THE DAIRY

SUMMER CHEESE.

Directions For Making It Issued by the Ontario Dairy School.

Aeration and cleanliness should have the same careful attention.

When the milk arrives at the factory, each can should be subjected to a strict examination by the cheesemaker—do not leave this to the poorest help—to detect if possible and reject all bad flavored or tainted milk. There is no excuse for having milk of this kind. What one person can do all can do—care for it properly and have it arrive at the factory in the very best possible condition.

When the milk has been received, heat it up gradually to 86 degrees. When this has been done, try it with the rennet test to ascertain the degree of ripeness. It is advisable to do this even in handling very ripe milk, for it enables the cheesemaker to know just about how fast the curd is going to work. If possible, have the milk in that condition that all the whey will be drawn in from 2½ to 3 hours from the time the rennet is added, with a quarter inch acid on the curd by the hot iron test. Use enough rennet to coagulate the milk sufficiently for cutting in 30 minutes.

Start to cut a little early. Take plenty of time, and do not hash or slash the curd. Use the horizontal knife first, finishing with the perpendicular, and if the milk is overripe and going to work fast, as is quite often the case in hot weather, then cut the curd considerably finer. By so doing the cooking process is hastened. The cubes of curd being small they are much more easily cooked than if left the ordinary size. When the cutting is finished, start to stir very gently at first, or until the curd becomes somewhat firm. Do not apply heat for 10 or 15 minutes after stirring is commenced. Heat gradually up to 96 degrees, taking fully one-half hour to do so, unless in the case of fast working curd, which requires to be heated up as quickly as possible to insure a thorough cooking. Continue stirring for some time after the desired temperature has been reached to prevent matting and to insure a more uniform and thorough cooking of the curd.

Draw off part of the whey soon after the heating has been finished, and if there are any bad odors or taints draw the whey down quite close to the curd, then by keeping it stirred and airing well the flavor will be very much improved. Draw off all the whey when the curd shows a quarter inch acid by the hot iron test, and continue hand stirring until it is sufficiently dry before allowing it to mat, and when matted break or cut into convenient strips and turn it over at short intervals (about every 15 minutes) piling a little deeper each time it is turned and never allow any whey to gather on or around it.

Grind early, or when the curd strings 1 to 1¼ inch on the hot iron. Keep it apart and well stirred and aired after grinding until ready for salting.

In the case of gassy curd, try to retain more moisture in it when the whey is drawn off by stirring less. Grind it about the usual time, and when it is partly ripe pile deep, and if the whey begins to lodge around it open the pile, allow the whey to drain off, then pile again. Continue in this way until the curd becomes velvety and buttery, when it is ready for salting. Hoop it from 15 to 20 minutes after the salt has been well stirred in.

Apply pressure very gently at first or until the whey begins to run clear, after which it may be safely increased. In from 45 to 60 minutes the pressure may be removed, the hoops taken off, the cheese dressed neatly and put back to press again. Apply full pressure before leaving there for the night.

Turn them in the hoops in the morning, paring off any corners or shoulders which may arise from imperfect fitting followers, putting back to press for five or six hours longer, when the cheese will be ready to take into the curing room, which should be kept as cool as possible during the summer.

We would strongly advise cheesemakers to keep a record of each vat, the condition of the milk, and how it works each day. Stencil the cheese with the date when made, the number of the vat made from, and by so doing a great many difficulties may be overcome.

Keeping Up the Milk Flow.

There is something wrong in the practice of most farmers, viewed from the dairy standpoint. It is permitting cows to dry up at this time of year or soon after and go dry until spring. We have spoken regarding dairy cows and general purpose cows. Lest we be misunderstood, we wish to say right here that we do not specify any breed or breeds as good and others as bad. Cows are what inheritance and training and feed have made them.

A cow that has suckled a calf and that descended from a long line of ancestry so kept is not the cow for dairying. She may take first prize at a public three days' test, but before the end of the year she becomes an expensive thing to keep. General purpose cows may be bred and trained away from profitable milking capacity. When we speak of dairy cows, we simply mean those which have been developed and trained in milk giving capacity regardless of breed—conceding the fact, however, that certain breeds have been trained in this direction more than certain other breeds.

Now, the way to spoil any cow is to let her shrink seriously in her milk flow when the calf is 4 or 5 months old. Short feed now means failure to the summer dairy. Generous feed now means an extra 100 pounds of high priced butter. Have good pasture now. We speak from trial. Supplement the pasture if necessary by feeding your oats and green corn to the cows until the fall feed comes on. There is no surer way to lose money than to neglect this.—Creamery and Dairy.

MOTH WORMS.

Directions Given by The American Bee Journal For Destroying Them In Combs.

A few worms in a hive can be taken care of by the bees themselves, especially if the bees kept are Italians. But if the colony is very weak and of black bees the worms may get the start of them.

Brimstone the combs after the bees are all out, but do not forget that when worms have grown to considerable size it takes a great deal of smoking to kill them. Give them twice as much smoke as you think they need. But while you are transferring the combs why not pick out the worms yourself? You can do so with the point of a penknife and leave very little cleaning out for the bees.

Probably some would prefer to use foundation and melt up the old combs. The character of the combs themselves would have something to do in deciding it. Nice, straight, all worker comb might be better than foundation, while crooked combs with a good proportion of drone comb might better be melted up.

Bear in mind that putting wormy combs into a new hive does not insure the continuance of worms. The worms do not multiply, only as moths enter the hive and lay more eggs. So if a strong colony is put upon wormy combs strong enough to prevent moths entering, just as soon as the worms present come to maturity the trouble will be at an end, even if the bees should not succeed in tearing out the intruders.

Top Dressing Grass Lands.

The idea that used to be prevalent that stable manure cannot be spread upon grass lands in summer without great wastage is contrary to the experience of most farmers and is now contradicted by pretty good theoretical arguments. American Cultivator says: At all events don't plow stable manure into the soil in summer. There it has a far more injurious drying effect on the soil than if put on the surface, where it at least serves as a mulch. If manure is spread on grass lands after cutting off the hay crop, it should be rolled so as to press the manure as closely to the soil as possible. If heavy storms come, the rain will leach through this manure and carry some of its fertilizing properties into the soil. Very little ammonia will be lost, as on the surface and scattered there will be little fermentation. The soil under the manure will be kept moist, and the growth of aftermath will give the manure a shelter from the scorching rays of the sun. It is the best possible time to apply manure to grass land that is to be put in hoed crops next season. So after the grass is cut no time should be lost in drawing and spreading on grass land any stable manure that has accumulated since the spring cleaning of the barnyard.

Bordeaux Mixture.

There are several formulas, varying in strength. One strong enough for most purposes is one-quarter pound each of copper sulphate and lime to each gallon of water. For potatoes paris green may be mixed with this at the rate of one-half pound to 50 gallons. To make the bordeaux mixture suspend the copper and lime in separate casks of water in coarse gunny sacks and allow them to remain immersed for several hours, or for an entire day. When ready to mix, pour the liquid from each into a 50 gallon cask and fill up with water. Wooden vessels are best, as these chemicals corrode ordinary metals.—Rural New Yorker.

MOLALLA GRANGE, NO. 40, P. of H.
Meets at their hall at Wright's Bridge on the second Saturday of each month at 10 a. m. Fellow members made welcome.
JAS. NELSON, Master.
E. H. COOPER, Sec.

WARNER GRANGE, No. 117, P. of H.
Meet fourth Saturday of each month, at their hall in New Era. C. C. Williams, Master
Mrs. May Waldron, Sec'y

ACHILLES LODGE, NO. 38, K. OF P.
Meets every Friday night at the K. of P. hall. Visiting Knights invited
CHAS. ALBRIGHT, JR., C. C.
J. E. RHODES, K. of R. and S.

COLUMBIA HOOK AND LADDER CO.
Meets first Friday of each month at Fountain engine house. CHAS. ATHEY, Pres,
C. B. PILLOW, Sec'y. CHAS. BITZER, F'rm

CATARACT HOSE CO. No. 2.
Meets second Tuesday of each month at Cataract Engine house. W. H. HOWELL, Pres.
G. H. BENTOW, Sec'y. J. W. O'CONNELL, F'rm.

BUTTE CREEK GRANGE, No. 82, P. of H.
Meets at their hall in Marquam, second Saturday in each month at 10 a. m. Visiting members always welcome.
J. E. JACK, Secretary. J. R. WHITE, Master.

Society Directory.

OREGON CITY BOARD OF TRADE.
Meets at Court House on Second Monday in each month. Visitors welcome.
F. E. DONALDSON, Secretary. GEO. C. BROWNELL, President.

GAVEL LODGE, NO. 55, A. O. U. W.
Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings at Knight's hall, Canby. Visiting brothers made welcome.
E. E. CARLTON, Recorder. A. R. SHANK, Master Workman.

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH, NO. 647, C. K. of A.
Meets every Tuesday evening at their hall corner Main and Tenth Streets, Oregon City.
MATT. JUSTIN, Sec'y. T. W. SULLIVAN, Pres.

MULTNOMAH LODGE, NO. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Holds its regular communications on first and third Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
L. L. PORTER, W. M.
T. F. RYAN, Secretary.

CLACKAMAS CHAPTER.
Clackamas Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation third Monday of the month at 7:30 P. M.
H. S. STRANGE, H. P.
G. L. GRAY, Sec'y.

OREGON LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock P. M. in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.
GEO. C. ELY, N. G. Thos. Ryan, Secretary.

OSWEGO LODGE, NO 23, I. O. O. F.
Meets at Odd Fellow's hall, Oswego, every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren made welcome. G. W. PROSSER, N. G.
J. F. RISLEY, Sec.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Odd Fellows hall. Members and visiting patriarchs, cordially invited to attend.
J. A. STEWART, Scribe. W. H. HOWELL, Chief Patriarch.

WACHENO TRIBE, NO 13.
Meets Wednesday evening at Armory Hall. Visiting members invited. CHAS. KELLY, Sachem.
J. HAZARD, C. of K.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
Willamette Falls Camp No. 148, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month in K. of P. hall. Visiting neighbors made welcome.
E. E. MARTIN, Clerk. E. M. RANDS, C. C.

SUNRISE LODGE, NO. 43, A. O. U. W.
Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Wilsonville, Oregon.
HENRY MILEY M. W.
C. T. TOOZE, Recorder.

PIG IRON LODGE NO. 135, A. O. U. W.
Meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall, Oswego. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. U. CAMPBELL, M. W.
R. STRAUSS, Recorder.

MOLALLA LODGE No. 46, A. O. U. W.
Meets first and third Saturday in each month at school house. Visiting members made welcome. T. S. STIPP, M. W.
J. W. THOMAS, Rec.

FALLS CITY LODGE OF A. O. U. W.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening of each month in A. O. U. W. hall 7th St. All sojourning brethren cordially invited to attend. D. CAUFIELD, M. W.
GEO. CALIFF, Recorder.

CLACKAMAS LODGE, No. 57, A. O. U. W.
Meets first and third Monday in each month, at Straight's Hall. Visiting brethern welcome.
C. E. PEASE, Rec. S. HOLCOMB, M. W.

MEADE POST, No. 2, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.
Meets first Monday of each month, at K. of P. Hall, Oregon City. Visiting comrades made welcome.
DAVID MCARTHUR, Commander.
J. P. SHAW, Adj.

GEN. CROOK POST, No. 22, G. A. R., Department of Oregon.
Meets in school house at Needy on first Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All comrades made welcome. I. P. BILLINGS, Commander.
H. THOMPSON, Adjt.

MEADE RELIEF CORPS, No. 18, DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.
Mrs. M. M. Charman, - - President
Mrs. F. L. Cochrane, - - - Treasurer.
Mrs. J. B. Harding, - - Secretary.
Meets on first and third Fridays of each month in K. of P. Hall. Members of corps from abroad, cordially welcomed.

SONS OF VETERANS.
E. D. Baker Camp, No. 18, meets every first and third Thursday evening of each month, at K. of P. hall.
E. S. CALIFF Capt.
B. S. BELLONY, 1st Lieut.
G. O. WOODS, 2d Lieut.

Sunday Services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Episcopal—Rev. J. A. Eckstorm Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer service every Friday evening.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—REV. M. ANGLEO DOUGHERTY, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P.M. Sunday School after morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 6:30 prempt.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. GILMAN PARKER Pastor. Morning Service at 11; Sunday School at 12:15; Evening Service 6:30; Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Monthly Covenant Meeting every Wednesday evening preceding the first Sunday in the month. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.—REV. A. HILLEBRAND, Pastor. On Sunday mass at 8 and 10:30 A. M. Every second and fourth Sunday German sermon after the 8 o'clock mass. At all other masses English sermons. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Vespers, apologetical subjects, and Benediction at 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV G. SYKES, Pastor. Morning service at 11; Sunday School at 12:15; Evening service at 7:30. Epworth League meeting Sunday evening at 6:30; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 6:30. strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. O. W. GIBONEY, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6:30. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH—GERMAN—AUG. ERNST, Pastor. Preaching services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 A. M. (John Harrisberger, Supt.) Weekly Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—Rev. P. R. WILLIAMS, pastor. Services first and third Sunday mornings and the preceding Saturday night in each month at Oregon City, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and the first Sunday afternoon of each month at Falls View.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs Potter & Kelly, of Oregon City, Oregon, have made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to the assignee at his office on Main street, Oregon City, within three months of the date of this notice. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to pay the same forthwith.

THOS F. RYAN,
Assignee of the estate of Potter & Kelly, insolvent debtors.
Oregon City, August 2, 1893. 6t