

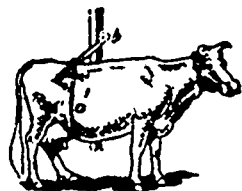
The Dairy.

FALL BUTTER MAKING.

When making butter in Sept for winter keeping, the cream should not be kept too long, either before or after skimming. Thirty-six hours is long enough for the milk to stand before the cream is taken off, and two or at most three days is long enough to keep the cream and it must be kept and churned at a low temperature. Stir the cream every time new cream is added, and be sure to reach it that is at the bottom and sides of the cream jar to mix it well with the new cream. Put in no new cream within 12 hours of the churning. If any cream gets too old or if butter comes soft or oily mark that to be used at once, no matter how good it may seem. It will not have the keeping qualities. Wash the butter-milk well out of it, work it rather dry, and salt to taste. If well worked it will not need any more salt than that which is to be used immediately. Pack solidly in stone jars, not filling them within 2 in. of the top, then a layer of salt to completely cover it nearly 1 in. deep, and add water to cover the salt. Cover this with a clean cloth, and put a board over it, weighted down. This will keep the air out, but it may be necessary to look at it once a month to see if more water should be added to make up loss by evaporation. Keep in a cool place.

BREAKING A KICKER.

Always be kind and gentle with cows, especially dairy cows. Never strike a



cow, either back of the ears or elsewhere. Have broken many helpers to be milked and am confident that gentleness and patience will soon overcome any freaks they may have. Once in a while there is one naturally inclined to kick. For such, I take a 3/4 in rope as at a, and put it around just in front of hips and bag. Tighten by means of a noose and fasten the end firmly to the lowest board of the stall and on the opposite side from which you wish to be when milking. At milking, bring her close up against the stall. A cow will very soon learn to step there when the rope is pulled. If the cow is vicious and bound to kick, put a twist in the rope on the back with a broom handle, as at b, and fasten. While doing this, always be kind and gentle. Feed a little of something she likes extra well.—[H. A. Phillips, Barry Co., Mich.]

WASHING CURDS.

Nearly all cheese makers are troubled at times with curds which have an unpleasant flavor. Some have such curds nearly all the time during hot weather, while others have them but occasionally. As a remedy for such curds it has been suggested to wash them after milking with clean, pure water at a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees. The plan of washing is also recommended for fast working curds.

Some Canadian cheese makers go so far as to recommend washing all curds, good, bad and indifferent. One man expressed this view at the cheese and butter makers' convention by saying—"washing does a bad curd good and a good curd no harm." The dairy department of the Ont agri college took up the study of this question of washing curds last spring. Experiments are not yet completed, but so far as carried out we would appear to be justified in saying: Washing curds of good flavor does them no further good. Washing curds of bad flavor improves them. Washing fast working curds improves them. Washing curds tends to decrease the yield of cheese. There is danger in washing curds with impure water. Indiscriminate washing of all curds is unnecessary and is "hard on the average," or in other words, such a practice makes unnecessary extra labor and requires more milk to make a pound of cheese. Curds should be washed with brains as well as with water.—[Prof H. H. Dean.]

Green Forage of the same general composition as oats and peas, may serve as an entire ration for dairy cows without injury to the animal and at a considerable saving in the cost of milk.—[N. J. Exper Sta Bulletin No 130.]

Bloody Milk occurs from several causes, such as a spongy condition of the glands of the udder, ulceration of the glands of the teat, etc. Use a milk tube to draw off the milk; also bathe the quarter of the udder with cold water for 10 minutes after it has been milked. Mix tannic acid 2 gr, glycerin 1 oz and water 1 oz, shake well and inject a little into the tube of the teat after milking.

The Oleo Makers' Contention that forbidding the coloring of oleo to resemble butter would kill the business and destroy a market for beef fat, causing a depreciation of \$2 to 4 per hundred on cattle, is regarded as a huge joke by C. Y. Knight, who figures that as there were 5,000,000 head killed last year and 24,492,000 lbs oleo oil used, or less than 5 lbs fat from each animal, the value of the fat could not be over 45c per animal. Soap factories will gladly take the fat at 6c per lb, which would leave the packer out of pocket just 15c per animal.

\$2,600 for a Shorthorn Calf is what Col G. M. Casev recently paid at the Chicago stock yards for Mayflower V. Some 60 other cattle were sold at the same time for \$67,550.

Buttons from Skimmilk—A Mid creamery has put in a plant for making dried curd out of milk after cream and butter has been extracted. The whey and curd are separated and the latter dried down by heat and evaporation until the residuum is left as a hard and brittle substance in the evaporating pans. When taken from them the cakes are broken into pieces, put in sacks and shipped to dried curd factories, where the stuff is ground into a powder and used in the manufacture of paints and glazings. Buttons and other small articles heretofore made from bone or celluloid are now made from this material. There are two factories using dried curd.

Filled Cheese output is falling off. The government received \$15,750 taxes on it for the year ending June 30 last and 16,886 for the year before. This represents an output of 1,555,000 and 1,688,641 lbs respectively.

The Output of Oleomargarine, domestic and imported, for the 12 mos ending June 30, 1900, amounted to 109,000,000 lbs, the output for the year previous was \$3,130,000 lbs. Taxes paid the internal revenue of the department for the past year were \$2,055,273, compared with 1,609,913 for the year before.

Animals always know when they are well treated. But very often they do not know why they are whipped, and when they do not they are always made worse by so doing.—[H. A. Phillips, Barry Co., Mich.]

Thorough care and common sense must be exercised in ensiling green fodder or loss will occur. If inferior ensilage is fed, milk or butter may be tainted. But there is no need of this and ordinary care will avoid it.

In lieu of milk with their steeped hay, give young calves a handful of scalded linseed meal. It is equal to half a pint or perhaps a pint of any other feed.—[L. L. Trott, Washington Co., Me.]

Use a bottomless tobacco pail for a sack holder. It can be used on the wagon, in the field, on the granary chute, or nailed to side of wall. Try it.—[M. T. Haxton, Pa.]

PROTRUSION OF THE RECTUM—Herbert V. Ont has a pig that died from protrusion of the rectum. Treatment in such cases. Bathe the protruded part well with hot water to clean it, then bathe it for 15 minutes with a lotion made by mixing 2 dr acetate of lead, 1 oz tincture of opium and 1 pt of water. Turn the pig on its back and press the bowel into its place. Also give 2 gr of opium at a dose to relieve the straining. If the animal still persists in pressing it out again put a stitch of catgut or silk through the opening and give the pig 2 oz castor oil.

Our Veterinary Adviser.

INFLAMMATION OF TONGUE—H. D. had a calf that died with what is known as black tongue. The remedy in such cases is to mix 4 dr acetate of lead, 2 oz tincture of opium with 1 qt water. Take a small sponge and tie a string to it, then dip it into the lotion and press it to the back of the tongue, let it remain a minute, then draw it out and wet it again and press it to the back of the tongue as before. Repeat this several times, then wait for an hour and repeat again, and so on until the inflammation is reduced.

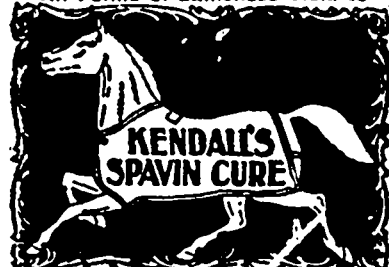
FOOT LAMENESS—R. M. N.'s horse has been lame in its fore foot 3 mos. Poultice the foot with warm bran mash put in a bag and tied on the foot, change twice a day and continue for two weeks; then mix 2 dr cantharides with 1 oz lard, rub this around the coronet, in 24 hours wash it off and turn her out to grass for 2 or 3 mos.

FOUNDER—H. N. V. wants a remedy for chest founder in horses. There is no such trouble as chest founder, what is known as founder always affects the feet and not the chest. A horse that is foundered stands with its feet well in front of its body; this position gives a hollow appearance to the chest, the muscles of the chest also waste on account of the horse trying to save his feet. In such cases the horse walks stiffly, which leads some to suppose that the trouble is in the chest.

RETENTION OF URINE—D. McL. has a cow that is troubled with retention of urine. Such cases should be examined by a qualified veterinarian. If one cannot be had, give 1 oz fluid extract of buchu and 2 oz spirits nitrous ether at a dose, in 1 qt linseed tea, three times a day.

ECZEMA—N. S. H. has a mare that is itchy all over; there are no sores. Also has a colt that has an injured knee joint. For the mare mix 1 oz carbonate of potassium with 1 qt soft water; wash her all over with this and in 10 minutes after wash off with clean, soft water and dry; repeat once a day and continue for a week or more if needed. Also give 1/2 oz nitrate of potassium at a dose in a bran mash twice a day for one week; then skip a week and give again if necessary. It will be necessary for you to give a description of the condition of the colt's stifle joint before we can advise.

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