

INGLEY'S
 Take it home to the kids
 Have a pocket in your pocket for an over-ready treat.
 A delicious confession and an aid to the teeth, appetizing digestion.

INGLEY'S
 UBLEMINT
 EWING GUM

is Reply.
 articulated Heloise, the rapid-fire restaurant, accidentally spilled the trousers of a customer to do it. I'm sorry.

ill right, mom!" cooed Sandstorm Smith, who was dining there, she hadn't my other

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EFFICIENT FARMING

FARM DAIRY CHEESE.

For every 9 or 10 pounds of cheese required, use 100 pounds of milk (10 gallons).
 Take the fresh morning's milk and mix it with the night's milk in a vat, or some vessel suitable for holding milk; a clean wash boiler will answer the purpose. Heat the milk to 86 deg. F. by placing a clean can of hot water in it, or by setting the vessel containing the milk on the stove and stirring until the desired temperature is reached.

If colored cheese is wanted, use one teaspoonful of cheese coloring for each 100 pounds of milk. Add the coloring to a dipperful of milk and mix it thoroughly with the milk in the vat before adding the rennet.

Use one teaspoonful of rennet for every 25 pounds of milk. Dilute the rennet with a pint of cold water and mix it thoroughly through the milk by stirring with a dipper for about three minutes.

Cover the vat until coagulation takes place, which will be in about twenty minutes, depending on the ripeness of the milk; the sweeter the milk, the longer the time required.

To ascertain when the curd is sufficiently coagulated for cutting, push the forefinger into the curd at an angle of 45 deg. until the thumb touches it, make a slight break in the curd with the thumb, then gently move the finger forward. If the curd breaks clean across the finger without any flakes remaining on it, it is ready to be cut.

For cutting, regular curd knives are best. Use the horizontal knife first, cutting lengthwise of the vat, then cut both lengthwise and crosswise with the perpendicular knife. This gives small cubes or even size.

When curd knives are not available, a long-bladed knife may be used, cutting the curd lengthwise and crosswise of the vat in strips about one-third of an inch wide, then cut horizontally. By this method it is difficult to cut the curd evenly.

After the curd has been cut, it should be gently stirred with the hand, or with a small wooden rake for ten minutes before applying heat.

Heat the curd to 98 deg. F., taking about thirty minutes to do so. Continue stirring until the curd is ready for dipping; this is usually about two and one-half to three hours from the time the vat was set.

When the curd becomes firm and springy and falls apart when a handful is pressed together, it is ready to have the whey removed.

After drawing off the whey stir the curd over once, then pile it evenly at one end of the vat and cover it with a heavy cotton cover.

In about twenty minutes the curd will be well matted when it should be cut into blocks about four inches square.

Turn the blocks about every twenty minutes until the curd becomes flaky. This is usually about one and a half hours after dipping.

The next process is milling the curd and a knife can be used in place of a curd mill. Cut the curd into strips about the thickness of your finger, stir well, then apply the salt at the rate of one ounce of salt for every twenty-five pounds of milk.

Sprinkle the salt over the curd, mix it thoroughly and when the salt is dissolved the curd will be ready to put to press. Between 80 deg. and 84 deg. will be a suitable temperature to have the curd at this stage.

The cheese hoop, or hoops, should be made of heavy iron with two handles on the outside. A suitable size for home use would be 7 or 8 inches in diameter and 12 or 14 inches high. It is also necessary to have a wooden follower, which will fit nicely on the inside of the hoop.

Place a piece of cotton at the bottom of the hoop, as a temporary cap, then put the cheesecloth bandage inside the hoop. Carefully pack in the curd, fold over the end of the bandage, place on top a piece of cotton similar to the one at the bottom, then put on the wooden follower and put to press.

If a press with a screw is not available, use a lever press. Take a piece of scantling 10 or 12 feet long for a lever. Place the cheese hoop on a strong box about three feet from the wall. Nail to the wall a piece of scantling and under it put one end of the lever. Put a block of wood on top of the follower for the lever to rest on. A pail containing stones or iron may be used for the weight. Do not apply full pressure at first.

In three-quarters of an hour the cheese may be taken from the press, the bandages wet with hot water, pulled up smoothly and trimmed neatly, allowing one-half an inch to lap at the ends. Cover the ends with circles of stiffened cheesecloth, over that place a piece of cotton dipped in hot water. Return the cheese to the press until the following morning, when they should be turned in the hoops and pressure continued a few hours longer.

After removing the cheese from the press, place them in a cool, dry cellar to ripen.

Turn the cheese end for end on the shelf every day for a month and after-

wards occasionally. These cheeses will be ready for use in about 6 or 8 weeks.

To prevent the cheese moulding and to keep them from drying too much, they may be dipped in hot paraffine wax. Another method to prevent mould is to put a double cloth on the cheese until ready for use. The mould will be on the extra cloth, leaving the cheese clean when removed.

Packing Butter on the Farm for Home Use.

We have all heard the expression "The best is none too good." This applies especially to butter for storing, so says Miss Belle Millar of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is necessary to put away the very best if we want to have something good for using later on, as no butter improves in storage.

The can in which the cream is collected should be clean and free from rust.

The cream should be good flavored and should be churned sweet, or with very little souring.

A cream with high acidity will not make a long-keeping butter.

As pasteurized cream butter will keep very much better than raw cream butter it would pay to go to the extra trouble of pasteurizing the cream when the butter is going to be held for some time.

To pasteurize, place the can of cream in a larger vessel containing hot water. Stir the cream gently until the temperature comes up to 170 deg. F. Hold it at that temperature for at least ten minutes, then cool it quickly to a low temperature. Hold it cold for a few hours before churning it.

Churn at a temperature low enough to bring the butter in nice firm granules. Avoid overchurning. Wash the butter twice and salt in the usual way. Work the butter a little to mix in the salt, then let it stand in a suitable place for a few hours before finishing the working.

Have the butter of such firmness that it will stand sufficient working so that the salt will be evenly distributed and that it will be close in body and not show water pockets.

As butter keeps best in large packages, crocks, tubs and boxes are used. The crocks should be in good condition, free from breaks in the glazing, and should be well scalded before using. Tubs and boxes should be coated with paraffine wax and lined with heavy parchment paper.

Put the butter in in small pieces, pack solidly, using a butter packer or a wooden potato masher. Pack each piece by working from the centre outward. Pound well around the edges and in the corners so as to avoid having holes.

When the box is filled, level off the top and fold the ends of the paper over. If a tub or crock is used place a circle of parchment paper on top. Make a paste by moistening some salt with a little cold water and spread an even layer over the top of the package, then fasten down the lid.

If covering crocks it will be necessary to cover the lid with two or three ply of clean wrapping paper and tie it securely.

Butter to keep must be protected from air, light and heat, so after the packages have been made secure they must be placed in a clean, cool, dark place. The temperature should be low and even. Butter made in September is not subjected to heat like the June butter. Those who make butter in June for holding and have not a good place for keeping it would find it to their advantage to place it in a cold storage if there is one in the vicinity. The saving in quality would more than pay the storage fees.

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Care of the Road Horse.

The horse is a necessity on the farm, and increasing interest in his breeding has been apparent during the past year, says Mr. G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman. At the same time, he adds, there was never a worse time to raise "scrubs" and "skates" than the present. There is a demand for quality drafters which will continue, provided the right kind of horse is produced. Overproduction and poor judgment in breeding have brought about recent discouraging conditions.

While strongly advocating the use of good stallions, Mr. Rothwell directs attention to the importance of choosing a fitting mate. Still, it is due not only to careless breeding that animals of poor quality are so common, but also to underfed, poorly developed three-year-olds are the result of not only farmers, of flies, bare pastures, trudging after hard-worked mothers, and, insofar as the foal is concerned, to a lack of a little grain, choice hay, and a few roots in winter feeding.

Fall foals, bred under favorable conditions, are, says Mr. Rothwell, almost invariably strong foals, free from taint or disease.

Speaking of feeding, the Dominion Animal Husbandman advises the giving of little grain to the brood mare during the winter months, but advocates the feeding of a fair amount of good hay, timothy, mixed hay, clover or peas, oats and vetches. One feed a day, he suggests, of well-cured mixed or clover hay or of green cut hay will be found excellent. Turnips, carrots or mangels should form at least one feed daily, there being no better winter feed than roots. As to exercising, plenty of fresh air, natural, succulent feeds and work promote healthy functioning. A mare in healthy, natural shape means that the foal she is carrying is likely in a similar condition.

Medicines should be used only where indicated and not as a general hit-and-miss cure-all. The mare should get salt regularly. A tablespoonful of chick-seed or pulverized charcoal in the feed two or three times a week is beneficial. A box in the yard containing a readily accessible mixture of salt, bone-meal and charcoal, it is suggested, will be found particularly good for colts and growing stock generally, and may supply just what some brood mares require in the way of mineral salts. All mares, however, do not require the same, and it is well to provide for obscure possibilities.

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Howe Seeds

The term Heaves, or Broken-Wind, is applied to a condition affecting horses which is manifested by shortness of breath due to the air cells of the lungs becoming over-distended. It is caused in many cases by feeding horses dusty hay, particularly timothy and clover hay. Allowing horses to drink an excessive amount of water after feeding and just before going to work, and also overloading the stomach with bulky food always predisposes to the development of heaves, hence the condition is met with most frequently in horses which are greedy feeders. Over exertion when the stomach is full is always liable to produce heaves.

Symptoms of Heaves—Horses which are affected with heaves usually keep the nostrils dilated or wide open, and have a hurried, wheezing breathing accompanied by a double lifting or pumping of the flanks which becomes intensified and more noticeable by exertion. The peculiar heaving of the flanks causes a ridge to appear along the lower end of the ribs, which is known as the "heave" line. Another symptom is the presence of a chronic cough which is more pronounced after feeding or drinking. Broken-winded horses keep the anus relaxed and pass much flatus, or wind, at times.

Treatment of Heaves—The essential feature in the treatment of heaves is to alleviate the condition by careful dieting. By reducing the amount of hay or roughage and feeding chiefly on grain and mashes and regulating the supply of water to the minimum, many badly broken-winded horses may be enabled to do ordinary work. Dusty hay of any kind should not be fed to broken-winded horses, as it will aggravate the symptoms, and to obviate such tendencies the hay should be dampened. The bowels should be kept regulated by feeding bran mashes, to which may be added a handful of Glauber salts, or flax seed meal. Heaves is usually benefited also by giving them from one to two tablespoons of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in the food or drinking water each morning and evening for a period of two weeks from time to time. In many cases broken-winded horses become more serviceable when moved from a damp, muggy climate to a dry climate.

Killing Weeds in the Manure Piles.

There are very few seeds that will be destroyed by the addition of lime to manure. This is a very wasteful procedure, however, inasmuch as quicklime in the manure will drive off the ammonia and thus the most valuable constituent will be lost.

A number of experiments have been made in various places and it has been found that where the manure is sufficiently fresh so as to develop considerable heat this will destroy all of the weed seeds in the interior portion of the pile. It is necessary, then, to take down the pile and rebuild it with the portions that were outside the centre, so that they may undergo the same heating process and have the weed seeds destroyed. Also where this method is practiced it has been found that very few weed seeds survive in a viable condition.

A metal band to surround a stove pipe from which extend wire racks on which utensils or clothing can be dried has been patented.

It was her first visit to a farm and she evinced keen interest in all she saw. Being shown the dairy herd, she turned to the farmer and asked: "Which ones give the cream?"

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