

## Dairy and Creamery.

## A MAN WITH TWO REPUTATIONS

One of my neighbors has two reputations. He is a milkman. His cows are the best in many a mile, they are clean and well fed, they are kept in a clean and wholesome stable and milked regularly by their owner. The men who buy milk from this neighbor say he is an honest man who sells clean, rich and wholesome milk and butter—and gets the highest prices. Neighbors of this man—keepers of ordinary dairies of ordinary cows, sellers of ordinary milk at ordinary prices—say he is "cranky," particular, that no one can suit him. They say that milkers who are perfectly satisfactory to other dairymen and their cows cannot please this man and his cows.

I watched my neighbor at his milking the other afternoon. His stable was clean and wholesome; his cows looked as if they had been curried; they seemed contented and unafraid. The feed for these profitable cows was well-mixed and so carefully moistened that it was neither sloppy nor dry. The milker never speaks in a loud voice, he does not scold his cows nor swear at them. Before beginning to milk, he draws from the bosom of his jumper a large cloth and carefully wipes the cow's teats and udder. After milking he carefully strains the milk and takes it to the milkhouse through the separator or bottled for customers. The milkhouse and all the utensils are scrupulously clean.

I have wondered if my neighbor's two reputations are really what they seem. Possibly his "crankiness" is only his insistence on the only methods that will insure the clean and wholesome milk which his customers want. Perhaps the men who cannot please him are men used to slipshod methods—milkers who are ill-tempered and unclean, who frighten and abuse the cows and are too careless or lazy to keep cows and milk clean. And I have wondered if a man can be honest with his customers and allow uncleanness in his stable and his milkhouse?—[D. W. Working.

## SUMMER FORAGE CROPS.

If the farmer must keep the field entire, treating all parts alike, I suggest that he sow oats and peas, sowing the peas first and putting them in by weighting the drill teeth with a log chain, certainly 3 in deep, then sowing the oats later. Sow 1½ bu peas p a. Drill in later 1½ bu oats and sow, after the drill, per acre 2 lbs of dwarf Essex rape, 4 lbs alsike clover, and if possible between a peck and ½ bu of golden millet. The trouble with this plan is apparent at once. There is no sod, and the feet of the cattle will trample out the sprouting plants unless great care is taken to keep the stock off the land when it is wet.

If R. V. could divide the field in two parts, sowing the oats and peas in one part for early summer and putting a mixture of clover, timothy and later millet on the other half for a later feed, I am sure it would be better. Why pasture at all in such a case? I should speak with some hesitancy had I not had long experience in the matter, but I am prepared now to recommend, where the pasture is short, the adoption of the sowing system. If a sod lot, 2, 3, 4 or 5 a in extent, be near the barn that will give the cows the necessary exercise and liberty during the warm nights of summer and also during the day time, before flies make their appearance.

If no other pasture is convenient, why not take the bold step of following our example and feed the cows early in the summer as they can be made to grow, oats and peas mixed, using in this case 2 bu peas and 1 bu oats p a, and then follow this crop with Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn? I appreciate the fact that circumstances may prevent the adoption of this plan in some cases, but I have tried it with large herds of cows and it worked first rate. [Director C. D. Smith, Mich Exp Sta.

**A Test for Oleo**—Place a small piece of the suspected article in a test tube and boil slowly for some time. If it is butter, fine bubbles will form and gradually fill the tube and finally run over. If it is oleomargarine, the contents of

the tube will sputter and not gradually fill the tube as butter does. This is a simple test, but at the same time it requires considerable care, and one who has never made such a test might have trouble with it at first, but after a little practice it will be found to be quite accurate. To a certain extent this test is also good for renovated butter, but does not act so distinctly in this case as for the pure oleomargarine.—[R. A. Pearson.

**To Prevent a Cow Kicking**, get a leather strap long enough to reach around the cow's body. Buckle it tightly in front of the udder and hip bones and then fearlessly "go to milking." If the vicious cow does or can kick, I will pay for all "spilt milk" and gratuitously treat all wounds of the milker. Follow this treatment for two weeks, and then you may leave off part of the prescription, and only place the strap on the cow's back and not buckle as formerly, and she will be as pleasant and unresisting as a pet lamb.—[Dr W. T. Lenoir, Armstrong, Mo.

**Milk Becomes Strong** sometimes in less than 12 hours, because of bacteria which get into the udder and are washed out at the time of milking. These bacteria grow and multiply very rapidly in milk and in a short time cause it to become strong. The membranes surrounding the milk cavities may be inflamed or diseased and thus present a favorable breeding ground for these undesirable germs. The remedy is to take the best possible care of the cow so as to restore or maintain good health and then inject a 4 per cent solution of boracic acid into the udder through the teats. This must be done with care by using a milking tube and forcing this solution gently through the tube at blood temperature after milking. This can be kept up from three to four days, using a pint to a pint and a half at each injection. If the trouble does not lie in the udder it must be in the milk utensils. These should be thoroughly scalded and exposed to the sunlight after using.—[Prof D. H. Otis, Kan Exp Sta.

Sugar beets have about the same value for milk production as mangels. The beets, however, sometimes produce a larger yield p a than mangels.

## THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, April 5—Butter declined sharply under large supply, eggs lower. Beans, ch marrow \$2 15@2 30 p bu, medium 2@2 10, pea 1 90@2 20, red kidney 1 95@2 10, yellow eye 2 25@2 30. Cal limas 3 55; beeswax 27½@28¼c p lb; butter, western extra emy 21¼c, firsts 20¼c, N Y emy 21¼c, N Y dairy 20¼c. Cheese, full cream fey large 13¼c p lb, small 13¼@13½c, light skims 9¼@10¼c, full skims 4@5c. Dried fruits, ch to fey evap'd apples 6¼@8½c p lb, sundried quarts 4½@5½c, chopped 1¼@1½c, blackberries 7½@8c, evap'd raspberries 13¼@14c, cherries 15@16c. Eggs, fey new laid, nearby 13c p dz, N Y and Pa 12½@12¾c, western fresh 12c. Feeds, bran 16@18 75 p ton middlings 17@18, cottonseed meal 26 60, corn meal 86@88c p 100 lbs. Fresh fruits, apples 2 50@6 p bbl. Hops, N Y '99 crop ch 12¼@17½c p lb, Pacific '99's 12½@13½c. Potatoes, fey N Y 1 50@1 90 p bbl, N J 1 54@1 50. Poultry, dressed turkeys, ch to fey 11½@12c p lb, chickens 10½@12½c, fowls 3½@4c squabs 14@15 p dz, live fowls 10½@11½c, turkeys 10½@11c, ducks 50@55c p pr, geese 16@15. Vegetables, cabbage 4@6 75, 160, turnips 55c@1 25 p bbl, string beans 1 50@1 55 p era, Maple sugar 24½@25c p lb, syrup 1 p gal.

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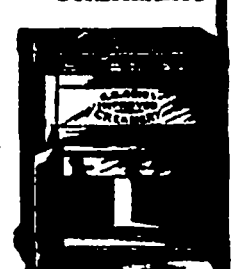
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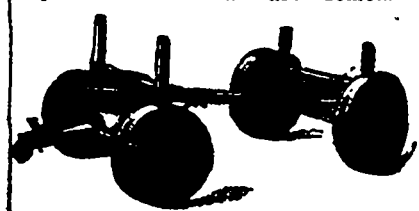
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