

pays largely to Heriot's Hospital for his farm. It contains 90 Scotch acres, for which he pays in rent £8 1s. per acre. He disposes of the *whole produce*, purchasing City dung, at 5s. per single horse cart. His clover yields him £22 per acre, and is, for the most part, consumed by carters or teamsters, as horse feed. His rotation is Wheat, Potatoes, and Clover; but to return to other matters. We had several extensive Dairy-men from London and its precincts, who gave us much information on their semi-rural occupation. Mr. Faulder, of Elton, in Kent, and several others, agreed that they never reckon, in an average, from 500 to 1000 Cows upon a larger daily produce than 8 or 10 quarts from each Cow. They draw their supplies of cattle from ordinary Short-horns, purchased by agents in the northern counties, at prices sometimes as high as £30 a piece. A few of these occasionally prove deep milkers, giving for a time 20 to 30 quarts per day. When the Cows fall below a certain average, they go to the butcher. When dried, they are soon ready, and make excellent beef. It was mentioned that the *fulness and depth of the milk vein*, and will form a very fair test of a good milker, and, sure enough, the best Cow in Mr. Curwen's byre was eminently well provided in that quarter. I have mentioned Mr. Curwen's high appreciation of *soiling*, and he declares that his views are more and more confirmed. Having an Ayrshire Heifer at this date, 18 months old, and who had *never set hoof upon pasture*, she was ordered to be slaughtered for trial. As the experiment was intended to illustrate two different modes of estimating *live weight*, compared with *dead*, or sinking offal, the Heifer was measured by Ainslie's tables, and gave four feet in a line from shoulder to rump, and five feet eight inches in girth, inside the fore-quarters. This measurement gave about 30 stones as the net weight, 14 lbs per stone.

The other method to be tested was by what Mr. Glover called his magical number, 556. The animal was weighed *alive*, and stood 55 stones. Glover's plan is to multiply his number by the live weight, and knock off the three right hand figures of the product. In this trial it stood thus—

$$556 \times 55 = 30(580, \text{ giving } 30 \text{ stones as the net weight.}$$

Both tests were found nearly alike, and both of them sufficiently near the truth, for ordinary farm dealing. The Heifer was rather over 30 stones, sinking offal, and had, moreover, 2 stones 4 lbs of loose fat. The beef was beautifully marbled.

It would be tedious to dwell upon each day's occupation. The meeting went off quite as well as that of last season, and much in the same manner. On the last day, we dined 425 in the Conservatory.

Our Irish friends having expressed a wish to visit the Lakes of Cumberland, and return to their home by Scotland, we made up a party, and left Workington upon Friday evening for Cockermouth, where we slept. Starting early on Saturday morning, we reached Mr. Kirwen's beautiful island upon Windermere to breakfast, where we found him in waiting to give us a hearty welcome. One leading character in the travelling party was George Rennie, Esq., of Phantassie, East Lothian, probably taking him, all in all, the best farmer of his day, and at all times hearty and communicative. Upon this occasion he was in high glee. We visited, *en route*, several crack farms upon the border. Among others, we looked over the farm where *drilled*