

stroy the caterpillar. The lime is applied from a small tin box, with holes, fastened to a long pole. We are glad to be able to report that there is a full demand for all the labour that can be had in this neighbourhood at present, and that most labourers who are disposed to work, may find employment and good wages. We confidently hope the farmers will have good crops this year, and some wheat to dispose of, if it escapes the fly. What the price may be of spare produce, we can scarcely conjecture at this moment, but believe it will not be high, if the season finishes as it has commenced. While we only raise a produce for the very limited consumption of Canada, and not for exportation, we need not expect high, or even remunerating prices.

July 1, 1844.

In a late number of our English papers—we have seen a Report of the proceedings of the Derbyshire Agricultural Society, and the objects of that Society are declared to be as follows:—

“To promote the interest of all classes dependent upon agriculture, and to diffuse sound and useful knowledge upon all subjects connected therewith; to encourage and reward the exertions of agricultural labourers, and to give bounties to meritorious servants in husbandry; to encourage the breeding and the feeding of stock; to promote the cultivation of arable farms; to give premiums to the inventors of the new and improved agricultural implements; to correspond with and to promote the views of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.”

The same rule, we conceive, should be adopted by all Agricultural Societies in Canada, and if a General Board of Agriculture were established, there might be a regular correspondence between them and the local societies, as there is in England between Country Societies and the Royal Agricultural Society. The value of good and faithful labourers, and farm servants, to agriculturists, is so great, that we think it would be of immense benefit to them to encourage such valuable servants by giving them premiums. We are not aware that it would be possible to apply parts of the funds of the Society to a better or more judicious purpose. It would be encouraging faithful, and useful servants, and labourers, that are so essential to profitable farming. It would be a much more reasonable application of the funds of the Society, than paying them away to wealthy farmers as rewards for keeping good stock, or having good crops, which they find it to be their interest to have. The funds of Agricultural Societies should in all cases be applied in such a manner as to produce the most general benefit, and the greatest degree of improvement

where it is most required. The value of a good, and faithful labourer, who will execute his work, whatever it may be, with care, and dispatch, is very great to a farmer, and such labourers should be encouraged in every reasonable way. It is become a general rule with all the English Agricultural Societies to give premiums to those who have rendered long and faithful service to their employers, and in no country would it be more necessary to encourage such services than in Canada.

Butter of good quality, and put up in casks of proper size, and make, for exportation, should be a matter of great consequence to Canadian farmers. The making of butter might be a profitable trade, if such an article was made as would command the highest price, and ready sale. It will not require any more cows to be kept to make good butter than it would do for bad, unsaleable butter. The same quantity of milk and labour are required to make the one as the other. Certainly good pastures, and sufficient grass have a great influence in producing the quantity of milk, but as a general rule in Canada, we have no doubt, a given quantity of milk would produce a certain quantity of butter or cheese, of bad or good quality according to the mode of management, so that the loss or gain will depend altogether on the management. Next to a proper milk-house or cellar for keeping the milk, which is an essential requisite, much will depend upon the proper working of the butter, by which it may be deprived of all the butter-milk. If the butter-milk is allowed to remain in the butter, it will not taste well, or keep well, however judiciously the dairy may be managed in all other respects. The mixture of milk in the slightest degree with the butter, is sure to produce an unpleasant taste in the butter; and the entire freedom from this, and from all the water used in washing it, constitutes the grand secret in making good butter, provided the milk and churning are also properly managed. There are many who object to washing butter with water, but when cold and pure water is made use of, we know from experience that it does not injure the flavour of the butter, provided always, that no part of the water is allowed to remain in the butter after the butter-milk is washed out. The Dutch butter, which even in the English markets, generally commands the highest price, is invariably washed in water after churning. In England they are very particular in their pastures for dairy cows. They are generally old pastures very rich—having a diversity of grasses mixed together—and from which