

culture and of stock. It is all very well to say that money may be worth a high price, and no doubt it would to commercial men or manufacturers under certain circumstances, but it never will be worth a high price to employ it in agriculture, however judiciously it may be expended. Let farmers make up their minds to this fact, and if they buy money at a high rate of interest it will certainly prove injurious to them, notwithstanding all the plausible arguments to the contrary of those who would abrogate the usuary laws. Parties may be able so to employ money in certain speculations, that they could afford to pay any rate of interest for it, as they would have it in their power to make others pay this interest back to them. It is not so with farmers, they cannot obtain a higher price for their products by any scheme of theirs, whatever may be the cost of production. The products of agriculture are perishable articles, and seldom can be kept over in the hands of the farmers to force higher prices. There is no gambling or speculation in their business, and therefore they have no means of realizing large profits to pay a high rate of interest on borrowed capital. It is not the agricultural classes who petition for the abrogation of usuary laws, and it is, we humbly conceive, a great injustice to make such a material change in the law when they do not desire it, and particularly when it would be calculated to injure them most seriously. This subject may, perhaps, be considered to have no connection with the objects for which this Journal is published, but we feel persuaded that the establishment of Associations of Agricultural Credit, would have a great and beneficial influence upon the improvement and prosperity of agriculture, and that the abrogation of the usuary laws would have a direct contrary influence, at all events, upon the present race of Canadian farmers.

It is difficult for persons strongly attached to their interest to be strictly honest in their dealings.

**LONG-HORNED BREED OF NEAT CATTLE.**  
 WE recommend to the attention of our readers an article copied from the *Farmers' Magazine*, referring to this breed of cattle. We have always been favorable to the breed, from a long acquaintance with them in the Old Country, and when of pure blood we did not know a better description of cattle. They were long in the body, barrel shaped, short legged, fine about the head and neck, had a thick, soft hide, were a very hardy breed of cattle, and we believe would be very well adapted for Canada, provided the pure breed could be had, and not mongrels. It is a great disadvantage that we have not any herds of neat cattle here of pure breeds, to which parties might resort to purchase animals of a distinct variety to breed from. We have never seen in Canada a herd of pure bred cattle of a distinct variety, that had not some mixture or cross of other breeds. While this is the case, there is no certainty in the breeding or crossing of animals, and as to any pretence to pedigree, we might as well refer back at once for their pedigree to the cattle that were in Noah's Ark, and we shall then be sure they were descended from that breed. It can be readily perceived by any party who is a judge that there are few cattle here that do not lack some of the distinctive marks of pure breeds. We do not object to this, if farmers have the animals they approve of, and find them profitable. We only say that it is almost impossible for any farmer to tell exactly the true breed of the stock he has, or how far they are of mixed breeds. The long-horned cattle were very easy known by distinctive marks, particularly in the shape of the horns. We have seen hundreds in a lot with scarcely any difference in the form of the horns. We believe this stock would answer well here. They are said not to be so good for the dairy as other breeds, but taking them for the whole year we think they would prove otherwise, and make up for any deficiency in quantity by the richness of the