

horizontally, and the butter is made. By this process it is reported that one-third more butter can be obtained than by the ordinary mode of churning by hand, both the butter and milk being perfectly sweet after churning; in this manner the trouble of washing and cleaning the pans is saved. In a dairy of 20 cows nearly one hundred milk pans would be required in the common way of skimming and churning the cream; so we can easily imagine the immense saving of labor where the mill churn is in use. Besides churning I have seen one in the Bay of Quinte where the milk dasher is removed and a washing apparatus put on which made the clothes perfectly clean and less injured than by the common way of rubbing, no other labor being required except throwing the clothes into another tub for rinsing. Then the farmer (Mr. Samuel Purdy) applied another small crank and placed it to the grindingstone, grinding his hay scythes with great ease, no doubt, but a belt could be applied to said mill for cutting firewood.

It may not be out of place to bring under the consideration of this meeting whether horses or oxen are the most profitable teams for ploughing and most farm work.

It has been remarked that oxen are preferable to horses for steady draught, as they uniformly pull their strength without variation; they are indeed less expeditious than horses, but they are regular and progressive; exclusive of hay, a horse will consume more grain than will support a small family; the same indulgence to oxen will increase their strength and size.

Horses become less valuable every year they are kept, and are liable to many accidents.—Every day oxen are employed they earn more than their keep, while if properly fed, they require no other care.

The more ox teams are brought into use the better their management will be understood; but to work oxen to the best advantage, it is necessary to have a driver who is well skilled in their nature and management and who has been accustomed to yoking and working them, he should be sober good natured, diligent and patient; such a person to every team will ensure the animals humane and proper treatment, and soon make them useful and beneficial to the owners, consequently it is hoped that the working of oxen will be brought into more general use among our farmers in Canada.

Whether Agricultural Associations be considered in a political light or not, it is the policy of the government to create and support them, because the cultivators of the soil are the principle cause of the wealth of the nation, they naturally expect to know something of our internal transactions, but to enter into detailed statements of the extent of our population, the amount of the Public Debts, manufactures, and the trade, and intercourse of the country, cannot be expected at this meeting.

Nevertheless as we are the principle rate-payers, and the principal consumers of merchandize

whereon the taxes are indirectly levied for carrying forward the Government of the country, something ought to be mentioned upon these important points, therefore the following brief remarks must suffice for the present.

The population of Canada by the last census taken in 1850, will, it is expected, when the returns are made up, exceed 1,600,000 souls; and the public debt, and interest thereon, and the sums to be raised for carrying on the Government will exceed four and a half millions currency. Reckoning the population to give one householder, rate-payer, and purchaser of merchandize out of every four and a half, there will be something over 350,000 to bear the burden, and it is recommended that a premium should be offered to any person who can best devise when and how this enormous debt is to be liquidated and finally paid off. This point much concerns the agricultural community; if this offer fail, we must dig it out of the soil, for the land owners and yeomen of this Province (and we are mostly all land owners,) will always be ready boldly to suppress any aggression of the laws, or invasion of the country, and honorably to acknowledge and pay the public debt of the province.

With regard to the trade with the United States of America, after giving up the privilege of navigating our Lakes, and inland waters to the vessels of that nation, without the same advantage being conceded to our vessels, it is doubtful to know how far reciprocity of commerce and trade is going towards benefiting Canada. It is true that we should be large gainers in exporting grain and lumber and some other smaller articles into the United States; on the other hand free trade with them would immediately ruin our growing manufacturers, even now with the payment of a duty the Americans are bringing in goods and under selling our wholesale merchants. They are purchasing our wool and hides for ready money, taking it over into the United States, manufacturing it there, and bringing back the cloths, satinets, and leather to undersell both the British and Canadian goods in our own markets; so it is hard for a new country to compete in all respects with an older one. For however we may respect the American people as a nation we must not permit the citizens of the said United States to take away our senses, as well as our money.

Therefore if we cannot have the advantages of a full free trade, some impulse might be given to our languishing commerce, by establishing and encouraging light differential duties at our sea ports, thereby inducing more shipping to resort to Quebec and Montreal, and improve our inland trade and navigation.

Notwithstanding our present disadvantageous position in point of trade, we have reason justly to be proud, next to our splendid Canals, Lakes, and River inland navigation, of the prosperity of this Agricultural Association; at the beginning it did not work so well as at present,