

MILK WHICH DOES NOT YIELD BUTTER, AND THE MEANS TO REMEDY IT.—The author calls the attention of those who are chiefly interested in such cases, in which there is no disease of the mammary gland nor loss of milk, but a want of oleaginous matters in the fluid. In the causes of this deficiency of butter making quality, he concludes that there are *two* principal ones, viz: idiosyncrasy and alimentation; but there is another which cannot be so easily defined, and which occurs in animals that are well kept, and whose milk has been previously rich in butter. It is to these that the remedy is principally directed. The remedy consists in giving the animal two ounces of the sulphuret of antimony, with three ounces of coriander seeds, powdered and well mixed. This is to be given as a soft bolus, and followed by a draught composed of half a pint of water, and a handful of common salt, for three successive mornings, on an empty stomach.

The remedy, according to the author, rarely fails, and the milk produced some days after its exhibition, is found to be richer in cream. The first churning yields a larger quantity of butter, but the second and the third are still more satisfactory in their results.

A letter from a farmer states that he had fourteen cows in full milk, from which he obtained very little butter, and that of a bad quality. Guided by the statements of M. Deneubourg, which had appeared in the *Annales Veterinaires*, he had separately tested the milk of his cows, and found that the bad quality of it was owing to one cow only, and that the milk of the others yielded good and abundant butter. It was, therefore, clearly established that the loss he had so long sustained was to be attributed to this cow only. He at once administered the remedy recommended by M. Deneubourg, which effected a cure.—*Veterinarian*.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.—Somebody has made up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture. Though calculated for the Eastern States, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or the other grasses are sown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime, or marl.
2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
3. Lands which have long been in culture, will be benefitted by application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime—or marl—if the land needs it.
4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of the best mould.
6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits produced by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.
7. Deep ploughing improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.
8. Sub-soiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.
9. All wet lands should be drained.
10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
11. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in full bloom.
12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.
13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhoods.
15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.
16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.
17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when the stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.