

THE FEEDING OF CATTLE.—Mr. Elsworth, in his annual report to Congress, remarks that the subject of the economical feeding of cattle, deserves due attention. The following table furnishes the relative value of some of the principal articles of fodder, as determined by experiment :

100 lbs. of good hay are equal to—

275 lbs. green corn,
442 lbs. rye straw,
164 lbs. oat straw,
153 lbs. pea stalks,
201 lbs. raw potatoes,
175 lbs. boiled do.
332 lbs. mangel wurtzel,
504 lbs. turnips,
105 lbs. wheat bran,
109 lbs. rye bran,
167 lbs. wheat, pea and oat chaff,
179 lbs. rye and barley,
54 lbs. rye,
64 lbs. wheat,
59 lbs. oats,
45 lbs. peas or beans,
64 lbs. buckwheat,
57 lbs. Indian corn.

16 lbs. of hay are equal to 32 lbs. of potatoes ; and 14 lbs. of boiled potatoes will allow of the diminution of 8 lbs. of hay.

An ox requires 2 per cent. of his live weight per day in hay ; if he works, 2½ per cent. A milch cow, 3 per cent ; a fattening ox, 5 per cent. at first, 4 per cent. when half fat, or 4½ on an average. Sheep, when grown, 3½ per cent. of their weight in hay per day.

TO MAKE CREAM CHEESE.—Take one quart of very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can.—Then hang it up to drain for two days—take it down, and carefully turn it into clean cloth, and hang it up for two or more days—then take it down and having put a piece of flannel on a deep soup-plate turn your cheese upon it. Cover it over with your linen ; keep turning it every day on a clean plate and clean cloth until it is ripe, which will be about ten days or a fortnight, or may be longer, as it depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside, when you turn them. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint, or nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be made so.—*Albany Cultivator.*

SORE TEATS IN COWS.—An old receipt for this ill which the cow is heir to, is rubbing the parts affected in molasses, and we have known it to be tried in many cases with success.—*Boston Cultivator.*

ENGLAND.—England stands, without dispute, the first naval and commercial power in the world. Ships and money, the two great elements of superiority in modern warfare—she commands to an almost unlimited extent. Her public credit never was higher. Her resources are stupendous. The united annual incomes of the people are estimated at from £290,000,000, to £310,000,000, little more than two years of which would pay off the whole national debt. Accumulated savings can scarcely find an outlet. In the course of about six years, 1,700 miles of railway have been completed at a cost of £54,000,000. The length of navigable canals in England exceeds 2,200 miles. The value of British produce and manufactures annually exported has risen, in the course of the last fifteen years, from about £35,000,000 to upwards of £50,000,000. In 1834 there were consumed 35,127,000

lbs. of tea, 22,779,000 lbs. tobacco, 7,000,000 gallons of wine, and 3,825,000 cwts. of sugar. In the same year there was used 39,814,000 bushels malt, and 35,190,000 gallons of British spirits. On the 1st of January, 1831, the United Kingdom owned 21,983 vessels, having a tonnage of 2,724,104 ; upwards of 3,000,000 tons of shipping leave port annually. Since 1820, upwards of £60,000,000 of British capital have been invested in foreign loans.

It is to her colonial system that England owes all her greatness. She has spent large sums in defending these colonies, but they have benefitted her trade to an extent which has repaid vastly more than the cost.—*Newburyport Herald.*

CHINESE PROVERBS.—The heart the most capable of loving, is that which has never loved.—Water does not remain on the mountains, nor vengeance in a great mind.—Whoever has found the measure of his own heart, has found that of all others.—The lightest reproach weighs heavy on the heart.—We may dispense with men, but we require a friend.—Ceremonies are the smoke of friendship.—We lose more friends by our requests, than by our refusals.—*Pidding's Chinese Olio.*

SAFETY IN A THUNDER STORM.—People are often led to enquire what are the best means of safety during a thunder storm ? If out of doors, we should avoid trees and elevated objects of every kind ; and if the flash is instantly followed by the report, which indicates that the cloud is near, a recumbent position is considered the safest. We should avoid rivers, ponds, and all streams of water, because water is a conductor, and persons on the water in a boat, would be most likely to be struck by the lightning. If within doors, the middle of a large carpeted room will be tolerably safe. We should avoid being near the chimney, for the iron about the grate, the soot that often lines it, and the heated and rarified air it contains are tolerable conductors, and should on that account be avoided. It is never safe to sit by an open window, because a draught of moist air is a conductor—hence we should close the windows on such occasions. In bed we are comparatively safe, for the feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are, to a certain extent, insured in such a situation.—*Selected.*

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS.—I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments ; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if it would induce them to make this matter one of particular attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse always is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. Heartily do I pity the man who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking.—*Colman's European Agriculture.*

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.—Take two or three small handfulls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water ; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour ; when cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Every "merciful man" who uses a horse during the hot months should promote his comfort by this simple remedy.