December 17, 1914.

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FARM AND DAIRY

The Dairy Meeting at Guelph

(Continued from page 9.) summarized by Mr. Brown, of the Dairy School. He found that the use of a red reader to eliminate the meniscus reduced the reading one-half per cent. As the results were not certicent. As the results were not certified field by chemical nanlysis it was agreed that the value of the red reader is yet in doubt. In handling composite samples it was found that least mold developed when sufficient preservative was added at first and the bottle not abaken on each addition, earlo being taken that ersam does not get hand that ersam does not get Daily Versus Composite Sampling. The old question of daily versus composite samples was again to the fore. Everal were ready to express their belief in the superiority of the

their belief in the superiority of the daily test but found that the variadaily test but found that the varia-tions from day to day due to poor separators, poorly regulated speed and other causes were an object of auspi-cion to patrons. In this regard the first year is probably the worst. Chief Instructor Herne suggested a speed dial on cream entrators to eliminate speed. (Manufacturers please take patient) notice)

Another phase of the testing problem Another phase of the testing problem that is often a cause of irritation is is the testing of cream samples such by patrons to Guelph. Mr. Waddel men-tioned one case where his test was 31, the patron's 33 and the college test 39. Prof. Dean pointed out that his department could not refuse to test these samples even though they might not have base correctly taken. Finally not have been correctly taken. Finally it was agreed that a letter be drafted to accompany every test explaining why variations occur and why the col-lege test might disagree with the

lege test might disagree with the creanery test. Proportional Sampling. Mr. Bart threw additional light on taking proportional samples by de-scribing the Markor system in use in Alberta. The drawer takes a sample of each patron's cream. At the fac-tors for various weights of cream. It smouth proportionate to the dolivery of the patron for that day. Needless to say, the composite bottles are all of uniform size. Por pasteurising temperatures Prof.

For pasteurising temperatures Prof. Dean recommended 171 for the flash method and 140 for the holder method. Dean Cream cooling experiments during the past year indicate that with pasteur-ized cream, brine through one cooler used too much ice but that water in a first cooler and brine in a second work-ed very well.

ed very well. Farm and Dairy can give but this brief summary this week of this im -, portant meeting. Extracts from the various discussions will be given from time to time in future issues. It was generally agreed that this year's meet-ing will be provocative of use t in bringing nearer to solution the even-tions of reason grading, instruction of patrons and the friction due to col-lage crean tests.

Winter Feeding of Sheep

(Continued from page 5) send a few of them from time to time send a few of them from time to time to the bugber. When doing this the grain ration is increased, the mar-ket lambs being kept by themselves, and being given a mixed ration of corn and oats, with the emphasis on the corn. For lambs corn is the fin-est feeding grain that we have ever used. One

used. One point we would make for the fall of the year. Pastures are short, and unless a little supplemen-tary feeding is done, both lambs and ewes will lose in condition. Don't be deceived by the growth of the flexce. Handle the ewes carefully, and you will find that the growing flexce may cover a serious loss in flesh.

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