

farmers and in neighborhoods, than many at first thought arcept to imagine. We have conversed with farmers on this topic, and, while freely admitting that improvement in the character of milk delivered should be made, and great pains taken to secure that end, they often fall back, in justification of their own filthy practices, by citing the condition of things at the factory and the general custom of patrons in the neighborhood. "What would be the use," they say, "for one individual or even a half dozen inaugurating all these nice things in our own practice when our labors would be counteracted by the slovenly practices of others, or by the filthy odors about the factory premises." Some factory buildings are so constructed that it is impossible for the manager to keep them sweet and clean, and, however much he may wish to promote improvement among his patrons, the state of his own premises weakens the force of the truths he urges.

Many of the late factories have been erected after old models, and are cheap and flimsy affairs—a disgrace to any neighborhood that makes pretensions to intelligence and good taste. Generally, in such structures, a low grade of cheese is made, for the cheese-maker, like the factory, is second-class, and thus more is lost annually, in the aggregate, than would have paid for good buildings and neat surroundings, while no improvement is made or can be expected from the patrons.

In most instances, we think it would pay these contemplating building to employ a good architect. He should understand, of course, the general plan of the various rooms, and this could be obtained by visiting some first-class establishment; then let him make his draughts and assist with suggestions as to the grounds and their adornment. A comparatively small sum spent in this way is well laid out, and will often save from wretched mistakes and a useless waste of capital.

We shall never forget the impression received on visiting the Royal Dairy at the Queen's Farm, near Windsor. The ornamentation is most elaborate, while every provision is made for neatness and a sweet, healthful atmosphere. Such a structure has an elevating influence upon character, and makes one feel that dairy farming can be turned into a delightful occupation, second to no calling or profession. And although it may not be advisable to vie with the royal magnificence here displayed—of costly marble tables, gilded porcelain, painted tiles and such elegant ornamentation as that which affords pleasure to the Queen of Britain in her model dairy; still, we hold that the associated dairy farmers can do much to elevate their calling, and that if we are to produce the best butter and cheese to be found in the world, our manufactories must rise to be higher models of beauty and purity than those which too often disfigure the country.

Income from Eighteen Cows.

Mr Jeremiah Pierce, of Erie County, N. Y., has sent us a corrected statement of his dairy, mentioned in our December number. That statement showed an average of 24.36 pounds of milk for each cow, per day, for four months at the cheese factory. The account for the whole milking season stands as follows:—

121 days at Cheese Factory	\$142 58
For calves fattened on milk	40 45
Butter sold	501 47
Gross Income from Eighteen Cows	\$1,085 50

This gives an average of \$57.55 per cow besides the milk that was used in the family, and pork made from whey and refuse milk, which is an excellent result for a dry season. These cows were fed during short pasture \$90 00 worth, or five dollars per cow, of malt sprouts or bran. Much of the butter was sold under twenty-five cents per pound. Not many of the dairies at the same factory reached \$40 00 per cow, while his averaged \$52 55, after deducting extra food. Let dairymen make a note of it.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A milk cellar will be coolest when it will sink into the earth, and not much above its surface. The windows near the top of the walls should be protected from the sun either by trees or shrubs, or with blinds or shades; and wire screens inside should be made to exclude all insects. Covering the bottom with hydraulic cement will give it neatness, but as cement is not a good conductor of heat, it will render the cellar warmer in summer and cooler in winter, by preventing access to the earth. Good stone flagging would be better in this respect and hard burned brick would be better than common brick. There should be a ventilating flue run from the upper part of the apartment, in which the current of air may be regulated by means of a register. —*Country Gentleman.*

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The Canada Farmer.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 30, 1873

Contagious Diseases in Animals.

The British House of Commons has recently appointed a select Committee to inquire into this subject, and has already elicited much valuable information. From the examination of Mr. James Thomson, a skilled Veterinary Surgeon and Cattle Inspector for the important and extensive County of Aberdeen, we learn that the rinderpest had, after its introduction into Aberdeenshire, affected forty-six farms. On these farms 31 animals died, 193 were slaughtered or buried, and 300 were slaughtered and sold. The total loss was \$20,000, and the amount of compensation paid was \$16,000. The latest instance occurred at Millhill, where about 40 animals were slaughtered, and there were 40 left, which remained healthy, 16 of the animals were fat, and would have had to be killed in any case. A special system of disinfection was adopted on that farm. The manure was covered over with earth, and the cattle byres were disinfected with a solution of Condy's fluid, with which the walls and floors of the sheds were washed. The result was as he had stated, that although the disease made some progress, 49 of the cattle were saved by this system of vigilance and precaution. The foot-and-mouth disease had been very prevalent in Aberdeenshire for the last four years. In 1869, the loss from this disease was 4,545 animals and \$34,000; in 1870, 3,375 animals and upwards of \$25,000; in 1871, 17,285 animals and \$145,000, and in 1872, 10,311 animals and \$78,000. The total amount of the loss thus occasioned had been \$283,000 during that four years. The estimated loss had averaged \$7 50 cts. per head. The stock of sheep in Aberdeenshire was not very large in proportion to the number of cattle. Witness believed the foot-and-mouth disease to be of foreign origin, and was quite satisfied that it had not originated in Aberdeenshire. He accounted for its appearance there by the introduction of store cattle from Ireland and other places, in order that they might be grazed and fed. He heartily attributed the diminution of the disease in Aberdeenshire to the restrictions which had been adopted and carried out. Pigs have been known to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia as well as sheep and cattle. Mr. Thomson experimented with rabbits to see

whether they would take foot-and-mouth disease, having inoculated them with saliva from the mouths of diseased animals, and fed them on the turnips on which the cattle had been feeding, but without effect. Foot-and-mouth disease seems entirely confined to cattle, sheep and pigs.

With regard to pleuro-pneumonia, that disease has been extending in Aberdeenshire of late years. The result was that in 1871, the disease appeared in 30 places; 287 animals were slaughtered with a view to check the progress of the disease, and the loss amounted to \$50,000. The Aberdeenshire authorities have vigorously carried out their powers as to the slaughter of animals infected with pleuro-pneumonia. In 1872, the disease appeared on 34 farms. The number of cattle in those cases was 1,126, and of these 313 were slaughtered, the loss being \$12,700. The general result of the experience of Aberdeenshire for the year and nine months ending in December, 1872, was that the disease had manifested itself in 64 places. The number of cattle on the farms attacked was 1,993, the number slaughtered, 550, the value, \$13,200. There was realized by the sale of carcasses, hides, and offal, \$22,200, showing a loss of \$21,000, the sum paid for compensation being \$17,650.

During the last six months there had only been 5 cases of pleuro-pneumonia in Aberdeenshire. As soon as a case of pleuro-pneumonia was declared the local inspector visited the place and examined the animals infected. All the cattle on the farm were valued, and the animals affected were slaughtered forthwith, and the carcasses disposed of if they were of any value. The owner was compensated in this way if an animal was worth \$50, and the salvage amounted to \$40, the owner received three-fourths of the salvage \$30. This compensation was paid out of a rate varying from 2 cents to 2½ cents imposed on the entire rental of the county, excluding the burghs.

During the last two years there have been 64 outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia, 26 of which were due to animals imported into the country. Of these 26 outbreaks, 15 were due to Irish cattle, 4 to Dutch cattle, 4 to English cattle, and 3 to Scotch cattle, imported from different countries. During the year 1871-72, one or more animals died previous to the discovery of the disease, in twenty-five different places. The total number of cattle that died was 40, and their probable value \$2,200. In these cases, where the disease had been imported from Ireland, the cattle had shown the disease within a month of their leaving Ireland. In 1871, upwards of 10,000 store cattle were imported into Aberdeenshire. Of these, comparatively few were Dutch.

Mr. Thomson thinks that cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, should not be allowed to remove from a farm where the disease has existed until the expiry of three months from the date of the last outbreak. He also advocates the local authorities being armed with full powers to seize any animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease at fairs and markets, and as to the movements of infected animals on public highways, at the same time giving them power to hold the cattle and to charge the owners with the expenses.

Mr. Goodlet, of Holshaw, Forfarshire, formerly President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, concurred generally with the suggestions of Mr. Thomson, and thought if the system of "stamping out" as pursued in Aberdeenshire was universal where the disease appeared, the country would speedily get rid of pleuro-pneumonia.

NOVEL PREMIUMS.—Among the premiums offered by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, are several of \$30 each for plans of cheap dwelling houses for laboring men—one not to cost over \$1,000, and another \$1,500. A premium of \$15 is also offered for the best essay on barn-yard manure.