

cious, though not much so in the season of its application. In the seasons following its use slag produced improved crops. Most of the pastures were on heavy land.

A sale of imported Shorthorns, the property of Messrs. H. & W. Nelson, was held at Buenos Ayres on the 27th of September. The animals were exposed in very good form, and met a capital sale, the following being a few of the leading prices: Sultan, G. C. Aldao, £704 7s. 1d.; Sign of Wealth, E. Berdier, £504 5s.; Admiral Sampson, V. Anasagasti, £588 5s. 10d.; Golden Morning, A. T. de Alvear, £554 13s. 6d.; Bapton Sultan, S. Lalor y Bercetche, £470 6s. 8d.; Kruger, E. C. Veley, £445 8s. 5d.; Rich Orphan, C. Bull, £378 3s. 9d.; Prince Rufus, S. Lalor Bercetche, £361 7s. 7d.; Lancer, T. E. de Anchorena, £310 19s. 1d.; British King, S. A. de Elia, £294 2s. 11d. The average of the whole worked out at over £460. On the previous day fourteen French Shorthorn bulls were sold in the same market, their range of values being from £151 5s. 6d. to £100 17s., with an average of £121 17s. 2d.—“North British Agriculturist.”

A MONSTER BUTTER FACTORY.

The Glenorminster butter factory in Australia is, probably, the biggest thing of the kind in the world. The supply of milk in the flush, for several weeks, reaches the enormous amount of 165,000 pounds per day. It is also stated, that some of the patrons furnish as high as 5,000 pounds per day, and the average is about 2,000 pounds; and these amounts are produced on farms from one to 200 acres each. In the separating room are sixteen large separators of 400 gallons per hour capacity each, that, when necessary, can handle 6,000 gallons per hour.

CALF SCOURS.

Ed. “Hoard’s Dairyman”: We have a herd of 50 cows, with Biltmore’s St. Lambert No. 33995, A. J. C. C., at the head. He is now just two years old. We have

had four of his get to come and they all died with scours. We were very anxious to raise them and allowed them to be put to the cows three times a day. The second day they took the scours and third day they died. The cows were put to the calves in a good clean condition.

We would like to know what to do for calves in this condition and how to raise them when the mother’s milk does not agree with them.

J. R. P.

Rock Hill, S. C.

Scours in calves may be said to be of two forms, the calf cholera or dysentery. Use antiseptics in the cow barn, such as solutions of corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1,000 parts of water, hot lime wash, chloride of lime, etc., and the external application to calves’ and cows’ teats and genitals, of the corrosive sublimate solution, half the strength indicated above. In the particular case mentioned, take the calves away at birth and feed milk sparingly, 2 to 3 pounds, three times daily is sufficient to start with; the amount can be increased as the need demands.

One to two ounces of castor oil in which is laudanum, one to two teaspoonful, and one tablespoonful tincture of cinnamon may be given with benefit. Lime water should be used as much as two to three tablespoons being given at a feed. As a rule, the first milk, the colostrum, should be given.

Occasionally, however, that milk seems to contain the cause of the trouble. After the administration of the dose above mentioned, subnitrate of bismuth, 25 to 50 grains, may be given daily. If the disease breaks out in one cow barn, remove all cows to calve to another, and thoroughly disinfect the infected barn.

The following mixture is highly recommended by some European authorities: Rhubarb root, pulverized, 1 1-2 drams; opium, powdered, 1-2 dram; carbonate of magnesia, powdered, 1-4 dram. Mix and give as one dose in 1 1-2 ounces of whisky or three ounces of camomile tea (this is a good stomach stimulant for sick cows). The prescription (powder) can be repeat-