

6. *Work-people employed, and wages.*—For the management of a dairy factory one woman and a maid are generally sufficient.

In some dairies a man-servant is employed besides, to perform the more heavy labour, and to convey the products to market; this, however, is an exception. The wages of the dairy-woman amount to from 6*l.* to 9*l.* per annum, besides 12 bushels of rye, 12 bushels of barley, several bushels of potatoes, and 1½ bushels of peas, and milk, butter and cheese sufficient for her own wants; or, in some cases, a certain amount of the two last-mentioned articles. The wages of the maid amount to from 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* in money and somewhat less than the dairy-woman in natural products.

7. *Quantity of milk received.*—The quantity has hitherto varied greatly, being from 10,000 to 25,000 gallons a year. A considerable quantity of the milk produced on the farms of the partners of the factory is consumed in their own households, especially during the summer, when milk is the general drink of the people. The quantity delivered to the factories is, however, continually on the increase.

8. *Distance, maximum and average, from which the milk is brought.*—The average distance is about one English mile, maximum, 10 miles. When the making of butter is the chief object of a factory, it has been found that in order to obtain a good result, the milk should be carried to the dairy, and not conveyed in a cart, because less butter is always obtained from milk that has been shaken. The distance should therefore, in such cases, not exceed one mile.

When cheese is to be made, the milk may, on the other hand, be brought from far greater distances, taking care only to let the milk get well cooled previous to transporting it.

9. *Quantity of cheese made per annum.*—In general, nearly whole milk cheese is made during the summer, and butter and skimmed-milk cheese during the winter. By one of my reporters it has been stated that, on an average, dairy-factories at present produce from 500 to 4,000 pounds of butter, and from 2,000 to 8,000 pounds of cheese.

By one dairy-factory it was stated that, in 1868, 3,820 gallons of milk were used in making butter; 9,830 gallons of milk were used in making new milk cheese; and 2,430 gallons of milk were used in making skimmed-milk cheese. The quantities of cheese and butter obtained from the above amounted to

1,610	English pounds of Cheddar cheese;
6,660	" " Swiss cheese (Emmenthaler);
1,724	" " skimmed-milk cheese, and
1,385	" " butter.

With regard to the dairy factories in the northern provinces it is stated that,

on an average 2 "kannor" of milk (1.15 gallon) are needed for one Swedish pound (15 ounces avoirdupois) of fat cheese, and 5 "kannor" (2.8 gallons) for 1 Swedish pound of butter.

While the cattle are feeding on the rich pastures of the mountains, no more than 3¾ "kannor" are required for one pound of butter, and 1½ "kannor" for one pound of fat cheese.

10. *Charge for making, and mode in which the charge is made.*—In the north, where the cost of fuel is not reckoned, this charge is stated to amount to from 1 to 2 öre,\* in the middle provinces to 2½ öre; and in the southern to 3 öre per "kanna" of milk, all the costs of management being included in this.

11. *Disposal of the whey.*—In the north where the whey is of very little value, it is used for making butter and cheese, which fetch from 12 to 15, and even 18 öre per pound. In other parts of the country the whey is mostly given to pigs, and in that case realized at a much lower rate, scarcely one öre per "kanna." It has, however, of late been used also for feeding calves.

12. *Average dividend to the proprietors of the factory.*—The average price of the milk sold at the factories owned by companies, has amounted to 20 öre per "kanna," and sometimes to much more, having even exceeded 25 öre per gallon.

To what I have previously stated regarding the dairy factories, I beg to add some notices respecting one which was little known when I last wrote to you, but which has now attracted general attention.

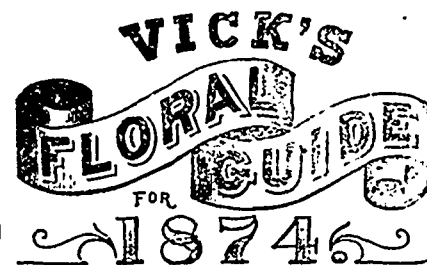
A farmer who resides in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, and who, though almost blind, has nevertheless devoted himself with unshrinking energy and great perseverance both to the theoretical study and the practical management of butter and cheese-making, commenced a few years ago purchasing milk from neighbouring farms for making butter, the skim-milk being partly sold in the markets of Stockholm, and partly made into skim-milk cheese. The favourable result of his endeavours caused him gradually to extend this business, for which purpose, and in order to obtain an easy sale for the buttermilk, he established a central dairy in the capital, to which cream was brought from the numerous places where the milk was received from neighbouring farmers; the unsold skim-milk, on the other hand, being made into cheese at the places where the milk was delivered, and where branch dairies were erected.

This business has within a few years been extended to such a degree that dur-

\*The kana is 4-7 of the English Imperial gallon, or 0.63576 of the New York standard gallon. Seven öre are equal to one English penny.

ing this spring the quantity of milk purchased by the farmer, and employed in the above-mentioned manner, has amounted to 4,000 gallons per day. During a previous year he had associated with himself a capitalist, likewise warmly interested in this branch of husbandry.

The production of milk, however, being constantly on the increase, and its price having on account of that considerably diminished, the partners have now decided upon transferring the entire business to a limited company, for the purpose of extending it in such a manner as circumstances may require and render profitable. Of this company they themselves are the largest shareholders. Feeling a warm interest in the development of this industry, so important to our agriculture, and being likewise a shareholder of this company, I have taken an active part in its organization, and am therefore able to give true and trustworthy information relative to this dairy-factory, which perhaps may prove of some interest to you also.



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#### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Government have authorized the Central Board of Agriculture to announce that a Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Halifax, during the first week in October, 1874, of which notice is hereby given in terms of the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture. The Rules, Regulations and Prize List will be prepared for circulation without unnecessary delay.

By order of the Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE LAWSON,  
Secretary.

Halifax, 19th August, 1873.

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