The Dairy.

Dairy Farm, in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Rokeby began farming four years ago, having about 100 acres of cleared land, for which he purchased twelve cows and two heifers. He engaged a farmer, who continued in charge two years, and made 1432 lbs. butter the first, and 1500 lbs. the second year.

This was principally from pasture alone, no provision having been made, by growing early rye, corn for fodder, or any other green food, to keep up a plentiful supply, either early or late in the season, when pasture is short, and it is so indispensable, in order to keep up the condition of the cows and their milk.

The third year the proprietor undertook the management himself, and made 2878 lbs. butter, and during the fourth year, ending April 1, 1867, he made 4055 lbs., having increased his stock from fourteen up to twenty head—five of the latter heifers with their first calves. He says:—

Now, I suppose, it will be asked by what management the butter was increased from 1432 lbs. to 4055 lbs. There was but little change in the stock, almost all of the original cows having been retained, and the increase being but three cows and three heifers; but the increase in the butter was from twice and a half to three times the quantity. The difference in the management was this: my original farmer kept the cows only, as I have before stated, on the pasture; the farm then had nothing grown expressly to fodder or soil them with, which was and is now the custom with many farmers in our country; neither was there any meal fed, except it might be to a cow that had calved early in the spring, before the pasture was sufficient to turn out upon; also, the cows were permitted to remain out, exposed to cold, wet storms (when they should have been stabled and kept warm and dry), thus early in the season checking the flow of milk, which is afterwards difficult to restore.

Early in the season the young grass, when cows are first turned out to pasture, is watery, and tends to make the cows scour very much; and although it will in that state increase the flow of milk, and also the quantity of butter, yet it will be at the expense of the condition of the cow, reducing her in flesh, and telling upon her during the whole season. At this time I consider it important that a cow should be fed with ship stuff or bran and cob meal, mixed night and morning. This not only assists in preventing scouring, but by keeping up the condition of the stock, increases the quantity of the butter to a very considerable extent. My opinion is, that meal fed at this time pays better, certainly as well as at any other time during the season, not excepting midwinter.

I am well satisfied that the condition of the cow, in order to obtain from her a full yield, or one that will be profitable, must at all times be well looked [illegible]. She must be well wintered and fed, so that when [illegible] comes out of the barn-yard in the spring, after [illegible] and the calved, she is in good flesh, showing her keep much the [illegible] taken of her, and not like what is too [illegible] tered on straw of the country, viz., dry cows, win[illegible] barn-yard until [illegible] shelter except the lee side of a [illegible] late for the poor-in[illegible]alf is dropped, when it is too [illegible] city. [illegible] cow to yield her full capa[illegible]

A cow should at all time[illegible] supplied with meal; not stim[illegible]hen milking, be fully ever, for that would certainly pr[illegible]d to excess, how[illegible]wards; but she must have a full and[illegible]e reaction after[illegible] at all times of good food and water. [illegible]ntiful supply pose I have grown early rye to begin wi[illegible]hat pur[illegible] early season, before the grass is sufficient to [illegible]th the on; then after harvest, during the dry weather, wh[illegible]t the pasturage becomes short, Hungarian grass, to be followed with corn sowed in drills for fodder, which cut morning and evening, and fed to the stock whilst milking, fills them twice a day, and, with the pasture, makes up all that is required. During the last season, whilst it was necessary to soil with Hungarian grass and corn for fodder, we have also fed two quarts of ship stuff each night and morning, as we feel satisfied that, although the Hungarian grass and green corn will keep up the yield of milk, yet they will not alone make as much butter as a full supply of pasture or the natural grasses.

I look upon a cow as similar to a steam boiler; no matter how good they may be, unless the boiler is well supplied with water and good fuel, also well attended to, the supply of steam will be short, or it will be in proportion to the fuel and attention. So also with the cow; no matter how good she may be, if she is not well and plentifully fed and cared for, her product will be shortened.

Another very important matter with cows is that they should be protected from storms and bad weather. They should be fed and kept under shelter when the nights are wet and inclement; this more particularly in the early season, when the cow is fresh and in full milk; one exposure to a cold, wet night, has frequently reduced milk one-half. Also in the fall, when the nights become frosty, never let them remain out; be particular to stable them; and in the morning never turn them out on the pasture until the frost is melted off by the sun, as nothing, perhaps, dries a cow or reduces her milk more than eating grass with the frost on it. To many of these requirements the generality of farmers pay no attention whatever. In the early season, as soon as there is any pasture whatever, the cow is turned out of the barn-yard, to eat what she may find, and to remain day and night until the winter comes; there is also nothing grown or fed to eke out the scanty supply of pasturage that almost invariably occurs at some time in each season.—*Practical Farmer.*

How to Mak Gude Buter.

To the Editur of The Kanady Farmer:

Maister Editur,—Havin been readin in your invaluable paper (from all sektions of the Kontry but this) how tha mak buter an greese, I wad jist gie u a bit inklin o tha way tha mak buter in our parts, an then you can gess abot the greese. In the fust place, tha don't stabel their kows, but feed em all winter on straw, an u ma expekt in the spring like this, tha com out sae pur, that unles the sun is sinin vera brite, it will tak too of em to cast a shadoo. Tha are also covered with so long an shaggy hares, that when u are mylkin the pale is half full of hares. Aftr mylkin a boy an a dorg is sent wi em to the sumrfoler to pastr till evnin, when the boy an the dorg is cent aftr em agin, an u ma xpekt tha com hom kanterin. Tha ar nou so restles tha will not stand to be mylkd, for which tha git a gude hamrin. Tha are now klosd in the yard till mornin. Mean whyle, the mylk is removd to the darey, where it is filtrd thro a kalndr straanr, to tak out som of the hares. The dary is somtims a gude one, but in ten kases out of one it is a pur konstructd bildin, with shelf abov shelf, an plenty of holes for vatlaton—the upr story bein genraly ocpyd by the poltry. Imeditly B.hind is the syne stye, in ordr to be konvenent for the sour milk; or it may be a log bildin, chinkd an plastrd, with a hole 5 feet deep inside. On this groun floor, the mylk dishes is plasd; as there is no vntilaton here, the mylk molds B-4 it sours. Aftr remainin in this state a konsidrabel tim, the kream is skimd in-2 a pork barrl, or othr vesel big enuf to hold it till a rany dae coms, when all the men is in. This tim havin arivd, the kream is put in-2 a churn, an workd for abot an our, withot synes of buter. Hot water is now added in konsidrabel quantityes, when the buter is on hand rite awa. It is now removd in-2 a tub or other vesel for the purpos, in ordr to get some of the butermylk out, after which it is saltd an mad in-2 roles for markt. A boy is now sent aftr the old mare, to tak it 2 the store, and bein redy 1 or 2 rols is put in eithr end of a grain bag, an put on the hoss, an the boy dispatchd with the instruktions to get hiest markt price, as it is new. Previous to the boy's takin it, I was requested to taste it, and give my opinion on it. This I done after some reluktane, an said it was vera wh[illegible] near as [illegible] and dry-lokin, but it was new. This was not tha said it [illegible] a eulogym as was expektet. Howsomever o the yere. I [illegible] mposible to mak yaller buter this tim Farmur how to mak [illegible]. Tha said tha never took it, but Sam Miser says that [illegible] Novel says it is not xactly the thing, as it rekomens a nice ary dary with clean dishes, and the kows well a[illegible]did-2. B.sids the kows are to be well stabld, an kept [illegible] gude pas[illegible] tre. This a puer man can't allways afford, besids we allways get the hiest price for our buter here. My attension was arested by a nok at the dore, which provd to be a halker wanting to sell some mylk dishes. I now took my leave satisfyed with this style of kontry buter.

THERESA HUBB.

Wardsville.

Veterinary Department.

Curb in Horses

The affection known as curb is one of almost everyday occurrence, and it appears as an enlargement situated upon the lower and back part of the hock joint. This enlargement is the result of a sprain of a ligament that extends from near the point of the hock to the outer side of the small splint bone. The name applied to this ligament is the *calcaneo-cuboid*, or superior straight ligament of the hock. From the position of this ligament, and also from the strain put upon it, especially in hocks of a curby formation, it is very liable to be injured. Curb appears in many instances so very suddenly, that the common expression used regarding its appearance is, that the horse has "sprung a curb." When it first appears it is usually somewhat soft, and very hot and tender; the least pressure of the finger at once makes the horse jerk his leg upwards. It is very easily detected, especially if a side view of the leg is taken. In that position, a very slight curb can be readily noticed, and frequently there is lameness present, which in many cases is very severe, whilst in others it is only slight. A curb is a great eyesore, but it is rare that lameness from it proves of a permanent character, though frequently a callous enlargement will remain through life.

The causes of curb are various, as violent and sudden strains in galloping or leaping, or in being forcibly backed when attached to a heavily-laden waggon. It is also frequently produced by travelling in deep snow. This is a common cause in young unshod horses of three and four years old, who are often driven considerable distances without shoes; the hoof is worn down, and the horse slips at every step, thus throwing great stress upon that particular part. There are certain forms of limbs very liable to curb, as narrow hocks, and those in which the point of the hock (*os calcis*) is not well developed. Where this conformation is decided, the least violent exertion is very apt to produce a curb. This affection generally appears in young horses; it is rare that a horse of seven or eight years throws out a curb, without having shown signs of it in younger years.

The treatment of curb is generally attended with success. The horse should have rest, and a shoe applied with a high heel. By so doing the strain is taken off the hock to a great extent. Either cold or hot applications may be used with advantage, according to the state and extent of the injury. When the parts are much swollen and tender we prefer hot applications, as fomentations of hot water, afterwards applying flannel bandages, and a mild camphorated liniment. When the heat and swelling are removed, blisters are sometimes useful, and either the biniodide of mercury or cantharides have very good effect. At one time the firing iron was very often resorted to in the treatment of curb; but we are of opinion that it is only in exceptional cases where such a severe remedy is required. In slight cases, cold water and refrigerant applications will often succeed in allaying the tenderness, even without laying the horse off his usual work.

Veterinary Queries.

To the Editor of The Canada Farmer:

Sir,—I wish you, or some of your numerous correspondents, would answer the question, "What is the reason we have so many ringboned, spavined, and unshapely horses in this country?" If there is any remedy for the prevention of this evil, it is high time that farmers and others were made acquainted with it, that our stock of horses, instead of becoming poorer, may be improved.

Also, answer "What is the best method of shoeing a horse who is turned out in the front feet, to prevent it from interfering?"