

The foregoing CALCULATION is followed by a certificate signed by thirty gentlemen occupying 24,600 acres of land—this is a copy:—

"We, the undersigned occupiers of land in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, have carefully examined this document, and do not hesitate to say, we believe it to be strictly correct.

"Lincoln, March 13th, 1842."

There is another Calculation given that shows the produce exactly the same as the foregoing, but also shows that by the fall in the price of grain and butchers' meat, that will be the probable consequence of the new Corn Law, and new Tariff, the proceeds will be lessened by the sum of £1,363. 4s. 2d., being equal to the amount of all the rent, and £283. 4s. 2d. of the farmer's profits. This latter statement is also certified by the same gentlemen who signed the first.

We have given this statement to enable Canadian agriculturists to compare their practice and results with those of their brother agriculturists in England. Until we are able to employ more capital and labour in agriculture, we cannot of course expect a large and valuable production. By this statement it appears that the cost of bones and rape-cake alone, is equal to £1. per acre for the whole farm, besides all the farm-yard manure made upon the farm from a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. The cost of labour is equal to about 11. 10s. per acre annually for the whole farm, besides the labour of 31 horses. It should not, therefore, surprise us that large returns should result from such cultivation, nor should we be disappointed at seeing the light and weedy crops produced in Canada, considering the very defective manner in which they are cultivated. We may have good crops here where the land is naturally so rich and fertile that it will produce a good crop from the most slovenly cultivation; but in a large proportion of the country the soil is worn out, and no measures adopted to restore it to fertility and clean it of weeds,—consequently the crops are very poor and of little value. There are some excellent farmers in Canada certainly, but even the very best farmers seldom cultivate their lands with so much care, in draining, ploughing, sowing, hoeing, and weeding, as in England. Indeed, the prices of agricultural produce here would not pay for it.

At a meeting of the "Central Board of Agriculture," held at Halifax, April 30th, 1842, the following forms a part of their proceedings:—

"The Board having subscribed for fifty copies of *The Mechanic and Farmer*, published at Picton, directed that Mr. Stiles should be desired to send six copies to each of the non-resident members of the Board, six copies to the County of Inverness, for Mr. Young, and the remaining 20 copies, together with the 20 dozen copies formerly ordered, of *Snails' Veterinary Table*, to the Secretary of the Board at Halifax, that the same may be generally distributed.

The Board having also voted 3d. to continue their subscription for 250 copies of the *Colonial Farmer* to the next meeting of the Legislature, and their object being to distribute the paper as widely as possible, and to excite a taste for Agricultural knowledge and inquiry, they determined that three copies of each number should be sent by Mr. Nugent to every member of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly resident in the country, and that the remaining copies should be distributed by the Board as heretofore."

We have copied the above from "*The Colonial Farmer*," an excellent agricultural periodical, and for 250 copies of which the Board of Agriculture are annual subscribers. This is encour-

agement which, we fear, will not be given in Canada, to *THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR*.—We have stated repeatedly that our columns are open to all contributors who are disposed to give useful information on agricultural subjects, and if it is not so useful or interesting to the public, it is the fault of those who withhold their light, and would rather hide it under a bushel, than allow the public to be profited or amused by it.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a late meeting of the "Maudstone Farmers' Club." The subject of discussion was the best sorts of stock, and the best modes of breeding and feeding:—

"Resolved, — That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Sussex breed of cattle are very good, and perhaps, all things considered, are the best kind. For the purposes of milk and butter, the Alderney kind are well suited for small dairies; for larger, a cross between the Sussex and South Wales, or Sussex and Alderney are very good, it is believed that a little of the short-horns blood might be introduced with some advantage. The Kent sheep for general purposes are also very good; Mr. Goord's breed are considered a superior kind. For folding the South Downs are more suitable than the Kents, the improved Kents being, however, considered best for general purposes. When winter keep is short, sheep may be put into a yard with advantage, both for the purpose of fattening or of common feeding; in that case, some mould should be put in the yard previous to littering, and the sheep kept clean."

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR CANADA EAST.

The month of May continued cold, with occasional night frosts, to the end. The greater part of the month of June also, up to this date, was cold and wet for the season, with slight frost two or three nights. The spring altogether has not been very favourable for vegetation, and it has been generally so cold and inclined to frost, that most of the wild plants and cherries are blasted. Though rain fell frequently, it was not in large quantities, and did not interrupt the field work much; the consequence is, that the sowing and planting is very generally finished. The appearance of the crops is healthy, and where justice has been done to the land, they are as promising as we could expect them to be. The past winter was very unfavourable to fall sown wheat in Eastern Canada, from the small quantity of snow that was upon the ground at any one time, and the early exposure of the wheat plants to the frost in March and April. We sowed a few acres on the 6th of September last for experiment. The land was not prepared by summer fallowing as we would have wished, and therefore, we were unable to sow the seed in drills. The plant had a good appearance at the beginning of winter, but there was very little snow upon it during the winter or early part of the spring. A large proportion of the plants were, in consequence, frozen out and destroyed, and there will not be half a crop. It is not yet in ear, and we fear it will not come into ear before the 25th of the month, the earliest period of the first appearance of the wheat fly. It will, therefore, be exposed to their ravages, should they appear this year as usual. A few grains of rye happened to be mixed with the wheat, and it has come up very strong and luxuriant, is now fully double the height of the wheat, and had some of the ears shot out the 4th of June. It is all fully in ear, and beyond

any risk of injury from the wheat fly. In this circumstance, we are convinced, that sown rye, if soon early in September, would succeed well, and be perfectly safe from the ravages of the wheat fly. We have seen spring-rye last year, nearly all destroyed by the fly. If a good crop of rye could be raised certainly by sowing in the fall, it would be a great benefit for farmers to sow it. It would answer as a very good substitute for a proportion of wheat and the flour of rye and wheat mixed, would make good bread. Most of the inhabitants of the North of Europe have little other bread that made from rye. If our wheat had been sown in drills, or lightly covered in with plough, on soil properly prepared, we had doubt that the plants would not have suffered much from the frost and exposure. When wheat plant is not fixed a sufficient depth in soil, in the expansion of the soil by wet and frost, the plants are thrown out of the ground withered. We would strongly recommend farmers to make some experiments this fall: sowing of wheat and rye—in drills—ploughed lightly in—and harrowed in the ordinary way the surface of the ploughed soil. It is of consequence to them, and to the whole Canadian community, that it should be ascertained in what way wheat and rye can be most certainly profitably produced here. We do not entertain a doubt but both may be produced here, and saved from the ravages of the fly by judicious cultivation and fall sowing. We confess we have not much confidence in spring sown wheat, until we are satisfied that the numbers are diminished in numbers. Sowing has occasionally succeeded, but it has also produced total failure; and we think there is too much of raising a large quantity of wheat for exportation. Perhaps the quantity of land under plough in Eastern Canada is not much less now, when more than half of the ploughed land is annually sown with wheat. It is therefore not surprising that more of oats, and other inferior grain are now grown in this country, than is necessary for our ordinary consumption. If we had the supply of our markets with butchers' meat, and the produce of the dairy, some part of this inferior grain that cannot be exported, might be used in manufacturing butchers' meat: it would be an extraordinary state of things if Canada was not able to supply her few and towns, with all descriptions of agricultural produce they ever could require. We are persuaded that the Island of Montreal would, if properly cultivated, furnish an abundant supply of agricultural produce of every description to the inhabitants of Montreal, and also of the county of Montreal. They do not there amount to over, about 50,000, and there are near 120,000 acres of good land, of which 100,000 has been cultivated. Hence for two acres of cultivated land for each inhabitant. It is the want of encouragement to agriculture that it is not in a more flourishing condition. The inhabitants of cities and towns buy provisions cheap, they generally care not a straw for the price which is paid for provisions, goes to encourage industry and improvement among our own fellow-subjects or to foreigners. A look at our cheap provisions and other necessaries