

The Dairy.

New Cheese Factories.

CHEESE Factories are now springing up in nearly every section of the country so rapidly that it is difficult to keep track of all the new institutions, or to chronicle their rise and progress with impartiality. Indeed, the various accounts of these useful and important establishments crowd upon us so thickly that it becomes quite impossible to give each as much space for notice in this journal as we should otherwise be willing to do; for we regard these enterprises with peculiar favour, not only as affording a fresh and lucrative field for the industry and skill of the farmer, but as encouraging, to a greater degree than heretofore, the keeping a larger amount of stock on our farms, whereby the land is spared the risk of over-cropping, a large quantity of manure is secured wherewith to enrich the soil, and the farmer himself is relieved from much of the hurry and superficial culture consequent on a superabundance of grain fields, a scarcity of labour, and a short season—circumstances which have hitherto been to a great extent the bane of successful farming in Canada.

Among the various establishments of the kind that are being started, our attention has been specially directed, by communications from the parties concerned, to the following:

GUELPH CHEESE FACTORY.

The Guelph Mercury contains the following account of a meeting of farmers interested in the Cheese Factory now in course of erection by Mr. George Shortreed, near the School in No. 1 Section, Guelph Township, held on Saturday, April 20th, in the school house. Mr. John Rennie was called to the chair, and Mr. R. S. Brodie was appointed Secretary. In reply to several questions put, Mr. George Shortreed explained the arrangements generally entered into between the farmers who contributed milk and the proprietors of the factories. He preferred to manufacture the cheese on shares—charging two cents a lb. the party delivering the milk at the factory, and finding a rennet for each cow for the season. The cheese when made will be at the disposal of the committee of management, who will have the responsibility of selling it. Parties supplying milk to provide boxes for the cheese. He considered this plan would be more satisfactory than any other to all parties concerned, and it would divide the risk if any. Mr. Sturton M. P. who was present was then called upon to address the meeting which he did at some length giving information in regard to the mode of operation in cheese factories in the county of Oxford. He was glad to find a growing feeling in favor of cheese factories in this section, and expressed his conviction that the project now under consideration would be profitable not only to the person putting up the factory but to all who might be connected with it. Mr. Geo. Howard of Guelph, was present with a couple of milk cans of twenty five gallons capacity each which are strongly made and will answer the purpose admirably. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee of management: Messrs. Gibson Hood, James Cowan, Wm. Aitchison, Wm. Hood, R. S. Brodie, Thos. Anderson, Thos. Hood. About one hundred cows were promised by the parties present, but more than that may be expected, though they would not absolutely promise them. Quite a number who were not present will also supply milk, and we have little doubt, when the factory is in full operation, the milk of 200 cows will be regularly supplied. Mr. Shortreed is pushing on the work on the factory with all speed. It will be sixty by thirty feet, and will be fitted up with all the latest and best appliances for the manufacture of cheese. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sturton for his trouble in coming to the meeting, and for his interesting address. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary the meeting separated.

PIONEER CHEESE FACTORY NORTH NORWICH. H. FARRINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

A public meeting was held by the patrons of this factory on the 16th of April, to make arrangements for the coming season. The chair was occupied by G. Pettitt, Esq., and Mr. D. S. Butterfield was appointed Secretary. Mr. Farrington, at the request of the chairman, addressed the assembly and stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the cheese factory

system, and to make arrangements for the coming season. He then showed in a very lucid and effective manner the importance of the cheese business, and the position of cheese makers throughout the Province, and pointed out many evils at present existing in the delivery of milk at the factories, and also many improvements which he would suggest in order to produce a first class article of cheese. The following resolutions, after some discussion, were then adopted.

That those who furnish milk to the factory shall receive all the cheese, more or less, which the milk produces—that they shall furnish one rennet, or its equivalent, for each cow, and pay the proprietor two cents per pound of cheese for manufacturing.

That the proprietor, Mr. Farrington, keep the whey as offset against the cost of the boxes and the trouble of boxing the cheese.

That the patrons of the factory all use tin milk pails.

That the price of drawing cheese to Ingersoll or Woodstock be fixed at twelve and a half cents per 100 lbs.

That a committee be formed to superintend the sale of cheese made at this factory—said committee to be composed of Messrs. H. Farrington, D. S. Butterfield, Andrew Wilson, William Cohoe, and Michael Ficht; and said committee to have power to deal with delinquents.

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the *Ingersoll Chronicle* and *THE CANADA FARMER*, for publication.

ANCASTER CHEESE FACTORY.

We have also received a circular from Messrs. Jones and Armytage, of Ancaster, announcing their intention to establish a cheese factory on the premises known as the Cold Spring Brewery, and fixing the rate for manufacturing at two cents a pound. From the circular alluded to we give the following extract:

With regard to the profit of cheese over butter, it is more than double in favour of the former, as any one may calculate for himself, when we tell him that we will guarantee to make one pound of cheese from every gallon of milk, allowing ten pounds to the gallon. Now, the present price of cheese is from fourteen to fifteen cents per pound, wholesale, but putting it down at a very low rate, say ten cents, and deducting two cents for making, leaves eight cents per gallon for milk. Now perhaps some of the farmers wives can calculate how much milk it takes to make butter, and we think they will say it takes about four gallons of good milk, worth thirty-two cents, to make a pound of butter worth fifteen cents, to say nothing of the trouble of making. Then, again, the time that we make cheese is the worst time in the whole year for making butter, as the milk in the middle of summer is not nearly so rich as in spring and fall, and you have lots of time before and after cheese season to make your year's supply of butter, and the Sunday's milk will keep you in fresh butter. Another advantage is that it will tend to raise and keep up the price of butter.

Having proved, we think satisfactorily, that cheese pays better than butter, we will now reckon what ten cows will produce in six months, a number which almost any farmer can keep. We will put everything down at the lowest rate, and allow that each cow only gives three gal. a day, (many cows give more than that at a milking.)

10 cows
3 gallons per day each.

30
8 cents per gallon

\$2 40 per day
30 days,

\$72 00 per month.
6 months,

\$432 00 for six months,

Or over forty dollars per cow. Now, will some farmer tell us how much land it would take to pasture ten cows six months, and what crop he could raise on the same quantity of land at the same expense, that would yield over \$100, and that would not exhaust the land more. Then the cows ought to make butter for other three or four months, which would help to pay for their keep through the winter."

To all these and kindred enterprises we heartily wish success.

Veterinary Department.

The Causes and Cure of Colic in Horses.

A CORRESPONDENT from Wooler inquires "the best and simplest recipe for colic in horses," which is stated to be of frequent occurrence amongst farm horses in his district at this season of the year. The frequent occurrence of this disorder is a matter of greater and more general interest than its treatment, inasmuch as prevention is obviously more important than cure. The prevalence of colic evidently points to some errors in the management of the horses. If these can be discovered and rationally guarded against, there will be little need for the recipes and doctoring. No horse proprietor troubled with colic in his stables should rest contented until he has thoroughly investigated every particular regarding the feeding and management of his animals, and brought to light the blunder or shortcoming that interferes with their health and usefulness. He must see that their hours of labour are not unreasonably long. There is no more fruitful cause of colic in any animal than long fasts followed by hearty meals. The stomach, with the system in general, is exhausted by the protracted abstinence, rendered perhaps more trying by the hard labour which accompanies it, and food, which is then apt to be eaten greedily and hurriedly, is liable to be imperfectly digested, and thus prove a source of irritation. Large quantities of cold water swallowed by horses, especially when tired and hungry, often induce colic. The remedy here is to allow the animals water more frequently and at shorter intervals, when they will actually be found to drink considerably less than if watered only two or three times daily. Indeed the rational system consists in allowing horses employed in all ordinary work to have a moderate supply of water always before them. A trough, capable of holding about a gallon, is fixed into the manger; from a convenient cistern by a small service pipe water trickles into the trough as it is emptied, but so slowly that perhaps a quarter of an hour elapses before the empty trough is again replenished. With the supply thus arranged, no horse can have too much water at any one time, but with his meals, as is surely most natural, he will have enough properly to moisten his dry food, and thus prevent its being swallowed in a hard and dry state, in which it is evidently apt to cause intestinal derangement. Too many roots are a prolific cause of gripes, especially in potato growing districts. They are prone to ferment, and in wintry weather such watery food is cold and often frozen, and ought only to be used sparingly, given cooked or cut down finely and mixed with dry food. Potatoes, mangolds, and even Swedes, are less apt to cause derangement of the bowels either of horses or other animals when they have lain for twenty-four hours finely cut or pulped. The salutary change which they thus undergo probably depends on their losing water and becoming less prone to ferment. From its indigestible nature, bean straw is apt to disagree with horses, especially whilst they are unaccustomed to it. Indeed all food to which horses have been unused should at first be given cautiously. In conclusion, we may remark, that whilst draught horses are living almost exclusively on dry food, as is so generally the case during the winter months, they should have at least once a week a large bran mash, to which an ounce of common salt is a healthful addition, and in which it is expedient once a fortnight to dissolve also half an ounce of nitre.

So much for prevention, but our Wooler correspondent will not perhaps be satisfied without some notice of the required "recipe." It must be premised that colic consists in indigestion, accompanied by spasms, and usually by flatulence, hence the evident aim of all rational treatment must be to discover, and if possible remove the cause of the mischief. Often some unsuitable or indigestible food lodges in the canal, setting up irritation. If it can be moved onwards by the natural action of the bowels, the spasms and flatulence soon abate. Hence the natural and generally successful treatment of ordinary cases of colic consists in administering a gentle dose of purgative medicine. Nothing answers better than three or four drachms of aloes rubbed down, and given in a pint of warm water or gruel. In this fluid state the medicine acts much more promptly and effectively than when given in a ball. To counteract the spasms, to allay flatulence, and to expedite the action of the purge, it is desirable to unite with it an ounce of sulphuric ether and half an ounce of liquor ammoniac. These operate in the horse much in the same way as a teaspoonful of brandy relieves the analogous complaint in the human subject.

But "the small artillery of physic," as they have been aptly termed, must not in such cases be neglected.