The Suffolk Punch.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER

SIR,—I noticed in the second number of THE CANADA FARMER a short sketch of the most desirable breeds of horses for crossing, to obtain such a class of horses as will best suit the farmers in Canada. We have had experience enough with most of the different kinds raised among ourselves and some of those brought over from the *States*. The colts got by them are generally of such a nondescript kind that they are entirely useless as farm horses and if used for carriage horses are generally of an inferior description

Having found this to be the case, I think it is high time to try some other method, and to put our mares to such horses only as will turn out the much-required article. One of the horses noticed in your sketch, the Suffolk Punch, a horse that has been long famous in some of the Eastern Counties of England particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk, seems to be well adapted to our purpose. A horse of this breed is owned by the Messrs. Underwood, of Cobourg. He is called the Royal Prince of Wales, and was raised by Mr. Joseph Johnson of Burford, C. W. importer of the Old Sovereign. His color is dark dapple bay, he is six years old and stands 17 hands high. He was got by the celebrated imported horse Suffolk Punch, his Dam by the well known horse Old Sovereign, Grand Dam by Prince Alfred, out of a Meaux Mare by the imported horse John Long sired by Norfolk Hero, whose Dam was a celebrated mare owned by Lord Berners. Judges say he has all the points to constitute a first rate farm horse. He is distinguished for his roundness of body and compactness of form, with a very considerable share of activity and great endurance. He has gained prizes at the Provincial Fair at Hamilton and at several other places where he has been shown. He travelled in the Townships of Hamilton and Haldimand last year and the stock got by him is superior to anything we have seen in this part of the country. A colt got by him and owned by P. R. Wright Esq. of Cobourg, took the second prize at the Provincial Show at Kingston, and the first at the County and Township. His colts partake largely of his qualities, having the clean flat bone and freedom from any excess of hair on the legs and without that coarseness of head which generally belongs to the larger breeds of horses. The gentlemen owning the horse deserve to be encouraged for the enterprise they have shown in securing to the farmers of this vicinity the use of such an animal. My reason for troubling you with these lines, is, that having been benefited myself I am anxious that my brother farmers should share in the advantage which, if they doubt, a trial I hope will prove to their entire satisfaction.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Haldimand, April 13, 1864.

Hog Killed by too much Salt.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—I read in your first number an account of salt being beneficial to fattening swine, now there is a possibility of giving them too much. A case of that kind happened this winter. My brother had a hog up fattening, and the weather being cold, the pump froze up. He used salt to thaw the ice out, and gave the hog a drink of the salt water one night, the next morning the hog was dead. As the animal was apparently well when he gave it a drink, he concluded that the salt had killed it.

PLOUGHBOY.

Pickering, March 29, 1864.

TO CURE LOSS OF CUD.—The *Rural New Yorker* says: A piece or two of salt pork cut into a narrow shape three or four inches long, thrust down the animal's throat is a remedy for loss of cud.

INJURIES TO A HORSE AND RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.—The owner of the English race horse Shillelagh, lately recovered five thousand dollars damages of the Midland Counties Railroad Company, for negligence, by which the horse was injured. In walking to the van, the horse started by a sudden noise, and struck his leg against an iron girder, by which his fetlock was badly cut. He never recovered from the hurt. The Judge in charging the jury said: "The company invited the public to bring their horses there, and they were bound to exercise due care and caution in providing a proper way for them. Allowance ought to be made for the tempers of this kind of horses."

The Dairy.

Bulls for Dairy Purposes.

AMONG our Agricultural Society debates on Stock Breeding, I never find a word said on the question—When does a bull, as a general thing, show what good or what bad points he may possess? This is an important query, and one which cannot be cast aside effectually by the reply that the animal has come from the very best stock, for we all know that like will not always produce like, no matter what care may be taken to have it otherwise.

Having over twenty years personal association with the most eminent breeders of a popular description, (not *breed* be it noticed,) of milch cattle, and having individual knowledge of their theories, I have found the following to be a universal rule among them, viz: *Never use a bull for breeding purposes until he is three years old, and never after he is five years old.*

Now the reason for the first article in the rule is, that bulls for dairy purposes never attain to anything like the maturity, which resolves the character of every point in their physical construction until three years old—and then only after being carefully and well treated. For other purposes the grosser qualities desired, can almost be described at any time.

The reason for the second particular in the rule is, that after seven years of age bulls become *sloggy* when unexcited, or over-irritable when excitement comes: that is, they are never placid, or in a condition to infuse a healthy nervous system into their progeny. Besides they grow too heavy and clumsy, and if this is artificially prevented, it is done at the risk of the loss of their requisite stamina; for obesity at seven years of age is, or ought to be the result of their healthy nature.

Some may think the latter branch of the rule nonsensical; but men who have made great names as breeders, have acted, as I have stated above, as if these apparantly trifling things were very safe, good sense.—A FARMER, *in Mass. Ploughman.*

Good Dairy Cattle.

OF late years the experience of dairymen has led them to advocate strongly the claims of some of the smaller varieties of cattle as milkers, such as the Ayrshires, Alderneys and Kerrys. These small cattle will not probably, as individuals, yield as great a quantity of milk as the larger kinds; but in quality, and in proportion to the amount of food consumed, are believed to be decidedly superior to both Durhams and Herefords. The Ayrshires originated in the south-west part of Scotland. The original breed was very small, mostly black, with more or less stripes of white.

The improved breed of Ayrshires have attained their position as superior milkers within the present century, judicious breeding having increased their milking properties, as also their size. Experience of their qualities in this country, shows that if they do not fully sustain their European reputation they come as near to it as the difference in our drier climate allows, one of these cows have having produced for many weeks twenty-five to thirty quarts per day.

The small Kerry cow is considered one of the very best both for milk and butter, giving a very large quantity of milk and butter for the food consumed. The cattle are extremely hardy, and will thrive almost anywhere, and would be just the breed for such parts of this country as are rough, mountainous and deficient in the cultivated grasses. The milk is very rich, so much so that repeated experiments have established the fact that a gallon of milk will produce a pound of butter. The average yield of milk of a number of these cows is ascertained to be upwards of five quarts per day for each individual the year through, which is fully equal to the yield of the large cows which supply the London milk markets.

On the score of economy in food, these small cattle are vastly superior to the large breeds, repeated experiments having shown that cattle consume food in proportion to size—the average quantity of provender necessary to keep cattle in good condition being three per cent. of their actual weght. That is, a bullock weighing a thousand pounds would require thirty pounds of hay every twenty-four hours, and if in process of fattening an additional allowance of grain or meal. So of cows giving milk freely, they would also require an increase of nutritious food to correspond with the exhausting drain on their lacteal organization. *-Exchange.*

☞ WARTS on the udder and teats of cows may be easily removed simply by washing them in a solution of alum and water.

QUICK CREAM-CHEESE.—Take a quart of cream, or if not desired very rich, add one pint of new milk, warm it in hot water (if necessary) until it is the temperature of milk from the cow. Add a table-spoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon and place it in a frame eight inches square and four inches deep, in which a fine canvas cloth has been placed. Press it slightly with a weight, let it stand twelve hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame - a little powdered salt should be put over the cloth; it will be fit for use in a day or two.—*Exchange.*

THE OHIO CHEESE MANUFACTURERS.—This association recommends the adoption of the practice of weighing milk, as received by manufacturers. It also recommends the adoption of 10½ pounds as the weight of a gallon of milk, of 282 cubic inches, during the season of 1864, requesting, at the same time, the members, by actual test, to ascertain the weight of a gallon of milk of 282 cubic inches.

The systematic mode of management which will naturally grow out of the associated dairy system cannot fail to give us a mass of new and valuable facts and data upon which to base calculations and operations in this branch of husbandry.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A SECRET TO FARMERS.—It is worth knowing that every keeper of cows may cause them to calve during the day time, instead of night or day, as it may happen, causing much watching and want of sleep. The simple method is this; When the cow is with calf, and the milk beginning to fail, till she is "yelled" let no milk be taken from her during the day, or at night, but milk her any time in the morning, and let none be taken *but in the morning;* and when her time to calve has come she will drop her young in the day time. Two of our friends have tried this simple method, and have found it correct in every case. One who has eighteen cows has tried it these two years, and now never thinks of sitting up at night.—*Rural American.*

CARE OF DAIRY COWS.—A writer comments as follows on one point of this subject:—Dairy cows should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet gentle milkers; and they should be treated at all times with the greatest kindness. In short, every means in the power of dairy farmers should be used to insure their tranquility. Harsh treatment also exerts a very injurious action on the milk, rendering it less buttery and more liable to acidity. Respiration is a species of combustion. At every breath we inhale oxygen of the atmosphere, which unites with and consumes the fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried or driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently, inhale more oxygen, and more of the buttery portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into milk. It is well known to all experienced dairymen that their cows yield more on pleasant days, or when they have the run of warm, well sheltered pastures, than on cold, bleak pastures.

FEEDING CALVES.—A friend of ours, says the *Genessee Farmer*, who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and "corn pudding," adopts the following method: He never lets a calf suck the cow but teaches it to drink out of a pail.—When the calf is three or four days old he takes a teacupful of corn meal and pours a pint of hot water over it, stirs it up and lets it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three or four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf can drink. In the mean time he has had a piece of iron heating in the stove. When red hot he stirs the milk with it. This "scorching the milk" he considers of the greatest importance, when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it from scouring the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of corn meal. When three weeks old, he gives a pint, at least, at each meal. The milk at first, is only twelve hours from milking, but as the calf grows older, the milk may be allowed to stand 24 or 36 hours before skimming.