March 4, 1915

FARM AND DAIRY

(29) 200

Clean Milk Cheaply Produced

ERTIFIED milk ! What a vision these two words bring before us of stables scrubbed, cows scrub-d, white clothed attendants, a perhed. bed, white clothed attendants, a per-fectly sanitary dairy room, and all kinds of extensive precautions that only an excessive price for milk could justify.

This is the usual conception of milk production. This does not mean, however, that people who cannot afford to pay a certified price for milk must of necessity drink dirty milk, or milk containing a very great number of bacteria. At least that is the conclusion reached by experi-menters at the New York Agricul-tural Experiment Station and publish-ed in a recent bulletin. The milk produced in these experiments aver-aged only about 500 bacteria per cubic continuets of milk. The cerproduces in arcse experiments aver-aged only about 800 hocteria per cubic centimeter of milk. The cer-tified milk standard is 1,600 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This standard is taken as ensuring a milk that is above any suspicion of uncleanliness. Here is what the experimenters have to say of their results: "There seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the germ count of these samples was low, simply be-cause the samples was low and the sample and the samples was low and the sample seen when unusual care was exercised in stim-ulating their growth. "This milk was produced under

alating their growth. NOT "CONTINUE" CONNETIONS "This milk was produced under greenral conficions which appear to be no beter than those surrounding a considerable number of the ordinary city dairies, conditions which pro-bably would not be acceptable to any certified milk commission. Notwith-standing these facts the extended study of the product indicates that in bacterial content at least it is of the very highest quality. That milk of this quality is not uniformly produc-ed under such general conditions is illustrated by the fact that a local commercial dairy in which the me-thods and equipment resemble that at the Experimental Station, except that steam is not available for treat-ing the utenals, quile uniformly turns out a product with a content approximating 1,000,000 germs cubic cummeter.

centimeter. "Under such circumstances it is pertinent to inquire as to the points

A More Modern Type. silo of to-day is indispensible to the stock farmer. The one here illus-ded a hollow the silo. is a long, long ance on the primitive structure of the transfer of both, however, he same-the holding of food in the ulest state in which excile like its heat.



A Primitive Mexican Silo.

A rimitive mexican Silo. This is an old Mexican adobe class silo in which is stored green feed to carry catile and also it brough droughts. There are some of them centurise old The original Mexican silo was equars, but, the later ones were made round to allow better packing.

of difference between these two dair-ies. At the Experiment Station, the stable is kept cleaner, the network of work cleaner, the milkers are clean-er and the utensils are thoroughis standed. Apparently the wild differ-ence in the germ content of the pro-duct from the two dairies lies in the influence of one or more of these fac-tors." The important fact which is being

The important fact which is being gradually recognized through these and similar observations is that the production of a reasonably clean and low germ content milk will be a far simpler and less expensive undertak-ing when the factors which really gov-ern its production are actually under-stood.

Who Shall Keep Pure-Breds? 107

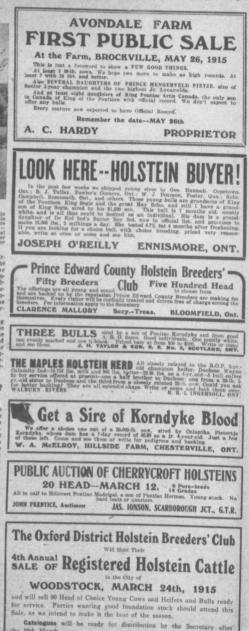
W. A. Olemons, Seet'y Canadian H-F. Breeders' Association. I do not expect that more than five I do not expect that more than fire per cenk of our dairymen will ever be breeders of pure-bred stock. Even if the foundation animals were avail-able, it is scarcely desirable that everyone should blossom out as a pure-bred stock breeder. Only at rare

pure-ored stock preeder. Only at take intervals do we find a man with an inherent love of good stock, a skill in feeding, and a genius in mating, which will ensure a steady improve-ment in the herd under his charge. A considerably greater number of men may be found who are able to

men may be found who are able to keep their herds up to the standard of their foundation stock. With a majority of the so-called breeders there is a more or less steady deter-oration in the quality of their herds. It goes without asying that the opera-tivite of the latter class must be of which between the totals breed with which they are coursend.

Those who belong to the country and small towns to-day are most for-tunate -- President Falconer, Toronto University,

Farm property is the only kind of real estate advertised in Eritish Co-lumbia now. In this class quite a number of transfers are taking place the on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. The brokers as usual are keeping prices up as best they can, but prices and values are much nearer they take the state of the state age.



the 10th March. JAMES RETTIE

Norwich, President

W. E. THOMPSON Woodstock, Secretary

A. E. HULET Norwich, Sales Manager

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