

TURKISH DAIRYING

THREE METHODS OF MAKING BUTTER—STRANGE DAIRY IMPLEMENTS.

Animals milked for dairy purposes in Turkey, says a correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette, are the buffalo, cow, sheep and goat. In the tropical parts of this country, such as Mesopotamia and Arabia, cows are milked for the same purpose. Of these animals the first gives the most abundant butter, sheep and goats are esteemed for their sweet milk, but the cow gives the best and richest butter in this country, as she does all over the world.

Generally cream is not separated from the milk in the manufacture of butter. They make a kind of cream called "catmuk" by putting the boiling whole milk in a shallow pan, 40 to 50 centimeters in diameter and about four centimeters deep. Then a tablespoonful of either bran or starch or

CROPS FOR SHEEP

FEED FOR WOOL AS WELL AS MEAT—WHAT SHEEP PREFER.

It is an old but true saying that too many cooks spoil the broth, says a writer in The Sheep Breeder. One good thing is worth several other things not so good. The sheepman is just now overwhelmed with advice, sometimes good, but generally bad, to try too many crops. Sorghum is recommended for one, Hungarian grass for another, Awless broom grass and several others of which it is very safe to say the writers of the advice have had no experience; so between these various stools the unwary shepherd comes to the ground, and his flock may come to grief. Now, all experience and present knowledge combine to prove that all crops grown rape is by far the very best in every respect. Sheep differ from all other animals in the fact that their woolly coat, weighing from 5 to 10 or even 12 per cent of their other solid matter, contains a large amount of sulphur, or 4 per cent on the average—that is, a fleece of a well bred Rambouillet ram may carry one full pound of sulphur in it, or half more in some of the heavier breeds of this breed.

Of course every one realizes the fact that whatever is in the fleece is derived from the food, for there is no other way possible. Then what will happen if the food does not contain this indispensable sulphur? What would happen, let us think, if the tailor had everything to make clothes with but thread, or the mason were to build a wall or water to make his mortar or the carpenter had no nails to put the house together? Simply nothing could be done for want of the necessary material. So with the sheep's fleece. There could be no wool; the animal would shed his woolly coat or covered with very short, scant hair if there were no sulphur in the feed. This is a fact we are to think of when preparing food for our flocks, and when we find that rape largely exceeds all other plants mentioned above in the quantity of sulphur in it and equally exceeds in its quantity of potash and the alkali which we know, is indispensable to the good condition and quality of the fleece, has about 90 per cent of potash in its ash) we may be very sure that rape must be the very best of all feeds for sheep during the season in which it may be grown in the best manner.

Rape is a leafy, thin, taprooted plant, while its very close relative, the turnip, is bulb rooted. This is the only difference between these two plants. They have both the same habit of growth, needing two years to completely fill the same shaped seed pot, and the very same kind of seed. So that where and how one can be grown, there and the other may, and both are of very easy growth, needing, as every good grower, good soil and good culture and then paying a very satisfactory profit.

But the sheep. May we not very judiciously ask what their opinion of it is? This they are not slow in expressing by their intense satisfaction and enjoyment of it when turned on to it. Indeed care is to be exercised at first, as they would kill themselves by overeating it. So it is necessary to turn the flock on to the rape under these safe conditions: First, when it is dry; second, when the sheep or lambs have their bellies well filled with grass or other feed; third, only for a few minutes at first and thus day by day gradually using them to it until in time they are in no danger of gorging themselves. The wise shepherd will be extremely careful of this, for when the sheep is overfilled with rape it is in imminent danger of early death from the severe bloating due to it.

There need be no hesitation in discarding all the other crops mentioned and confining the flock for its late summer feeding wholly to this. Indeed the next early summer growth may be pastured until the land is ready for plowing for other crops.

OLEOMARGARINE ROBBERY.

Secretary Wilson on the Side of Honest Butter.

There is no comparison between genuine butter and oleomargarine, and all claims to the contrary are easily disproved, says Secretary Wilson. When the millioaire and the laborer either go to market for cheap butter or tallow from the steer or the sheep, they have no difficulty in getting them at the prevailing market prices. If they desire, however, to purchase the fats of the dairy cow, they are met with different considerations. The butter of the cow, which is composed of fat and casein, sells on its flavor. All other fats are different from this. The fat or tallow of the ox or the sheep may be had for 4, 5 or 6 cents a pound, while that of the dairy cow commands in its best condition at present over 30 cents a pound. Whenever the manipulation of a cow's milk is conducted under clean conditions and at a proper temperature, a favoring element enters it by reason of the microscopic fat globules, which are bacteria. These bacteria make the fine flavor for which we pay 20 cents a pound and more and also add to the digestibility and healthfulness of the product. Other fats do not contain these germs, and the reason that there is nothing in them upon which they may live and multiply.

Now, when the millioaire and the laborer either go to the market and are led into purchasing these cheaper fats, rigged and labeled in such a way as to imitate butter, they are not only deceived and robbed, but they are made to introduce into their stomachs and the stomachs of their families substances that are injurious to their health beyond any question. The delicious qualities of body fat and tallow, such as are largely used in the production of imitation butter, cannot be eliminated by deodorizing processes or such things. Let any one take a piece of bread and butter, and let the butter be of the cheap variety, and let the bread be of the best, and eat it and then take a piece of bread and tallow, weighing that, and eat the first one day and the second the next, and he'll find the difference quickly.

Large and Small Horses.
The solid, chunky horse is desirable for a heavy driver, but of course for a carriage horse he must have plenty of life and show some style, says Hiram New Yorker. He makes an excellent animal for a grocer's delivery wagon, being tough and not specially given to running away. For trucking the big horse, broad-backed, heavy horse-like best. He can't trot fast, but he will pull rather than speed that is required. A horse of this type, weighing 1,000 or more, should not often be made to go faster than a walk on pavements. The express companies use a horse that is a sort of cross between the solid chunk and the big, bony animal. He is tough and strong and capable of considerable speed. The brewers use a horse of something like this type, but a little larger. For newspaper delivery and other livery work the long-legged, nervous animals are best—those that will start off almost on a run and keep it up for ten blocks. Very few cases of moon blindness are reported. Nearly all of the sables have a veterinary record in some way. Now, when you submit to him, in what is above the horses meant are those that are big and plenty to eat. They are dozens of miserable, half starved old pligs that are made to do for years what they are not made for. Now, when you have one that is strong, you can get ten minutes or so and thus get a horse.

Shoeing Horses.
Every farmer should know enough about the blacksmith's trade to know whether his horses are properly shod or not.

Overfeeding Pigs.
Pigs often die of overfeeding if allowed to eat heavy food and then have no opportunity to lie down and digest it.

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Bled Quarts at a Time

I am a knife maker and worked for a number of years in the New York Knife Co. factory at Walden, N. Y. First thing I knew I commenced to bleed from the mouth. Sometimes as much as a quart of blood would come up from my lungs at a time. Every time I coughed the blood spouted out. It was in the fall I got so bad, and the church people told me I had better make my peace with the Lord and prepare to die, for I would not live till spring. My home doctor couldn't do me any good, but advised me to get to New York City for examination. They finally took me to a medical college, and a whole lot of physicians made what they called a diagnosis. There were several students looking on. One professor had a little ivory hammer, and with this he pounded my chest and held his ear close to listen. After a while the professor looked at me solemnly and declared: "One of your lungs is about one and the other is affected. There may be a slim chance of your recovery, but I don't think it will improve. One day I saw an advertisement of free samples of Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, being given away by our home drug store, Walker & Eaton. I got one of these bottles, and it relieved me. Then I bought more of the regular size, and my improvement was continuous, although slow. My doctors were astonished and so was I. After dark I hated to spit, because I was afraid it might be blood, and I wanted to know for sure. I have now a new nose, for at last I am a solid man again. Although one lung is gone, the other is as sound as a dollar, and answers as well as two lungs, so far as I can see. I want everyone to know the facts and that is why I tell them here." (Signed) A. H. SHAW.

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At the Dairy Institute at Springfield, Mass., Professor Cooley said: "The food does not affect the richness of the milk. You cannot tell by the looks of milk how rich it is. We cannot afford to run cows on half time. To get high grade milk brush the cows before milking and it is advised by many that the udders be clipped. Manage to have the cows come fresh, so as to maintain a uniform supply throughout the year. It is claimed that summer stilage will stop summer shrinkage. Overall should be clean. Don't have them stified with dairy starch. Don't make a strainer do too much work. Have a fresh one for every ten or a dozen cows. Cool the milk and keep it at a given temperature. Care, cleanliness and cold are the three "c's" of milk production. The German dairymen have a stall which seems nearly perfect. The platform is just the right length for the cow, and behind it is a deep ditch of six or eight inches, with a ledge part way down, so that the cow in slipping off does not slip clear to the bottom. The cows soon learn to stand out of the ditch and keep perfectly clean."