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Management of Dairy Stock.

Each of the profit of a dairy cow depends on plentiful supply at all times of nutritious food. The variety in the quantity of milk they give is principally owing to the difference in nutritive quality of the food they receive. As it is well known, receiving food poor in nutritive matter, fall away in milk. Add to the nutritive properties of their food, and they immediately increase their flow. The quantity of milk, then, does not depend on giving a particular kind of food, but on giving a quantity of food to the support of the natural waste of the cow, and a remainder to be converted into milk. Farmers err very much when they undertake to keep more cattle than they have means to sustain in the best condition, especially in winter. The result is, their cows come out of the stable in the Spring weak and feeble, and struggle through half the summer before they are in a condition to yield milk in quantity more than sufficient to paying expenses. Dairy cows should be kept at all times be in good condition. They should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet gentle hands; and they should be treated at all times with the greatest kindness. In short every thing in the power of the dairy farmer should be done to insure their tranquility. The same treatment also exacts a very injurious effect on the milk, rendering it less buttery, and more liable to acidity. Respiration is a

species of combustion. At every breath, we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently, inhale more oxygen, and more of the buttery portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into milk. Warmth is a substitute, to a certain extent, for food. Hence the importance, in cold weather, of tight buildings and avoiding cold draughts, with proper attention, however, to effective ventilation. Impure air acts as injuriously on the animal frame as impure or insufficient food. Cows, when warm and comfortable, will consume proportionately less food, and it is well known to all experienced dairymen, that their cows yield more milk in warm pleasant days, or when they have the run of warm well sheltered pasture, than on cold rainy days, or when they run in cold bleak pastures. When cold they inhale more oxygen; the result is a combustion of more of the carbonaceous part of the food, and less remains to supply the lacteal vessels with rich milk.

Draining and Ashes.

EDITORS OF THE AGRICULTURIST, —In my former letter to you, which you noticed in the *Agriculturist* of the 1st inst., making inquiries respecting irrigation, where I said, "How near together should the drains be where I could not make them more than 16 or 18 inches deep?" You have mistaken my meaning, I ought to have