

The Third Class had five competitors, all Canadians.

After the Ploughing was finished, the judges proceeded to examine and pass judgment upon the work, and here a most difficult task ensued. The work for the most part was so excellent, that the nicest discrimination was requisite to discern the best. The prizes, however, was decided as follows, viz:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

FIRST PRIZE.—Major Richardson, Englishman, now residing in King Township.

SECOND PRIZE.—George Cockton, from Argyleshire, Scotland, now residing in York Township.

THIRD PRIZE.—George Davis, Canadian, Whitechurch.

FOURTH PRIZE.—William Seaton, Englishman, now residing in Whitechurch Township.

#### SECOND CLASS.

FIRST PRIZE.—George Pearson, son of James Pearson, Esqr. Whitechurch, Canadian.

SECOND PRIZE.—Henry Westly, Canadian, Whitechurch.

THIRD PRIZE.—Henry Chanter, an English lad, residing with Mr. Isaac Landy, Whitechurch.

The Fourth Prize would have been awarded to Wm. Gellank, Englishman, in the employ of J. Pearson, Esqr. but that inadvertently he allowed some friend to plough a few rounds on his land, which according to the rules barred him from taking a prize, but his work was good.

#### THIRD CLASS.

FIRST PRIZE.—John Pearson, Canadian, son of James Pearson, Esqr. Whitechurch.

SECOND PRIZE.—Joseph Beckman, Canadian, Bas Guillembury.

THIRD PRIZE.—John B. Landy, Canadian, Whitechurch.

FOURTH PRIZE.—John Hacking, Canadian, Whitechurch, a lad whose shoulders was about parallel with the Plough Handles.

After the Judges had made their decisions Mr. Major Stephenson was presented with a neat flag having a plough with the motto "Reward of Merit" over it, and the inscription, "First Prize; First Class, presented by the Newmarket Agricultural Society, Newmarket, 2d June, 1842."

Mr. George Pearson was presented with another flag bearing the same emblem as the last, with the motto, "No labor no Bread," and inscription, First Prize, Second Class, presented by the Newmarket Agricultural Society, 2d June, 1842.

Mr. John Pearson was also presented with a flag the same as the former, except bear-

ing the motto, "The Nations Wealth," First Prize, Third Class.

The Ploughmen and Spectators then formed themselves into a procession, headed by three flag bearers, and proceeded to Mr. Todd's, "Newmarket Hotel." A goodly number sat down to a sumptuous and substantial dinner, after which they separated highly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

I beg to remark, that nothing can be more gratifying than the marked improvement in ploughing, in this section of the country, since the first Plough-match was held here, and venture to hope that the Friends of Agriculture in general will give their serious attention to the subject, which is of paramount importance to their welfare.

MICHAEL P. EMLEY,

Secretary.

The zealous and spirited manner in which the late Newmarket Ploughing Match was conducted, was highly creditable to both managers and actors, and must have afforded much gratification to the numerous body of respectable and intelligent persons assembled to witness it. The rapid progress to perfection in this valuable art made in that neighbourhood within the last few years must, while it astonishes, at the same time fill the mind of the generous reader with delight, for it is at all times pleasant to trace the efforts of our fellow men towards the improvement of those arts or sciences which have to their object the extension of these blessings with which Providence has already so liberally supplied his creatures.

Twenty years ago the only plough used in that part of the country, which for fertility of soil is unequalled in British North America, was the common Barshire. This was shortly afterwards thrown aside, and in its place was substituted the Canadian Patent Plough, which as every dog must have its day, obtained great celebrity till the arrival of a few intelligent practical Scotch and English Farmers, who induced by the superior natural advantages of the place, purchased lands and settled there. These, of course introduced the implements used at home, and continued to adopt in Canada the mode of using them, they had followed there.

Great opposition was at first raised by the old farmers, to the introduction of these implements, and in many instances these innovators, as they were ignorantly termed, became almost laughing stocks to the community. The new settlers however persevered, and the appearance of the crops, and the general management of their farming operations, soon removed the prejudices and secured the favourable notice of the more intelligent and enterprising of the Canadian farmers, and instead of being looked upon as mere adventures, as was formerly the case, they shortly became respected and consulted as patrons. The effect of the change of systems was soon visible, and the English and Scotch ploughmen were in high repute.

The farmers' sons took lessons in the training of the horses for the plough, in regulating the plough-irons when out of order and soon became good ploughers, and spirited and ambitious in rivalry in all branches pertaining to their business. This, the result of their Ploughing Match above alluded to, beautifully exemplify, where Canadian boys no higher than the plough stils were vying for the victory.

For the benefit of our subscribers in some of the other Districts, where the importance of modern Scotch ploughs may not yet be known, or where good ploughing may be good for sore eyes, we give below a correct representation of a few-furrow sizer, five inches in depth and nine inches wide, turned with these ploughs resting on each other.