

cake had entirely left the hinder quarter, and in the forward quarter was about the size of a pullet's egg. In this quarter the disease made its final stand, and showed some obstinacy. But it was fairly cornered, and in a week or two more evacuated the premises altogether, after having held villainous and undisputed sway for more than three months. The cow, at this present writing, Nov. 1, is in fine order and condition, and gives eight quarts per day of very rich and pure milk. The quantity of medicine used by Mr. WESTON in this case was two ounces and a half.

—*Maine Farmer.*

SUMMER AND WINTER FOOD FOR COWS.

THE editor of the *American Agriculturist* has recently visited the farm of S. B. HALIDAY, near Providence, R. I. His farm contains 130 acres, part of which is used as a market garden. Of course, land cultivated in this way needs thorough manuring, and a large number of cows are kept constantly manufacturing milk for the city, and fertilizers for the farm. The cows are soiled—in other words, fed with green food in the stables during the summer months. The following method is adopted:

Mr. H. feeds his cows, beginning in the spring with green rye till the stalks get quite hard, and even after this, if necessary, by cutting them up short. The rye is continued till clover is ready, which forms the next food. Clover is followed by green millet, which for this purpose, is sown as early as possible in the spring. Corn—sown in drills at intervals of 10 to 12 days—follows millet, and continues till frost, when millet is again resorted to, and used till the ground freezes up.

The winter food of his cows consists of cut corn stalks, roots, oil meal and shorts. The daily food of each cow is 2 quarts of oil meal, 4 quarts of shorts, half a bushel of turnips and carrots, and as much cut corn as she will eat. He says that from considerable experience and observation, he is satisfied that no root contributes so much to the quantity of milk as the turnips, while carrots do not add much to the quantity, but greatly enrich the quality. He is quite certain that oil cake is the best milk yielding food. He says that in feeding turnips, long continued practice has proved, beyond a doubt, that a little dry hay, or any dry food, given to a cow just before milking, will entirely prevent any turnip flavor from being communicated to the milk.

HOW TO FEED MILK COWS.

I see in the *Farmer* of the 7th October, an article on feeding milk cows, written by Mr. BARTLET of Munson, which I know to be correct so far as cornstalks and carrots are concerned. I have fed each of my cows night and morning, one peck of carrots, with hay, and get as much milk as I do on grass.—I take the cornstalks in the bundle as they come from the field, butts and all, and cut them up with a straw cutter. I put one bushel and a half into a tub, pour a pailful of boiling water over them, then take three quarts of bran and scatter over the top. To keep in the steam, I let them steam half an hour, then stir the bran and stalks up together, which

scalds the bran. I then throw in a pailful of cold water, and let one cow have it to eat. This I do morning and night. The result is, I get as much milk and butter as if the cows had the best pasture in summer.

I use MACOMBER's straw cutter, that I bought two years ago at the State Fair in Cleveland, patented in 1850. It has two flange wheels like a large auger pcd, which turn together, draw in the straw and crowd it against a straight stationary knife, and cut it off like shears. It splits the largest stalks, and so bruises them all that the most of them get eat up.

I feed them to my young cattle and horses dry, and think I save one-half by cutting, that is, one bundle cut is as good as two not cut.

Can you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers, inform me where MACOMBER's straw cutter can be had? as a number of my friends and neighbors wish to purchase. I think the man I bought of said they were got up in Lake county.

We had a people's fair at Fitchville on the 25th and 26th, where I showed my straw cutter, and it was pronounced by good judges the most perfect machine they ever saw for cutting straw, stalks and vegetables, as it is a self-sharpener, and has not been out of repair the two years I have used it.

N. B.—Please let me know at your earliest convenience where those straw cutters may be had.—*C. C. Crittenden, in the Ohio Farmer.*

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

By request, and in consequence of having had an unusual number of horses under treatment during the last few weeks, suffering from influences (commonly called distemper,) which I believe to be, to a certain extent, contagious, I ask the liberty of communicating to gentlemen who own, or are interested in that noble animal, the horse, my opinion of what predisposes and makes them more susceptible of being affected by it, also what ought to be done to prevent it. The conditions inducing it may exist alone, for some exciting cause may be required for their full developement; for instance, gunpowder wants a predisposition to dryness, and peculiar composition in order to take fire from a spark. The most prominent predisposing causes, are sudden and undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat, impure atmosphere in stables, arising from dampness, darkness and bad ventilation.

The skin of a horse at ordinary work is raised in temperature in order to maintain organic and animal activity; there is an unusual rapid passage of blood through the lungs and the whole system, and perspiration is excited; if, under such circumstances, he be suddenly exposed to the action of cold, by being put in a damp, cold stable, or any other way, this action of cold would greatly disturb the balance of circulation, particularly in spring, (when a horse changes his coat,) and produce a contracted state of the skin and its vessels, consequently blood collects round and within internal organs, by being repelled from the outward surface, which causes congestion of the internal organs, a condition only one stage short of inflammatory action; for instance, suppose we perspire from exercise, then to cool off, sit in a draught; in a