

# CANADIAN BREEDER

and  
AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JUNE 26, 1885.

No. 26.



Merino Ram "VENGEANCE," No. 33. Missouri Register. Owned by H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

## CREAM SETTING.

The following are the results of investigations made by Prof. Ford as to the effects of the ordinary methods of cream setting in England as reported in the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

1. Shaking of the milk before setting is detrimental to a rapid separation of the cream. Of two samples of milk, one being shaken before set aside, the latter required eight hours to separate seven per cent. of cream, the time required by the other to separate the same quantity being only three hours.

2. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is more serious in its effect upon a thorough separation than the first mentioned point. When milk conveyed to a creamery in a common vehicle by centrifugal separation gave 100 pounds of butter, a sample of milk of the same quantity and quality conveyed in the same manner, and set in ice water, gave 90 8 pounds, while another sample, that had been cooled, transported as before, and then set in ice water, gave only 87 9 pounds.

As a general rule, Prof. Ford found that the yield of butter grew less the lower the temperature of the milk before setting. When milk set in ice water directly after milking gave 100 pounds, milk that had been previously cooled

to 68 deg. gave 95 7 pounds, 54 deg. gave 91 pounds, 48 deg. gave 86 3 pounds. A means of restoring the original qualities of such milk was found in warming the milk to about 104 deg. before setting.

## QUANTITY OF WHEAT TO THE ACRE.

In D. S. Curtis's pamphlet on wheat culture we find the following upon sowing and the quantity of wheat to the acre:—"As in many other farm matters, there is diversity of opinion as to the quantity of seed it is best to sow, but judgment and circumstances must determine the point in different situations. Different preparation of both seed and soil will render more or less seed necessary. Climate and season have much to do with it, kind of soil and variety of wheat also have a bearing upon the question. Wheats which tiller largely, like Clawson, Fultz, Gold Medal, etc., need less seed to the acre. Rich, fertile soil requires less than poor land. A long season and warm climate require less, as affording better conditions for spreading and growing. Fine, deep, pulverization of the soil, which gives heavier growth to each plant, needs less seed, and well cleaned, sound grain requires less seed than otherwise. Then, more seed is required when

sown in the spring than in the fall on the same land. Many circumstances enter into the determination of the question, so that careful discretion should be exercised by each grower for his own special case. The manner of planting, whether by drill or broadcast, and the style of drill used, make more or less seed necessary. If seed is well screened and brined, with all light, foul seed skimmed off, of course less will be necessary. From three to six pecks per acre is about right, as a general rule.

Broadcast sowing is hardly safe with less than six pecks to the acre of good seed, to secure full seeding to all parts of the ground, as some spots will get too much and some will not be covered. With drill planting the seed is more evenly distributed, and more completely covered, with none too much in any one place, hence less is needed. Some styles of drills distribute the seed better than others, some of them making four pecks necessary, while, with the others, three pecks will be sufficient. If every kernel were properly planted, and all perfectly distributed and germinated, even much less than the above quantity would be needed to fully seed the ground. Yet, if the planting be not done in the very best manner, to secure the growth of all the seed, we would recommend too much rather than too little—say six to eight pecks to the acre."