

cow costing \$14.23 while the average price of cheese as sold was fifteen cents—equal to a net gain of over \$11 per cow in those years. In 1864, I did very much better as cheese sold very high. You will see by this that I think meal does not hurt a cow and as to turning off cows let me say keep the old cow farrow; feed her eight quarts of the best meal daily and milk her and in the Spring she will sell for enough to buy a young cow and will have given milk enough to pay for the meal. And this meal feeding does increase the manure heap which is the farmer's chief source of permanent prosperity; not the least of its advantages, though not included in the figures I have given. If he can get oil cake conveniently he may find that he can do still more at feeding to advantage and ultimately add as much to his income from other sources as has already done to that derived from his sales of cheese.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER.

Being an old hand at the business, and I think as successful, I wish to give, for the benefit of those interested, my system of feeding poultry to force them. I chop up pretty fine, meat of any kind—baked, roasted or raw, and to about a pound of meat, I put about half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. I mix thoroughly, then feed the meat to them, always being careful to have them fed about an hour before, with grain or other food.

If meat is not to be had, then make mush of either corn meal, oat meal, or buckwheat flour, using one teaspoonful for a couple of hens.

Never soak your corn. It is a poor plan. Poultry must have hard feed of some kind, or they will have poor digestion and then of course other diseases. I feed the mixture as much as twice a week. In very cold weather I feed oftener, and have no neighbor who can show more eggs from the same number of hens than I can, neither have they more vigorous, healthy stock.

To still more facilitate laying in hens, keep them from all interference of the cocks. People, always as a rule, keep too many cocks with their hens, which is wrong. Not only in laying do they do badly, but, when raising young chicks, also. Too much interference of Mr. Chanticleer is not good—and he is very effeminate.

Old mortar broken up, charred bones, charcoal, &c., are very good, especially for winter.—*Correspondent of Western Farmer.*

POTATOES FOR MILCH COWS.

Mr R. A. Hunt, of Euclid Ohio, gives the following result of an experiment he made in feeding carrots and potatoes to a milch cow. The cow to which the roots were given, had previously the same treatment each day, so far as care and other feed were concerned while the test was being made having nothing in addition to the roots but dry hay and water. While thirty-six quarts of carrots were fed daily thirty-two pounds of milk were received in return; and while the same quantity of carrots and potatoes equal parts were fed thirty-six pounds of milk were given; and when potatoes alone were given, for 5 pounds of milk were received.

The roots were cut and fed in messes of twelve quarts each three times per day and alternate changes made so that a correct estimate might be

set upon the different roots as milk producers. Mr. Hunt believes potatoes to be a paying crop when raised for feeding milch cows alone.

HOLLOW HORN (*Horn Ail*).

In a recent number of the *Southern Farmer* we find the following: "Hollow horn in cattle, it is said, may be cured by the following prescription: Take two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard (the finer the better); mix with sharp vinegar until the mustard is as thick as sweet cream, and put half in each ear, working it as far up the ear as can conveniently be done. If the animal does not eat in three hours, give another dose."

If it had been said that "if the animal did not die in three hours stop," etc., etc., we might have let this case pass unnoticed. But when we see the barbarous practice recommended continued, we can not help suggesting that both the "doctors," and the man that publishes such stuff ought to have a little—just a little—of this mustard stuffing applied in their ears, as far in as can be conveniently done," for we imagine both worthies must be more or less hollow in their heads. We would recommend this as a subject to be considered by the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and especially to the memory of the great philanthropist, Mr. George T. Angell, whose presence, it appears, is badly needed in Dixie.—*Pacific Farmer.*

COLORED CHEESE.

Among the advantages of not coloring cheese, an English authority thus states:

1. An uncolored cheese will ripen sooner and be fit for use.

2. No intelligent dairy farmer, either of Cheshire or Somersetshire, has on his table colored cheese. They always prefer one uncolored, as richer and higher in flavor.

3. It is curious to remark no country except Great Britain colors cheese. The only uncolored cheese is the Stilton, which is one of the best flavored and richest cheeses. We find no colored cheeses in Holland; none in Switzerland, where Gruyere is made; none in Lombardy, the country of the Parmesan; nor in France, which produces the delicious Rockfort cheese. It greatly behooves our dairy farmers to do all they can to improve their Cheddar, and to prevent it being lowered in value in the market by the superiority of the American. And as it is ascertained that coloring cheese affects its quality and richness, surely this ought to be a chief reason to abandon it, and bring into the market the best made Cheddar uncolored, to cope with that which comes from America.

SWEENEY.

I saw an inquiry for the cure of this disease. I have found careful use the best cure. I had a fine bay mare badly sweetened by hard usage in the hands of an incompetent teamster. Quack doctors offered to cure her by incisions and various applications. I rejected all, procured a different harness, directed only the lightest work had her constantly and carefully taken care of and gently used and she was entirely well in a year, the depression in the shoulder caused by the disease filling up. Careful nursing is generally better than all medicine.

A FARMER.