

error too frequently committed in all kinds of planting. Maples set out by the road side, or in the fences of fields, are not only highly ornamental, and afford alike to man and beast both shade and shelter, but they yield a larger amount of sugar than the trees which are confined to the forest.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

REV. MR. HUXTABLE'S FARM.—We observe from English papers of recent date, that Sir Robert Peel had paid a visit to this clerical and renowned agriculturist. The secret of Mr. Huxtable's success lies in deep and perfectly clean culture, in the growth of large quantities of root crops, and in keeping great numbers of sheep and cattle. The animals are all tied up—including sheep—in warm and well ventilated stables, and the most perfect arrangements are made for saving the liquid and solid excrements. A steam-engine is made to do the principal work of the establishment; it threshes, winnows and sacks the grain, cuts the straw for the cattle, kiln-dries the corn, grinds it into meal, bruises the beans for the horses, and works a large bone-mill. The right honourable Baronet is said to have been highly gratified with his visit. Although the fact of Mr. Huxtable raising large crops and feeding a great number of animals on a soil of naturally poor quality, is, we believe, undeniable; yet, in fairness to our readers we must say that the *profitableness* of his system has of late been frequently called in question by several experienced and intelligent farmers. This remark will also apply to Mr. Mechi. We think that all amateur agriculturists, who would have their farm management regarded as a sort of model, are morally bound to exhibit a correct annual balance of their accounts, for the complete satisfaction of the public. Both Mr Huxtable and Mr. Mechi have of late been frequently called on to do this, but we have not heard of their compliance. High farming, or raising large crops at a great expenditure, is one thing; good farming, or raising large crops *with a profit*, is another. It is the latter only to which a man must look who farms for a living.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN HOPS INTO ENGLAND.

—The English journals per last mail mention, as a novelty, the importation of several bales of hops, shipped from Montreal, and the growth of Canada. A considerable quantity had also been received from the United States, also from Belgium and Holland. The crop in England had proved very short, the duty amounting to only £80,000. As the home grower is subjected to an exorbitant duty of about one pound a cwt.; all foreign hops, including likewise those of colonial growth, are subject to an import duty of £2 5s. per cwt. In years like the present when, owing to the shortness of the crop, the price in England ranges from six to seven pounds a cwt., a moderate exportation may yield a profit, but on an average of years we doubt whether hops, from Canada or from the United States, can be sent to the British Market without a serious loss; that is, so long as the import duty exists.

IMMENSE FAT HOGS.—The *Amherstburg Courier* observes, that a fat hog was recently killed at that place, bred by Mr. Louis Bonise, that amounted to the enormous weight of 763lbs.; the animal being only two years old!

We likewise notice, in the *Long Point Advocate*, that Mr. J. B. Carpenter killed a hog weighing 710lbs! We should like to be informed of the breed of these animals, and the mode in which they were fattened. In many parts of the country too little attention is paid to these matters; the consequence is a coarse kind of animal of stunted growth.

Since writing the above we learn from our excellent contemporary the *Maine Farmer*, that a hog only 14 months old was recently slaughtered in Augusta, weighing 552lbs. The same paper states the weight of another pig only 10 months old at 410 lbs, which afforded 45lbs. of lard. By careful calculation the actual cost of the pork was a fraction short of four cents per pound.

FEEDING AND FATTENING SWINE.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* contains a good practical article on this subject. Hogs should be fattened in the shortest possible time. A good appetite in the animal is the first requisite, and therefore everything should be done to promote it. Give him that which suits his palate best, and he will soon gain a good appetite; put molasses into his food, rather than he should not eat up all clean. Both molasses and sweet apples on many farms cost but little, and they are excellent to mix with pigs' neat. Feed full and with strict punctuality. Ashes containing charred coal, salt, weeds, rotten wood, peat, &c., thrown into the pen, help to quicken the appetite, and promote the health of the animal. The following case is given as an illustration:—

Cost of one pig, 50 lbs. live weight, at 4½ cents per lb, \$2.25. 6 Bushels meal fed, up to Sept. 5, at 75 cents, \$4.50; 13 do. fed to Dec. 5, when killed, at 78 cents, \$10.14; total cost, \$16.89. Weight of hog Dec. 6, 411lbs., deduct weight of live pig, 50lbs., net gain over live weight, 361lbs. 411 lbs., at 6½ cents per lb., market price, comes to \$26.71. Total cost of feeding, \$16.89. Net profit, \$9.82. No account is made of skim milk, which on most farms possesses no exchangeable value, and the refuse of many things are consumed by swine that would otherwise be totally wasted. Generally hogs do better together than one alone, provided there be room and accommodation sufficient. They seem to love society, and after a short acquaintance become peaceable and quiet, and attached to each other. The greatest cleanliness should be observed in their management.

LONDON MILK.—It is said that for the supply of the British Metropolis with this indispensable article, not less than 60,000 cows are required, which yield upwards of 100,000 gallons daily throughout the year! Adulteration is extensively practised in a variety of ways, and many of the animals are kept in dirty and ill-ventilated buildings.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.—The great secret of farming in China may be comprised in two words,