

different colours—one whiter than the other. Though the whitest was a better butter, twopence per lb. more was paid for the inferior, because the whitest was unsalable with them. He had learned the exact shade of colour, and was having a paper printed to the shade, so that it might be distributed, in order that farmers might see the exact shade most approved in London. It was a light but very bright straw colour. Good butter of palish colour might be depreciated to the extent of 2d. per lb.

Then came the question of how to obtain the colour. The dealers said, "Do it naturally if you can, either by feeding or by the use of Channel Island cattle; and if you can-

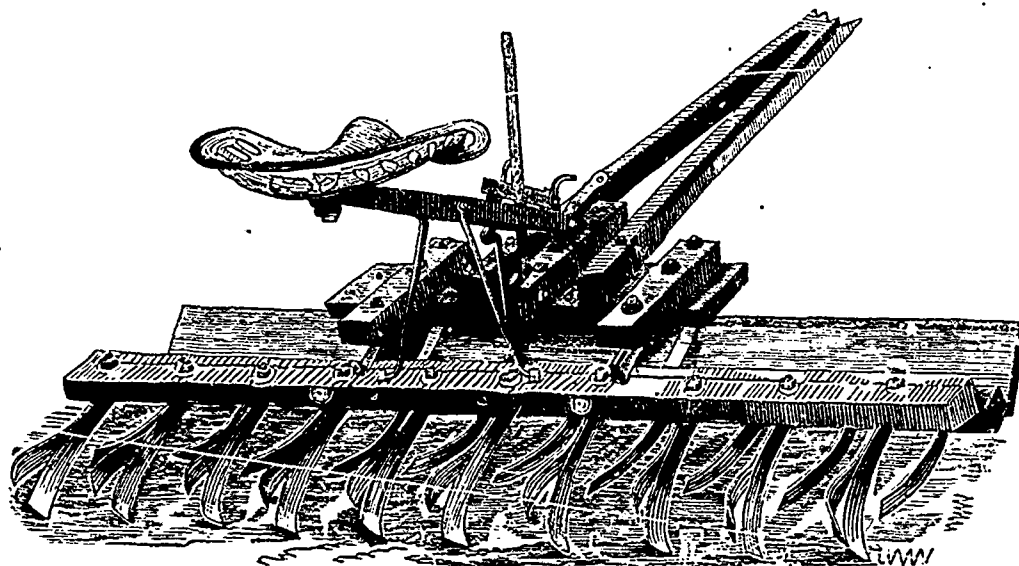
intend to try it on the first snow roads, and our readers shall have the earliest information as to the results.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, and Inspector of Stock for the Canadian Government.

Diseases of the Horses Foot.

QUITTOR is the name given to fistula which occur at the coronate just above the horn of the hoof from which there is a discharge of pus caused by the irritation of some foreign body or diseased tissue within the hoof. It is attended by



COMBINED HARROW AND CLOD-CRUSHER.

not do so by these means, it must be done artificially by using annatto, or by any other means, but it must be done well. The fourth point stress was laid on was the uniformity in packing by which greater value was added to Irish butter and in this respect they had beaten English exhibits, which were shown in every conceivable receptacle, from honey-soap boxes to large baskets. It was remarkable English butter got so few commends. It was gratifying to learn from the judges that in London they could take any quantity of Irish butter, and, in the face of all the competition, they need not be afraid in the least, as the Irish butter was better than Danish, French, or any other kinds. It was no small gratification to the council and himself to find every county in Ireland represented, excepting two. He said the council might not have been aware that the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England had lately visited some of the large butterine manufactories in Holland. He had given him some figures on the extent of the trade. They showed the startling fact that there were sixty butterine factories in that country, and one of them turned out ninety tons per week for the London market. However, the dealers said the consumption of butterine would not injure the Irish trade, as there would be always a demand for the genuine article made within twenty-four hours of sale.

Combined Harrow and Clod-crusher.

We have a high opinion of this implement as being useful in many ways. It answers the purposes of a cultivator, a harrow, and a clod-crusher, and is a capital machine for both winter and summer road-making. Messrs. Nash & Brother 22 College Place, New-York, are the manufacturers. We

considerable swelling, lameness, and suppuration. It may occur in any horse's foot and it may be simply a single sinus in the laminae and coronate or it may communicate, with numerous sinuses running in all directions and not infrequently producing disease of the os pedis or its lateral cartilages. This latter condition proves very difficult to heal, and not infrequently becomes incurable.

CAUSES.—It often supervenes on neglected corns attended by suppuration, which not being allowed a free orifice to escape by, burrows under the horn of the wall; and, causing disease of soft textures, fistulous openings are produced; and in many cases, the bone becomes diseased, caries sets in, and an almost incurable condition results. Bruises of the heel, or wall pricks from nails, or whatever causes irritation followed by suppuration, may give rise to quittor. Injuries to the coronate by being stepped upon with sharp caulking during winter often result in quittor.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain and lameness, swelling of the side of the foot with a fistulous opening from which a purulent glairy discharge takes place, which if associated with disease of the bone or cartilage, is offensive, the surrounding tissues are infiltrated, and the hair is bristling. The pain and lameness is slight or severe according to the extent of the disease and the irritability of the patient. The foot becomes deformed by one sided contraction in some cases, while the lower part of the foot contracts, and the growth of horn at the coronate is exuberant and bulging.

It is more commonly seen in the fore feet than in the hind ones.

TREATMENT.—The shoe must be removed, and if the disease be caused by a corn, that exoescence must be pared