

should therefore be employed in every dairy; and, although the servants may at first be prejudiced against it, yet its evident utility, and great simplicity will eventually reconcile them to its use.

The greatest care should be taken thoroughly to extract every particle of whey from the curd; for no cheese will keep well while any whey remains, and if any part becomes sour the whole will acquire a disagreeable flavour. Similar effects are produced by the use of an immoderate quantity of rennet. It is also apt to fill the cheese with small vesicles or holes; and this sad imperfection of the cheese will also be produced if it is allowed to remain too long on one side.

Sometimes it happens that cheese will hove or swell, either from mere accident or from inattention in some part of the process. Mr. Holland attributes it partly to the cows being fed on clover. He also thinks that the cracking of cheese is occasioned by the use of lime on the pasture: but these observations have not been corroborated by general experience. To prevent and also to stop, this hoving, it has been recommended to lay the cheeses in a moderately cool, dry place, and regularly to turn them. Whenever any one becomes considerably swollen, it will be requisite to prick it deeply with a large awl or pin on both sides, and particularly where it is most elevated, and to repeat this as often as may be necessary.

FARM-YARD MANURE.—I was once a Devonshire farmer, and thought there were many clever and experienced men among us who knew almost everything, but my experience since has convinced me they were deficient in many things, and nothing more so than the slovenly way they managed their farm-yard manure. It is not unusual now to see the litter from the stable thrown out at the window, and the eaves of a long roof allowed to drip upon it, or to be wheeled out into the yard, and there exposed to the winter rains, the drainage of which frequently runs into a road or ditch, or if a meadow happens to lay below, it is not sufficient to be of any use, but sinks away in the bottom of the gutters. After laying all the winter, it is thrown up in great heaps, and the essential qualities that are not pressed out by its own weight, are generally allowed to fly off in evaporation by over-heating. Every scientific man must admit that this method is decisively wrong, and is aware what is lost by such an injudicious process. The best constructed farm-yard and management of manure I ever saw, is Mr. Spooner's, the late elected M.P. for Birmingham. This gentleman has a farm from 150 to 200 acres, situated near the city of Worcester, in the highest state of cultivation, on which he grows the most luxuriant crops, without having expended a shilling for manure for many years (with the exception of a trifling sum for those lately-introduced novelties by way of experiment), but has sold much farm-yard manure to his neighbours, not knowing how to dispose of it on the farm. Although he does not possess an acre of watered meadow, he has generally hay for sale; this may appear rather strange, but not more strange than true. In the centre of his farm-yard is the manure pit, six or eight feet deep, covered by a roof, and surrounded by a dwarf wall, so as to prevent the possibility of any water getting into it. It is the same form as the yard, but leaving sufficient room for a carriage-way betwixt it and the buildings. It is entered by an inclined plane wide enough to back in a cart, opposite the approach to the yard. Into this pit the dung from the stables and cow-house is promiscuously thrown; in the middle of the side contiguous to the latter is a well and a pump, which receives the drainage therefrom and the stables, which is pumped up and spread over the manure by a sluice. The surplus liquid that is not absorbed is drawn off by means of a

drain into a receiving well in the stack-yard, where it is pumped up into the liquid manure-cart, and drawn out on the mowing ground as soon as the grass is cut, until such time as it is laid up again; in the spring it is otherwise disposed of on headlands and heaps of soil. Liquid and solid manure, prepared in the way above described, preserve all its nutritious qualities; the one is not diluted by water, and the other not suffered to deteriorate by over-heating, and is of treble the value of that made in the common manure.—*Correspondent Western Times.*

POT FOUR SHILLINGS IN THE SAVINGS-BANK, AND "YOU SHALL FIND THEM AFTER MANY DAYS."—But without referring you to tables, I can safely say this, that whatever man among you should from youth to middle age, or a little later—till a period of life which none would call old age—put one shilling weekly in a saving-bank, and leave it there, would find himself in easy circumstances for the remainder of his days, able to leave off work if he pleased, master of an annual independent income, equal in amount to that of his earnings in the best years of his life. Many could save after this rate if they pleased, because I fear too many squander as high a rate, spend as much upon vain and frivolous indulgences which do them no good, or in gross and criminal ones which do them hurt, and are yet more expensive. If saving after the rate I have mentioned—if a shilling a week, regularly paid in, and swelled from year to year, as in our savings-banks it is, by the effect of compound interest, will make a man thus independent, and enable him thus honourably to crown

"A youth of labour with an age of ease,"

the smaller contributions which you all cast into the treasury of your club will place a man in circumstances of comparative independence and ease at the same period of life. You contribute more than enough to meet the demands of the sick. You will have each of you a considerable sum—a sum well worth having, and worth taking care of—to receive from time to time, at periods fixed by your rules. Cast this into the bank in your own names; leave it there; add to it if you can. A time will come when it will stand you in much stead. It will be to you as the bread cast upon the waters, which the Scriptures tell us a man so doing shall find after many days.—*Gibson's Club Sermons.*

A POTATO GROWER.—"What is the quantity of nourishment, as human food, contained in the potato, as compared with some other ordinary articles of food?" The experiments of MM. Berry and Herring give the following result, which will, probably, answer our correspondent's purpose:—"One hundred pounds of potatoes are equal, for nutriment, to—

	lbs.
Meat without bone,.....	25
Beans,.....	28
Wheaten bread,.....	35
Parsnips and carrots,.....	190
Turnips,.....	300
Cabbage,.....	400

The experiments of MM. Berry and Herring establish the fact that 3lbs. of potatoes are equal for nourishment to twelve ounces of bread and five ounces of meat."

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE OF A GRAIN OF BARLEY.—Mr. William Lucas, of the parish of Pillaton, has a field lately drained, which was sown to oats this year for the first time. A grain of barley was accidentally sown with the oats, which produced 70 stalks, 2,120 grains, and stood four feet high. It may be seen at Mr. Lucas's at any time.—*West Briton.*