

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

## MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.

No branch of dairy farming can compare in importance with the management of cows. The highest success will depend very much upon it, whatever breed be selected, and whatever amount of care and attention be given to the points of the animals; for experience will show that very little milk comes out of the bag that is not first put into the throat. It is poor economy, therefore, to attempt to keep too many cows for the amount of feed we have; for it will generally be found that one good cow well bred and well fed will yield as much as two ordinary cows kept in the ordinary way, while a saving is effected both in labor and room required, and in the risks on the capital invested. If the larger number on poorer feed is urged for the sake of the manure, which is the only ground on which it can be put, it is sufficient to remark that it is a very expensive way of making manure. It is not too much to say that a proper regard to profit and economy would require many an American farmer to sell off nearly half his cows, and to feed the whole of his hay and roots hitherto used to the remainder, until he has brought his farm into a higher and more productive condition. We believe in stocking up to the full capacity of the farm, but not to the sacrifice of good condition of the herd.

The variations in the yield of milk cows are caused more by the variations in the nutritive elements of their food than by a change of the form in which it is given. "A cow, kept through the winter on mere straw," says a practical writer on this subject, "will cease to give milk; and, when fed in spring on green forage, will give a fair quantity of milk. But she owes the cessation and restoration of the secretion to respectively the diminution and the increase of her nourishment, and not at all to the change of form, or of outward substances, in which the nourishment is administered. Let cows receive through winter nearly as large a proportion of nutritive matter as is contained in the clover, lucerne, and fresh grasses, which they eat in summer, and, no matter in what precise substance or mixture that matter may be contained, they will yield a winter's produce of milk quite as rich in caseine and butyric ingredients as the summer's produce, and far more ample in quantity than almost any dairyman with old fashioned notions would imagine to be possible. The great practical error on this subject consists not in giving wrong kinds of food, but in not so proportioning and preparing it as to render an average ration of it equally rich in the elements of nutrition, and especially in nitrogenous elements, as an average ration of the green and succulent food of summer."

We keep too much stock for the quantity of good and nutritious food which we have for it; and the consequence is cows are, in nine cases out of ten, poorly wintered, and come out in the spring weakened, if not, indeed, positively diseased, and a long time is required to bring them into condition to yield a generous quantity of milk.

It is a hard struggle for a cow reduced in flesh and in blood to fill up the wasted system with food which would otherwise have gone to the secretion of milk; but, if she is well fed, well housed, well littered, and well supplied with pure, fresh water, and with roots, or other moist food, and properly treated to the luxury of a frequent carding, constant kindness, she comes out ready to commence the manufacture of milk under favorable circumstances.

Keep the cows constantly in good condition, ought, therefore, to be the motto of every dairy farmer, posted up over the barn door, and over the stalls, and over the milk room, and repeated to the boys whenever there is danger of forgetting it. It is the great secret of success and the difference between success and failure turns upon it. Cows in milk require more food in proportion to their size and weight than either oxen or young cattle.

In order to keep cows in milk well and economically, regularity is next in importance to a full supply of wholesome and nutritious food. The healthy animal stomach is a very nice chronometer, and it is of the utmost importance to observe regular hours in feeding, cleaning and milking. This is a

point, also, in which very many farmers are at fault—feeding whenever it happens to be convenient. The cattle are thus kept in a restless condition, constantly expecting food when the keeper enters the barn, while, if regular hours are strictly adhered to, they know exactly when they are to be fed, and they rest quietly till the time arrives. Go into a well regulated dairy establishment an hour before the time of feeding, and scarcely an animal will rise to its feet; while, if it happens to be the hour of feeding, the whole herd will be likely to rise and seize their food with an avidity and relish not to be mistaken.

With respect to the exact routine to be pursued, no rule could be prescribed, which would apply to all cases; and each individual must be governed much by circumstances, both in respect to the particular kinds of feed at different seasons of the year, and the system of feeding in order to encourage the largest secretion of milk in stalled cows. A good way is to feed in the morning, either at the time of milking or immediately after, with cut feed, consisting of hay, oats, millet, or cornstalks, mixed with shorts, and Indian meal, linseed, or cotton seed, thoroughly moistened with water. If in winter, hot or warm water is far better than cold. If given at milking-time, the cows will generally give down the milk more readily.

Roots and long hay may be given during the day; and at the evening milking or directly after, another generous meal of cut feed, well moistened and mixed as in the morning. No very concentrated food, like grains alone or oil-cakes, should be fed early in the morning on an empty stomach, though it is sanctioned by the practice in the London milk dairies. The process of digestion goes on best when the stomach is sufficiently distended; and for this purpose the bulk of food is almost as important as the nutritive qualities.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

## SAVING CORN FODDER.

A ton of well-saved fodder corn is worth, if well used, nearly the price of a ton of hay, and yet how rarely is it well saved or well spent. Exposed after husking to all the storms of October, it is tardily housed in November, and, musty and mildewed, washed and weather beaten, it is not only the poorest fodder, but absolutely injurious to stock, to which it is thrown in the roughest and most careless way in the barnyard. Then it is trampled down in the snow and mire, and next spring is cursed as the greatest nuisance a farmer has to contend with. But let cornstalks be shocked up carefully, spread well at the butts of the shock, and tied closely at the top until the corn is husked, and then put up in convenient bundles, and again set up so that the rain could not penetrate the shocks, and as soon as cured be carefully stacked, or put away beneath a tight roof, and it becomes agreeable-looking, sweet-smelling, nutritious fodder, which will be readily eaten by all sort of stock. If it is cut up with any one of the various fodder cutters into short lengths or even chopped up with an axe on the barn floor, wet and sprinkled with a little salt and a handful of bran, it will be entirely consumed; and the manure heap in the spring will be altogether free from the objectionable, unrotted and tangled stalks, while it will be equally enriched by their fertilizing remains. In this way the supply of feed will be economized, often leaving hay to spare for sale or permitting the number of feeding stock to be doubled, and besides what is often a source of trouble and annoyance may be turned to good account and money made by it.—*American Agriculturist.*

## CARE OF COWS IN AUTUMN

An enterprising farmer of western New York communicated to us recently his practice in the management of cows during the season when grass begins to fail. He says the great secret of feeding and rearing stock successfully, is, to keep what you get—to save every pound of flesh and fat that is produced. The question lying still back of that is, how shall the flesh and fat be retained? What to do and how to do it is the question. Hitherto I have always commenced feeding my cows meal in October, and continued the regular extra feed through November; and we made more butter in one of those autumn months than in any other month

during the grazing season. I have a cup with flaring sides that holds when dipped in and heaped up full, about two quarts of good Indian corn and oats, of equal parts, made of pure grain. I never "cob" my animals. I am down on that cob system of management. With every fifteen bushels of corn or oats I mingle, before it is ground, about one bushel of flaxseed. This improves the quality of the feed for animals of any kind, as ground flaxseed, when mingled with grain, is far better for milch cows, for horses, for fattening sheep, or for young stock of any kind, than oil meal. I sow a little flaxseed every year for the express purpose of having the seed to mingle with the grain that is ground into meal for my cows and other stock. I think this is the true way to make money. To save all that is made without losing any portion. The little losses abstract the profit.—*New York Herald.*

## Arsenic as a Prophylactic in Hydrophobia.

Dr. Ernest Guisson, in an inaugural dissertation, presented to the faculty of Berne, states, though he has arrived at no positive conclusion, he believes that as in cholera, the germ of the contagion of rabies is formed by one of the lower fungi. The period of incubation extends, upon an average, over five or six weeks. The poison is then absorbed, spreads itself through the body by means of the circulation, and then multiplies indefinitely, producing ultimately irritation of the nervous centres, and especially of the medulla oblongata. Dr. Guisson then enters into the prophylactic treatment of the disease by means of arsenic, and gives the following clinical observations: "A man was bitten on the 24th of June by a mad dog in the hand; a girl was bitten at the same time, and shortly after died from hydrophobia. Two days after the accident, the man applied to Dr. Guisson's father, who cauterized the wound deeply with potash, and kept the wound open with cantharides. Minute doses of belladonna were given morning and evening up to the 18th of July, when the patient had rigors and pains in the body. From this time up to the 26th of July, the symptoms of hydrophobia became gradually more and more expressed, in spite of repeated venesections, and the use of calomel and opium. At this time however, small doses of Arseniate of Soda were prescribed every four hours (0.003 of a gramme), on the 29th marked amelioration of the symptoms was observed, which continued until the 20th, all danger had passed, and complete recovery took place."

Dr. Guisson gives another case, in which a rabid dog, between the 7th and 9th of June, bit thirteen persons in the various towns of the Canton of Freiburg. All were recommended to be treated with one-twentieth of a grain (equal to five grains of the one-hundredth, or one-half a grain of the one-tenth trituration) of Arsenic, morning and evening as a prophylactic measure.

Eight submitted to this prophylactic treatment, and none were affected. Four declined, or were not allowed to take the arsenic. Of these four, two remained unaffected, and two died. One began the arsenic treatment, but speedily left. She was attacked but at a much later period, and died. Dr. Guisson recommends not only the internal employment of the arsenic, but that the wound should be dressed with it.—*Correspondenz Blatt.*

## The Belle of the Ball Room as a Wife.

Emerson remarks somewhere, that one of the advantages of growing old is "that things adjust themselves." The phrase is a happy one, as it conveys that after struggling through this vale of tears forty or fifty years, men and women are resigned to their position—that their youthful aspirations have burnt and flickered and at last died out. They then come to believe that they are not fated to be millionaires, and they have discovered that they are not geniuses, and they settle down into the conviction, that as their pilgrimage is drawing to a close it is an unnecessary labor to trouble themselves any farther about matters, which hitherto engrossed so much of their mental scrutiny, and worried

them so extensively, to wit: their accommodations and other temporary arrangements; but above all their fellow-travelers. But to the young entering upon the arena of the battle of life there is something touching and whimsical in the varied and potent influences which these responsibilities of humanity assume, and on no point are they more remarkable, than in the selection of those who are to journey with them through the coming years. The troubles of childhood and the rainbows that decked the sky of that season of brightness, have passed away, and other feelings have taken their place. One of the most engrossing is, we remark, that of marriage, for the young of both sexes contemplate this as a necessary result of their new independence. But society, as it is now constituted, enlarges the many difficulties which have ever appeared to encompass this desired haven. Woman's intuitions in these emergencies serve her better than man's; it is, therefore, with a view to our own sex, that we specially write. When I was twenty-one, said a witty woman, "I had most decided opinions on all conceivable subjects, but I have lived to wish there might be a law passed that people under twenty-five years of age should not be allowed to express an opinion, because they will surely regret it." We have come across the following remarks by a lady on the fitness of her sex who are belles of the ball room to fill the position of wives. Supposing she is over twenty-five, and consequently arrived at those years of discretion, when she can form a proper opinion, we offer them for consideration. She contemplates the belle as a feminine article, that will not adjust itself to matrimony, and Coelebs in search of a wife must therefore look to crowning his aspirations for a fellow traveler in some other field. Which, now, really is the more to be envied—the man who has adjusted himself contentedly after his struggle, or the man who is entering upon the campaign? Our lady commentator thus speaks for herself—

"We ladies had a discussion the other evening, and of course it was about marriage. I contended that, of all places, a ball room was the worst to seek a wife in. Only take an unbiased view of a modern ball room, where one sex dresses in sober colors and in such a purely conventional way that the coat, waistcoat and pantaloons of any one man would serve perfectly well for every other of his size, while the other sex displays all the colors of the rainbow, and every one of the richer toilets an amount of study, expense and time, that only the initiated can possibly comprehend. Now, what does the wise observer understand by such a spectacle? Simply that one sex is tricked out for sale, while the other being buyers carry their attractions in their purses or in their bank accounts. The question of modesty or immodesty is idle enough; so also is that of morality, for whatever is the general custom will always be moral in the eyes of the majority."

The veiled Mussulman lady, who would expose her whole person sooner than her face, is as modest, and, in Oriental eyes, infinitely more so, than the Western belle, even though she expose no charms but those of her face. \* \* \* Clearly, then, these Juno arms and busts must enter into the competition for the greatest 'catch' of the season. But, are these busts and arms all a man looks for in a wife? Is he apt to find what will make his home a happy one in a woman who thinks only of fascinating him with busts and arms? I need not answer the question.—*Exchange.*

## Mexican Judges.

"As a rule, throughout the Mexican Republic," says a magazine writer, "an alcalde (corresponding to our justice of the peace) is a person capable of being purchased. Being open to corruption, one can approach him without hesitation with a bribe. In every community there are men who never lose a case. These favored few at times boast of their ability to purchase a judgment or verdict, and always negotiate for the same when they prosecute or defend. Rarely, indeed, except in times of revolution, does a rich man suffer imprisonment, and never is he seen in the chain-gang by reason of criminal prosecution. Gold has the same

virtue for unlocking doors and snapping handcuffs as crowbars and files. Gold would have released Maximilian had he consented to use it. The offer was made and accepted. The liberal officers were bought by the score, but the Austrian Prince preferred to be slaughtered rather than violate his too keen sense of honor. When Santa Anna committed the treason that Iturbide had committed, that Maximilian had been charged with, he did not suffer a similar penalty. He is Mexican, and knew what means to use for his freedom, and he got it. It is true that Juarez, who organized the court for Santa Anna's conviction, in his anger ordered the court to prison for not shooting the vagabond ex-president. But gold softened the rigors of confinement in the casements of Uloa, and the doublets of the ex-president insured years of comfort to the judicial trio.—*Ex.*

## Anarchy in Louisiana.

## A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS. APPEAL FOR FEDERAL INTERVENTION.

Attorney-General Williams has received a letter from Mrs. Alice H. Crawford, widow of Judge Crawford, (murdered lately in Louisiana,) under recent date from Columbia, Caldwell Parish, La., in which she says: "You are doubtless aware of the deliberate and cold blooded murder of Judge T. G. Crawford and District Attorney A. H. Harris, of the 12th judicial district, of the State of Louisiana. That cruel and horrible deed which has left two widows and nine orphans desolate, has also thrown the whole country in such a state of trepidation and fear that I cannot forbear stating the fact to you. It is perfectly terrible to be compelled to live in this country now, people are afraid of one another, afraid to say what they think, it is even worse than during the war, for then if men would make a pretense of patriotism to the south they were safe. Now, no one knows he is safe. Sir, if the President does not send us protection and that speedily, the best men in our community will be murdered. Threats are abroad against our parish judge, or sheriff, and several of our most prominent citizens, because they have felt some interest in tracing up these assassins. Self-preservation is the strongest law of nature, and even I, woman as I am, feel afraid of being murdered, because I so naturally have taken a deep interest in having the murderers hunted out. Mrs. Crawford forwards the following as a sample of how they do things in her section of the country:

## "COLUMBIA, LOUISIANA.

"Bill M. Daniel—I will drop you a few lines about the negro school you are now teaching. I will give you until Tuesday morning, the 20th of the month. I will be at the school-house Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and if you are there then we will take you out and whip you until you cannot walk for a month. And if that will not do, we will kill you immediately. You had better take warning and leave. We would have come and whipped you without giving you notice, but we thought that we would give you a little time to get away. We will be there on Tuesday, prepared to kill you if you are not gone. We have stood the school, sir, as long as possible; it has become perfectly disgusting to the whole neighborhood, and we intend to put a stop to it, and if you don't stop it you will be dealt with very seriously."—*Washington Star.*

—A Boston dry goods dealer advertises "financial crash towels."

—A bachelor residing at Tonganoxie, Kansas, offers \$4,000 reward to any lady who can beat him cooking.

—Three captains in the Cunard service have made over three hundred voyages across the Atlantic.

—Chief of police McDonough, of St. Louis, is undergoing trial for "malicious oppression in office."

—The Baltimore *American* thinks it would be rather below than above the actual figures to say that the canning trade requires 50,000,000 of cans yearly.

—The Clay County (Iowa) *Reporter* says that "yesterday the cold wind went whistling up the trousers of many a loafer, asking him what he had been doing all summer."

—The saloon keepers of Dubuque, Iowa, most of whom were indicted for selling liquor contrary to law, have chosen to go to jail rather than pay the fine of \$55 each and costs.