

the floor is for the discharge of chaff, or muck—if desired—directly through the stable to the cellar below; on either side, under each bay are indicated openings, through which the hay when necessary can be dropped immediately into the feeding trough; the two farthest to the East and the two westernmost, serve also as ventilators being joined at the peak, for connection with the exterior ventilators shown above the roof. An exterior connection with the workshop, above the boiler room, is not shown in the elevation, but indicated in the ground plan; it would be better, however, for the stairs to descend on the north side. The western front may be made much more effective architecturally if desired. I have consulted simplicity and economy only, in the plans. The space at the right of the horse stable, (marked "open shed" in the ground front—and by error represented with door in the elevation,) might if desired—by glazing its southern part, be converted into an admirable poultry house, communicating with the open cellar below, or the cellar itself with its southwestern frontage would serve well for such a purpose, while a portion of the space above could be reserved for nests or roosts. If a bull is kept—and unless a near one is available, such animal should be kept—quarters might be provided for him in the horse-stable, or in the cellar under the southern wing. There is no provision for young cattle, as none are supposed to be reared. Indeed, the plan has been arranged simply in view of the ordinary wants of a milk farmer. I by no means present it as a model plan, but as one offering a great many conveniences—securing great economy of labour—great compactness, and opportunity for full and free examination of all the animals."

### Cheese Factory Movements in Lobo.

We are glad to learn from the *London Advertiser*, that a number of the farmers in the township of Lobo are thoroughly stirred up in regard to the business of cheese-making on the factory system, and that already, considerable progress has been made toward stocking that part of the country with these important establishments. The following communication from a correspondent of the above-named journal, will be read with much interest and satisfaction by all who take an interest in the extension and prosperity of the dairy business:

'Last spring our enterprising citizen, J. W. Scott, proposed to start a cheese factory, and in order to bring the matter before the people and ascertain what amount of support he could get, he put up notices and called a meeting in his school-house, which a few of his neighbors attended, more from curiosity than anything else. After Mr. Scott had presented the matter to this meeting in its most favorable aspect, he went round to see what support he could get, and nineteen gallons of milk per day was all he could get promised him, which would be the amount obtained from about six cows. However, to his praise be it spoken, nothing daunted, Mr. Scott concluded to go on with his factory at least for one year, by way of experiment, and, when he started his factory on the first of May last, it was with the milk of thirty cows, principally his own. The cheese factory business with us at that time was so little understood that Mr. Scott became the butt of ridicule for engaging in such an enterprise. The boys gave him the nick-name of Cheese Factory; and some of his neighbours declared that rather than give their milk to Scott to make money out of them, they would feed it to their hogs. But the scheme worked well, and before two months had passed those very individuals who ridiculed the enterprise at its outset, went off and purchased more cows, and were found among Mr. Scott's best supporters; so that in a short time he had the milk of one hundred cows to manufacture from. This was not the only way in which the change of opinion showed itself. The report spread like wildfire, "Scott and those fellows who are furnishing milk for his factory are making money hand over fist," and in less than two months Tom, Dick and Harry, all over the township, were talking about starting cheese factories. That this would ruin the business both for himself and every one else Mr. Scott saw at a glance, and as Mr. William Charlton one of his supporters, was talking of start-

ing a factory in what he considered his territory, he thought it better for all parties to call a meeting and explain the matter fully to the people, and also to consider at what distances apart cheese factories ought to be located in order to make the business profitable to all. For this purpose Mr. Scott and Mr. Charlton called a meeting in the Temperance Hall, Duncrief, on Wednesday evening, 19th. Upon motion Mr. Roger Hedley was requested to take the chair and Mr. A. C. Attwood to act as secretary. Mr. Scott was called upon first to address the meeting, and in doing so he read the report of his factory for the season, which is as follows:

Average number of cows, 84; pounds of milk received, 293,250; pounds of cheese manufactured, 29,880; average number of pounds of cheese per cow, 355 5-7; average value of each cow's milk for the season, \$32.12; of his own cows, rating their milk at nine cents per gallon, \$38.55.

It must be borne in mind that the cheese making season is considered as lasting six months, so that when Mr. Scott struck an average he calculated for the full six months, though a large number of his cows did not furnish milk for more than five months. Had they furnished it for the full six months the averages would have been much greater. As a good many of Mr. Scott's supporters were present, he requested them to state how they were satisfied with him, and how the business paid them, when the following gentlemen, Messrs. E. Charlton, J. Scott, T. Douglas, J. Barnes, and G. Stonehouse, remarked that furnishing milk had proved more remunerative to them than they had expected, and that they were satisfied that there was no way on a farm of making money so rapidly as by furnishing milk to a cheese factory. Mr. Scott then stated to the meeting that in order to be able to conduct the business profitably, he should have at least three miles of undisputed territory on each side, from the fact that a factory required two set of hands: one for the day, the other for the night, and that the hands required to work up the milk of two hundred cows, could as well work up that of five hundred; and, again, that a person conducting a large factory could afford to hire help, and give his whole time to the management of the business, and thereby make a better article; and could sell it at a better advantage, since a large amount could be disposed of together. Again, he showed that milk could be drawn three miles at a cheaper rate than one mile; for, drawing a load of milk to a factory is something like rolling a snow ball, the farther it goes, the larger it becomes, and, as a matter of course, pays for the drawing better.

Mr. Donald Johnston, who is going to establish a factory near Lobo village, also made a few remarks. He fully concurred with Mr. Scott that cheese factories should be at least six miles apart. In fact the arguments he advanced could not be easily confuted. It was then moved by Mr. Young, P.M. of Lobo village, seconded by Mr. T. Caverhill, J.P., and carried, that in the opinion of this meeting cheese factories could not be profitably managed when nearer to each other than six miles. At this stage of the meeting the competitors began to feel rather cheery, and indeed for a time assumed quite a belligerent aspect towards each other. Had it not been that one was a Quaker and the other a Methodist, and both sensible men, it is hard to say how the matter would have ended. It is understood, however, that Mr. Charlton has consented to withdraw from the contest, and leave Mr. Scott in undisputed possession of the field.

With reference to the preparations we are making for another season, we expect to have five factories in full blast by the first of May next; and, if so, the cheese factory field in Lobo will be fully occupied. As before stated, Mr. Donald Johnston, near Lobo village, is making arrangements for a good spread, and judging from the appearance of the man and his locality, he will prove successful. Mr. James Zaritz is also making extensive preparations. He lives on the 8th concession, near our celebrated oil well. We hope the oil will not injure the quality of his cheese, and have no doubt but that his Quaker friends will come to the conclusion that cheese factories are more remunerative than oil wells. Mr. J. W. Scott is also preparing to enlarge his establishment. He proposes to spend \$800 or \$1,000 on buildings, etc., and we have no doubt he will receive good support. We also understand that in our own superannuated little town, Komoka, a number of our modern Trojans have got cheese on the brain; and propose to lay aside the habiliments of war, and turn their drill shed into a cheese factory.

A factory is also to be started by Mr. T. B. Scott, on the town line between London and Lobo, five miles north of Melrose, and as your correspondent is more particularly connected with this factory than any other, and as perhaps it will be interesting to some of your readers in other townships to know how a cheese factory is managed, I will take the liberty of explaining how Mr. Scott proposes to conduct his. In the first place, he intends to erect a building of

dimensions suitable for working up the milk of several hundred cows, and furnish all the vats, hoops, presses, &c.; but as he has had no experience in cheese-making himself, he proposes to leave the whole affair for one year or a term of years to some foreman of a thorough good cheese factory from Oxford. He also proposes to call a meeting in the early part of this winter of those who intend to support the factory, and to have the meeting appoint a chairman, secretary and treasurer for the company, also a board of directors, whose duty it shall be to provide for the driving of the milk to the factory and the cheese to market. Mr. T. B. Scott's factory will be ~~about~~ ten miles from London, six from Mr. Johnson's factory, seven from Mr. Zaritz's, five from Mr. J. W. Scott's, and seven from one to be started by Messrs. McIntosh and Hughes, on the corner of the thirteenth concession of London and proof line."

### Cheese Factory in the County of Perth.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Geo. Hamilton of the township of Hibernia, is erecting a cheese factory, large enough to manufacture into cheese the milk of five or six hundred cows. He expects to have the establishment in operation by the first of next May. This is a move in the right direction, and will, we hope, be well supported by the farmers in the neighborhood, to the female members of whose families especially it will prove a great boon. These institutions have succeeded so admirably in the United States, and also, wherever they have been introduced in our own province, and the advantages they afford in the saving of labor, the superior excellence of the manufactured article, and the higher price it commands, have now been so fully tested and proved that we have no doubt they will rapidly become general amongst ourselves. We heartily wish Mr. Hamilton success in his enterprise, and congratulate the farmers of Hibernia township in the opportunity afforded them of sharing in the benefits of a system which has so much to recommend it, and against which no valid objection, so far as we are aware, can be urged.

### Brewers' Grains for Milch Cows.

Mr. X. A. Williard, in the *Utica Herald*, says that the value of brewers' grains for milch cows depends entirely on their cost in particular localities, when compared with other kinds of food. They increase the quantity rather than improve the quality of the milk, and when other kinds of food are given, combined with the grain to make up those qualities which are lacking, they may be used with good results. Cows, however, which are fed largely on brewers' grains, are weakened in constitution, and hence it becomes an imperative necessity to find some highly nutritious food in conjunction with them, if regard be had to the health of the animal, to say nothing of adding to the inferior quality of milk resulting from their use. Experiments show that distillers' grains do not contain substances yielding an abundant supply of caseine, but are better adapted for butter and sugar of milk. They may be regarded as useful in keeping up a flow of milk, and where this is sought, they will be found perhaps more valuable than their nutritive qualities would seem to warrant. Cows are sometimes disposed to run to fat, and fail in milk, when fed on highly nourishing food. In such cases, a moderate supply of brewers' grains will be found to correct the difficulty, and thus they prove really valuable. The art of feeding to effect certain results, is not very closely studied by our farmers. By understanding the nature of foods and their economic use, one man will reach the same result at much less expense than he who has no definite idea of the material in his hands, beyond placing it before his stock. The question of foods is at all times an important one, and especially to those who are looking to the most profit from their use.

How to CURE A KICKING COW.—Procure a leather strap about three feet long, with two buckles on it, having them placed the nearest to one end, each to buckle opposite ways; buckle the short end around the fore leg just above the foot; bend the knee so the foot will touch the leg close to the body; pass the long end of the strap around the leg and buckle it. Then sit down on a stool, place your knee against her hind leg, and you have her in position where she cannot kick to harm you.