

**KEEPING WINTER BUTTER.**—People who wish to keep their butter for winter use in the roll, can easily do so by covering their rolls, after laying them in the vessel in which they are to be kept, with a thick cloth—two thicknesses are better—which has been soaked in a strong pickle to which a very little saltpetre has been added. We have preserved butter all winter this way, and nearly if not fully as good as when put away.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

**PARISIAN MODE OF ROASTING APPLES.**—Select the largest apples; scoop out the core without cutting quite through; fill the hollow with butter and fine, soft sugar; let them roast in a slow oven and serve up with the syrup.—*Maine Farmer.*

### The Dairy.

**POINTS OF COWS.**—Mr. A. L. Fish, a dairyman of Herkimer County, N. Y., gives in the *Little Falls Dairyman's Record*, some observations on this subject. He says:

"I have never known a cow, with soft, fur-like hair and mellow skin, appearing yellow and rummy at the roots of the hair when parted with the hands, that was not a good butter cow, and when fattened, would mix tallow well with flesh. Instead of heavy head, horns, neck and shoulders, and comparatively light hind quarters, which is characteristic of the opposite sex, she should show an opposite design, by a feminine countenance, light head, neck, and shoulders, widening backward from her chest to the loin and hind-quarters."

### The Poultry Yard.

**BEST FOOD FOR FOWLS.**—What kind of food will cause hens to lay the most eggs, is a question much easier asked than answered. It will probably never be decided. Some recommend feeding oats; others say barley, buckwheat, etc.; and we say that it is a judicious rotation of feeding that produces the best results. No one kind of food will make hens lay well, unless they are provided with the requisite concomitants, such as fresh meat, in some shape or other, when worms or insects are not to be had; charcoal and calcareous matter to assist nature in forming the shell of the egg, all of which is found in a wide range, without our special attention, or at least enough to cause a hen to lay her maximum number of eggs. Broom-corn seed is a good grain to feed with, but hens will not eat it in its whole state with that avidity that they will eat other grains; but when ground, it is highly relished by fowls. Wheat screenings we have found excellent feed for promoting fecundity,

and sunflower seed is considered good feed for fowls, but they must be fed to them sparingly. No animal is easier kept than fowls. No kind of food comes amiss to them. When at liberty, they obtain their living promiscuously, and pick up every thing that can be made use of as food, in the farm-yard; even the worms, grubs and bugs give them most nutritious food; and it has been satisfactorily proved there is no substitute for potatoes, if they are boiled, mashed, and mixed with a little corn meal, middlings, shorts, or even bran, as a promoter of laying. The more varied the food, however, the better. As to green food, they are partial to lettuce, cabbage, endive, spinach, chickweed, grass-seeds, etc. Regularity, when fed by the hand, should always be observed in the hours of feeding, also in the quantity of food given. Do not surfeit them one day and starve them the next, but give the fowls their food as regular as you take your own meals.—*Country Gent.*

### Veterinary.

#### Relations of Veterinary to Social Science.

*Inaugural Address by Prof. John Gamgee, Delivered Wednesday, October 31st, 1860.*

[The following lecture was delivered in the new Veterinary School in Edinburgh, before a Miscellaneous audience, including of course the regular students. There is much in this inaugural address that will interest our readers, and prove suggestive to our farmers, as well as to the inhabitants of our towns and cities, where sanitary reform has yet a great work to do. To social science the most earnest, practical attention is now being paid in the British Islands.]  
—Ed.

"My main object on this occasion is to point to veterinary students the real position of the science they have to learn and the art they have to practise, and elevate their thoughts from the mere trade, which is all essential in his way, and which the wants or the greed of man too soon wed him to.

But I have another object in view, viz., availing of the privilege of a mixed audience, in fact, addressing the public, I consider it my duty to state, as clearly as possible, the various ways in which our profession, when followed out by enthusiastic and enlightened men, can confer advantages on the world at large.

I trust, gentlemen, that by the time I have concluded this lecture, I may have stated something which it is as well to state to students entering on the arduous task of learning a profes-