

of our produce, than the whole amount of our shipments put together. Surely a fact like this ought to be attended to. During the short time that an Inspector of butter had to act last year, about six weeks previous to the close of the navigation, he inspected 4,722 kegs of butter, and of these only about six per cent. was in a state to be branded first quality. Much care has been given during the last few years to the preparation of flour. With Great Britain for a market, we cannot raise too much of any article she requires. But we do think that more care than has hitherto been bestowed should be given to the preparation of butter. The increase during 1847 has been considerable; still we cannot but think that there are some districts of the country so particularly adapted to dairy purposes, that farmers in such places, turning their attention on a large scale to the manufacture of butter, would find it to their advantage. When proper care has been given, butter will be found to pay well. The following extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Montreal should have accompanied the report of the Inspector of Butter, given in our last:—

"It is the intention of the Board to petition the Provincial Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to establish an Inspection of Butter, to take effect as early in the season as new butter is likely to be brought into the Market—probably in July or August. It will be necessary that some time should elapse between the passing of a Butter Inspection Act, and its becoming law, as its requirements must be made generally known before they can be complied with. It is not contemplated to make the inspection of butter compulsory, but optional, as in the case of flour,—but no butter will be eligible for inspection, unless it be in packages of the description provided for in the Act. One of the intended provisions of the Act, I am directed to state, is, that butter kegs or firkins, shall be made of white ash wood, that being in every respect the most suitable. Every country merchant, dairyman, or other person engaged or interested in the packing of butter, must, therefore, see the necessity of having a sufficient quantity of white ash staves prepared, and properly seasoned, ready for making into firkins as soon as the Act of Parliament which will establish the size and form of the firkins to be used shall have been promulgated. Copies of the Act will be extensively circulated, and published in the public prints, in ample time for all the purposes of the trade."

Since writing the above, we find the following in the circular of a most respectable Liverpool house with reference to this matter:—

"We have not lately noticed the article of butter from Canada, from the small extent of import and the general inferiority and irregularity of what has been sent, but we think it right to give you the following remarks addressed to us, by respectable Brokers here, in reference to a parcel of 2nds and 3rds, just received:—It is pleasant to note that this lot of butter is properly and uniformly classed. The Inspector knows his business, and were the care bestowed on this parcel generally adopted, it would tend more than any thing else to insure a remunerative trade in the article."

#### AGRICULTURE IN CONNECTION WITH COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

(From the *Agriculturist and Canadian Journal*)

The above is becoming a favorite movement in various parts of the United States, and it is thought that should the experiments now being made prove successful in accomplishing the results the friends of the cause anticipate, liberal provision will be made by the different State Governments, for the establishment of agricultural chairs and experimental farms, in connection with their principal collegiate institutions. The Eastern Colleges have nobly set the example in bringing about this truly great reform; and we learn that professors Horsford and Norton, the former of Harvard and the latter of Yale College, have been very successful in practically applying and illustrating the science of Agriculture

to the understandings of the hundreds of students who attend these richly endowed institutions. The Legislature of the comparatively small and new State of Georgia, has recently made a liberal appropriation to found and sustain an agricultural professorship in the State University.

Ireland and Scotland are both becoming alive to the importance of raising the business of agriculture to a standard which will entitle it to rank, in the lapse of a few years, with the exact sciences. England is not lagging in the work, and there is no doubt that agricultural schools, in connection with example or pattern farms, will become very general in Great Britain and Ireland before many years. Indeed government has already made provision for the establishment of educational institutions of this description in each county of the latter country. If properly managed, they may be made nearly self-sustaining, especially if established upon the basis of those that are being put into operation in Ireland.

As agriculture is the great source of productive labour in Canada, it is important that those employed in it should thoroughly understand the principles which govern the various operations on the farm, and be able to trace effects to their true cause. Modern philosophers have clearly illustrated the applicability of science to agriculture, and why should not the agricultural youth of the present day avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the important facts that have been so clearly revealed to us by a Davy, a Liebig, a Playfair, a Johnston, and a host of other worthies, who have spent their lives, and devoted their substance in the investigation of agricultural phenomena? The discoveries made by these men have been promulgated far and wide by the press, and may be made available with a very trifling cost, by any youth who has a desire to become acquainted with them. The science of chemistry, botany, geology, and mechanics, should be taught in those Academies, where our wealthy farmer's sons are being educated, and even in the common schools, we may hope that through the agency of the Normal School, a taste will be imparted to the rural population for the study of such sciences. We look to our Provincial University of King's College to set an example in this great national enterprise. It is so richly endowed that a few costly experiments in practical agriculture would not be seriously felt. A respectable farm, placed under proper management, in connection with this Institution, would have a very wholesome influence on the productive interests of this Province. The cultivation of new crops, the application of new machines to the various operations on the farm, the testing of the efficacy of the various modes of under-draining, subsoiling, and tilling the land, and not least, the careful analysis of soils and plants, would all form an important part in ameliorating and elevating the condition of the agriculture of Canada.

Agriculture is now acknowledged on all hands to be of the greatest importance to all interests. The success of all other branches of trade, is mainly dependant upon the productiveness of the soil; it is therefore to be hoped, that the Canadian government will look well to the matter, and at least place the educational institutions under their control, on such a footing that a sound practical education may be imparted to the youth of our land, calculated to further the development of the great resources of the country. We shall as soon as we can find time to digest some ideas which we entertain, with regard to a general law for the promotion of Agriculture, lay our scheme before the public, and we hope to be able to draw the attention of the new Parliament to a subject which we contend is of vastly greater importance to the country than any other single measure that can be framed.

#### News.

##### CANADA.

The Great Western Railway Co., are busily at work at Hamilton with this part of the undertaking, which they intend prosecuting with vigour.

The Rev. John Bowles, Congregational Minister, Chateauguay, was drowned there on the evening of the 29th ultimo, by his horse breaking through the ice. The body was recovered on the 31st, and interred in Montreal next day.

The French Steamer Missouri, put into Halifax for coals on the 13th January.