

his butter-making amounted to \$13. Next month he sent his milk to the factory, and received for it \$38. Another party sent the milk of eight cows to the Ingersoll Cheese Factory for a month, retaining his Sunday's milk for the family supply of butter. His receipts for the month's milk amounted to \$50. This is a rather large yield, but it is explained by the fact that he paid two cents per lb. for the manufacture of cheese from his milk, so that he really obtained about 8 cents per gallon for his milk. Still another illustration. A farmer in Norwich owning 20 cows sent his milk to Smith's Cheese Factory last season. His farm consists of 100 acres of land, and besides keeping his cows, he raised considerable grain and other crops. His season's milk footed up \$650, at 6 cents per 10 lbs. Had he taken the proceeds in cheese, his receipts would have been more. We doubt if there were many 100 acre farms in Canada, that, with the poor returns of last year, told so good a tale.

The necessity for a change in our system of farming,—the importance of manufacturing manure on a larger scale,—the wisdom of a rotation of crops, and succession of products, together with many other weighty considerations, commend the cheese factory system to Canadian farmers. It is proved that we can successfully compete with American dairymen. The market is a steady and permanent one. There is no danger of it being over-stocked for a great while to come. And while this, like other departments of agricultural industry, is not a money-making business in the sense in which that phrase is used by financiers and speculators, it is a fairly remunerative occupation, and one that it is desirable to see entered into more largely. Those who have embarked in this business are encouraged and sanguine. Many parts of Canada are peculiarly well adapted to the dairy business, and though we are somewhat cautious and slow about adopting novelties, there is little doubt that the good beginning made in Oxford, will be followed up in various parts of the land.

A cautionary word perhaps is needed as to having factories too near one another. It is possible for them to be planted too thickly for profit. To avoid this, it is well that there should be some concert of action in getting up these institutions. One factory doing up the milk of 800 or 1,000 cows, will pay better in proportion than four small ones doing each one-fourth the work of the

large one. We hear of a design to start factories in several quarters, and hope that we shall speedily have the pleasure of chronicling their actual and successful operation. —*Canada Farmer.*

WINTER AND ITS DUTIES.

THE season that is now upon us, is regarded by many as dreary, unprofitable and tedious. Winter is not unfrequently reckoned as nearly all lost time, so far as the labours of the farm are concerned. The indoor feeding and care of stock, are counted among the hardships of our northern latitude, and multitudes sigh for a home in a milder climate.

A Canadian winter, it must be confessed, is not without its rigours and inconveniences. It is doubtless very pleasant to think of a mild and genial climate, in which cattle need no shelter, roots no housing, and the plough can move every day in the year. But our winters have their advantages, and even charms, while the moderate weather of more southern regions is associated with counterbalancing and compensation drawbacks. It is a favourite theory of ours that the lot of humans beings on this earth, is pretty well equalized, and that a fair statement of pros and cons would show that while special considerations may properly enough dictate a choice, there is no region that is absolutely best. Health statistics make it appear that the temperate regions are the most salubrious in the world. These climes are also most favourable to mental vigour, to the development of energy, and the promotion of true refinement, and elevation of character and manners. The bone and sinew, the flower and elite of the world's population, are to be found in these regions. A delicacy of constitution, and an effeminacy of mind and character, seem inseparable from perpetual summer. Just as the winter of adversity toughens and strengthens human character, so does the physical winter harden vegetable fibre and animal muscle, and exert an invigorating influence upon mind and body. Winter is a most valuable tonic, though, perhaps, like some other tonics, it may not be quite pleasant to take.

But we will not now attempt an exhaustive discussion respecting the advantages and disadvantages of winter. Enough that the stern reality is before us, and must be accepted as an unalterable condition of life in