

lons, which is furnished with a very ingenious contrivance for cooling and heating the milk by means of cold and hot water, conveyed under and around its entire surface. It is unnecessary to describe the process of cheese-making, but I may say that it is quite an interesting one, and is well worthy of a visit to see. Various labour-saving apparatus are used, so that comparatively little manual labour is required, while the most scrupulous cleanliness is preserved. The whey is strained off and conveyed by pipes outside the building, where it serves as food to about a hundred hogs, who greedily devour it. After being pressed into the usual well-known shape, each cheese is transferred to the store-room, where I counted one hundred and thirty-six, ranged on frames specially prepared, each bearing the date of its manufacture. Nine of these cheeses are produced per day, each weighing from eighty-five to one hundred pounds.

As an enthusiastic agriculturist and worthy friend who was present observed, it was, indeed, a most gratifying sight. I would strongly recommend farmers in other parts of the country, who have felt so severely the failure of the wheat crop in past years, to visit Mr. Harris's factory, and go home and do likewise. Let me say in conclusion that the prospects of an abundant harvest, not only of wheat, but everything that is grown, are, everywhere between this and Toronto, most flattering; in fact, never were better.

J. H. MASSEY.

Ingersoll, June 22, 1865.

The amount of butter made in the United States last year is estimated to be not less than 511,000,000 lbs., valued at \$82,270,000.

CHEESE LEGISLATION.—I see that the Legislature has passed a law for the protection of the Cheese Factories, to prevent the adulteration of milk. One of the provisions imposes a fine of \$25 for not putting the "strippings" with the rest of the milk. They are much richer than the first drawn milk. I wish they would pass a law that every person employed to milk cows who neglected to strip them clean, should be publicly horse-whipped! You do not only lose the richest of the milk by their carelessness, but the cows soon dry up.—*Harris's Walks and Talks.*

How to CONDENSE MILKING.—The best dairymen curry, as well as feed, water, and turn out their cows regularly: feed and water should be given daily when in the stable at the same or corresponding hours: if a cow refuse to eat, remove the feed at once: never pamper to any extent after calving. At milking time the master or mistress should be present, if not as milker, to see that it is quickly done and without talking: much depends on this: the last drop is richest, according to an old saying: this is wrong, as the drop from a good milker never comes: milkers are seen pulling at the teats for the 'last drop': in stripping a cow it is usually done with the right hand by taking the teats in rotation and getting what milk can be obtained; and when he gets hold of a teat, if he can get milk twice, he must try that teat again, after he has gone round. All drawn after this comes from the milk veins, and is no richer than that first taken, or of the average quality. If a dairyman intends to follow his business and make it most profitable, he or his wife must milk or be present during milking. One of the best of dairymen always did the stripping after his regular milkers. A garrulous milker should be silenced or exorcised from the stable or yard where the cows are milked. Note this, and insist upon a strict observance of the rule.—*Boston Cultivator.*

MILKING THE WRONG COW.—The Hon. Grantly F. Berkeley, the English hunter and naturalist tells the following execrable story of Lady Haggerton's scheme to charm the Regent: Her ladyship had at her residence a miniature farmyard, and those pretty little Alderney cattle. When the prince and his friends had arrived, she came forward from the side of a wicket as a milkmaid, for the purpose of making a syllabub for the prince. She had a silver pail in one hand and an ornamented stool in the other. Lady Haggerton tripped along, with ribbons flying from her dainty little milking hat, that hung on one side of her graceful little head, and the smallest little apron tied below her laced stomacher, till she came opposite his royal highness, to whom she dropped a really graceful courtesy. Then passing lightly over the beautiful platted straw, her tucked up gown showing her neat ankle, as well as her coloured stockings, she placed her stool and pail convenient for use. Leaning against the flank of one of the crossiest looking of the Alderneys, she was attempting to commence her rustic labours; but not having selected the right sex, the offended animal did not seem to fancy the performance, for at first he kicked out then trotted away, nearly upsetting stool, pail, and Lady Haggerton, who covered with confusion, made a hasty retreat for her dairy, whence she did not appear again.

Sheep Husbandry.

Influence of Soil on Wool.

WE come now to the consideration of one of two other points which we have noticed in other articles. We have stated that ewes have weak wool, and it is not possible for it to be otherwise, for during the period of gestation the protein and gelatin are required to form the future lamb, and when she is in milk, flesh producing substances, fatty matter, and heat producing substances are all heavily drawn upon, and if the lamb is dropped very early in the season, except the ewe receives a large supply of food abounding in heat producing elements, the fleece will be seriously cotted as well as weak. But the lamb requiring but a small amount of earthy matter, compared with the other materials which it draws upon, the wool will be as harsh as though fed upon soil producing the largest amount of lime.

Old age produces harsh, weak wool, because mastication is deficient, and fails to produce the best elements for the wool, and the system being well loaded with earthy matter, the greater part it receives goes to the wool. Sickness must produce weak wool, for then the material for supplying it with growth is cut off, and wool suffers the same as anything else when the supplies are stopped.

We learn in this connection why meadow hay produces such results. For these sedges, to which we have already referred, contain little nutritive, oil producing, or heat producing elements, yet abounding in lime. Hence we do not wonder at harsh, cotted, light wool, as the result of such feed, nor are we surprised that more nutritious food should give heavier and better fleeces. It will be remembered that we noticed previously that a sheep after being fed one winter on meadow hay, and the following winter on good feed, its fleece gained one and a half pounds, and was worth five cents a pound more; we now understand the reason why. Some farmers make a boast that they can keep a few sheep through the winter without any additional expense, because the sheep can be fed on what the horses and cattle leave in their racks. Now we have no objections to raise to this as a matter of economy; but we are of the opinion that the leavings of the horses or cattle are not very good, or they would not leave it, and that sheep fed on nothing else would suffer seriously. As a matter of profit we would recommend a few more sheep kept than sufficient for such purpose, and these supplied with a little of the best food. When we consider that roots contain from ten to twenty per cent. of heat producing substances and fatty matter, we can readily understand why roots fed along with meadow hay would save the fleece from being cotted, though they could not save it from being harsh; and if a little oil cake was added to the feed, which contains about twenty-six per cent. of flesh producing substance, it would supply the wool with protein and gelatin, while its oily matter would furnish oil sufficient for the wool, but not, perhaps, to neutralize all the lime, if it did it would produce a soft and mellow wool. While an examination of the table of analysis shows us what a difference would be found in two flocks of sheep, one fed upon the best grasses, and another upon the worst, and a like difference would be found in all the other live stock, we think it will also be easily understood, in view of the facts presented, how different soil affects the character of the wool.—*Tyro, in New England Farmer.*

SHRINKAGE OF MERINO FLEECES.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* sends to that journal the following table, as the result of a sheep shearing which took place in Parke Co., Ind., May 27th. Some of the sheep had been sheltered, others had not. "The several fleeces were scoured and dried at a woolen factory, in the neighbourhood, and were weighed accurately before and after scouring, as I can of a truth testify, being present at both weighings. Now for the result:"

Nos.	Age of Sheep Years.	Weight of Sheep lbs. oz.	Gross Weight of Wool lbs. oz.	Net Weight lbs. oz.
1,	2	78	10 6	4 2
2,	1	80 8	10 7½	4 3
3,	2	120	10 11½	4 6
4,	2	90	15 1	4 5
5,	1	74	8 8½	3 1
6,	4	107 8	9 13½	3 15
7,	1	67	8 1	2 15
8,	4	162 8	15 3½	4 12½
9,	1	70 8	14 5½	3 7½
10,	2	50	8 7	3 9

Taking the 10 fleeces together it will be seen that their average weight, as shorn, was 11 lbs. 1 oz.—the average as cleansed, was 3 lbs. 11 oz.—a shrinkage of a fraction over 65 per cent., or not quite two-thirds waste to one-third wool.

The ram "Young Gold Drop" bred by the Hammonds, of Vermont, sheared 231 lbs., and on washing at the woolen factory, the fleece only weighed 7 lbs., a still greater shrinkage than the above.

Legal Protection of Sheep from Dogs.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—The war of dogs on sheep has been commenced here pretty freely within the last few days, notwithstanding our present Act of Parliament, which is practically a dead letter. A cur of no value, and which can be traced to no owner, may kill in one night from fifty to one hundred dollars worth of sheep. Now, our sister Province of Nova Scotia has an Act in this behalf that has real force. There no man can keep a dog without taking out a license, and in order to obtain the license he is compelled to give a certain amount of security. I cannot mention the sum, but \$50 would not be too much. The fact of such a license being required has the effect of greatly lessening the number of dogs, as none are kept by persons who do not keep them for some useful purpose. I think our Legislature, at its next session, might well be called upon by the farmers for a similar Act in this Province. The Act could be easily enforced by the Inspector of Licenses, who might, with great propriety, have this added to his present duties, as well as the enforcement of the law with reference to the destruction of noxious weeds, as parties do not wish to inform against their neighbours.

AGRICOLA.

Cayuga, June 23rd, 1865.

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—We thoroughly approve of the suggestion respecting a Dog License, and commend it to the attention of our legislators. The havoc made by ownerless dogs is one of the greatest existing discouragements to the progress of sheep husbandry.

Sick Lambs.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* gives the following:

Having lost quite a number of lambs, in former years, from the following cause, and hearing of frequent cases the present spring, and having found out, to my own satisfaction, the cause of the disease, I will give you my mode of treatment.

Symptoms.—The lambs are taken with weakness in their limbs and voice, falling down of the neck before the shoulders, rounding up their back, and bloating up, lay around two or three days and die. Lambs are not usually taken before they are two or three weeks old, and the best and fattest are usually the ones that die. I formerly attributed it to high feeding of the sheep, have changed from barley to corn oats, potatoes, beans, &c., but it did not hit the case.

Cause.—Upon examining the stomach of a lamb dying so, you will find a ball of wool from the size of marble to a walnut, lodged in the lower part of the stomach, unable to pass out, and stopping the passage of all food. This wool the lamb gets into its mouth, and swallows little by little, when hunting after the teats.

Remedies.—For a preventative, take the sheep shears and clip off all wool which will prevent the lamb from having free access to the teats of the sheep, before or as soon as they drop their lambs. If a lamb shows symptoms as above, dose immediately with castor oil, which will generally cure, if taken in season. Give two teaspoonfuls three times a day, if the case is a desperate one.

REMEDY FOR THE SCOUR IN LAMBS.—Take the seed of the common dock, make a strong decoction, sweeten with loaf sugar, add half a teaspoonful cayenne pepper to the quart. Give to each lamb a wine-glassful three or four times a day until a cure is effected.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.—Permit me through the *Farmer*, to tender my thanks to Mr. J. D. Kirkpatrick, of North Liberty, Pa. He offered, through the *Farmer*, to send (free) a recipe for curing foot rot in sheep to those who desired it. I wrote to him, and he kindly sent me the directions. I consider his plan the best I know of. I will give it briefly, for the benefit of sheep raisers.

Parse the hoof well, taking all the loose horn off. Put butter of antimony on the sore first, then ordinary blue vitriol, dissolved in water; then tie up the foot with a rag, to keep dirt out of the sore; keep the sore foot from the ground, and repeat this operation once or twice a week, and I will guarantee a cure for the worst cases. The ordinary blue vitriol will do for common cases. The difficulty is, where the cavity in the foot is put bare on the ground, even after the disorder has been removed, dirt works up into the cavity, and irritation and soreness ensue again.—*C. J. Genesee Farmer.*