

Mr. H. Wall's Dairy, Westminster.

The accompanying cut represents the interior of Mr. H. Wall's Dairy, Westminster. This dairy was recently constructed and is considered one of the best in this county. The main building is 34 x 36, 10 feet high in the clear. There is a projection from the side of the building 2½ feet wide and 12 feet long; in this projection may be seen the receiving can standing on the scales. The milk is poured from the delivering cans, which are raised by a hoist to the opening and emptied from the outside into the building. There is a roof over the delivering window outside, so that the wagons and horses are under shelter when delivering the milk. The windlass and chain may be seen near the open window, beside the receiving can.

When the milk is weighed it is run off into the milk vats; there are five milk vats and two curd vats. On the top of the curd vats the curd mills may be seen. The cheese presses are situated one at one side and two at one end. The building is a balloon frame set on solid posts standing five feet out of the ground, and boarded down to the ground. The water is conveyed to the vats in pipes from below the floor. There is a small addition, 18 x 24, at the end of the building, in which the engine stands. The engine is employed to pump the water, and the boiler to supply the

Care of Milch Cows.

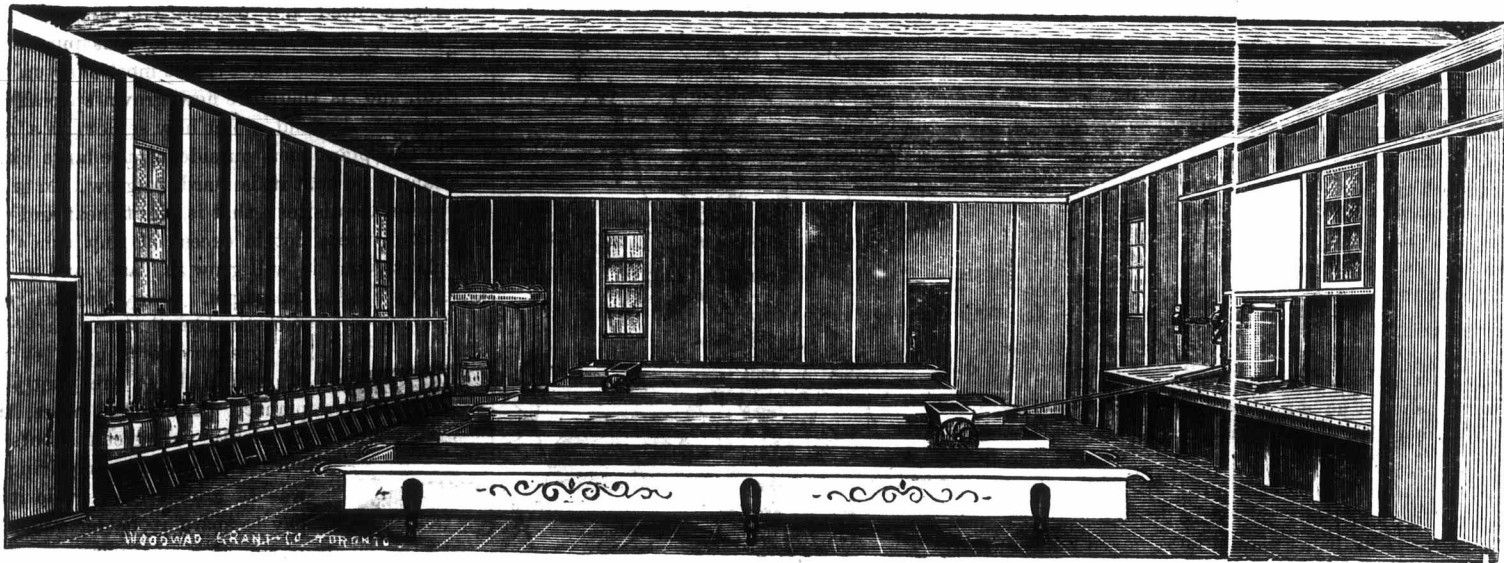
It must be apparent to every thinking person that the highest animal perfection will not insure an abundant and rich supply of milk, unless proper care is taken to furnish the cow with the kind of food best calculated to the required purpose. How often it is found that complaint is made that such a cow is a bad milker, when the same animal, transferred to other hands, has given entire satisfaction. This is easily explained by the fact that in the first case the cow has been kept on foul pasture or on improper food. It becomes therefore peculiarly necessary to pursue the manner of feeding which experience has proved to be the most advantageous for the production of milk that is rich and sweet.

The first requisite in feeding is that the animal should have abundance of food so prepared that she can consume all she requires in as short a time as possible. She will then lie down, and have the more time to secrete her milk, and that milk to acquire richness. The pasture should be often changed, and if she is not in pasture, but soiled, she must have young succulent clover, rye, oats, fodder corn and millet. Cows feed, however, with food of too watery a nature, as are the above early in the season, require an addition of more solid food, such as meal, and a little hay. Otherwise the milk, although considerable in quantity, will be poor and thin, yielding no cream of consequence. When feeding roots they should be carefully selected, as having no symptoms of decay or rotteness, and should be mild in flavor, or the butter will be tainted. Mangel wurzels have become, from their

matter or the drainage from the dung heaps, and from the habit which cattle have of standing and dropping their manure in it, for hours together. A clean tub, or tank, should be used for watering the cattle, and kept supplied with clean, sweet water, which, if pumped from a well, should be exposed to the air in summer a considerable time before use. As a principle of economy, I strongly advocate the practice of keeping milch cows in the yard or stables at nights all through the year. They spoil much grass, especially in full, strong pasture, during the night, and are not benefited by being in the dewy grass too early in the morning. The manure also would be saved in the yard, where it is valuable, instead of being dropped along some fence where it is lost, and where the cattle would naturally lie down. During the winter, when tied up in stalls, great advantage is derived from thoroughly cleaning the cattle occasionally with a brush, as they cannot then turn and lick themselves, or rub as they would in the field.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.]

Weaning Calves.

The usual manner of managing calves is as much a force of habit as anything else. I once made an estimate of the value of the milk a calf would consume until weaned in the ordinary manner, and it figured up about \$12, while the calf was worth about \$5. Accordingly it cost \$7 to induce the cow to come up nights, and she did not always come up on time either. So I concluded it would be better to raise the calf by hand,



INTERIOR OF MR. H. WALL'S DAIRY, WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

steam to heat the milk or curd. In this dairy there are eighteen cheese presses used. The building and apparatus cost \$1,000. It has a capacity of making up the milk of 1,000 cows. The dry-house cost \$500; it is a very good one, and we hope to give you an illustration of it.

Salt for Cattle.

I have been a dairyman since 1839. "Once a week" was my rule for the first five years; then twice a week for five years more; then alternate days for about ten years; then daily for the last six years. In the winter season, when my herd are in milk, and fed on coarse food, I salt three times per week. When dry, but twice. In the summer, I salt in the stalls, the first thing after stabling. I find in my animals a marked difference in their capacity, or appetite for salt. They all eat an allowance daily, with avidity—not one in my herd that will not consume three-quarters of an ounce. My best milkers require the most; one will take at least two and a half ounces. I am satisfied with my present practice. I think I get more milk, and of a richer quality, since salting daily; am troubled less with garget, and my cows seem to be healthier. Some dairymen think salting a non-essential; I do not know of any non-essential in the care of dairy cows.—[L. N. M. in Live Stock Journal.]

luscious qualities, a favorite food for dairy cow and are used extensively in Europe, and to some extent in this country. I hope they will come in use here to the same extent as there. They require much care and judgment in their use, and should never be given before January, as the longer they are kept the less acidity is produced by them, and even then, in my opinion, they should always be accompanied by from four to six pounds of Indian meal to every bushel, to correct the irritation occasioned by their sole use. Many dairies of good cows have, within my own knowledge, been weakened so as to cause barrenness, for want of attending to this requisite. The best roots, in my opinion, that can be given, are carrots and mangels, succeeding each other from the time they are required till the cow returns to pasture. Brewers' grains, and mangels fed alone, are only to be used for creating a large quantity of milk in which quality is not sought. I consider brewers' grains utterly inadmissible for the dairy cow, and mangels only to be used in the manner above stated as a change of diet.

The cow and the horse can pasture well together, but no other animal should be allowed to run in the same field. Pigs and poultry spoil and taint the feed a good deal. All rank weeds must be carefully eradicated, and garden refuse, such as weeds, kept out of the cows' reach, especially shrubs and hedge cuttings, &c. These things are often poisonous, and occasion the cow to abort. The same remark will apply to dead and putrid matter. Let the pasture be free from ponds or other dirty drinking places, where the water is fouled and rendered unwholesome by decaying

and either pasture the cow or keep a boy to drive her up. Furthermore, when I came to wean the calf and teach it to drink skimmed milk, I found it not half the trouble I expected, for as soon as this was accomplished I had no more trouble with either the cow or calf except to warm the milk; besides, I find a calf will thrive better if it has its fill of skimmed milk than on half rations by being choked off. If it is not desirable to feed a calf plenty of milk, it can soon be taught to eat. The best seed I can use is dry bran and shelled oats, or fresh grass in season. I now have a calf fifty days old that eats and thrives on such feed, and yet it gets some skimmed milk. Also, if the calf is kept out of sight of the cow, she will soon disown it and not allow it to suck; whereas, otherwise, we sometimes have trouble to get the "great booby" weaned. Commence as soon as the milk gets good. Allow the calf to suck your fingers while holding its nose in the milk, and a few lessons will suffice. A wild calf will soon become tame if so managed.—[Cor. Rural World.]

KEEP YOUNG COWS.—From experiments made in Stockholm it is shown that cows that have been large milk producers are more liable to become diseased, and that the meat from such animals is not so good as from sound animals. It is also believed that such diseases may be conveyed to the human family by the use of meat or milk from cows so diseased. If this is the case, dairymen should not keep good milkers till they get old. Most dairymen keep the best milkers to the greatest age.