

OTHER PEOPLES' EXPERIENCE

BUTTERMILKING ON THE FARM; HOW IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE MADE

(BY GEORGE H. BARR.)

It will hardly be denied by any one at all familiar with the Canadian butter trade, that there is great room for improvement in the quality of a large proportion of the dairy butter; that there is a wide margin between the average price of dairy and creamery butter; and that creamery butter is much more popular with the general public than dairy butter.

FEEDS THAT WILL INJURE THE FLAVOR OF THE BUTTER AND WHICH SHOULD NOT BE FED TO MILCH COWS.

- 1. Turnips and turnip tops.
2. Rape and rye.
3. Decayed ensilage.
4. Leaks, onions, or apples in large quantities.
OTHER CAUSES OF TAINTS IN CREAM.
1. Cows' udders and teats in an unclean condition at milking time.
2. Milking in unclean stables.
3. Using unclean, wooden, galvanized or rusty milking pails.
4. Separating the milk in the stables.
5. Improperly cleaned separators.
6. Keeping the cream in cellars or other places where there are roots or vegetables.
7. Keeping the cream for several days at a temperature over 55 degrees.
8. Cows drinking water from stagnant ponds, or the leakage from barnyards.

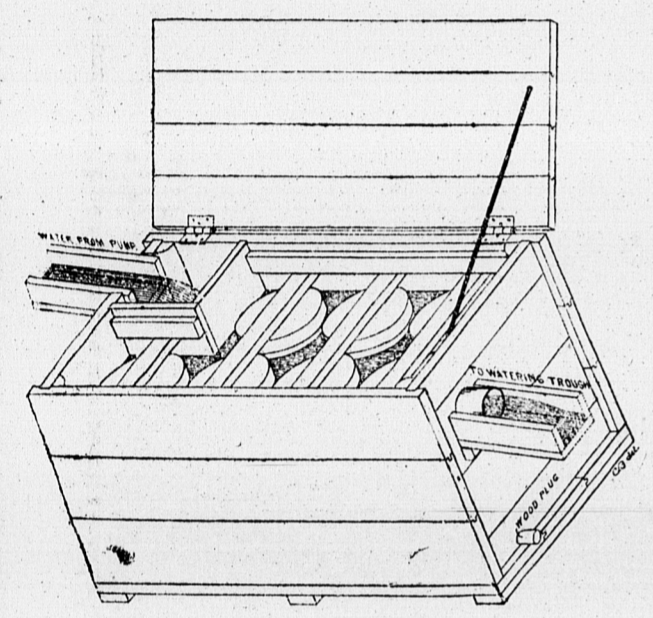


Fig. 1.

NECESSARY CONDITIONS TO PRODUCE FINE FLAVORED CREAM.

Pure Water.—The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk.

METHODS OF CREAMING.

There are three common methods of removing the cream from milk: (1) the shallow pan; (2) deep setting; and (3) the hand separator. All these methods are used to some extent.

THE SHALLOW PAN.

This method has many effects, and we do not recommend it. Cream from this method is apt to be too thin, by having too much milk incorporated in skimming. The large surface exposed in the pans, and the length of time that it stands, favors the absorption of odors and infection which comes from dust, etc., and also result in the cream becoming leathery, making lumpy cream for churning, which causes heavy loss of fat in the buttermilk.

DEEP SETTING.

The deep setting method is a very decided improvement on the shallow pans. The best results, both as to quality and effective creaming, are secured by putting the milk as soon as drawn, into cans about eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep. The cans are then placed in a tank containing ice water (Figs. 1 and 2), and left for at least twenty-four hours before skimming. Figure 1 shows a convenient style of skimmer for the deep setting method.

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AGRICULTURE

DRY FARMING IS ONLY HOPE FOR SOUTHERN FARMS

(By E. C. Bennett.)

That dry farming is destined to become an important adjunct to agriculture on this continent is a conclusion no longer open to serious doubt. Its possibilities are widening with each succeeding year, and the extensive experiments constantly in progress are shedding new light upon the whole broad question of agriculture.

Possibilities of This Method Widening Yearly

SUCCESSES REVIEWED.

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PURE SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ.)

A prominent agriculturist who has been touring Canadian farming centers this summer reports that the possibility of serious drought, following a very few farmers. He says: "In my travels I have been impressed by the seeming carelessness on the part of farmers in general in providing pastures for their hogs, and the result is that where hogs are seen grazing in the fields, as they should be, in the great majority of cases, they are penned up in small yards, utterly devoid of vegetation and a lamentable fact it is, lamentable both so far as the comfort and welfare of the hog, and the success and profits of the owner are concerned."

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SWINE

TOO FEW FARMERS PASTURE HOGS SAYS THIS TRAVELLER

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Prominent Agriculturist Condemns Conditions.

Makes Excellent Roughage and Promotes Wool Growth.

FEEDING HAY TO HORSES.

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ.)

A Subscriber, Clear Lake, writes: "Can sheep be kept on clover hay alone during the winter and how much must I put up? Could corn fodder and what kind of grain should I feed at lambing time to make the lambs come strong and to make the ewes give plenty of milk?"

SMALL FRUITS AND POULTRY.

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ.)

To break up hens that are "setty" put them into a room by themselves where there is a good roosting place, but no nests. They will break up sooner if a rooster is put in with them.

THE SETTING HENS IN SUMMER.

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ.)

When the weather is very warm and sultry, as it usually is when the hens are set, a cool place as possible should be selected for the setting. A cool place as possible should be selected for the setting. A cool place as possible should be selected for the setting.

PATTERNING UNPROFITABLE EWES.

(BY D. A. GAUMNITZ.)

The time is at hand when the ewes that have been unprofitable should be placed in condition for selling. Every farmer who studies his flock knows which the unprofitable ones are. They include those that have weak, open fleeces, that neither sell well, nor produce properly; those that cause trouble at breeding time; those that fail to yield much wool; those that produce weak, sickly lambs; and those that through lack of milk or some other cause, do not rear their lambs.

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LIVE STOCK

CLOVER IS GOOD FEED FOR SHEEP IN FAIR HEALTH

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POULTRY

COLONY HOUSES HELP LARGELY IN SEVERAL WAYS

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