

not only remain, but are substituted for something of a heavier nature. One important advantage of the cream and soft-cheese industry is that the best demand exists at the very time when milk is in the greatest abundance—viz., in the spring and summer.

REASONS FOR ENCOURAGING THE MAKING OF SOFT CHEESE.

1. It is profitable. The return for both milk and labour compares well with other methods of disposing of milk and milk-products, as the following table will show:—

Quantity of Milk.	Quantity and Kind of Cheese.	Retail Price.	
		Each.	Total.
6 gallons	12 Coulommier	8d. and 9d.	8s.
6	12 Camembert	8d.	8s.
10	12 Pout L'Evêque	8d. and 9d.	8s.
16	12 Miniature Wensleydales	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	16s.
16	12 Little Welsh	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	16s.

2. There is a speedy return. The cheese are ready for market in anything from a few days to a few weeks.

3. No expensive appliances or equipment are necessary, and many small cheeses can be made for home use.

4. The process of making is not complicated or difficult to understand.

5. Demand: There should be a considerable demand for small cheeses, or it could easily be created, as every one knows that cheese is one of the most nutritious articles of diet. There is every reason to believe that if cheese were put up in attractive packages of convenient size it would appeal greatly to the taste and requirements of the average householder. In proof of this, one has only to consider the popularity of cream cheese, Miniature Wensleydale, and Coulommier in England, and many other varieties imported from other countries. Given a first-rate article, its introduction should at once create a demand.

While the amount of butter imported into Britain in 1910 reached 4,325,539 cwt., the receipts of margarine totalled no less than 1,120,812 cwt.

The Khedivial Agricultural Society of Egypt has voted funds for the establishment of a Mendelian Experiment Station, at Cairo, Egypt, for the study of heredity in cotton. This is probably, says the *American Breeders' Magazine*, the first institution devoted to the study and application of Mendelian principles to the improvement of plants for economic purposes.