

The Dairy.

NOTES ON BUTTER.

Prof. Julius Lehmann has been making some experiments as to the causes why cream sometimes gives none. His results have been published in the *Bl. f. Ldw. w. Gev.* These cases are:

1. Uncleanliness of the vessels holding the cream and butter.
2. Too long standing of the milk and cream.
3. An unhealthy condition of the milk from which the cream is produced.

The cream which gives no butter is always very sour and its smell and taste denote a decomposition of some of its elements. At least we must grant that there is in such cream some substance which causes its abnormal action in butter-making. The nature of this substance is not yet understood; but the professor has a way of making it harmless as regards separating the cream into butter and buttermilk.

That the trouble in making butter often arises from uncleanliness of the vessels, cannot be denied. Where wooden vessels are used, a simple washing with water is never sufficient. The milk and cream get into the minute pores of the wood and are not removed by the process of washing and drying, but remain there, decay, and injure the following charges of milk, from which is obtained, therefore, poor butter or, in some cases, cream which yields no butter. The professor recommends that, after the usual washing and drying, a little soda solution and hot water (in the churn a wine glass of soda solution to one gallon of water, and in the cream vessel a liquor glass of soda solution to one-third gallon of water) be put into the vessels, which are well shaken five or six times during half an hour and then well washed with hot water and dried.

The cattle troughs should also be kept clean and occasionally, at least once a week, washed out with lime milk; for it cannot be doubted that decaying matter, used by the cows as food, deteriorates the quality of their milk.

Sometimes letting the milk or cream stand too long injures it for butter making although many dairymen hold to the opinion that the longer the milk stands the more cream is obtained. This opinion is entirely wrong. The milk should not stand longer than 36, or at most 44, hours at a temperature of 59°.

Is the cream deteriorated so that it gives no butter, put it in a wooden vessel, stir it continually and add a diluted solution of soda (to 1 wine glass soda solution one-sixth gallon water) until yellow test paper on contact with the cream assumes a brownish color. As soon as this occurs, and the cream has lost its sour taste, let it stand quiet a quarter of an hour and then stir and add very carefully dilute hydrochloric acid until the solution gives blue test paper a faint red color. The addition of the acid has changed the excess of soda in the cream into common salt; and the cream now, after working it an hour at the utmost, will give very good butter. The professor has often tried this method and always with the best of success.

Should too much acid have been added, the butter can only with difficulty be made to form large lumps. In this case the material is strained through the cloth.

The professor thinks that no dairy should be without soda solution for cleaning the vessels. This, of 1.4 spec. gravity should be kept in bottles with tight glass stoppers. After using, wash the stoppers with water, wipe dry and rub on it two or three drops of table oil. The dilution of the solution or of the hydrochloric acid must always take place in glass vessels.

THE ALDERNEYS.—The distinguished quality for which the Alderney is prized, is the marked richness, and deep yellow color of her milk; yet it is moderate in quantity—eight

to twelve quarts a day being a good yield in the height of her season—but that, wonderfully rich in cream and butter. A gentleman in New England, who had for many years kept quite a herd of them on his farm for dairy purposes, a few years since told us that he sent much of his butter to private families in Boston, where he obtained about double the price of good common butter, and that one-half or even less of Alderney milk, mixed with that of the common cow, gave it color nearly equal to that of the pure breed. We have like accounts from others who kept them.

Alderneys were occasionally imported into America as early as fifty years ago, and in considerable numbers within the last twenty. They are favorites where well known, are increasing in numbers, and bear good prices.

Correspondence.

Sublimity Farmers' Club.

ED. FARMER: By request of E. T. Perkins, Secretary of our Farmers' Club (who is very busy), I send you a few items concerning our progress.

Our Club met on Saturday, April 13th. After discussing domestic economy, it was agreed that there was a wide difference between real economy and stinginess. After discussion, it was agreed that notwithstanding the rage for cattle and sheep speculations it was safest to hold carefully to mixed husbandry.

After appointing agents for the disposal of our wool crop, we found by count that we had some twenty-three hundred fleeces to dispose of, mostly combing wool, and it was left to the discretion of our agents whether to sell now or wait for further developments of the market; but the Club seemed to be sensible of the benefits of the tariff on foreign wool, as favoring the wool-grower.

An essay on home attractions was read by J. C. Gleason, which attracted considerable attention. It was ordered sent to the FARMER for publication.

After the reading of the constitution, sixteen new members were admitted. Each person offering to become a member pays a half dollar to the Treasurer, and if he receives a majority of the Club he is declared a member. Our new members include four ladies, one of whom is a miss. Wonder if she would not make a good companion for some young farmer. One feature of our Club is, we admit large boys, five of whom are members. We number some thirty members in all, and our Club seems to be getting quite popular.—We also made arrangements to keep our library at the building where we meet. We have quite a number of books for our library, and are making arrangements to increase our stock of books as opportunity offers.

The Club voted to have an oyster supper at Squire Downing's on the 19th of April, at which time we invite the editor of the FARMER to be present, as we expect to have a pleasant time together, spending the entire day in discussion or social chat, as may be deemed most advisable. Our next subject is progressive agriculture.

I neglected to mention that we received a valuable lot of grass, grain, garden, and flower seeds, from the Department of Agriculture, which were distributed for experiment—the result to be duly reported to our Secretary. G. W. HUNT.

LIME FOR POTATOES.

ED. FARMER: Dr. J. P. Parker, an old and experienced farmer of our community (Jacksonville), had about an acre of choice land which he designed for potatoes. On the first year he raised an abundant crop of potatoes; on the second year the crop was not so good; on the third season the crop was quite inferior to the first two, while the fourth crop was nearly a failure, barely getting his seed back. It being apparent that the potatoes had attracted some requisite

substance of the soil, he sought to ascertain what that something was. Finally, after a philosophical reasoning, he determined that lime was the ingredient; hence, on the fifth year he dropped a teaspoonful of lime in each hill of potatoes; the consequence was, a crop equal if not better than the first.

Your correspondent knows of farmers that never raise more than one or two crops of potatoes on one piece of land. If they will try the remedy of which I have spoken, I think the desideratum will be acquired.

JACKSON.

The royal plate at Windsor, which is kept in a tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, is valued at £1,750,000 sterling. There is one gold service, used by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests. Some pieces were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Birmah, China. There are thirty dozen of plates which cost twenty-six guineas each plate. This is only a portion of the royal wealth of England. In the tower of London are all manner of gold salt cellars, drinking-cups, spoons, etc., which in value represent an additional million or so.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Remarkable cure of the Superintendent and Agent of the Guadalupe Mine. "The work goes bravely on." Case No. 6,001—Second Series.

GUADALUPE MINE, NEAR SAN JOSE, CALIF., Aug. 15, 1871. Dr. A. M. Lopez & Co.—For a long time I have been afflicted with Rheumatism in my hands and feet, the pains most of the time being very severe. On the 7th of July I procured some of your UNK WEED REMEDY, and after taking only Three Bottles, find that I am quite restored to health and strength. I have had the rheumatism for eleven (11) years, and think that the success of the "UNK" in curing a disease of so long standing, in so short a time, is very remarkable. As a tonic and appetizer I have never met with anything equal to the UNK WEED REMEDY; during the time I was taking it I gained fifteen (15) pounds in weight. Trusting that this certificate will be useful in inducing others afflicted as I was to try the "UNK." I remain very truly yours, JAMES T. BROWN, Feb. 21. Sup't and Agent Guadalupe Mine.

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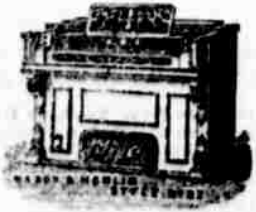
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Facts Little Known RELATING TO LIFE INSURANCE:

THERE IS NO FORFEITURE IN THE New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the following examples prove the fact: PORTLAND, Nov. 15, 1869.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was six months overdue—A. C. E. Miller, Portland, Oregon. Amount insured, \$5,000. The payment of this claim was attested by Cincinnati Bills, Jacob Mayer, Geo. H. Flanders, M. Seller. COLUSA, Jan. 27, 1870.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was four months overdue—J. W. Jones, Colusa, Cal.; amount insured, \$10,000. The payment of this claim was attested by Frank Spaulding, W. F. Goad, J. M. Wilson, J. W. Goad, A. J. Johnson, M. D., Henry Peyton. WALNUT CREEK, Jan. 20, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was eleven months overdue—Lawrence G. Peck, Walnut Creek, Cal.; amount insured, \$5,000. The payment of this claim was attested by John Slitz, Orris Fales, John J. Kerr, M. Colver, D. F. Majors. COLUSA, Feb. 28, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was four months overdue—Jas. H. Cadden, Colusa, Cal.; amount insured, \$3,000. The payment of this claim was attested by W. F. Goad, J. W. Goad, John Hoopes, John Cheney. SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1871.—Loss paid on a policy where the premium was two months overdue—J. Levinson, of Boise City, Idaho; amount insured, \$10,000. The payment of this claim was attested by M. S. Barnett, S. A. Gyle, J. Cerr, Rosenthal, Feder & Co.

The above claims were paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company was incorporated in 1855, and is therefore the oldest purely mutual life insurance company in the United States. It has CASH ASSETS OF OVER \$10,000,000, and is the only company on the Pacific coast governed by the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law. DIVIDENDS declared and made available in payments of premiums ANNUALLY. WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent, N. E. cor. Sansome and California sts., San Francisco. JOSEPH MIDDLEMIN, Superintendent of Agencies, 10 Front St., Portland. CAPT. LYMAN S. SCOTT, Local Agent, State St., Salem. Dec 6/71

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