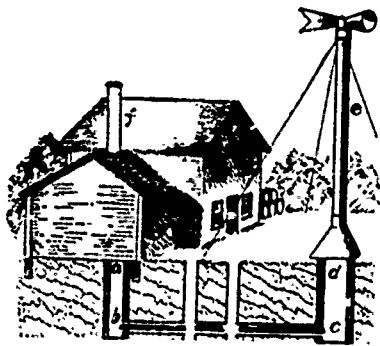


The Dairy.

EVENNESS IN CHEESE CURING.

One of the great obstacles to the proper curing of cheese and the enhancement of its price is poorly constructed curing rooms which result in an unripe or badly cured article. The cheese factory should be so built that the curing room is as near impervious as possible to heat and air and on the ground floor, at a distance of 20 to 30 ft below the surface, the ground keeps the same temperature the year round and this temperature is about four degrees higher than the average temperature for the year in that place. Pure air from 20 to 50 ft above the ground, passed through a deep underground duct, as illustrated, may be cooled and brought to an even temperature and utilized in



COOLING A CHEESE CURING ROOM.

the curing room. In northern Wis. the mean temperature for the year is about 40 degrees, so low that the utilization of this cold may be made of great value even in the hottest weather.

While there are various plans for the making of sub-earth ducts, the one illustrated herewith is simple and inexpensive. The duct should be placed at such depth as the soil-temperature may indicate. The outside end consists of an upright pipe, c, 20 to 50 ft high with a funnel, and a good sized hood 36 in across. A vane extending to the rear turns the hood on a vertical axis so as to catch the air, similar as in the mechanism of a windmill. The ducts a b and c d are of brick and the top of duct c d is also surmounted with brick to make a solid place for setting the pipe extension, as well as because of weather and soil conditions. If it is desirable to make openings for any purpose, in duct c d, this may be done as illustrated, or if the current of air is to be broken, it may be done by placing drain tiles in the duct so that the wind will pass through them, thus making a set of multiple ducts. The inlet to the curing room, a, is of brick. The flow of air should be regulated by a register. For a curing room of 400 sq ft, the shaft should be at least 10 in square inside measurement.

In ripening, cheese emits certain odors and gases which may prevent a normal cure, unless the gases are removed. A ventilator must be provided, and as illustrated a, f, should rise directly from the ceiling of the curing room to above the roof. If only one ventilator is used, it should be placed at the end of the room opposite to that occupied by the ventilator. It should be at least 10 in square inside measure for a curing room of 400 sq ft floor space, or 14 in for a room of 1000 sq ft. Never make the mouth of the ventilator and the intake funnel of the same height.

CREAMERY AND DAIRY.

No animal looses its value quicker than an improperly managed cow.

The wooden ware of the dairy will keep pure longer if it is washed first in cool water before it is scalded.

Do not allow yourself or family to become slaves to the incessant routine of farm work. Take a rest occasion-ly and see your friends and neighbors; it will pay.

After the churn and butter bowl have been scalded they should be scoured with coarse salt at least every other churning, before the cold water is added. This is often where bad flavor is put into otherwise fresh butter.

Many dairymen make the grave mistake of carrying home from the factory whey or sour milk in their delivery cans and then following up with only

ordinary washing of the receptacles. This is one of the surest ways in the world to invite spoiled milk.

Pennsylvania consumes about 200,000,000 lbs butter annually and produces about 90,000,000 lbs.

The cartoon in June 15 F & H on the composition and making of oleo is a bull's-eye hit and will do a world of good in setting people to thinking. I want to personally and officially thank the editor of F & H for ably and ardently supporting the true against the counterfeit in this oleo agitation: you are on the people's side openly.—[W. F. Hill, Master Pa State Grange.

Sheep Raising in New England used to be one of the most profitable branches of farming and if the same number of sheep were kept now as were formerly, New England farmers would be reaping millions of profits. Dogs, western competition, disease and unfavorable climatic conditions, have nearly cleaned off the sheep of New England's hillsides. Merino sheep are weak on the mutton side and not quite right for raising lambs. Land is cheaper in New England than in Mich or O; thoroughbreds should be raised and the rams shipped to the far west, as is done in Mich. Shipping by express is too expensive; they should be sold by carload lots. As good rates can be secured from Augusta, Me, as from Columbus or Grand Rapids. The tendency of sheep to revert back to smaller types can be prevented by the use of thoroughbred rams. If inbreeding multiplies the defects of races, it also multiplies the perfect types. Sheep owners do not need to house flocks as carefully as many do. More sheep are killed by bad air than by exposure. January is the best month for lambing, as the lambs can then be weaned in season for the mothers to recuperate before breeding again. Years ago, New England had 3,600,000 sheep; to-day only 500,000.—[F. P. Bennett.

Good Showings for Holsteins. Dairymen have been large buyers of this breed and have been prospered by their wonderful production of milk and butter. A Holstein cow had broken all previous yields when tested by a state experiment station with a yield of 4.83 lbs butter in one day. Over 250 Holstein cows had been tested by state experiment stations during the year and made unequalled yields of butter. The remarkable yield of a three-year-old cow of 24.48 lbs in seven days had broken previous records. A mature cow made an official record of over 24 lbs of butter in a week at a cost for food of but 4c per lb. A fair ground test in open competition of 4.25 lbs of butter in one day had been conducted by the Guelph (Ont) agricultural college, eclipsing the world's record.—[President W. A. Matteson to Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n.

CHAT WITH THE EDITOR.

For light soil N H subscriber can find no better fertilizer for seedling down to grass than stable manure. In the absence of it, however, the materials you mention are as good as any. The following quantities per acre will be a fair application: Nitrate of soda 100 lbs, fine ground bone 60 lbs, muriate of potash 250 lbs. The bone should contain about 25 per cent of nitrogen and 22 to 25 per cent of phosphoric acid. An annual top-dressing with 100 lbs nitrate of soda will be advantageous.—E. B. T. For information as to how to secure free delivery of mails in rural districts, write to the first assistant postmaster general Washington, D. C.—F. C. Heywood Bros and Wakefield Co of 270 to 272 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill, deal in rattan and chair cane.

Mrs A. L. W.: There may be several causes that contribute to the yellowing of plants. It would be advisable to have a sample of soil analyzed to determine whether or not it contains an excess of alkali or other injurious soil ingredients. Such analysis will probably cost \$6.

C. E. M.—Your cherry trees are affected with shot-hole fungus and, although it is now too late to do material good for this crop of leaves by spraying, the disease may readily be controlled in the future by the timely application of bordeaux mixture which should be applied as soon as the leaves appear. The spraying to be repeated about every two weeks until July 1 to 15. If the trees carry a crop, it will be better to use a clear fungicide after the fruit sets, as the bordeaux colors the fruit in a manner to render it unsalable. Unless the disease is exceptionally bad, three or four sprayings will keep the leaves in health.—L. B.: Treatment for bloody milk in cows was printed in F & H April 1, 1900.—J. H. Van N.: Shells, corals,

etc, are sold by J. M. Wiers of 357 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.—Old Subscriber: We know of no cure for the cracking of the trunk of your large fruit trees. The hollyhock trouble is probably the rust and is not easily destroyed; the affected leaves should be gathered and burned.

CUBA.—In reply to W. G. L., the Editor questioned a friend who has lately returned from the island and submits his testimony in his own words: "I met a farmer from Iowa who had been looking the field over and he said it was too early for the small farmer. Expenses have to be paid in American money and receipts are often in Spanish. A man should go down and learn the language and get acclimated. Labor is scarce, freights are high, roads bad. Farming is done on a large scale, with railroads through farms for hauling, etc." The climate, this man says, is not much of the year as to prostrate northerners not acclimated.

MANGE.—C. J. D. has a horse that has a skin disease that looks like mange. Wash the affected parts with soap and water and when dry rub in well a little of the following: Oxide of zinc 2 oz and vaseline 4 oz. Repeat twice a week until cured.

CAKED UDDER.—L. H. has a cow that at times has hard parts on her udder. Bathe the affected part well with hot water twice a day and after each bathing rub it well with a little soap liniment.

SORE ON NECK.—C. D. M. has a horse that has a sore lump under the mane. Mix 1 dr iodine with 1 oz vaseline; rub on a little every third day and continue it until the lump disappears.

CONSTIPATION.—A. E. A. has a mare troubled with constipation; also a cow that lost her calf. Give the man a bran mash once a day with one of the following powders in it: Sulphate of iron 4 oz and nux vomica 2 oz; divide into 24 doses. There is no remedy for the cow. Try her again.

WHITE HAIR.—F. L. A. has a horse that has a ring of white hair around each eye; the eyes are not sore; it began about a year ago. Mix 2 dr ichthyol with 2 dr vaseline, rub a little on the affected part once a week.

'Tis sad, but none the less a fact. That half life's failures come from want of tact.

[W. J. Casson.

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