

The other was made by R. Mitchell & Son, Peterhead, Scotland, and imported by C. Brodie, Gormley, Markham township. The ploughs set to work about 2 p. m., in a field of good strong timothy sod, the soil a rich loam interspersed with small stones. One pair of horses drew each plough. The work done by both was not only entirely satisfactory, but greatly exceeded our expectations; and was superior even to what can be accomplished by the best ploughman. The work done by the Gray plough seemed the best, the furrows being smoothly and evenly laid, and set up at a better angle than those of the Mitchell plough. Each furrow cut was 12 inches wide by six deep. For want of a dynamometer we could not ascertain the amount of draft of the respective ploughs, nor how it would bear comparison with that of the ordinary single-furrow ploughs; but the general impression seemed to be that with three horses such as are ordinarily used, and at a faster gate attained, it would be easy work to plough four acres of land in an ordinary day's time. The teams used were heavy Clydesdales, and accomplished their work with apparent ease, yet their gate we thought to be too slow, as compared with ordinary ploughing. The machines are somewhat complicated, requiring no handles for guidance, the work being controlled by three wheels on which the machine runs, which go a great way towards lightening the draft. From what we saw at the trial we are satisfied that the double-furrow plough will prove perfectly practicable, and not only a saving of time and labour, but also doing away with the necessity of employing experience ploughmen at high wages; as the machine can be easily controlled and guided by any man or boy of ordinary intelligence after a few lessons on its management. The cost, too, is not great, being about double that of the best iron plough now in use. It could be probably still further modified and cheapened by our own agricultural implement manufacturers.

It is Mr. Rennie's intention, we believe, to import several more of them during the winter, and have them tested with the dynamometer next year.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN EUROPE.

The factory system of cheese-making is steadily progressing abroad, not only in Great Britain, but also in other European countries. A recent article in London *Fields* states that up to the date of October 10th one hundred tons had been made at the two factories established in Derbyshire, and twenty-two tons had been sold at an average of over 80 shillings per cwt. The article says, in continuation:—

"From what we can gather, only a very few of the prime farm dairies have touched that figure.

One point worthy of being recorded is the fact that in the whole make of the two factories there has not been one cracked or unsaleable cheese. A day or two after the Derby factory was opened, an experienced farmer and cheesemaker on looking at the first day's make, remarked that he would like to bring his glass and pipe, and sit quietly and see that cheese tumble to pieces, pointing to one rather larger than the rest. That same cheese was sent to London on the 19th of September, and our friend might have been still enjoying his pipe and glass without seeing any outward change in its appearance. The factory system may be slow in taking root on English soil, but that it will evidently do so, to the exclusion of all others, is highly probable. Once fairly established, the farmer will as soon think of returning to the flail and the reaping hook, or the pillion and panniers as of returning to make cheese in the farm kitchen."

The writer proceeded to state that a Russian gentleman has lately visited these factories, and spent six weeks in familiarizing himself with their operation. He has taken back with him to Russia all the necessary plans, and will commence operations there on the American system next spring. Another, from Denmark, is now investigating the subject, with the prospect of doing the same thing in that country.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

A ploughing match for the township of Hamilton was held on the farm of Mr. Wm. L. Burnham (Lot 25, in the 1st Concession), on Tuesday the 15th November, when thirty ploughs entered for the match. They were divided into three classes, two for men according to the kind of plough used, and one for boys. There were eighteen in the first class, seven in the second, and five in the boy's class. The rain of the previous day had made the ground rather soft, yet the work was all well done, and some of the boy's ploughing was particularly good. The Judges, Messrs. Wm. Mulholland, George Carruthers, and John Kendall, after long and careful examination, awarded the prizes as follows, viz:—First class: 1, Geo. Retalick; 2, — Wright; 3, Patrick Doyle; 4, James Raby; 5, Wm. Smith; 2, Robt. Ferguson; 3 David Butters; 4, Walter R. Riddell; 5, William Mason, junior. Third class: 1, George Farr; 2, Samuel Redpath; 3, B. Francis Ward; 4, James McCulloch; 5, David McIntosh. The day was fine, and there was a large number of spectators from Hamilton and neighbouring townships, and much interest was taken in the work as it progressed. It was the largest ploughing match, we believe, ever held in the township.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

We understand that X. A. Willard has an engagement to deliver a series of lectures at Cornell University this winter, on dairy farming.