THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH. 30, 1877.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

CHERSE BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1877. - Mr. H. Farrington, at a recent meeting of the patrons of his factory, gave it as his opinion that the prospect this year is excellent, as there are 350,000 boxes less in stock than at this time last year, and of these 100,000 are Canadian cheese. Patrons might reasonably expect a fair price for the spring make.

An advocate of the matchless merits of the great shorthorn race of cattle, we have controverted the claims set up on behalf of these few fancy strains of being superior to all other strains of the breed in useful or profitable qualities. This we have done in the interest of the great mass of the breeders and in the interest of the great mass of the predete and farmers of America, who are resorting to the short-horn blood for the improvement of their herds as beef and milk producers. In this discussion we have done nothing more than we have deemed essential and necessary to truth and justice. That we have been right in insisting that the few fancy strains did not possess the superiority clamed for them over all the other well-bred shorthorns in useful qualities, we are quite confident we should be able to establish by the testimony of at least nine-tenths of the practical breeders of America, if nine-tentils of the practical precurs of America, if we had authority to examine them under oath ! We have no hostility whatever to fashionable families of shorthorns. Indeed, we are always glad to get a fashionable pedigree, when we can get a good animal with it. It was only the other day that we were inquiring of one of the most zealous advocates of the fancy strains if he could inform us where we could find a bull that was in all essential points a first, animal, and had besides a fashionable pedigree. His answer was:--Why, my dear sir, you expect too much; too fill your bill will require at least two bulls?"-National Live Stock Journal.

SHALL BARNS BE TIGHTLY BOARDED?—Many years ago we modestly opposed the notion that barn-boarding must be put in so that the air could cir-culate freely through. Also, that the practice of keeping barn-doors open day and night while haul-ing in hay or grain was right and philosophical. The free circulation of air, it was then shown, tend-ed to produce formentation or slow combustion. ed to produce fermentation or slow combustion; and that grass, if cut in stage when it contained the largest percentage of sugar, was extremely liable to fermentation when exposed to the air in the mow. This fact is proved by every farmer's experience, which tells him that hay in the stack must be drier to keep well than hay which goes into the mow. Most of our farmers are now being convinced that tight barns keep hay, grain, and every-thing else better than open barns, and hence we trequently see them covered with boards planed, battened, and painted. It is the circulation of air through the hay that causes fermentation and mouldiners. And because the air finds its way readily among the coarse stalks of clover, which when green, contain much saccharine matter, it is next to impossible to prevent fermentation. If clover could be pressed down to a solid mass in the mow and the air excluded, there would no heating or mouldiness occur and the hay would be bright and sweet. The truth here indicated is made plain where a mow has been half filled with wheat, which acted as a great weight in a press and excluded the air.

DAIRY MAXIMS .- Prof. I. B. Arnold says :- Milk will sour quicker it the cows are fed sour milk. This is not objectionable for butter making, but it is objectionable for cheese making. Cream from a farrow cow's milk will not all come if churned with cream from new milk cows. The mixed cream will cream from new milk cows. The mixed cream will make more butter than the cream from new milk cows alone, but not as much as if the cream be churned separately. If I were receiving milk from low, swampy grounds, or from pastures filled with weeds, or from prairies, I would scald it. By heat-ing 150 degrees, I would drive away the taint, but scalding would also drive away the ground of the scalding would also drive away the aroma of the timothy, clover, or June grass. Cream can be raised by freezing, but this is not practised in the country. If milk is kept at a low temperature, the cream rises slowly. The effect of a sudden change in milk or cream is to injure the keeping quality of the butter. Whey, as it comes from the factory, the putter invariably has a bad effect when fed to cows. fed when fresh and sweet, it is not objectionable. Rising cream by freezing does not expel the animal odor. Neither does it destroy germs in milk. The cream which rises first makes a better quality of butter than that which rises last. The more aroma in butter, the less time it will keep. So with cheese. in butter, the less time it will keep. So with cheese. In the spring I would work all the cream into the cheese, to ripen it sconer and make it better, and work it off at spring prices. Later in the season I would skim more. The cream from ordinary cows can nearly all be worked into cheese. It could not be done with the largest or other come where be done with the Jersey or other cows whose cream rises slowly. To avoid greasy butter, churn with pressure instead of friction. The dash churn brings butter by pressure, and makes better butter than most any othar kinds of churns. Butter should also be worked by pressure instead of by friction. The ladle or worker should not be drawn across the latter have been across the butter, but pressed down upon it. Milk, while being scalded for taint, should be stirred. Results favor shallow setting instead of deep setting. The amount of cream seems larger sometimes by deep setting, but it is owing to the fact that in deep setting the large globules carry with them considerable milk. MANURING ORCHARDS .- We suppose that a large proportion of orchardists of the country have swamps on their own farms, or may obtain much at a small cost in the neighborhood. If the much is peaty, or mere bogs, the better way would be to burn it at once, and apply the ashes, or it might be better to cover a pile of them with earth and burn them something as you would a coal pit. If the muck is soft mud, free from peat, we should dig it, and com-post it with lime and ashes or potash, and it would be improved, in our opinion, by slacking the lime with water saturated with salt. The compost should should lie for six months or a year, and be turned and mixed several times, in order that the alkalies may come in contact with the acids of the muck, and neutralize them. The frosts of Winter will aid in disintegrating and decomposing the muck, and the Summer sun will sweeten it. The compost may be appied in Autumn to the surface, or turned under with a shallow furrow. If we ure not misinformed, Dr. Sylvester, of Lyons, has practiced using the muck compost on his orchards with good re-sults. We are aware of the great differences in the value of manurial purposes of different kinds of muck, and that the quality varies greatly in the same swamp, as well as in different ones, but we doubt whether there are any kinds so valueless but that, if decomposed and sweetened, they will not much more than compensate for the cost. It might be questioned by some whether phosphates are valuable fertilizers for an orchard, but this we know, that bone dust will increase the growth of clover, and that ploughed under, will increase the growth of crowth, both of trees and fruit. We have also known bone dust to premote a luxurous growth of wood on young apple trees in a very light soil, but whether it will increase the yield of bearing trees we cannot say from our experience. Although we have named guano among the possible fertilizers of the orchard, we suppose that practically it would not pay. There are probably but few crops in this country on which it will pay to use guano, and we ques-tion whether there are as many tons used anheally in the Northern States now, as twenty years lince.



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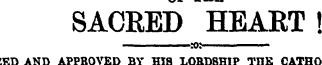
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