

ranted to do at least double the business they formerly did. The farmer would be materially benefited, without the expense of getting a new mill. Should a mill be too inferior, it would be better for him to purchase a new one, improved throughout, the selling price of which is from \$25 to \$28, more or less, according to the amount of furnishing. Two or three screens may be used at once, but they are totally unnecessary. They can be made as easy as other mills.

Shortly there will be combined with this mill a simple contrivance to separate the straw, as well as clean at once from a thresher.

A visit from manufacturers and others is solicited, when full information will be given.

The whole Right for Lower Canada will be sold at a moderate price.

Application has been made to secure the Patent in the United States.

All communications (post-paid) sent to my address, Grimsby Post-Office, in regard to the above, will meet with prompt attention.

Yours truly,
F. G. WILLSON.

The following certificate, out of a number of other respectable ones, speaks for itself:—

Grimsby, 29th June, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—Having had a good common Fanning Mill altered by you, on your new principle of double action, I truly certify that my mill will do more than double the quantity of work it formerly did, and cleans fit for market at one operation. I am confident that this principle for a shoe will supercede that of all other mills in use.

Yours truly, WILLIAM NIXON.

WHAT KIND OF COWS SHOULD FARMERS KEEP.

What are the qualities necessary to constitute a good cow? A good milker alone does not in our judgment, constitute a good cow; neither does a good breeder nor a good feeder. It is these three qualities, combined, that make the cow. Give us a cow that is good for milk, quality as well as quantity considered—that when properly bred to good bulls will invariably produce good calves, and one that when dried of her milk, will, with proper care and attention, take on flesh rapidly and evenly—and for one we rest, for a while, at least satisfied. And till we can raise up an entire herd of cows, each one of which shall possess these excellencies, our aim shall be to advance in improvement till we can accomplish our object.

To possess the first of these qualities a cow should have a fine head, a little wide above the eyes, but quite small below, and appear somewhat long. Her nose should be of a rich yellow color, or at all events not black; (we do not know of any full blooded stock, of any breed, with black noses, but they frequently appear on stock as high bred as fifteen sixteenths.) Her neck should be very small where it joins the head, but widening and deepening as it approaches the shoulders and briskets. Her udder should be

of a good size, well covered with long, soft hair, and not inclined to fleshiness; large milk veins, and small, delicate horns—they may be long in some breeds, but they should be fine, and she should have yellow skin.

To be a good breeder, she should in the first place, be descended from good stock, and the farther back you can trace her from good stock the better. She should possess all the before mentioned milking qualities, with a broad, straight back, wide lions and hips, long deep quarters, round ribs, bones small in proportion to her size deep and full brisket, fore legs wide apart, and lastly, she should be a good handler. A cow that is a good haulder will also, almost invariably, produce rich milk; and if a first rate haulder, and possessing the before mentioned qualities, she will invariably be a good feeder. This handling quality is, or has been overlooked by breeders and judges of cattle shows. Judges that will give in their decisions for premiums on stock, without even touching an animal, are, in our opinion, unfit for that office. We should not think of purchasing a cow for milk, stock and beef, without knowing her to be a good handler.—*Bowen's N. A. Farmer.*

CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKING.

The following Lecture was delivered by Prof. Way, consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, and may be classed among the best papers on this subject.—[Ed.]

Mr. Way commenced his lecture by stating that on two different previous occasions he had had the pleasure of bringing before the Society subjects upon which he had been personally engaged, and to which, he hoped, his investigations had brought some additional knowledge. The lectures he alluded to were those on guano, and on the absorptive powers of soils. But it was not in the nature of things, however desirable it might be, that he should be able to bring before them on each occasion some subject new to the agricultural world. In the present lecture he should merely embody in a condensed form that information which his hearers could, if they sought it, find equally well, or better, given in books. There was, however, good reason to believe that truths, when orally enunciated, possessed ten times more penetrative power (if he might so say) than any power of written language could infuse into them. To this circumstance, and to the obvious importance of recalling to our minds, from time to time, the great principles involved in the practice of agriculture, he must trust for the success of the present lecture. He must be excused for once more remarking that a fundamental part of the plan of these monthly lectures was, in his mind, the opportunity for subsequent remarks by the members present, and he hoped they would freely offer such observations as might occur to them. The lecturer went on to say that, to understand the circumstances affecting cheese and butter, they must first of all examine the composition of milk. The popular knowledge of milk was that it consisted of butter cheese, and whey—at least, these were the three parts into which it was usually seen to be capable of separation; but this division of the ingredients of milk left out of the ques-