

Yield of Jersey Cow Euratas.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN — I have drawn off from the record at Darlington the yield of butter of the cow Euratas, 2464, and present it in the same form as that of Mr. Motley's imported cow Flora, 113, in the first volume of the Herd Register :

Weight of Butter Separately Churned from the Milk of Euratas, 2464, commencing with the milk of Nov. 10, 1879, and ending with that of April 9, 1880,—five months:

Date of churning.	lbs. oz.	Date of churning.	lbs. oz.	Date of churning.	lbs. oz.
Nov. 12.....	3 4	Jan. 1.....	5 0	Feb. 20.....	5 8
14.....	2 13	3.....	5 5	22.....	5 8
16.....	3 12	5.....	5 3	24.....	5 2
18.....	3 10	7.....	5 0	26.....	4 13
20.....	3 3	9.....	5 6	28.....	4 12
22.....	4 2	11.....	4 14	Mch. 1.....	5 1
24.....	3 12	13.....	5 0	3.....	5 2
26.....	3 14	15.....	5 2	5.....	5 3
28.....	3 13	17.....	5 6	7.....	5 3
30.....	3 13	19.....	5 1	9.....	5 3
Dec. 2.....	4 1	21.....	5 3	11.....	5 1
4.....	4 2	23.....	5 0	13.....	5 4
6.....	4 2	25.....	5 0	15.....	5 6
8.....	4 8	27.....	5 4	17.....	5 0
10.....	4 13	29.....	4 10	19.....	4 15
12.....	4 13	31.....	5 2	21.....	4 12
14.....	5 2	Feb. 2.....	5 4	23.....	4 2
16.....	5 2	4.....	5 8	25.....	4 12
18.....	5 8	6.....	5 8	27.....	4 8
20.....	4 8	8.....	5 8	29.....	4 10
22.....	5 12	10.....	5 9	31.....	4 2
24.....	4 10	12.....	5 8	April 2.....	4 5
26.....	5 15	14.....	5 5	4.....	4 0
28.....	5 5	16.....	5 5	6.....	4 3
30.....	4 12	18.....	5 8	8.....	4 8
				10.....	4 8

Total 364 pounds 15 ounces.

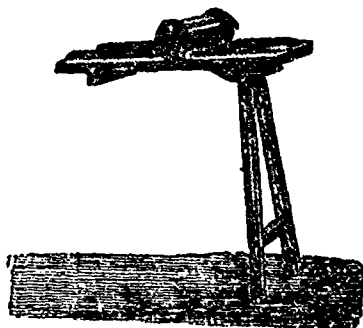
For the remainder of the month of April the churnings of two days' cream bring an average of 4 pounds 10 ounces, doing best at the last end, when she came up to 5 pounds. She is in calf since January 31, which brings her due in the year and practically limits her test to ten months. This would ordinarily promise a material shrinkage at about this date, but last year, on the contrary, she improved as pasture became good. Thus far she has had no grass to speak of. The above score is about 43 pounds less than that of Jersey Belle of Scituate for the same period, but the latter was in pasture, and finished her test in the winter months.

In order to reach 705 pounds in ten months, Euratas will need to average 2 pounds 4½ ounces per day until Sept. 10. It is believed that she far exceeded that last year, but as she has not shown her last year's capacity at any period since coming in, it would seem probable that she may also fall off earlier. When Jersey Belle made 705 pounds in a year, she was able to utilize the whole twelve months, not calving for fourteen months. With 43 pounds to overcome, and no allowance for two months, it would from the present outlook appear highly improbable that Euratas will close the gap. The coming of grass may present a more favorable view, and her chances are not regarded as hopeless.

If she now succeed, it will only be by virtue of the same remarkable capacity she showed last year for holding out through the season. **HARK COMSTOCK.**—*Country Gentleman.*

Mechanical butter-worker.

I think the above engraving of *Ahlborn's machine* which took the first prize at Bristol, R. A. S. meeting, 1878, is one that may be easily copied by any carpenter, and would be very useful on our smaller farms.



It consists of a board 3 feet long by 10 inches wide. Each side of the board has a raised projection of about 1 inch in height; it is traversed by a fluted roller, having at each end a groove, which fits the raised projections on the sides of the board. The roller has projecting handles at each end; these are grasped in each hand, and the roller is moved backwards and forwards over the butter as it lies on the board. The end of the board next to the operator is supported by two legs; the other end rests on a tub. The legs are fastened to the board by hinges, and are folded under it when the machine is not in use.

A. R. J. F.

Horse Castration.

This is a subject of great importance to agriculturists and stock raisers. It is really astonishing to see that even educated farmers have so much confidence in those ignorant men who practice this operation. Undoubtedly there are some skilled operators among stock raisers, but I mean those ignorant quacks who kill, or hurt, half of the horses they castrate. Hemorrhage, tumefaction, inflammation, &c.,

come on, your valuable horse is stopped from growing for a long time, and is too often condemned to die. Farmers should do all in their power to have, if possible, their horses castrated by a Veterinary Surgeon, or at least by an educated, skilful man, knowing the anatomy of the parts he dissects in practising the operation. It would cost a little more, but they would be sure of the life of their animals.

The best method to castrate horses, &c., is undoubtedly the method of the "*Ecrasor*." By it, there is no hemorrhage, no swelling, no inflammation and no accidents whatever, neither is

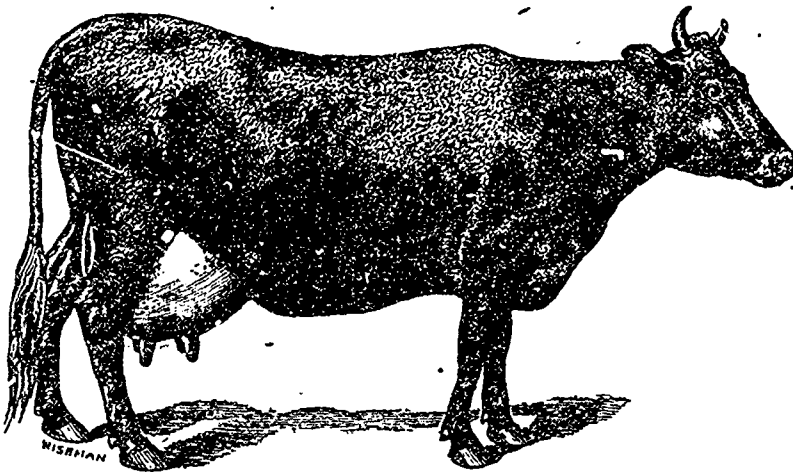
there any subsequent trouble of removing clamps. We have never seen a horse die from this operation, when done with the *Ecrasor*, Mr. Robert Prentice V. S. says: "I have known many instances where the *Ecrasor* was used in castration for the first time, and the owners subsequently would have no other mode of operation performed, so highly pleased were they with its results."

If a horse should die after castration performed with the *Ecrasor*, we can safely say that he was attacked by some other disease, so sure is the method, especially when practised by a skilled hand.

The price of this wonderful instrument, "*Farmer Miles' Ecrasor*," is \$17.00 in England, about \$22.50 in Canada. Nearly every veterinary surgeons has it. Try them.

AGRICULTURE.

P. S.—"Mr T. C. Miles V. S., having during the last two years, travelled forty thousand miles in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland and France; and having castrated in the Veterinary Colleges of Paris, France London, England; Glasgow, Scotland, and



Mr. A. B. Darling's Jersey cow Euratas.