

very apt to heat in mow if put in too green. Here are a few things to do and not to do:—

Do put in plenty of seed; have ground in good condition; cut early, cure well, and you will have the best hay you ever fed.

Don't pasture first season, as tramping injures young plants; don't pasture too late in the fall; don't be alarmed if it causes looseness in bowels of animals, as no harm will come from it.

I find it a grand feed for the bull during service season, also for cows when breeding. I have had no difficulty in getting my cows in calf while feeding it, though some of the neighbors have had a great amount of trouble.

W. W. EVERITT.
"Dunedin Farm," Kent Co., Ont.

Small Size Factory Cheese.

In our report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, held in Guelph, December last, mention was made of the successful experience of Mr. J. F. Beam, of Black Creek, Ont., in manufacturing and disposing of small cheese for patrons' use and local markets. It has frequently been urged in these columns that more attention should be paid to local cheese consumption and the making of fancy brands.

The practice of making small cheese was commenced by pressing the daily remnants of curds into small-sized hoops, for which the local demand was very good from the first. In fact, the demand could not be supplied for the cheese of ten inches in diameter weighing twelve to twenty pounds each. Mr. Beam claims that his 65 factory patrons nearly all made request for the small size cheese for their own home use and that of their neighbors. Some were made for special order, ten pounds and under. The more small cheese went out of the factory, the stronger became the demand for them from patrons, other farmers, and also from townspeople.

After a season or two of this increasing demand, Mr. Beam decided to try and supply it. A number of small hoops were therefore secured for the purpose. Such hoops can be made of galvanized iron by any good, careful tinsmith, and should be six or eight inches in diameter, and eight to twelve inches deep. But they must be very true to work well. In such hoops, cheese can be made of three, five, seven or ten pounds each, more or less, as desired. They are bandaged, and made in every way the same as the large cheese.

The best curds should always be taken for such small cheese. Gaseous curds or poorly made cheese will soon ruin the reputation of any cheese.

Some patrons prefer a moist, soft cheese, which can be obtained by salting lightly and using an extra quantity of rennet, and by hastening the curd into the press. Mr. Beam is of the opinion that many factories throughout the land may in this way increase their income by adding a small cheese department and making what has been called "truckle cheese." Farmers with good-sized herds can make up their own milk product by this plan, and dispose of it all in the local market, generally at a price considerably above the regular export rate. The home consumption could in this way be very largely increased.

POULTRY.

Poultry House.

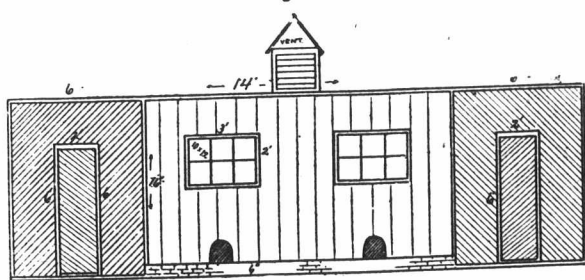


FIG. I.

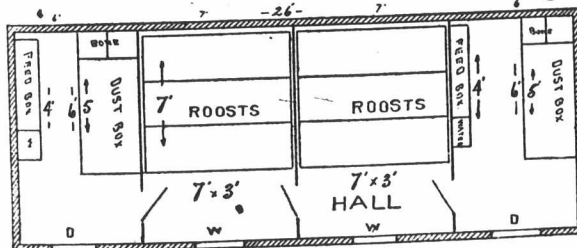


FIG. II.

At a farmers' institute meeting in Thorndale, Middlesex Co., a short time ago, Mr. J. E. Meyers, a poultry expert, was asked what sort of a hen-house was best, to which he replied: "Shelter is an important consideration in locating a house. For 100 hens, it should be 15 by 40 feet, having a 3-ft. entry. This allows six square feet for each hen, which is little enough to be profitable. This space should be divided into three compartments, as about 33 hens is all that should be in one flock. Build the house facing the south; five feet high on south side and six at north. One-third of the south side should be glass, doubled in winter, and shaded in summer. In building, put on an inside and outside coat of tar-paper and line the roof with heavy building paper to avoid sudden changes of inside temperature."

Figs. I. and II. (re-engraved from "Low Cost Poultry Houses," by Darrow), represent a house 38 x 10 feet, eight feet high in front and six feet in the rear. 1-1 represents a platform over which the roosts are placed. Over the platform, beneath which are the nests, nail-kegs, with one side out, will answer, or whatever else is thought better. The bone boxes are for gravel, bones, oyster shells, etc.

In building the house use either 2x4 or 3x4 scantling for posts, sills, and framework. Hemlock inch-lumber will answer for siding and roof-sheathing. The cracks should be battened with 1x3, and the roof should be covered with standard roofing paper, properly cleated and given two coats roofing paint. It will be necessary to line the house with common lumber, covered with tarred paper, fastened on with building laths. The platform should be about 2½ feet high and 7 feet long. In front of platform make a door 1 foot high and 7 feet long, through which to get the egg from nests. The top of platform should be on hinges, so as to be easily raised out of the way when it is necessary to clean behind it. No further explanation is necessary, as the figures are self-explanatory.

We would recommend that all poultry-houses face the south and have copious yards attached. It is well to plant one or two fruit trees in a poultry-yard, as they will furnish shade in summer, and the insects which visit the trees will be destroyed by the hens if they come within reach. The writer has seen plum trees in a poultry-yard so heavily laden that it was necessary to prop very many of the large limbs to save them from breaking.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

LACERATED LEG AND OENURUS CEREBRALIS.

ENQUIRER, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I have a young mare rising three years old. The hind leg was badly lacerated from the hock down to the hoof, about a year ago. The hair has grown over, but there are large scars left, and the leg is considerably swelled. Can the swelling be removed, also the scars?"

"2. What is the cause of grub in the head, in sheep? Can it be cured? If so, how? What measures could be taken to prevent it?"

[1. There is no method of removing scars, the result of wounds, but most of the swelling can, by constant application of dry flannel bandages every night. The bandage should be four yards long and four inches wide.

2. This disease is very common in some flocks—more especially in the winter months. It is known among flockmasters as sturdy, gid, turnside, grub in the head, hydatid in brain. We have heard a great many descriptions from shepherds, but all have reference to the many symptoms presented. This disease is dependent upon the presence of the hydatid form of parasites known as the *Oenurus cerebralis*. The ova are taken into the stomach, and being no larger than a blood globule or corpuscles, gain entrance to the circulation and find their way to the brain of the sheep, producing that form of disease which is characterized by such total helplessness and known by the name of sturdy. The symptoms are well-known as turnside—that is, turning round according to the side affected. If the hydatid or worm is situated on the left side of the brain, the animal will turn to the right; if on the right hemisphere of the brain, the animal will turn to the left. The earlier symptoms are a dull, moping appearance; the sheep separating from the flock, wandering, and blue appearance of the eye; partial or total blindness; ears slightly lopped. The sheep appears unsteady in its walk; will sometimes stop suddenly and fall down; at others, gallop across the field, or constantly move round in a circle. If the sheep sometimes makes a circle in one direction, and then in the other, we conclude that there is a hydatid in each hemisphere.

Treatment consists in removing the cause. Perhaps the best—it is certainly the simplest—mode of treatment consists in feeling for a soft place on the skull, puncturing with a trocar and canula, withdrawing the hydatid, after which a piece of cotton wool and bandage complete a cure.

Prevention.—It is surprising what a number of entozoa or worms infest the dog. It is also remarkable what a number of creatures are destined to play the part of intermediary bearer of the canine parasites in their juvenile stages of development. It would occupy too much space to describe the life-history of this parasite, but in order to make it partially known we will give the cycle of its life. The dog eats a sheep's brain containing a single hydatid; this becomes transformed into numerous tapeworms in the bowels of the dog, which are again dropped on the field, eaten by the sheep, becomes a grub in the head. The dog plays the part of intermediary host to the larval form. To clear the dog is the first line of treatment; remove the sheep to fresh pasture and salt the infected one.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.

NOTE.—Our correspondent possibly refers to the sheep botfly (*Estrus Ovis*), which belongs to the same order as the horse botfly. It appears in May, June, and July, and becomes an intolerable nuisance to sheep. The fly deposits its eggs on the inner margin of the nostril, when they soon hatch and at once proceed to crawl up the nose until they reach the recesses of the frontal sinuses, where they remain until the following May without appearing to cause much mischief after they have

become lodged, but during the passage up and down the nostril they give great annoyance to the sheep. Occasionally the presence of a great number lodged in a sheep's forehead will set up inflammation and trouble which might be mistaken for grub in the head.

A preventive measure is to smear the sheep's nose occasionally with pine tar and also allow them access to loose earth into which they can rub their noses during the early summer months. A curative measure is to bore the frontal sinus and inject warm soft water containing a few drops of carbolic acid or turpentine. This will pass down and out of the nostril, carrying the grubs with it.—EDITOR.]

HEIFERS DRINKING IMMODERATELY LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER.

Reply to "Farmer," P. E. I.:—As before expressed, we are doubtful if so young an animal suffers from disease of the kidneys. Do you know if she has been injured in any way—sudden fall, misstep, or from the feet sinking into holes on ice, etc? The symptom must be looked upon as indicative of some disease, the true nature of which we must try to find out. Obtain some of the animal's urine and have it tested by a qualified chemist, or if you will send us a sample, say about two ounces, securely packed and sealed in a bottle, to the office of this paper or direct to me, we will then test and report our opinion later.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

WELLINGTON CO.:—"We have two cows with lumps on their jaws: the one on the upper jaw, under the eye, the other one on the lower jaw; can they be cured in any way?"

[The disease is generally described amongst farmers and drovers as big jaw or lump jaw; the scientific name is as above. We gave a lengthy description of this disease a few months ago. Treatment consists of first clearing out the bowels by a dose of purgative medicine and the daily administration of two-dram doses of iodide of potassium. In about six weeks you may expect to see partial recovery.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

WARTS ON TEAT.

J. B. C., Lambton Co.:—"I have a heifer, coming in this month, which has a lump of hard false growth in the side of one of her teats as big as a hazelnut; about the color and texture of the caslers on a horse's leg. What would be the best way to remove it? It is not sore, but would interfere with milking."

[These may be caused by any irritation, and when present in large numbers are unsightly and interfere with the process of milking. They are best removed by the knife; and afterwards the application of the actual cautery will stop the hemorrhage. Another method is to remove with a sharp pair of clipping scissors and touch the parts with a stick of lunar caustic. The daily application of castor oil will in time remove them.

DR. WM. MOLE, V. S.]

SURGICAL.

U. B. Thompson, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia. [Had the replacement been very carefully made by a qualified veterinary surgeon, immediately after the accident, success might have followed the operation, but at this late date there would be no chance of growth taking place.]

Miscellaneous.

MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS.

CRAIG BROS., Portage la Prairie, Man.:—"We would esteem it a favor if you would publish in the ADVOCATE the best milk and butter records made by the following breeds: Jersey, Ayrshire, Short-horn, Holstein, and Hereford."

[Jersey.—From J. J. Hemmingway, Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, we have received the following: "The Club does not keep records of milk as such, but only incidentally with butter records; so we cannot give highest milk record made. We keep no records of tests for shorter periods than seven days; tests for short periods, as one day, being considered valueless."

"Here are some of the highest official butter records for seven days: Princess 2nd 8046—Milk, 209 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs.; owner, Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md. Oxford Kate 13046—Milk, 248 lbs. 8 ozs.; butter, 39 lbs. 12 ozs.; owner, Andrew Banks, Baltimore, Md. Mary Ann of St. Lambert 9770—Milk, 245 lbs.; butter, 36 lbs. 12½ ozs.; owner, V. E. Fuller, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

"The highest private record for 7 days is that of Little Goldie 38671—Milk, 251 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter, 34 lbs. 8½ ozs.; owners, Matthew & Humes, Huntsville, Ala.

"Highest yields for one year (private tests): Signal's Lily Flagg 31035—Milk, 11,330 lbs.; butter, 1,047 lbs. ½ ozs.; owner, Samuel H. Moore, Huntsville, Ala. Bisson's Belle 31144—Milk, 8,412 lbs. 7 ozs.; butter, 1,028 lbs. 15½ ozs.; owner, Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn."

Ayrshire.—From the American Ayrshire Breeders' report of their 21st annual meeting, we take the following records for 365 consecutive days' milking: Belle Temple, A. R. (3553), 9,624 lbs. of milk; Island Belle (1292), 9,982 lbs.; Ethel Douglas (2342), 10,066 lbs.; Manton Queen 4th (6100), 12,162 lbs. All the above were owned by Edward Brown, Providence, R. I. Alice Douglas (4308), owned by G. A. Fletcher, Milton, Mass., gave 12,671 pounds of milk; and Rena Myrtle (9530), owned by C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., produced 12,172 pounds of milk in