We desired Mr. Zoller to make an experiment as to the two modes of making butter, so as to furnish us with the result. He has done this, and the result is as follows:

September 10. Took 208 quarts of milk and strained it into pans—set till the cream had thoroughly risen—skimmed and churned cold—*produced* 17½ *lbs. of butter*, ready for packing.

Sept. 11. Took 208 quarts of milk, strained into the churns, stood till sour, but not loppered, churned and treated in the same manner; gave 19¼ lbs. *butter* ready for packing; being a gain of ten per cent. over churning the cream.

This Mr. Zoller believes, is about the fair difference between the two methods; and if uniformly this result is secured, it certainly is an important advantage.

It will be seen by this experiment that 10 62-77 quarts of milk produced a pound of butter, which is a much less quantity of milk than the average returns of our dairies. Mr. Zoller is of the opinion that this is about the average amount of milk required under his system, under ordinary circumstances; but the trial, during the entire season, would probably alter this average.

We think there is enough furnished by this experiment of Mr. Zoller's, which has been continued for some time past, to lead others carefully to test this practice. If *ten per cent.* can be secured over the ordinary method of churning the cream, and if an *equally good quality of butter can be made*, it will need little urging to induce our dairymen to give attention to it.

## The Poultry Yard

### A Few Words on Hatching and Rearing Poultry.

I would recommend all parties desirous of procuring a superior breed of birds, at the least possible expense, to obtain two or three barn-door hens about to sit, then buy from some neighbor, having the desired breed, fresh laid eggs, allowing from eleven to thirteen to each hen, according to size; should more than thirteen eggs be placed under a hen, and the weather prove cold, the chances are that one-third of the clutch, at least, are spoiled. If an out-house or cellar can be used for the nest-house, so much the better, provided the floor is slightly moist. In the darkest corner place a good handful of oat-straw; and to better form a nest and prevent the eggs rolling out when the hen moves, a row of bricks all around. In such a place the chickens will shell out strong and healthy. Many persons may wonder at my recommending a moist place; but let it be remembered, if you leave a hen to herself, she will choose for the brooding-place a spot under a bed of nettles, a gap in a hedge, inside a stack of faggots, or similar damp places; all being places nature has pointed out as the most suitable, and apparently for this reason: the germ of the egg floats uppermost within and against the shell, in order that it may meet the genial warmth of the breast of the fowl. We must, therefore, in hatching, apply most warmth to that part only; the egg being supplied with only a limited quantity of moisture, is thus arranged to prevent evaporation from a large surface, as the egg is only very warm at the part in contact with the fowl, until the blood-searching nourishment for the embryo, have surrounded the inner surface of the shell, when the whole egg becomes gradually warm, and eventually of an equal temperature.—*Cottage Gardner.*

## Veterinary.

### Contraction of Horses' Feet—Cause and Remedy.

The tendency of a horse's feet, in a healthy condition, is to expand whenever the weight of the body is thrown upon them. Being a very complicated piece of mechanism, they are very easily disarranged, and once out of order are difficult of repair; hence the necessity of preserving them in a sound condition.

*Contraction is caused*—1st, by cutting away the bars of the feet, which are the mainstays for the support of the quarters; 2d, by (opening the heels, as the smith calls it) cutting away a portion of the frog, in consequence of which the moisture of the frog becomes absorbed, losing its elasticity, and destroying its function, thus exposing the feet to injury by concussion; 3d, by standing upon plank floors; 4th, by improper shoeing.

An ordinary observer will, upon an examination of the common shoe, notice that it inclines from without inward at the heels, thus forming a concavity for the feet to rest in; the consequence is a lateral resistance to the expansion of the hoofs, when the weight of the animal is thrown upon them. The effect of this resistence if to force the heels together, creating pressure upon the sensitive parts within the horny case; establishing fever, by which the moisture of the hoofs is rapidly absorbed, rendering the hoofs hard, brittle, and liable to crack, and frequently causing corns, navicular joint lameness, bony deposits to be thrown out from the lateral wings or processes of the coffin bones, rendering the animal permanently lame or unsound. These are but a few of the bad effects arising from contraction; enough, however, to serve our purpose at present.

*Remedy*—Preserve a level bearing by making the shoe perfectly flat on the quarters, so as not