

The Dairy.

Notes Taken from the Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for 1888.

As the dairy season is about to open, we think a few extracts from Prof. G. W. Robertson's report on dairying will be instructive to dairymen everywhere.

His report deals, first, with the creamery work and the manufacture of butter. Second, the silo and ensilage for feed. Third, dairy associational work. Fourth, cheese makers and manufacturing of cheese. Fifth, the cow, and care and handling of milk for the cheese factories. The report is full of valuable information and suggestions for the practical dairyman, and is well worthy of personal study. We cannot go into any lengthy reprint of his report, but will give a few of the most prominent points, and may return to it again.

First—Let farmers learn a lesson from last year's drouth. In the creamery, during June and July, the make of butter was 400 pounds per day; during August, only 235 pounds per day, owing to shortness of feed for the cows. Don't miss to learn this lesson, and provide against such an occurrence this season by sowing oats and peas, or tares and oats or corn, in some form to meet the wants of your cows in dry weather.

We shall pass over the second (ensilage) for the present, and take the dairy association work. First—The education of our cheese-makers to understand their business more perfectly, and to put what knowledge they have into practice; and that cheese-makers ought to have some meetings of their own, after the form of conference, where each could give his experience with special points on his business; and so, by interchange of experiences and ideas, great benefit would be derived by the makers themselves, and also to the business generally. Reading and study is necessary to develop the maker as well as the trade. Second—The educated and studious maker can educate his patrons in their department so as he may have the best of raw material from which to make fancy grades, and thus raise the standard of the goods and the factory. For this purpose inspectors of milk and instructors were appointed by the association; and though in some cases the improvement of cheese was not raised in point of quality as high as might have been, yet in many cases the improvement has been very considerable; but the milk inspection has been a greater success than expected, and on all hands it has been acknowledged so by almost every factory who had the services of the inspectors. The ninety short hints to cheese makers should be tacked up on the wall near the vat in every cheese factory, so as the maker could easily see the different points as his work progressed during the day.

Third—The care of cows and the care and treatment of milk. One would need a little of the spirit of the great apostle of the Gentiles when he wrote to the Philippians: "To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not grievous, but for you it is safe;" and so long as unclean or tainted milk is brought to factories, so long must it be protested against. And this is right; and the transgressor ought to be pun-

ished in some way if they cannot or will not learn the ordinary laws of cleanliness. The seventeen short rules for patrons to observe in caring for their cows and milk, should be pasted up on the doors of the cows' stables and gateposts of fields where they feed, so that they would be observed by the attendants.

The Act to provide against frauds in supplying milk to cheese and butter factories, passed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, has been disallowed by the Dominion Parliament, and they have a new Act for the Dominion on the way for the same purpose as the one disallowed. It has passed its second reading and been referred to a committee for consideration before passing its final reading. It is to be hoped it will be practicable, and serve the purpose it is designed for—to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. It is to be hoped that, by efforts of the association and the education of cheese makers and patrons in their various occupations, the law will seldom need to be enforced; that inspectors, cheese makers and patrons will work in harmony, each doing his best to promote the most important industry in the land.

A few hints are given on the trade generally. And first, the cheese trade, the pride of the dairy agriculture of the province, is in danger of losing its prestige; first, by the employment of inexperienced and incompetent men; second, by the relentless cutting down of remuneration to competent men and experienced makers to manage factories. The fact is, there are any number of men at the foot of the ladder, with few at the top, where there is plenty of room; but men who can climb to the top and stay there must be remunerated, or they will not stay there, but will step down and out. Right here I would throw out a suggestion for the consideration of our dairy authorities. Dairy schools are an established fact in almost all dairy countries in Europe, where young men and women can get a thorough education in the theories and practice of manufacturing cheese and butter, care and feeding of cows, &c. And to these schools is attributed the great advance and success of the dairy interests where they have been established. They are to be established in England this summer; and even in canny Scotland there is one being established now, to give practical instruction in cheese and butter making, with Mr. Drummond, a Canadian, at its head.

At the last meeting of the New York State Dairy Association, Col. F. D. Curtis gave an admirable address, advocating the instituting of dairy schools, at the close of which the following resolutions were carried by a standing vote of the meeting:—

1st. Resolved, that this association approve of the plan of Col. F. D. Curtis for the establishment of dairy schools, as we believe such schools on the farm would afford a much-needed means for scientific and practical education and training in the work of dairying, and aid in the improvement of our dairy output, and increase its demands and price, and also enhance the value of our farms.

2nd. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to present the subject of dairying schools to the legislature of this State.

Is Canada to sit still and do little or nothing to educate her young people in the science and art of practical cheese and butter making, while every other country with which she has to compete in selling her dairy products are doing their best to capture and hold the only market we have for our produce? In the very nature of things it is impossible for us to maintain our position unless we adopt some such system of educating our young men and women in the science and art of practical dairying.

DAIRYMAN.

Veterinary.

Wounds.

Wounds occur so frequently to our domestic animals, especially to the horse, that it is a matter of great importance that the stock owner should be equal to the management of them, or should understand the proper means to adopt till reliable veterinary assistance can be obtained. Wounds are called "incised," "punctured," "lacerated" or "contused," according to the manner in which they have been inflicted. Incised wounds are cleanly cut, with straight edges, and often heal readily if the skin is brought together and retained in position by sutures or otherwise. This is called healing by adhesion, a good exemplification of which is seen in "pinning up" after bleeding. Large, deep, incised wounds will not often heal in this manner, there being often extensive suppuration.

Punctured wounds may be inflicted by the stab of a knife, the horn of a cow, the prong of a fork, the end of a stake, &c. They are often the most dangerous, as, from their depth, important blood vessels may be injured, and if in the body some deep-seated vital organ may be injured. Or, if in the neighborhood of a joint, it may also be a very serious affair, as, if the joint itself be injured, it may occasion the alarming condition called "open joint."

"Lacerated" wounds are those that are torn asunder, and if extensive, the ragged edges of the wound, their vitality being destroyed, will probably be removed by sloughing, leaving an exposed surface of a greater or less extent.

"Contused" wounds are those in which, besides the wound, a considerable bruising of the surrounding parts has been produced. The bruise renders the case more complex, as, besides simple repair of cut, the bruised tissue must be restored or removed. A "contusion" is a bruise or injury without a cut in the skin.

It should be borne in mind that the very common practice of applying anything of an irritating or stimulating nature for the purpose of "healing it up quickly," of "keeping out the cold," &c., is calculated to do much harm. Instances are not unfrequent of boiling tar and tallow being poured into wounds of the feet, with the very best intentions, but such practices cannot be too strongly deprecated.

In the treatment of wounds, the first indication is to arrest the bleeding, if it exists. The difficulty in checking it will much depend upon whether an artery or a vein is injured. Arterial blood may be known by its coming from the wound in jets, also by its bright scarlet appearance. Venous blood is of a dark red color, and the stream is continuous. Should the escape of blood be from a large artery, it may be necessary to ligature it. And in some cases this may be rather a difficult matter. But pressure applied over the course of the artery between the heart and the wound is often effectual. Also, should the injured blood-vessel be deep-seated, or difficult to reach or discover, pressure applied immediately over the wound, and continued for some time, may usually be successfully adopted. Styptics, as the chloride of iron on cotton wadding, or caustics, are sometimes useful. But the continuous application of cold water, in conjunction with pressure, will probably be found sufficient in most cases of emergency. In wounds of the extremities, the bandage called the unit-