

cieties are especially invited to prepare and send in an account of the Agricultural condition of their own particular localities. Much useful information is known to be embodied in the Annual Reports of Societies which are now scattered, but of which files may remain with the respective Societies.

The task of tracing the gradual progress of each County from the state of hunting grounds to that of smiling fields and well tilled farms, is a most interesting one, and if the present generation pass away without engaging in it, the thread of the narrative may be broken, and the story pass into oblivion.

No battles are more full of interest than those of man with nature; no triumphs more noble than those which are won by civilization over barbarism; and no monuments seem more praiseworthy than those which are dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.

Each man may in his own sphere contribute something to the general result; and with a little effort and industry, the history of local progress among us may yet be recovered from oblivion. If the difficulties of the past have been overcome by the strong arms and patient endurance of the early settlers of this Province, there are surely no obstacles before us now which can be considered more serious than those which THEY encountered and subdued; let us therefore not prove degenerate, but by the example of their efforts, and by the aid of the foundations laid by them, press ever forward, until the products of our fields sustain and clothe the population of the country, and those of the forest and the mine, the factory, the sea, and the ship-yard, become our proper sources of wealth rather than the means of mere subsistence.

We have attained to a high position already, and one which we conceive to be at least equal to that attained by

any other people in the same time, acting under similar natural conditions. The Province is politically free, commercially progressive, and agriculturally prosperous. Let us hope that even these good things only indicate the dawn before the day.

"HOW SHALL WE IMPROVE?" asks a correspondent in the Boston Cultivator, I answer, (he says), from experience,—sell a part of the farm for money, and expend it on the remainder. My farm consisted of 160 acres when I purchased it. There were not many improvements, and I was unable to make them. Still I was aware of the necessity of fencing, ditching, &c., but had not the means. I finally concluded that I had not sufficient capital to carry on so large a farm, and accordingly sold a part, which reduced it to about ninety acres. This enabled me to drain, fence, and make other improvements, and the result was that the land I had left was worth more than the whole had previously been.—I got more crops with less expense, besides having the interest and taxes on the part sold. I am well convinced that one half, or more, of our farmers undertake to carry on more land than they are able to manage to advantage for lack of capital; therefore I would make capital with a part of our farms.

AYRSHIRES AS MILKERS.—The Springfield Republican says, Mr. Birnie, of Hampden, Mass., keeps a large herd of Shorthorn and Ayrshire cows, and gives a decided preference to the latter as milkers. In proportion to the food they eat, he says no breed can surpass them in yield of milk. He has one Ayrshire cow weighing about 800 lbs., that has averaged more than her weight per month in milk since April last, and a two-year-old heifer, the daughter of the above cow, that is now in milk, and gives 20 lbs. per day.