ed that on those who bought improved implements the onus rested of making them do all they were capable of doing. It was a difficult thing to talk to farmers. He could talk to them in a certain way—about hounds, or the cultivation of their land; he could hear them praise of abuse their neighbours, although he must say the abuse predominated (laughter); but whoever went out of the common path must submit to that sort of obloquy, which every innovator must expect.

Trial of MowingMachines at the Model Farm, Glasnevin.

On Wednesday last, a trial of mowing machines was held at the Model Farm, Glasnevin, on a fine piece of Italian ray-grass, kindly set apart for that purpose by Doctor Kirkpatrick, the head agricultural inspector and superintendent of the establishment at the Model Farm, and Mr. Boyle, the farm manager Though of two years' standing, and also the second cutting for the present year, it was a very fine crop, lodged in some parts, and just in order for hay making, weighing, after being cut, 10 tons 8 cwt. 7 stone per statute acre.

The machines tried on this occasion were Wood's one horse mowing machine; width of blade, 3 feet 6 inches. Price £20. Toole and Co., 41, Westmorland-street, agents. Next, Burgess and Key's one horse machine, 3 feet 6 inches blade. Price £22 10s.; belonging to Kennan and Sons, Fishamble-street Samuelson's two-horse mowing machine; width of knife, 4 feet 6 inches; under the directions of Mr. Cornes, Mr. Samuelson's agent. Price as mower, £23, and reaper, £26; and Burgess and Key's two-horse mowing machine, by Kennan and Sons. Price £25; width of knife 4 by 6.

The first was Woods', a very light and elegant-constructed machine, in which not an inch of wood nor a pound of iron was used that could be dispensed with. It had been in use at the Model Farm for several days previously, under the sole management of the pupils of the establishment, and the work left after it was well done, cutting close and even. At this trial it seemed of light draught, and cut at the rate of 1⅓ statute acre per hour. Burgess and Key's one-horse mower came the next on trial. Its knife was also 3 feet 6 inches long; it is a much stronger built machine and seemed to require more power; however, it did cut at the rate of about 1⅓ statute acre per hour, cutting close and clean.

Next came Samuelson's two-horse combined mower and reaper, but adjusted as a reaper; knife 4½ feet long. It cut extremely low and clean, at the rate of 1½ statute acre per hour. Next came Burgess and Key's two-horse mower, knife 4 feet long, cutting at the rate of 1½ statute acre per hour. It also cut extremely low and close; in fact, no man with a scythe could cut so clean as any of the machines operated with: but the general opinion seemed to be that Wood's was the best adapted for the generality of farmers, from its lightness of draught; that Burgess and Key's two-horse machine seemed of lighter draught than Samuelson's; but that the latter cut the closest. Further and more continuous trials on old meadows are still required to test the exact relative powers of the several machines, which we hope at some future day may be effected.

We must not omit stating that Mr. Dawson, who conducted Wood's (Cranston's) machine, got three of the pupils to draw it, which they did with comparative ease; and we have no doubt but that a good, stout poney would be fully equal to the work.

On the following day Burgess and Key's two-horse and one-horse mowing machines were tried at Mr. W. S. Purdon's, near Dundrum, on old meadow, some of which was very heavy, and well calculated to test the capability of those machines. Both machines executed the work well, but especially the two-horse one, which cut about an Irish acre close and clean, much better than any scythes-man could do it, when the rain put an end to the trial. Those present, amongst whom were several first-rate mowers, were astonished at the excellence of the work performed. —*Irish Farming Gazette, June* 22nd.

Profitable Farming.

The *New England Farmer* reports an interesting discussion by the Legislative Agricultural Society at Boston, on the subject of the most profitable kinds of farming in different parts of the State. Mr. White, of Petersham, said a farmer in Barrie kept 16 cows, that produced each 440 pounds of new milk cheese, at ten cents per pound—which is over seven hundred dollars for the sixteen cows. Mr. Proctor, of Danvers, said that in Essex county, men who cultivated from two to thirty acres, made as high as forty dollars per acre by thorough plowing and manuring freely, mostly by raising vegetables. Onions were raised largely before the insect was known—many had cleared over one hundred dollars per acre. Onions do not exhaust the land, and successive crops for 20 years had been raised, and at five hundred bushels per acre. Hay had proved profitable, as well as beets and carrots; and within a year 30 bushels of wheat had been obtained from an acre. Mr. Bushnell, of Sheffield, was strong in favour of sheep husbandry; but its profits had been greatly reduced by the ravages of dogs. Animals in which Spanish Merino blood prevailed, produced 3½ to 6 lbs. of washed wool per head, usually selling at fifty cents per lb. He had been engaged in the sheep-raising for thirty