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# RY YARD

DIET FOR FOWLS. no animals more than fowls; fish, and grains being de-al relish. We say amon'y pounce upon han upor grain, this fords a rarity, and a st entirely upon ani-ne greed for a few

cust med to use a confined to an unindeed, some species d to one or a few the do well enough, er month on gras ve with nothing but re. But with other in race for instance, to person can main-when confined to one ter how fond we may ve lose relish for it for a number of contense craving for varce something more ives evidence of real which are constantly

other conditions. y shown by fowls is as we have found purveying for them,a from the three gentables, grain and aniabolutely necessary r to make them per-y will not starve on her will they pay a Vorld.

# FOWLS HEALTHY.

eeping fowls healthy, ersthe titles of "Uni-d" Poultry Keeper's been found very bene-try. To half a lb. of ounce of diluted sul-into two callons of into two gallons of en days after bottling oonful to every pint of nd let the fowls drink ald have the same am-

lant is soon apparent; than is soon apparent; will assume a rich, he whole flock will be a'th and spirits. If the dry roup, this re-, and wil' ward it (ff ainted. With a little arge flocks of poultry is ase, and either fat-l that they will give a



In New England the drougth has shortened up the crop of grass and forage stuff some-what, and the New England Farmer gives its readers the following advice :

We will suppose that owing to the effects of the drought on the mowings and pastures this year, that the farm cannot carry through well more than one-half or two-thirds as much stock as usual. What shall we do ?-We cannot sell because our neighbors are in the same condition with ourselves. We cannot buy hay for the same reason.

Now, we can divide up our scanty allowance and by using it very sparingly and letting our animals run down to mere skeletons, carry most of them through the winter, with barely their lives to show for it in the spring. Some will die of course, others will be weak and not "do well" at calving time. All will go dry, or nearly so, several months, and it will take the best part of the next year's grass crop to bring them back to where they are now

We propose a different method. First, mark the old cows that are already passing their prime; then the younger ones that are the least promising for future usefulness; then all such as are faulty in any particular, hard to milk or of a bad disposition, and see to it that all these go farrow. Then if among the young stock there are any that do not come up to the standard, mark them also for

the butcher. Now, instead of crimping and stinting, feed all liberally. Buy grain while it is cheap. It is lower now by the ton than hay in many markets. Feed as large a proportion of grain as you dare, especially to those that are to be

disposed of. With short pastures and a light hay crop, must be dairy products, if of good quality, must be in demand at good prices. Get all the milk and butter or cheese from your cows that good feeding will produce. While you keep your stock feed as if hay and grain were plenty.

Farrow cows and young animals under such treatment must gain in flesh, and when you have carried your whole stock as long as you think you can on your fodder, and have enough left to keep those through well that are to be retained, just call in a drover or butcher and trade with him.

By that time there will probably be a great deal of poor beef on the market, and poor beef will be very low; but if yours is what it ought to be, it will find buyers at a fair price.

Don't be afraid to feed meal for fear of garget. A case of garget in a fat farrow cow is not half as bad as two cases of consumption on poor new milch cows next spring.

or cold, want of ventilation, or unclean, un-wholesome and damp stables, with others less common in ordinary cases.

FARMER'S

It is proper on the first indication of trouble that the exciting cause be looked for, and that becomes the first element for consideration. The second is the condition of the animal. Animals in a state of suffering do not disguise their symptoms nor add to them, nor petulantly intensify them. Their simple truthful tale is told by the wistful, uneasy eye, the pained and anxious expression, the dilated or contracted nostril, the rapid or labored breathing, the quickened pulse, the increased or excessive secretions, the incapacity for work or the unused or carefully protected limb. If these signs, sufficiently eloquent to the practiced man, be only carefully noted and correctly interpreted the disease and its exact seat may be readily determined, and the treatment necessary

follows as a matter of course. Now, that a person uneducated altogether in the veterinary profession may understandingly try to arrive at a correct diagnosis of the disease under which his animal labors, it is necessary that he should observe at least

the following preliminary directions : I. Ascertain what is the cause of the disorder, or at least what abnormal or unusual circumstances have preceded it.

II. Observe the condition of the animal the breathing, whether it be accelerated beyond the usual rate in a healthful animal; whether it be irregular or whether it be diflicult and accompanied with unusual sounds

III. Observe the pulse, if the usual rate, which is 32 to 38 in a minute in a horse, 35 to 42 in the ox or cow, and 70 to 75 in the sheep, be diminished or increased. If also it be regular and full, or irregular and intermittent or weak.

IV. Notice the condition of the skin, the expression of the face as indicated chiefly by the eye and the nostril, and the secretions from those organs,

V. Observe the actions of the animal, its distressed and anxious looks at that part of its body in which the pain centres, as when in colic or inflammation of the bowels or kidneys it looks anxiously at its side; the position of its limbs, as when in diseases of the lungs it cannot be induced to place its fore feet closely together; or as when in in-flammation of the lungs peculiar quiverings of the muscles of the side and breast are to be seen; or when, as in inflammation of the bladder, the animal straddles the hind legs, and makes repeated ineffectual attempts to stale; all such should be carefully and deliberately observed and noted.

VI. In cases of lameness the exact spot should be found by the exhibition of unusual heat or by pressure showing tenderness and pain, and especial care should be taken to discover if the trouble exists in the foot, the pastern knee, shoulder or hip joint. These

SMALL CHEESE DAIRY.

ADVOCATE

I give my way of making, with three or four cows, a cheese that will weigh from 10 to 15 ounds :-

Take milk that is sweet. Do not remove much of the cream from the night's milk, then warm it so that it shall be of the same t m-perature as the morning's milk fresh from the ows, and mix night's and morning's milk to cows, and mix might's and morning's milk to-gether. A piece of calf's rennet should have been soaked in a half pint of water over night. Put one-half or more in the milk, adding more if not sufficient. Then after it turns, take your ladle or knife and cut through and through dividing the curd into small squares. When the whey separates pour it all off; then take holing water and our over it; the it take boiling water and p ur over it; let it stand ten minutes in the water; this is to give it a toughness and prevents its being crumbly. Now let it stand in some kind of vessel in a cool place until it gets entirely cold; then chop it up fine and salt it to taste, and put it into the press, pressing moderately hard for three hours; then take it out and turn it, and press for three hours; again take it out and place on a clean shelf, rub a little butter over it. turning it once a day. - Cor. Cincinnatti Gazette,

## RELIEVING CHOKED CATILE.

On an animal becoming choked with any hard substance that cannot pass the gullet, harsh measures should never be used until all others here foil others have failed.

The practice of placing a block against one side of the throat and endeavoring to break the obstruction with a mallet, as is sometimes practiced, is simply brutal. One of the simppracticed, is simply brutal. One of the simplest and at the same time most efficacious re-medies is to give a half pint of lard oil or melted lard, by drawing out the animal's tongue, raising the head and administering from a thick bottle. This lubricates the gul-iet, sickens the stomach, relaxes the muscles of the threat, and in coughing the lodged sub-stance will generally pass either up or down. If the choking has existed so hear that in-

If the choking has existed so long that in-flammation of the threat has ensued, resort must be had to the probang, any flexible rod, either whalebone, vulcanized rubber, &c., with a sponge or soft substance affixed to the end. -Introduce the soft end into the throat, holding the animal's head up, and, the obstruction be-ing reached, p ess it firmly down at any risk,

for it is now a case of life or death To relieve the inflammation apply a slippery elm poultice, keeping it in close contact with the throat by securing the folds in which it is placed by means of cords to the horns; keep the animal on light food, assisted with linseed keep tea, until the inflammation is subdued. - Our Dumb Animals.

## CHURN MORE MILK OR SKIM DEEPER.

A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express

ay's :-From observation I believe too many butter makers do not skim as deep or churn as much milk as they ought. I hear them say they do not like to get so much milk or sour cream in not like to get so much milk or sour cream in with the cream. It is a common practice for most butter makers to have a skimmer that is perforated with holes, that the nilk may pass through into the pan from which it is taken...-If any one has a better reason for not skim-ming deeper I shall be pleased to hear it, and hear with give we page on why I think we ought here with give my reason why I think we ought to skim deeper and churn more milk with the

KERRY CATTLE.

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A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Massachusetts, says of the famous

Irish breed of Kerry cattle : The Kerry breed of cattle are small, compactly built, and very hardy anima's, not ugly pacty built, and very hardy anima's, not, ugly in form, as some suppose (as the Jersey ow comes to be, for instance, as she gets old), but symmetrical in form, with (generally) a straight back and always fine limbs. The horns are long, but gracefully curved and tapered. The head is the coarse part of their bodies, es-pecially in the bull. Their horns are perhaps a little longer than the Devons, but not much, and they resemble that bread more than any and they resemble that breed more than any and they resemble that breed more than any other in their general appearance, excepting in colour. The kerries are, or should be, always jet black, though sometimes they are reder brindled. Black is the color that is sought and bred for. They have a soft, mellow hide, which is covered with a thick coat of hair. The milk which are the kerry cover are reachably good points of the Kerry cow are remarkably good. in my herd there is not one that has not a fully dev loped "mirror," high and broad, what the Jersey breeders are always seeking for and seldom find, and the udders are of the most approved form, with tea's wel! and equally placed.

They are not large milkers-that could hardly be expected of such small animals; they yield in the flush say from eight to fourteen quarts per vay, but they are persistent milkers, and that is their great point of excellence.— What I mean by persistent milkers is that they continue giving milk long into the winter and

near the time of calving, and that without what is called extra feeding. For example, as my favorite way of judging of the merits of different kinds of stock is to keep them to-gether, and as nearly as may be under the same conditions of food and car. I have in the same conditions of food and car, I have in the same builting with the Kerries a herd of pure bred Jerseys and some "natives." For several seasons I have watched them, and have always found that in the latter part of January the tound that in the latter part of January the only cows (of those that are to calve in the following spring) that are then giving milk are the Kerries, and this notwithstanding they re-ceived no other for d than hay, while the Jer-seys have to have some meal and bran to keep them from "running down." As for the quantity of their milk, I once made the following trial: For one week L had the milk of three Kar

made the following trial: For one week I had the milk of three Ker-ries and three pure-bred Jerseys kept separate and carefully measured. All was male into butter, which was weighed and compared with great care. The result showed that it took eight and three-quarters quarts of Kerry milk to a pound of butter, and eight and seven-ei hths quarts of that from the Jersey cows to make a pound of butter.

el hthe quarts of that from the Jersey cows to make a pound of butter. The above, you will say, is rather a "rose-color d" account, but then there is never a rose without its thorn. The thorn -the drawback—in the case of the Kerries is the fact that they mature very slowly. They could never be profitable for raising veals. The calves are small, and seem to devote all the good milk they consume in their infancy to laving the f undation of a go d, hardy conperience with the Kerries I have had but one heifer drop her calf during the season that she

## BREEDING.

atching all monstrosis they will not hatch. times lay a very large very small one. They very small one. They it not for hatching.— s of the average size in the variety from which se. Very long, very ggs should always be saved to by not true saved, too, by not try-will bring either cocks elling the sex by the g has not yet been disof course, is for the anciers and amateurs has they please, as they untry Gentleman.

### TRY YARD.

ground, six feet high, No. 9 wire and stretch de, fastening with sta-ven into posts. Place apart, one foct from the at three feet ten inches er three at top of posts. I weave in, leaving three les of each. This makes igh. Then take other igh. Then take other and cham'er the other linterweave among the e the chamfered edge the bottom lath, lapping

durable, pretty fence, en inches high. and fowl e left somewhat slaok, as will take it up. — Poultry DIAGNOSING DISEASES.

By diagnosis is meant the ascertaining from the symptoms the character of the complaint and the special organs involved. This is not nearly so easy as to determine the proper treatment of the disease itself .-The one depends on personal experience and accurate knowledge of the observer; the other in a great measure is guided by a know-ledge of the practice of others, and of certain fixed rules based on the known effects of certain medicines and operations. When the disease is accurately diagnosed, the mode of treatment becomes comparatively a simple matter.

While an experienced observer can often determine instantly the cause of the symptoms presented by a diseased animal, there are nevertheless some cases in which a knowledge of the previous conditions which have excited or produced the symptoms, will help considerably in making a correct conclusion. The causes of disease known, its exact character is often at once apparent. It is, there-fore, necessary to look to the causes of the disturbance as the first element.

If injuries by accident have occurred, the nature of the accident itself and the seat of the injury will sufficiently explain the trouble and indicate the proper course of treatment. But in internal complaints the difficulty becomes greater. There are many causes by which disease is engendered which are unobserved and obscure. Among them are improper food or water, injudicious or sudden changes of food, want of food or water or excess of either or both, overwork, changes looks very much like the King Charles of weather or exposure to extremes of heat spaniels.

and any other striking symptoms observed and noted will tend to fix the seat of the complaint and explain its character. Finally, that it may become easier to note the unusual symptoms or occurrences, every farmer should study his animals in health, and learn what their ordinary conditions are; he should learn to distinguish the pulse which may be found at the angle of the lower jaw, and by placing the ear against the animal's body, learn the character of its breathing when in a healthy state.

More animals are lost through ignorance than are saved by proper treatment, and the first step taken to prevent these losses should be to learn what is the condition during health, and the next to discover in what respects an ailing animal differs from a well one.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### STOCK FROM CHINA.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes :

One of our most enterprising stock breeders, Mr. Wm. B. Coollier, of this county, has received from Hong Kong, China, one ram and four ewes, of their most esteemed breed for mutton. They are very superior sheep, and their tails are regarded as one of the greatest dainties that China affords to the western barbarians. Also two trios of black Cochin, and two of a white Cochin chickens. They were shipped last November and arrived here in good order, considering their long voyage. Mr. C. has since received one boar and four sows from the same port, and one fancy, dog from Japan. The dog

First, there are but few dairy houses so far removed from the odors of the kitchen swill pail or barrels, or some decaying vegetable matter, as to keep the cream from absorbing odors that injure the flavor of the butter; and the cream must first receive, or have these odors the cream must first receive, or have these odors pass through it, before they can reach the mi.k, as it is most exposed. The milk, therefore, must be pure, and if churned with the cream will aid in taking up the odors from the butter. By churning only the cream the dash of the churn must, as we think, inju: e the butter glo-bules and make tht butter salvy, as the friction is more directly applied to them than would be the case if milk was mixed with the cream.— There are times when the milk sours bofore all the cream is up; yet the milk must be nearly if not quite as good from the same cow that is being fed the same feed, in a warm morning But we often get twice the amo int of cream in For we often get twice the another of the days, and the quality is better. Take for instance the 24th of August, a hot, sultry day—the cream hardly paid for the labo. Now, take the 26th of the same, 1859, a good cool day, that gave a nice yield of cream. It is to be supposed that there is that difference in the milk produced from the is that difference in the milk produced from the same cow on those days, when the cows were fed in the same pasture, that there was in the amount of butter made from their milk by skimming the cream only. I have thought when the milk is brought in in a heated condition, and placed in a warm room, that per-haps many of the butter globules were ex-ploded by the heat, and that they mingled with the milk like alcohol with water, but to churn

all the milk would be to get more butter.

was two years old. They generally come in at three, and afterwards are not as quick to de-velope into the full usefulness of the maturvelope into the full user liness of the matur-cow as some other breeds. I believe, however, that a herd of mature Kerry cows will make more milk and butter in a year on the same feed than the same number of cows of any other br ed.

#### FEEDING.

Dairymen want all the milk they can get for what they feed. If their food is expensive, there is less gain, sometimes none at all, sometimes loss. But this need not be. To feed largely of grain will never realize large profits. Grass is the cheapest, not as pasture, but cut and fed, in the way of soiling. When we say grass we include clover. This plant is the cheapest growth on the farm ; it realizes most, getting so largely from the atmosphere, and ammonia at that. And clover it is found is the best plant for soiling; it may be cut the season through, the small or medium kind quite early. Rye may be used a little earlier. Clover in all its earlier stages of cutting-and it should never be done later than full blossom—is better for being a little dried or withered ; it should never be fed with the dew or rain on ; whether for pasture or for soiling, as bloat is threatened in such case. We know this by experience, having lost several cows, and the best are apt to be taken, being the most gready feeders. -Ex.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, the note reeder Eramosa, has just arrived from Britain, bringing with him nine superior thorough bred short-horn cattle, all prize animals.