



## SEBASTOPOL GOOSE.

In Shape They Resemble the German Geese Races.

The Sebastopol goose resembles the Embden or German races in shape, although the former is possessed of a little more elegance of form, and is perhaps more swanlike. It is found in nearly all the colors which the German geese show white and gray or white alone. The pure white are probably considered the most handsome, and are the only ones sent to purchasers paying high figures, but those with gray upon them would be just as attractive. The distinguishing features in the Sebastopol geese are the long, ribbon-like plumes which grow above the wing bar. These graceful feathers lend a very aristocratic look to their possessors as the wind waves them when the birds are standing, or when floating back upon the water's surface as the birds swim. The city on the Black Sea, near which they are found, gives their name. These portrayed here were sketched in the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Paris. The tower seen across the little lake is that for the homing pigeons, and



SEBASTOPOL GOOSE.

is one of the best planned houses for the raising and training of those useful messengers. The habits of the Sebastopol geese are those of the ordinary breed, and they combine the useful with the ornamental in their beautiful plumage and rounded bodies.

## Cows and Sheep.

A comparison of the profit and care of sheep and cows has been made in the Country Gentleman by Galen Wilson. His figures are made for 500 sheep and fifty cows, which are allowed to eat about the same. "It is in requisite labor where sheep excel most. One shepherd can care for them alone two-thirds of the year, and work at other employment enough to pay an assistant for the other third. If the cows are milked 300 days of the year it equals milking one cow 15,000 times. How much is that worth? There must be at least four milkers for that number of cows. Then what is it worth to do the skinning, churning and cleansing of the milk vessels and utensils every day? And what is it worth to convey the butter to market or the railroad station from once to thrice a week? All of these involve an immense amount of labor during the year, besides investments in dairy utensils and dairy house and wear and tear of team, harness and vehicle. Against all this there is the expense of washing and shearing the sheep. The wool can be taken to market in two or three wagonloads and the lambs walk there. Sheep have another value superior to cows, and that is their better nature, however unaccountable it may be. I have been almost faithless on this point because I could not see why there should be a difference when the two species of animals act practically the same thing; but I have to believe my eyes when I see so many fields and whole farms increase in fertility by sheep husbandry, and scarcely any by ordinary dairymaking; and then having the reason for it made plain by a recent English analysis of the two manures, I must believe it to be true. The analysis is a ton of clear dung and a ton of the liquid excretion of cattle and of sheep similarly given in pounds: Dung of cattle—nitrogen, 5.3; phosphoric acid, 3.4; potash, 2; liquid manure—nitrogen, 11.6 (phosphoric acid not given); potash, 9.8. Sheep dung—nitrogen, 11; phosphoric acid, 6.2; potash, 3; liquid—nitrogen, 39; potash, 45.2. From this it will be seen that together the solid and liquid droppings of sheep contain over three times as much of these valuable fertilizers as the droppings of cattle. As ten sheep eat as much as a cow, they ought to void as much."

## The Cattle Supply.

In this market there is a demand for all kinds of cattle, from the emaciated canner to the prime, sleek-coated, pure-bred bullock. But this demand is a variable quantity and does not always harmonize with the quality and quantity of receipts, and so the market is often glutted when the total receipts are not excessive, because there is a superabundance of some one class. Theoretically, if just so many cattle of each kind could be received each day they could be disposed of readily enough, but such a condition of things doesn't often happen in practice. Just now the cattle market is suffering from an over supply of medium and half fat steers, which, since the first of the year, has caused much dullness and dissatisfaction in the trade. The demand is strong for prime fat steers, and very few are coming, so that while the total supply is much short of a year ago, prices have been going down hill very rapidly. There is not much chance for the market to pick up when the quality of the receipts is so poor.—Chicago Drovers' Bulletin.

## Reduce the Stock.

As soon as a sufficient number of eggs for hatching purposes has been secured, the males should be sold, as they will be of no service, and the hens will thrive as well and lay as many eggs without them. The eggs from hens not with males will keep fresh twice as long as those that are fertile. The young cockers that are large enough to be sold, and which should be hatched with the early pullets, should also be gotten out of the way. By reducing the stock there will be a saving of food and a corresponding increase of profits.

## Green Feed for Chickens.

Young chicks should never be deprived of an abundant supply of green food. Nothing can compare with lettuce for this. Sow large beds of it broadcast, early in the spring, in the yard.

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## CHEESE-MAKING.

Some Experiments in Cheddar Cheese-Making.

The following results of a series of experiments in Cheddar cheese-making conducted by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society have been recently published:—

1. The quality of milk varies on the farm each year, owing to the season, and on the same fields each month, owing to the food. It varies on two farms during the same year, and on each has a characteristic composition due to the nature of the soil.
2. The quality of a cheese, assuming that the manufacture was conducted by a skilled maker, depends largely on the quality of the milk from which the cheese was made.
3. The manufacture of a cheese must also vary in accordance with the varying quality of the milk. Not only is this true as regards the quantity of rennet to be used, but it influences the degree of acidity which may with advantage be obtained in the curd before vating.
4. On good soils and with rich milks a high acidity in the curd is desirable; but on heavy land yielding poor milk a low acidity is desirable.
5. A cheese made with low acidity requires longer to ripen, and probably a higher temperature than a cheese with high acidity.
6. In the spring the temperature of the dairy should be maintained artificially at from 64 deg. to 66 deg. Fahr.
7. In order that the curd may be put away in good time, it is essential to obtain sufficient acid in the whey before drawing it off.
8. The acidity of the mixed milk, etc., before renneting, should, if possible, be .21 per cent., and of the whey in the tub before drawing .20 per cent., so as to ensure in the whey when drawn an acidity of .22 per cent.

## The Dairy Business.

Farmers may have owned cattle for a score of years and learned but very few facts about caring for dairy cows and dairy products. He may think he knows, but he doesn't know. It not only requires special study, but it requires careful study of the nature and functions of the dairy cow, and the conditions and properties of the dairy products, before either the cow or the products are understood, and I assure you before a profit can be realized they must be understood. To this understanding must be carried out the programme 365 days in the year. Do not go into the dairy business unless you intend never to give it up. There is no subject whose study requires more extended observation or careful thought. It is true there are cases where men and women have grown up in the dairy business and know from experience that certain causes produce certain effects, never asking how or why, but these succeeded to a certain degree. A new beginner does not enjoy this knowledge, most persons get it by study. Successful dairymaking has its foundations on years of careful and special study. The man who will not submit himself to be educated and developed in dairy knowledge will most assuredly fail. Study and preparation come first. The dairyman must be educated to be in sympathy with the comfort and happiness of his cows, and take delight in everything that conduces to their welfare. He must know the causes that produce the irregularities and defects, or he will never avoid them.

## One Kind of Dairymaking.

One eminent Western dairymaker at the Vermont meeting said that Iowa's progress and prominence in butter making dated from the beginning to wash butter in the granular form, but at the same time he was confronted with the troublesome fact that the butter taking first prize was not only not washed in the granular form but was not washed at all, only a little water poured in the churn after the butter was gathered in a solid mass. I was lately in a creamery where the steam engine with its hot, greasy fumes stood in the same room with the open cream vats which were occasionally agitated to mix the cream, and they were but a few feet from the engine, while still nearer were piled the bags of salt to be used in the butter as occasion should require. The churning and working for the day was done, and all cleaned up, yet I noticed little pieces of butter still sticking in and about the worker. Such conditions in a dairy would be justly condemned as careless, ignorant, filthy; they are no less so in a creamery. Dairymen do not need to settle the question of whether or not to take their milk or cream to a creamery simply on the quality of the butter, for they can make just as good; but whether the conditions of help, indoors and out, the cost of carrying, cost of making, etc., must come into the question.

## Yield of Milk.

Most cows give about the same quality of milk year after year, beginning with this quality at the first calving. There is no general tendency for milk to become either richer or poorer as the cow grows older. The milk of a heifer tends to agree very closely in quality with that of her dam; the average variation is a third of one per cent. of fat and the greatest difference is one per cent. in the case of an Ayrshire cow crossed with a Jersey bull. In the long run, just the same results are obtained whether cows are tested once a month or twice a month. Cows that have been properly fed at the barn do not shrink in quality of milk when turned to pasture. They usually increase both in quality and quantity. Full feeding with grain at the barn and while cows are on pasture produces a much larger flow of milk during April and May, and causes the milk flow to keep up considerably later in the fall. No attempt was made to ascertain whether this increase was sufficient to pay for the extra grain.

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## QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

PROMISSORY NOTE.—A and B are both residents of the United States. A gives B his note and then afterwards comes to Canada. Can B come here and collect it by suit? **ANS.**—Yes.

FARMER.—If a mortgage on a farm is made for a number of years can the mortgagee pay before the full time expires? **ANS.**—After the expiration of five years he can legally pay off the principal and interest to the time of payment upon payment of three months' further interest.

LIEN.—A went to B's auction sale on Nov. 1 last and bought a mower, paying cash for it. On April 1 he received notice from a firm that they held a lien on this implement, which came due Dec. 1 last, and demanded possession of it. 1. Have they any right to it, as B stayed in the country two months after the lien came due and then shipped? **ANS.**—Yes; if their name and address was on the mower. 2. Is there any limitation within which liens run out if not notified when due? **ANS.**—Six years.

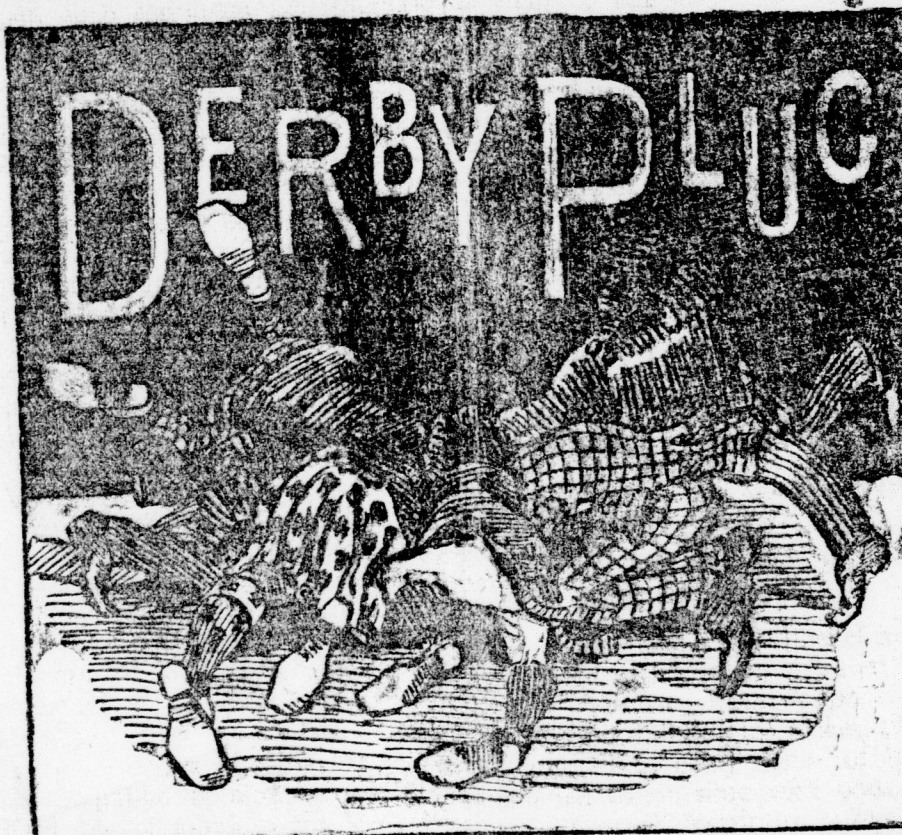
FARRAN.—I rented a house to a business man who occupied it for three years, but only paid rent for one year. He moved into another house and then made an assignment. My claim was put in by him as one of the creditors of the country two months after the lien came due and then shipped? **ANS.**—Yes; if their name and address was on the mower. 2. Is there any limitation within which liens run out if not notified when due? **ANS.**—Six years.

AUCTION.—If an article is advertised and

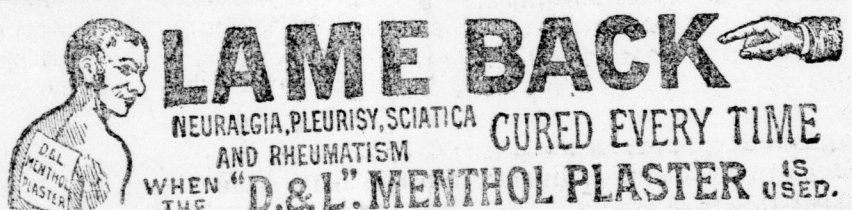
sold by public auction and no person there to claim it, can the owner come on the purchaser for the value of the article or the take possession of it? **ANS.**—Yes; the sale of an article privately, or by public auction, by a person who is not the owner of it, or not authorized to do so by the owner, does not pass the property in the article, which remains in the owner, who may recover the article itself or its value from the purchaser or from any person into whose possession it may have come.

READER.—A mortgaged his farm to B for six years and at the end of five years B closes. Can A reserve the fall wheat if it is not mentioned on the bill of sale providing the interest is all paid up? **ANS.**—Unless both principal and interest be paid he cannot claim the fall wheat if B has taken possession for default in payment. 2. A owns a horse kept at the farm of B, who gives a chattel mortgage to C of his stock, including this horse. If B closes the mortgage, can he take the horse belonging to A, which was put on without the knowledge of A? **ANS.**—No.

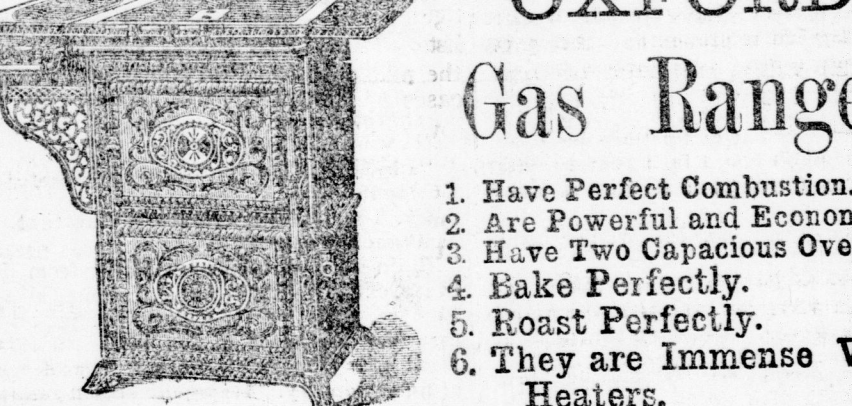
DISEASED CATTLE.—I have had several cattle die with tuberculosis and should have the rest examined by a veterinary surgeon but have not got the means. Does the Government do this and help to pay for what I have had to kill? **ANS.**—You should give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, whose officers will examine your cattle and report to him, and if your animals are slaughtered by his order then you are entitled to such compensation as may be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture. The Government pay their officers.



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