

temperature of at least 60° Fahr. In a shallow tinned iron milk-pan placed upon stone this change is soon effected; and then, in a good dairy, the milk may be kept from 36 to 48 hours, at a season when in deeper vessels it would soon turn sour. When once begun, the process of acidification cannot be stopped by any available means. Hence it is of great importance to cool down the milk as rapidly as possible. As metals are good conductors of heat, shallow tinned-iron milk vessels, resting on stone, are better adapted to keep milk sweet than glass or earthenware, or slate-pans, placed on a bad conductor like a wooden bench. It must not be imagined, however, that the lower the temperature is allowed to sink the more cream will rise; for we must bear in mind that with the reduction of the temperature the specific gravity of the liquid is raised, and the rising of the cream or milk globules checked accordingly.

"When shallow metallic milk-vessels are employed in a proper dairy, kept at this temperature, all the cream that will rise at all will have to come to the surface in about 24 hours. Under these circumstances it is therefore of no use to set milk aside for a longer period. Some people let milk get sour before they skim it; but although the layer of cream in that case appears more bulky and of greater consistency, it does not produce so much nor so good a quality of butter. On this point we possess an interesting experiment by Sannert, who put aside two equal quantities of milk, of which the first skimmed after 30 hours yielded 30 lbs. of butter, and the second skimmed after a lapse of 60 hours, only 27 lbs. of butter. In another experiment two equal quantities of milk yielded—the one when skimmed after 30 hours, 31 lbs. of butter; and the other after 60 hours, 29 lbs. of butter. In both experiments, in which the milk was skimmed after 30 hours' standing, the skimmed milk was still sweet, and the cream not so thick and less in bulk than that which was thrown up after 60 hours' standing."

Smith's Dairy Farm, Norwich.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER.

SIR,—Let me give you a synopsis of one of our dairy farms for the year 1863, in the hope that it may edify others and stimulate them to keep a record and report progress for our good. The establishment I have selected is that of Andrew Smith & Sons, in the 5th concession, Lot 26, of North Norwich. His residence is made of brick, and the farm embraces 600 acres—550 under cultivation and 50 cedar, used for rails and timber. The soil is a clay loam, and is all well drained by ditch and furrow. It is enriched in portions, as roots, spring grain and grass succeed each other once in about seven years, by the use of about three hundred loads of manure from the open air, where it has been accumulating through the winter. To the piles thus accumulating, Mr. S. has added this year about forty loads of swamp muck. He occasionally top-dresses the meadow in spring, but prefers putting the manure beneath roots and spring grain. say fifteen to twenty loads to the acre, and finds it pay well. Hay: only timothy, from 90 acres, 160 tons. Pasture: timothy, white clover, and the natural grasses. Roots, generally, 1,000 bushels per acre—but, as elsewhere, they are this year almost a failure. Owing to a spring, only 1,000 from four acres. Oats, 300 bushels from twelve acres. Mr. S. raises but little grain, preferring to give all his land and time to cheese-making. As a whole, the farm is quite free from weeds, for only occasionally a Canada thistle and a little wild mustard appears, and these are kept under without much trouble.

The farm is well fenced with rails. There are on it, besides the dwelling house already spoken of, six other dwellings, three hay barns, and two cattle barns, with stalls for 145 cattle, hay-loft and stables for 12 horses, two cheese-houses, and a new one, with ice-house, in building. On the farm are kept 10 working horses, 1 colt, 13 young cattle, 20 sheep, 21 hogs, and 130 cows, (native) 2 bulls, 70 fowls. The cows are confined in stalls by the improved stanchions through the winter, with the exception of an hour or two daily, when they are let out for exercise and drink. They are always milked in the stables. They are fed on hay alone till within two months of calving, when a feed of roots and pea meal is added daily, with cut hay. Made this season 375 cheeses, weighing 30,978 lbs.

Sold in Brantford, at 9 cents per lb.	\$2,788 02
Add butter and cream for family of 10	60 00
Pork above first cost, and keep	67 00
Deacon skins, \$14 00; wool, \$37 70	51 20
Average income per cow, as they milked not quite 100	30 00

Mr. S. uses all the modern improvements, both in dairy and on the farm, and purposes this next season to add in, factorying all the milk he can secure from neighboring farmers.

SILEN.

Correspondence.

POSTPONED.—Communications from R. N. B., of Niagara, W. T. G., of Toronto, and J. J. G. T., of Wooler, are unavoidably deferred until our next issue.

COLORS IN LADIES' DRESSES.—We have received a communication on this subject, which is hardly suitable to our columns.

"PADDY FROM CORK."—We shall keep in mind your suggestion about a "Monthly Calendar of Farm and Garden Operations," as likely to be of use it. "reminding parties of what, in the hurry of work, may otherwise be forgotten." You are quite right in your opinion that a good agricultural journal will "save its cost many times over" to an attentive reader.

D. W., MORPETH.—Publishing the Act of Parliament relative to the government of Agricultural Societies now, would be of but little immediate service, as the legal time for holding the annual meetings has passed. We shall keep the matter in view, however, and, so soon as we can command leisure and space, will give the Act, or a synopsis of it, with such explanations and suggestions as seem requisite.

BOOK-KEEPING.—"J. A." recommends his brother farmers to adopt some "simple and clear method of book keeping, which would show the cost of cultivating each field, with the returns; the profit or loss of each kind of stock, &c., in order that they may have a more intelligent knowledge of their business, and be better able to send to THE CANADA FARMER correct information of their experience and experiments." We cordially second the recommendation.

FLAX PULLER.—"T. N." of Bentinck, writes: "I have been trying for three years to invent a 'Flax Puller,' and I think I have a plan that will work. How shall I proceed?"

ANS.—If you have confidence in your invention, apply to N. F. Laurent, the Patent Clerk, Bureau of Agriculture, &c., Quebec, for blank forms, and take out a patent.

QUERIES.—A subscriber would feel obliged by answers to the following questions:—

1. "Does Upper Canada supply any sand of the quality needed for glass-making?"

ANS.—Yes: large quantities of it are found on an island in Charleston Lake, Escott, South Riding of Leeds. There is also plenty at Vandruill, on the Ottawa River, on Isle Perrot, in Beauharnois, and other localities in Lower Canada.

2. "Where could a small quantity, say a peck, of wild rice seed be procured?"

ANS.—At Rice Lake, north of Peterborough. Write Rev. J. Gilmour, Missionary to the Indians in that region. His P. O. address is Peterborough.

3. "Is the 'phlox Stellatarum' found in Canada, and if so, where?"

ANS.—We do not find it in Clemens Monograph of North American Spelling. No catalogue of Canadian insects has yet made its appearance, so far as we know, and in the meantime, we commend this question of our correspondent to the attention of the Entomological Society, recently formed.

TURNIPY-TASTE IN MILK AND BUTTER.—Mrs. Smith, of Louth, says:—"The surest way to destroy the unpleasant taste in milk and butter, is to feed the turnips to dry cows and young cattle, and give the milch cows carrots or mangolds, and some corn meal."

ANS.—Mrs. Smith's plan is a very good one. We have found that alternating turnips with mangolds and carrots prevented the objectionable taste of the former.

"A BEECH TREE HERE AND THERE."—W. B. of Edgeworth, a new settler in the bush, with twenty acres cleared out of two hundred, says, "One evil of which the CANADA FARMER complains—the indiscriminate cutting down of all the trees,—has been perpetrated by us; except that here and there I have left a beech tree when it was of pretty shape."

ANS.—You have done wisely in leaving a few even. A well-developed beech is one of the handsomest tree in line a road, grace a lawn, or beautify a farm.

CARE AND PROFITS OF SHEEP.—"A YOUNG FARMER" writing from Wallacetown, expresses the opinion that Merinos do best in small flocks of 25 to 30 during the winter. In reference to the profits of sheep-keeping, he says: "My flock in 1863 consisted of 30 ewes, and 17 young sheep, I have now 30 ewes and 12 young sheep. In looking over my account the other day, I found they gave me a return of \$293 41." Are you sure these figures are correct? We should like to have the full particulars, and so doubtless would our readers generally.

MILK REGULATED BY FOOD.—M. A. M., of Meaford, St. Vincent, says:—"As the quantity and quality of milk are affected by the kind of food given to the cow, it is necessary to give plenty of moist, succulent food, and if possible, green food, for an abundance of milk. But should you require richness rather than quantity of milk, drier food, such as oats, beans, bran, oil-cake, and clover hay, with some turnips, &c., may be used. If as rich milk as possible is desired for making butter, give the same kind of food as in fattening animals—oil-cake, oats, barley, Indian corn meal, and some turnips; but for cheese-milk, give beans, peas, vetches and clover, or clover hay, with oil-cake."

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.—S. E. C., of Duffin's Creek, says:—"There is one topic I should like to see taken up in THE CANADA FARMER—it is on rearing long-woolled sheep. How very nice it is to go into the pens of sheep owned by a Miller, Stone, Snell, and others, to see sheep weighing from three to four hundred pounds, and not know how they came to weigh so much, any more than we know how Tom Thumb came to be so small! I say, Mr. Editor, we want communications from such men; they owe them to us as brothers, and we must have them. Others who have been equally successful in carrying off prizes in other departments, should write on these subjects. We want their way of conducting these matters; it is a duty they owe us poor farmers, who do not understand how to carry farming and the raising of stock to such perfection as they seem to have reached."

TICKS ON SHEEP.—"J. B." asks:—"What is the best mode of destroying ticks on sheep?" ANS.—There are various methods in use by flock-masters; it is hard to say which is best. Whatever will rid the sheep of the ticks without injury to the animal, will answer the purpose. Various mixtures of oil, turpentine, lard, mercury, &c., are employed. Tobacco, in weak solution—as snuff—and in the smoke form is used with success. Blowing the smoke of burning tobacco among the wool is said to be efficacious. Powdered sulphur is recommended by a sheep-farmer in a recent agricultural paper. He gives the sheep sulphur in their salt, stopping it when the loosening effect is apparent, and renewing the dose if necessary. In a short time the ticks disappear. Randall, in his "Practical Shepherd," speaks highly of the common mercurial ointment of the shops, mixed with seven parts of lard. He says it is an effectual remedy. It is rubbed on the skin in furrows made by opening the wool, and should be most frequently applied to the parts which are especially frequented by the insects, viz: the neck and brisket. Half an ounce of it may thus be used with entire safety on a common sized lamb, and an ounce on a full-sized sheep. In England, where mercurial ointment is much used, it is believed to have a good effect on the skin and on the growth of the wool. A writer in the *Mail and Farmer* gives a very simple recipe. He says:—"Take good fine glazed gunpowder, open the wool along the back, and sprinkle about a thimblefull to each sheep; the oil in the wool will dissolve the gunpowder, and the ticks will be eradicated."

SAVING FOREST TREES.—"Uncle Toby" in a letter on cleaning land says, "the success of the first crop depends much on the time selected for burning the brush. If we get a clean burn, I guess with even the protection of a newspaper wrapped around your pet trees, you would hardly save them. No Sir, clean the land, level it by cropping, and get it well drained, then plant with our native trees, and my word for it, we will have an improvement on natural beauty."

ANS.—We don't see Uncle Toby's difficulty. Brush can be piled with very little extra trouble so as to save a few "pet trees," and though number one of THE CANADA FARMER was not printed on incombustible paper, we hope it will be the means of protecting a great many. Our remarks on this subject were of necessity general, but that the slaughter of forest trees is too wholesale, there can be no doubt. In clearing an ordinary piece of wood-land, maple,