

Cows and other cattle are badly managed. They are not watered, in short days, until ten o'clock in the morning, and their last chance for drinking is about four in the evening. Thus they go sixteen hours without drink and during that time they take nearly all their food, which is as dry as husk. They suffer to a great degree from thirst, and then drink to excess. As a remedy give cattle a part of their breakfast and water; and water again after finishing this morning meal; and if kept up, water at noon, and again at night. If it be too much trouble to take good care of stock, then keep less, and they will be as productive and more profitable if well managed. Milch cows are injured by being driven far to pasture, especially in hot weather, and still more if hurried by thoughtless boys.—*Cole's American Veterinarian.*

SPAYING COWS AND HEIFERS.

EDS. CULTIVATOR.—In answer to your correspondent who asks for information in regard to spaying cows, I would say that I have practised it for twenty-five years, and I think I can judge with tolerable correctness as to the benefit of the operation.

A spayed cow will give more milk in a year than when she went dry thirty, sixty, or ninety days; and she is ready to fatten at any time, and will take on fat much more readily than those cows that are dried and fattened in the usual way. I have followed the practice—(and so did my father before me)—of spaying cows in the spring, and milk them two or three years, or as long as I please—without the trouble that is had with those that are not spayed.—When fattened, the quality of the beef is superior to that of any ox or steer, and fetches a higher price in the market. In the town or city, where milk is the object, the spayed cow may, as you say, "continue in milk indefinitely as to the time."

As to the operation, it is difficult to give such a description on paper, as would enable the farmer to perform it successfully, and so it would be in regard to describing the amputation of a limb, or the dissection of any part of the body. I can only say that spaying can be performed without any particular risk.

It is important that the farmer should know what his cow is best fitted for. If she is inclined to get fat with good feeding, I would not spay her for the purpose of milking, but would do it for the purpose of fattening her. But on the other hand, if the object is milk, and the cow is a good milker, spay her and keep her in milk. I have milked them from one to six years; and in the counties of Ontario, Livingston and Genesee, I have operated on hundreds from six weeks to eighteen years old.

Reference can be given to those who have milked spayed cows for several years, have worked spayed heifers, and have raised and fattened them from calves, and all speak in high terms of the benefit of the operation, when well performed.

WILLIAM CARTER,
East Brimfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Note.—It may be well to add to the above, the conclusions of M. Morin, veterinary surgeon at one of the French Royal Depots. He furnishes a long article for a French Journal, which is summed up as follows:

- 1 Spaying induces permanency of milk, increase of quantity, and improvement of quality; richer, more buttery, superior color, finer taste and flavor.
2. The most suitable age is six years, and after the third or fourth calf.
3. The spayed cow fattens more easily, and furnishes beef of a better quality.
4. Cows that are bad breeders may be kept as good milkers, and the quality of good cattle kept up.—*Evs. of Albany Cultivator.*

THE POTATO.—It is a fact, perhaps, not generally known to farmers, that there are two parts in the potato, which if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days sooner than the other. The small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest; the middle or body of the potato produces late, and always larger ones. A farmer in the Amherst Cabinet says he always pursues this plan, in order to obtain an early supply for the table, which are usually fine and mealy.—*Chamont Eagle.*

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.—We often hear the complaint that winter butter is poor. Ours (says a correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator*) was for several seasons. It was very slow in coming, and frothy, white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised many plans for improvement, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, scalding cream, &c., but to no purpose. At length I scalded my milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it either in a cold or warm place as most convenient. I mean, I communicated sufficient heat to my milk to destroy the effect which frosty feed in autumn, or dry feed in winter, had upon it. Since which time we have made (with fifteen minutes churning) sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from frozen cream gradually warmed. And were it not that the increase of manufactures, the pursuit of fashion, and other causes combined, render helping hands in the dairy-room now-a-days very scarce, I should be at the trouble of scalding my milk before setting it, during the summer, as well as in the winter, for surely butter made in this way possesses a delicate richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other.—*Gen. Farmer.*

News.

CANADA.

THE REV. THADDEUS OSGOOD.—Our esteemed friend is again at his work amongst the sailors and emigrants. He has returned from Britain lately, where he spent the winter in collecting to sustain the school for poor children in Grimsfittown; also to assist in building a place of worship for seamen and emigrants, so much needed here. Mr. Osgood was favored with very speedy passages across the Atlantic; he went in the *Eromanga*, Capt. Ramway, last October, from Quebec to Greenock, in 19 days; and returned now in the same fine vessel in 23 days. On the outward passage the *Eromanga* left Greenock on the 3rd August, and got to Antwerp on the 16th August, so that she was in the Gulf in 13 days.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.—His Excellency the Governor General and Family left Monklands yesterday, on a tour to Upper Canada. We understand that His Excellency hastened his departure, from a desire to be at the Falls of Niagara in time to meet the President of the United States, who arrived there on Saturday last. His Excellency will therefore proceed at once to the Falls, leaving such intermediate places as he desires to see to be visited on his trip downwards. A guard of honor, of the 71st Regiment, under the command of Sir New Dalmyple, attended His Excellency to Lachine. The *Cherokee* was at anchor will be in readiness at Prescott, to convey him, as we suppose, to Queenston.—*Pilot, Friday.*

THE PRESIDENT AT THE FALLS.—The President of the United States arrived at the Falls on Tuesday, and took up his residence at the Eagle Hotel. His Excellency was much exhausted with the fatigue of his journey, and continued so seriously indisposed as to make it expedient that he should return immediately to Washington without further excitement. It will be seen by the Telegraph Report of last night, that the President passed rapidly through Philadelphia yesterday, en route for the Capital.—*Globe, Saturday.*

THREE RIVERS' CASTING.—The attention of Town and Country Merchants is directed to the annual sale of St. Maurice Iron Wares, which will take place on the 13th inst. The St. Maurice Castings have always enjoyed a high reputation in Canada, and we hope to see the sale go off in such a manner as to give satisfaction and encouragement to those who have embarked their time and capital in an establishment calculated to do so much good to the country.—*Transcript.*

CHOLERA AMONG THE INDIANS.—The *Journal de Quebec* says, that the cholera has made considerable ravages among the Indians encamped at Pointe Levi, for the purpose of receiving their pensions from the Government. There have been three deaths in one night in about twenty families.

DISTURBANCES AT QUEBEC.—Few but those immediately interested in the shipment of seamen, are aware of the extremities