

joys in turn the quadrennial visit of the Society. Its exhibitions do not become "an old story" in any one of them; nor are the grounds and buildings in disuse during the intervals between the Provincial Shows. On the contrary, the former are made to furnish a fine park for constant and general resort, and the main building is of such nature as to be of service for public gatherings of any extraordinary size, while the buildings and grounds are also occupied by the County Society for its usual autumn shows.

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"We have for many years been convinced—we were so, before the experiment had been thought of by our Canadian brethren—that we shall ultimately be led to the adoption of such a system. We have watched public opinion gradually coming around, unless we much mistake, to a similar position. At least the discussion of the subject can do no harm. If it is objected that these are not "the times" to secure contributions for such a purpose, we reply that *all the outlay need not be made at once*; only let the city which secures the holding of the next Fair, in the assurance that in three, four or five years, it will again be selected, expend what it does expend in a permanent way, and so as to unite the objects of its local Societies, Agricultural and Horticultural, if there are both, with those of the State Society—and we shall have a beginning, to which additions can be annually made, until by the time the turn of the same place next comes, all the demands of the Society and the public would probably be fully met.

"But if our Cities are to take up the question as one of exactions from some greedy corporation, we shall have no hope of early success. So have not done the Canadian towns just mentioned. With them it has been matter of public pride and generous rivalry, to outvie one another in the character of the accommodation furnished,—well knowing that the better the public are suited, the more largely they will be present on such occasions. And when four years shall have run their round, each city expects a golden verdict upon the efforts it has put forth. They have moreover had in view the healthful recreation constantly afforded to their own citizens by the possession of such grounds, the conveniences of the buildings for public uses, and their presence as ornaments and objects of attraction to the city. Whether they have thought once for the farmers and twice for themselves, or twice for the farmers and once for themselves, we do not know: but they have had wisdom and intelligence enough to discern that the interests of both City and County are common, and constantly blending, and that nothing can be done which promotes the prosperity and intelligence of the one, without reacting in a similar way for the benefit of the other."

So far as our *Provincial Exhibitions* are concerned, the providing of permanent accommodation in four or five principal cities, as has been already done, in which they are held *alternately*, public opinion is most decidedly in favor of the new system; the full benefit of which, particularly in a pecuniary point of view, has not yet been attained. The first outlay in the erection of permanent buildings is necessarily heavy, and more or less difficult to meet, but when the next time comes for holding the show in the same place, a comparatively small expense only has to be incurred, and the great convenience and economy of the system will be equally and fully understood.

Dairy Management.

Last year, that is 1861, a Peeblesshire dairymaid published a little valuable tract, founded on her own observation and experience, on the important question of Dairy Management. It is to some of the more prominent points contained in this pamphlet that we invite the reader's attention.

Mrs. Agnes Scott, of Winkston, for that is the writer's name and address, begins at the beginning, when she tells us, "experience soon taught me that most milk and butter were produced when the *feeding* was most carefully attended to. In order to ensure this I superintended this department myself." At six o'clock, her cows are rubbed and littered down, and 4 or 5 lbs of straw per cow was given to them carefully, *quite dry*; at 8 o'clock the cows are milked; at 10 o'clock, they are fed with turnips, (a barrowful, or about 80 or 90 lbs., between three cows); or, failing this, a quart of peas or bean meal, mixed with a pint of water; at 10 o'clock, in *fine weather*, they are let out for an hour or two to water and exercise themselves, and in their absence the byres are thoroughly cleansed and aired; in bad weather they are kept in, and then a handful of oatmeal in three pints of luke-warm water is given to each cow three times a day, and in the first three pints a handful of common salt is dissolved. When the cows return to the byre, each one has 4 or 5 lbs. of straw, and between 4 and 5 o'clock, the same amount of turnips as in the morning; about 8 o'clock, 4 or 5 lbs. of meadow hay are given, and, in addition,