

HEREFORDS AND SHORT-HORNS.—A gentleman in Leicestershire, who keeps a large dairy of short-horn cows, wishing to make a comparison between them and the Herefords, bought a cow at the Rev. J. R. Smythie's sale in 1839. He soon found that the Hereford gave less milk than any of his short-horns; but as she was a fine looking cow, and good breeder, he continued to use her in his dairy. In the spring of 1843, he determined on making a more exact comparison as to the quantity of the milk given by the respective breeds. For this purpose, a short-horn cow was selected of the same age, and which calved within two days of the same time as the Hereford. The milk of each was carefully measured; the short-horn was found to give nine, and the Hereford six quarts at a meal. The milk was set up and churned separately; that from the Hereford produced nine pounds, and the short-horn not quite five pounds of butter per week. They stood in the same stall, were fed on the same description of food, and had been kept alike previous to calving. It has also been proved that two quarts of milk from a Hereford will produce as much as three from a short-horn cow. The gentleman is now crossing his short-horn cows with a Hereford bull, with a view of improving the quality of his milk.—*Hereford Times*.

WILTSHIRE CHEESE.—We are aware that many of our readers, following the amiable example of royalty, are becoming partial to a peep into the dairy; and by such the following extract will be read with interest:—"In making Wiltshire cheese, the milk is used as soon as it is brought from the cow; or if it is of too high a temperature, it is lowered by the addition of a little skimmed milk. The curd is, in the first place, broken with the hand to various degrees of fineness, according to the sorts of cheese intended to be made. For thin cheese, it is not reduced so fine as in the county of Gloucester; for the thick kind, it is broken still finer; and for loaves, it is almost crushed to atoms. In the first breaking of the curd, care is taken to let the whey run gradually off, lest it should carry with it what is there called the 'fat of the cowl.' As the whey rises, it is poured off, and the curd pressed down; after this it is pared or cut down three or four times, in slices about an inch thick, in order that all the whey may be extracted. It is then scalded in the same manner as Gloucester cheese. In some dairies it is the practice, after the whey is separated, to rebreak the curd, and salt it in the liquor; but in others it is taken, while warm, out of the liquor, and salted in the vat. The thin sorts are disposed, with a small handful of salt, in two layers; thick cheeses, with two handfuls of salt, two layers; and loaves, with the same quantity in three or four layers—the salt being spread, and uniformly rubbed among the curd. In general, Wiltshire cheese is twice salted in the press, beneath which it continues according to its thickness; the thin sorts three or four 'meals;' the thicker ones four or five, and loaves five or six.—*Complete Grazier*.

CHARTER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—This is of vast consequence. Government evidently intend to bring forward some measure connected with the Charter of the Bank of England. It is of immense importance to the agricultural districts that they should be plentifully supplied with a sound currency, and have banking establishments which will assist in those outlays of capital which improved husbandry may require.

"Money," says Lord Bacon, "is like manure, good for nothing unless it be spread." A national bank and one pound notes would feed the top of the soil and drain the bottom; £. s. d. would do more than theorists ever dreamt about to raise corn and feed cattle.

WASTE LAND IN IRELAND.—The Ordnance Survey represents the waste land in Ireland to consist, at present, of six millions and a quarter acres; of this two-thirds—rather more than four million acres—are reclaimable.

A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman satisfies the heart—the one is a jewel, the other a treasure.—*Bucanaparte*.

The following article we copy from the *Mark-Lane Express*, and though it may be more properly addressed to the agriculturists of England—the farmers of Canada may find it well deserving their attention. There cannot be any separate interest between the manufacturing, mercantile, and agricultural classes—they must stand or fall—decline or prosper, together.

OBSERVATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Although we may justly pride ourselves on the circumstance of our manufactures being conveyed to every part of the globe, and of an amount of capital being invested in this department of industry in Great Britain of which no other nation can boast; yet, if the number of hands employed, or amount of capital so invested, great as it confessedly is, be regarded as the criterion of value in either respect, we believe the manufactures of the country will fall very far short of its agriculture in importance. It is impolitic, however, to seek an undue exaltation of the one or degradation of the other, as it is not by such means that the general improvement of the country can be promoted. The manufacturer should consider his fellow-countrymen, engaged in agricultural pursuits, as his best customers; and that, if through any class legislation, as it is now termed, the phrase being alike applicable to every party in the state seeking privileges peculiar to themselves, either class is depressed with a view of securing some advantage to the other, any such advantage must be extremely temporary in its duration, and ultimately injurious to the entire community. Into the comparative merits or disadvantages of free trade principles, as they are termed, it is not our present purpose to enter; but so long as a certain degree of protection, in the shape of duty on imported articles, is afforded to almost every branch of our manufactures, it seems nothing more than reasonable that the agriculturist should not be the only exception to the rule—that, in fact, our farmers should not be exposed to universal competition whilst every other class of producers was protected by import duties on the articles of other countries.

The produce of the country is increased either by the reclamation of waste lands, by which a greater extent of surface is brought under cultivation, or by subjecting those lands already under tillage to an improved system of husbandry. In reference to the former of these objects much has already been said and written, and abstruse calculations entered into, showing the extent of reclaimable bog and mountain, as well as the returns which would be obtained by their being brought into cultivation, many of which, it is to be feared, are mere fanciful speculations, and calculated only to mislead. There is, no doubt, a considerable extent of surface now in an unproductive state, which, by a judicious course of operations, could be improved, and, at the same time, yield a suitable return for the outlay required for that purpose; still, we believe, that both the extent of those lands as well as the profits to be derived from them, have been greatly overrated, as some of our most sanguine improvers have found to their cost. The further improvement of the land already under cultivation is certainly, in the first place, the most important consideration; and after the maximum of produce has been obtained from it, then the reclamation of waste land may legitimately be considered.

The produce of the cultivated lands of the country has been greatly increased since the beginning of the present century, by the improvements which have gradually taken place; and the success attending the half measures already adopted should inspire the cultivator with additional confidence to persevere in the same course. Draining, weeding, and manuring are the chief requisites in good husbandry, combined with a proper system of cultivation; but there is a certain extent beyond which manuring cannot be safely carried, especially in the case of grain crops; an over-supply of that indispensable article being productive of an increased quantity of straw, with a corresponding diminution of grain. From five to six qrs. of wheat the acre, according to the nature of the soil, are usually