

proved implements can be best recommended to farmers. On such establishments every variety should be in use that would be required in a perfect system of agriculture. Young men under a course of instruction would thus learn their use and how to use them. Visitors to model farms would see them in use and understand their utility and value. We have written much in recommendation of model farms as a certain means of improving Canadian Agriculture; but as there is no action being taken to introduce such establishments, we must conclude that this improvement is not considered as a matter of any general importance, except to those actually engaged in agriculture, who may be allowed to help themselves or let it alone, as they think proper.

We perceive, by exchange papers, the great difference of prices paid for salt butter in the English market, varying from 40s. to 120s. the cwt., and this is solely owing to the difference of quality, and this difference of quality is the consequence of mismanagement of the milk, and unsuitable dairies. We suppose that some of the butter shipped from Canada does not sell for more than half the price that other portions of it sell for, and this inequality in prices is certainly attributable to the inferior quality of part of what is exported. There is no necessity that it should be so, as our milk is the very best. All we require is that we have good dairies, and the milk managed as it ought in every way. There will be no uniform quality of butter, while there is no regular and uniform system of managing the milk and making the butter. There is only one way of doing it well, so far as regards the temperature of the dairy, and the making and salting the butter. In a well managed dairy, during the summer particularly, there should be no bad butter, and when there is, it must be from want of skill, or mismanagement in some way. The milk in general comes naturally good into the dairy-woman's hands, and it is her fault when she does not make good butter and cheese of

it, if her dairy is clean, of proper temperature, and supplied with suitable implements. The mixed quality of butter brought to market for sale is a fair indication of the general state of agriculture. There is some of excellent quality, while a considerable portion is what is termed grease, only fit for machinery.

"Believing in the sound Agricultural doctrine, that stock follows subsistence, and that improvement invariably takes place in the former, in proportion to the increase of the latter, the members of the Society have, for the present, determined to discontinue most of the premiums for cattle, intending, in future, to apply their best energies, and the whole of their funds, to the amelioration of the soil by draining—a more enlarged cultivation of green crops—a more strict cultivation to correct and tasteful management of every farming operation, and a total abandonment of the old *catch-crop* system." We fully concur in the above extract from a report of one of the Irish Agricultural Societies. We have always recommended that the improvement of the land and its cultivation should be the first and principal object with all Agricultural Societies, convinced that the improvement of cattle and sheep will be sure to follow improved cultivation of the soil.

We perfectly agree with the ideas of "A late Subscriber," and feel satisfied that the improvement of our agriculture would be of infinitely more importance to the country than any political question that has or does now occupy public attention; but, unfortunately, all that "A late Subscriber" or we could write would not convince others of this fact. There are not many of the best agricultural works to be purchased in Montreal, unless they are expressly ordered. Thae's Agriculture is an excellent work for a beginner; so are Low's and Sproul's Agriculture. Shaw and Johnson's Encyclopedia is a good work. The Farmers' Friend, published in 1847, is all that the title would indicate. Stephens' Book of the Farm