

in layers of every colour and of every quality; and the sale of three-fourths of a keg of good butter may be spoiled by reason of the admixture therewith of a small portion of an inferior quality. Were the produce of a greater number of cows packed up by the farmer himself in due season, kegs of similar quality throughout might be obtained, and these would command a higher and much more ready cash market. Dealers, in the event of a mercantile butter being packed up in large quantities in this district, would find it to their interest to purchase and collect this butter after the manner done in the neighbouring States; and then, for a time, contrary to the usual course of things, the greater the supply the greater would be the demand.

Cheese is a commodity which finds (as we before remarked of dairy produce in general) a large and ready sale in this province. To make good cheese requires perhaps more skill than is needed to make good butter; but again, the former article is commonly, we think, more remunerative than is the latter. Good cellarage, and convenient utensils, are necessary for success in dairy management. Of late years considerable attention has been directed towards the manufacture of efficient and economical churns, which have been constructed of various forms, and on various principles, and have at different times been more or less popular.

There is indeed no department in our agriculture in which the evidence of progress is more visible than it is in the mechanical. We everywhere meet with the application of machinery to new objects, and an improvement in the manner in which it has already been directed towards others. Reaping machines are now in universal use, abridging the labour of the harvest by almost one half, and threatening to displace the American grain-cradle, which was it-self a vast improvement upon the European sickle. Mowing machines, too, are very prevalent. Thrashing-machines are year after year becoming more speedy and more efficient in their operations. Grabbers and cultivators have long been in use, though the anticipations of many of our agriculturists, that these implements would greatly supersede the use of the plough, have not been realised. For promoting a vigorous fermentation in the soil—for overcoming the *inertia* of our mother earth, no implement has yet been found superior to a well-constructed plough.

There is a great difference, however, in the ease of draught obtained, and the amount of work accomplished, by some ploughs beyond what is effected by others, and we would do well to make it their business to roughly to understand this. As in making this truth evident, as well as in attaining a higher standard for good ploughing, the annual ploughing-matches now generally prevalent in this district, have of great use. In the matter of farming we speak with some diffidence, but we think that a considerable lessening of the labour now required in their use, and an efficient way by which they might be done, is possible. We could see boilers and steam apparatus for cooking food for cattle more generally used than are at present. There is a great saving effected by cooking the food for various animals, especially of such as do not feed.

It is very desirable that Canadian youth be impressed with the necessity of planting trees for timber, and of preserving the trees of their forests, so that in the young timber may supply the place of the old. The present generation of Canadians have no experience of the value of the teacher of the majority of mankind, and experience is the most powerful teacher of the majority of mankind. It is a reality in its teaching which no instruction can ever supply. As in this, apprenticeships are judged to be necessary for every trade and profession. Hence, too, the advantage of model farms, hence the necessity for premiums and societies to stimulate and sustain enterprise, manufactories, &c. Our forests need not be altogether unproductive. The thing save wood: there can be no doubt that they would afford a luxuriant and excellent pasture if they were sown with wood-meadow grass, (*Poa nemoralis*). It is reasonable to suppose that the shade of shady woods would be very good for cattle during the summer heat. The clearing down of forest lands for pasture is a novelty in the British Isles. A few years ago, the late Duke of Athol planted that very fine cattle might be bred in his Highland forests that had been cleared down with the *poa nemoralis* for pasture.

But we must not merely nurture the forest woods, and increase in many places; we should also judiciously