

and that of the single, about eight to the hundred, or twelve and a half pounds each.

The Cheese Room.—When the cheeses are taken from the salting presses, they are put on the shelf in the dairy for a day or two, where they are turned once in twelve hours. They are then taken to the cheese loft to make way for the new ones. In the cheese room, either on the floor or on the 'cheese rack,' they are turned once every day, and in general, in a month from the time they were taken out of the vat, they are ready for cleaning, which is done by scraping them with a common knife. The cheese, if intended for the London market, as is generally the case, is rubbed, after being cleaned, with a pair of Indian red or Spanish brown, or a mixture of both and small beer. It is rubbed on with a woollen cloth. After being painted, it is turned over twice a week, and oftener if the weather is damp; and as soon as the state of the paint will permit, the edge of the cheese and about an inch of each side, is rubbed hard with a cloth, at least once a week.

Characteristics of the true Gloucester.—The marks of true Gloucester cheeses, are 'the blue coat' which arises through the paint on their sides, and which is a sure sign of their richness and sweetness; the yellow, golden hue of their edges, a smooth, close and wax-like texture; a very mild and rich flavor, not crumbling when cut into thin slices, nor parting when toasted, with the oily matter they contain, but softening, without burning. If cheese has been soured in the making, either from being too long in hand, or from want of attention in scalding the utensils, nothing will cause it to assume the blue coat. If the curd is salted when ground down before being put into the vats, has the effect of giving a skin to each of the particles of curd it comes in contact with, which prevents them from intimately uniting; and although the curd may be pressed together and make good cheese, yet it never becomes a smooth, close, solid mass, like that which is salted after it is made; but is of a loose texture, and crumbles when cut; and although it may be equally fat, yet in toasting, the fat melts out of it, and the cheesy part burns. The skin of the cheese, too, is not tough and solid, but hard and brittle, and when examined, seems to be formed of many irregular portions.

From the Boston Cultivator.

DESTROYING LICE ON CATTLE.

Messrs Editors:—About a year ago if I rightly remember, I read in your paper an article on the means of destroying these troublesome insects, by applying a mixture of lime and ashes to the floor on which the cattle stands and rests. My cattle doubtless like all others, have ever been more or less infested with this hateful species of vermin. I have tried various expedients for their extermination, such as Scotch, or yellow snuff, lard, decoction of tobacco, &c., none of which have ever proved sufficiently adequate to effect the object intended.

Last fall when my cattle came to the barn, I resolved upon trying lime & ashes, as preventative of lice amongst them. Accordingly I mixed them in about equal quantities, and spread them upon my stable floors; directly under my cattle's fore feet. When what I had applied at first was exhausted, I then made another application of the mixture, and so continued to do during the winter.

As to the effect this practice has had in preventing lice amongst my cattle, I now candidly state that they were never more free from them, than they are this spring.

I will mention one fact in confirmation of the utility of this application for destroying lice.

In February last I purchased a pair of four year old cattle that were exceedingly lousy. I was particular to keep the floor very well strewed with these ingredients, and upon examining

them several weeks after, I could not discover a solitary individual of the numerous host remaining.

The lime of which I made use, had lain open to the action of the atmosphere until it was reduced to a powder, or nearly so, before using.

EDITORIAL REMARK.

The above seems to be a very simple and effectual remedy, and it may be procured without the least injury to the cattle, which is not the case with some remedies used, such as mercurial ointments, a decoction of tobacco, oil, &c. In cold weather oil has a bad effect, as it keeps the hide moist for a long time, readily conducting off the animal heat and producing a chill. As vermin are so destructive to the peace, comfort, and trust of cattle, no pains should be spared in guarding against them, and applying a remedy wherever they make their appearance.

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES. OF CATTLE.

Sting of the Adder, or Slow-worm.—Apply immediately strong spirits of hartshorn. For sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

To take Film from a Horse's Eye.—Blow loaf sugar and a little salt into the inflamed eye, and in most cases it will be relieved. Sassafras buds pounded, and put in water, to stand till it becomes nearly as thick as cream, applied to the eye, is an excellent remedy for inflammation.

To relieve Colic in Horses.—Rub spirits of turpentine on the breast of the horse; and if he be drenched with it he will be relieved. Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach, more horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.—*English Farmers' Journal.*

Redwater.—Bleed first, and then give a dose of 1 lb. Epsom salts, and a half pound dose repeated every eight hours, until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give 4 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel. Blackwater is the concluding and commonly fatal stage of redwater.

Cleansing Drink.—1 oz. of bayberry powdered, 1 oz. of blinstone powdered, 1 oz. of cummin seed powdered, 1 oz. of diapente; boil these together for ten minutes. Give when cold in a gruel.

Colic—The best remedy is one pint of linseed oil, mixed with ½ oz. of laudanum.

A good cordial is 1 oz. of caraway seed, 1 oz. annis seed, ½ oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. fennel-greek seed powdered. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for ten minutes, and administer when cold.

Diarrhœa.—Give ½ oz. of powdered catechu and 10 grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Dysentery—The same as for diarrhœa.

Fever.—Bleed: and then, if the bowels are constipated, give half a pound of Epsom salts in 3 qts. of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube. As a preventive, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first turned to grass.

Mange.—Half a pound of black brimstone, ½ pint of turpentine, 1 pint of train oil; mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk fever or Garget.—2 oz. brimstone, 2 oz. diapente, 1 oz. cummin seed powdered, 1 oz. powdered mire. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose grease.

Murrain.—Half a pound salts, 2 oz. bruised coriander seed, 1 oz. of gentian powdered. Give these in some water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock. 1 pint and a half of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Sprains.—Embrocation: 1 oz. of sweet oil, 4 oz. of spirits of hartshorn. For the sting of bees supply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

Worms—Bots.—Give half a pound Epsom salts, with 2 oz. coriander seed, bruised, in a quart of water.

BOTS IN HORSES.

BY JOHN SHERFRY.

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer:

I send you a valuable recipe for the cure of bots in horses. I have used the prescription and seen it used in several cases, and with the best success in every case:—

Take a piece of tin, say six inches long and two inches wide; punch one end full of small holes, like a grater; turn up the upper tip of the animal's mouth, and scarify it well with this grater; then take gunpowder, wheat flour, and salt, in equal quantities—say of each a tablespoonful—and mix them together; then take some in your hand and rub it on the scarified lip. Rub hard, frequently taking the mixture on your hand, and continue the rubbing for fifteen minutes; in fifteen minutes more the animal will go to eating, if the remedy is not applied too late. Lately I have heard it stated that saltpetre brine will destroy a live bot sooner than any other liquid medicine. Let the incredulous try it.

Oak Dale Farm, Iowa,
April, 1844.

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer:

I herewith send you some items extracted from time to time from the London Magnet, Bell's Weekly Messenger, the Weekly Dispatch, the Chelmsford Chronicle, and the Norwich Mercury, which I hope you will find interesting for your readers.

Yours, &c.

JACOBUS.

CURCULIO.

Mr. John G. Kenrick, of Newtown, in the magazine of Horticulture, gives the following remedy for the curculio. We observed that Mr. — exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, very fine plumbs last season:—

"Having heard salt recommended, as a protection against the curculio, I concluded to make a trial of salt lye, having a quantity at command. The yard contains about one eighth of an acre, in which I have about one hundred trees. In the spring, I had about two loads of meadow mud, well saturated with lye, evenly spread and spaded in. (The year previous about the same quantity of dock mud was applied in the same way.) About the first of June, I put in a load of about five hogheads (salt lye) in addition, pouring it from a large watering pot, about two common sized pailsful to each tree, saturating the whole ground in the yard; and so powerful was the application that there was not a weed to be found the height of two inches during the season; every tree bore well, and many of them were so completely loaded with fruit, that I was obliged to stake them to prevent their breaking down. There were a very few curculios which found their way up the trees, but not a twentieth part enough to thin out the fruit as they ought to have been, which prevented their attaining the size they otherwise would have done."

Soaking Corn in Muriate of Ammonia.

—Dr. Samuel Webber gives an account in the New England Farmer of several experiments which he made last season with muriate of ammonia. He dissolved a small piece of the common sal ammoniac of the druggists, estimated at four or five grains, in about half a coffee-cup of water, and threw into the solution a handful of corn, which, after having remained four or five hours, was planted. He planted this soaked corn in hills, side by side with that which was not soaked. He made four different experiments, which are reported in considerable detail. In all cases, the soaked seed produced considerably the best yield—generally at least one-third more. The land was light and dry, and for several of the experiments he purposely took the poorer spots. The corn suffered with drought; but in all cases that from the soaked seed manifested a decided superiority; so much, indeed, that it was noticed by strangers, who knew of no difference in the seed.