

Made in Canada

Best Prices Paid by the

PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO., LTD.

402 Parliament St., TORONTO, Ont.

CHEESE AND BUTTERMAKER

Wishes position for 1915, eight years experient lat class dairy school certificate. Good refe ences. Married. Apply, James Reid, For wich, Ont.

CREAM

Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours-write us (cans supplied Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

13 Church St., TORONTO

EGGS, BUTTER

LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight, d-rise us by postal and we will attend to the est promptly.

est promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.

Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

CREA

We say least and pay most. Money talks.

Let ours talk to you. Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

The old statement that "no juggling of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discerning shippers patronise us.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd. 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

SWEET CREAM

WANTED

Highest Prices paid throughout the year.

Write for Particulars to

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD. TORONTO

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Test of Cream Will Vary

Prof. C. E. Lee

The test of each delivery of cream will not always be the same because of the following factors numbered in order of importance.

Location of the cream screw.
 The amount of skimmilk in proortion to milk skimmed used in

flushing the bowl.

flushing the bowl.

3. Richness of the milk skimmed.
The richer the milk the higher the
cream will test. This explains why cream tests higher in winter than in

4. Operating the separator at a speed not uniform.
5. The amount of milk going into

the separator. Always operate at full capacity faucet wide open, the float will regulate the inflow. Profits Lost in the Skim Milk

Unless the separator is properly adjusted and put together for each operation butter fat may be lost in the skimmilk.

1. Place the separator on a firm

2. The bowl must run smoothly. 3. Required speed must be main-

4. Do not skim cold milk 5. Cream and skimmilk must not be clogged.

6. If the bowl is too low the cream will strike the edge of the cream pan.

Graphite for Scale

A scale remedy for boilers has been long and ardently desired by both cheese makers and creamery men. Mr. cheese makers and creamery men. an.
W. R. Starr, claims that graphite has
solved the problem. In the course of
a recent address he said:
"The action of graphite is a mechanical rather than a chemical one.

It is easy to conceive that molecules of scale-forming material would find it more difficult to attach themselves firmly to surfaces made non-receptive firmly to surfaces made non-receptive by a coating of slippery graphite than upon clean sheets, and that the crys-tals of scale floating in water permeat-ed by graphite would become so coated with this substance, which possesses so little coherence and so much ad-herence, that they could not aggre-site themselves into a firm, stronggate themselves into a firm, strong

coating upon the surfaces.
"The breaking down of old formathat, owing to the unequal expansion and contraction of the metal of a boiler and the scale in it, the latter during alternate periods of heating and cooling, becomes more or less cracked and checked. The presence of these little cracks gives graphite its power to disintegrate and break down old scale, regardless of character and thickness. Circulating mich ter and thickness. Circulating with the water, the graphite works into and through these minute openings, which are otherwise almost immediately re-cemented by the scale forming matter in the feed water, and deposits itself on the inner surfaces of tubes and shell between the metal and the scale, with the result that the latter will no longer adhere tenaciously and may be removed with com-parative case. If the scale is thick it sometimes comes off in quite large strips or slabs; if thin, it sloughs off in the form of sludge or small scales.

Continuous Use of Graphite "After a boiler has once been cleaned of its accumulation of old scale, the continuous use of graphite in correct quantity will effectively prevent the subsequent formation of that hard scale so difficult to remove, since it will form in and with the scale matpermit it to be easily taken out. With some feed water graphite may pre-vent the formation of all scale that may not be eliminated by blowing down and washing out, although, gendown and washing out, atthough, generally speaking, most feed waters carry scale forming materials in such quantity that a coating will form to some extent in spite of the presence

not be expected to show the most de-sirable results until graphite has been in use for two or three months. The experience of engineers who have used graphite in the United States and elsewhere has shown it to take from eight to twelve weeks of con-stant use before all old scale can be easily removed."

Don't Stop Half Way

A number of cooperative creameries have taken up ice cream making as a side line during the last few years, says the Dairy Record, with varying degrees of success. them have made one great mistake in taking up this side line by not pro-viding proper facilities and sufficient help. They have bought freezers and tubs and cans and maybe provided an extra boy during the busy season, but extra boy during the busy season, but there they have stopped. The freezer has been installed in some corner of the creamery, no room has been pro-vided for cooling the cream before freezing, and very little room for hardening the ice cream, and the fanardening the ice cream, and the fa-cilities for handling the very much increased amount of ice have not been thought of at all. Add to this the in-creased amount of work incidental to filling orders promptly, looking after shipments and keeping track of empty tubs and cans, to say nothing of keeping track of collections, and it is not surprising to find that the ice-cream making in cooperative creameries is not an unqualified success.
What is worth doing at all is worth

what is worth doing at all is worth doing well and that is as true of ice cream making as of anything else. Taking up ice cream making and making it a source of profit demands not only added equipment, but often-times a re-arrangement of all the creamery equipment and floor space. and, always, more help. Stopping half way is bound to result in a profitless venture, a disgusted buttermaker and dissatisfaction all around. Investing in an ice cream freezer is by no means all that is required of the creamery to keep the profits waiting in the ice cream business.

A neat and attractively put up package will sell much more readily and at a better price than one care-lessly packed even though it contains better produce.

At Campbellford, Belleville and other places, the factories employ a man to superintend the packing of the cheese on the car. Fewer com-plaints of bad stowing come from these places than anywhere else.—G. G. Publow, Dominion Dairy Commis-

Double faced, corrugated straw-board boxes to carry 60 one-pound prints of butter are a convenient package. In 500 lots they can be obtained for 12 cents. The freight is less on account of the weight. Similar boxes for four Stilton cheese can be secured in lots for nine cents.—J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commis-



Wide Margin | Of Strength

In purchasing a cream separator it is important to get one with a wide margin of strength. In that way, you avoid possibilities of breakdowns and secure a machine that will give long service. The 1915 Model

Standard,

Made in Canada ----

cream esparator is now built with one frame and searing for all ing is strong and ruged enough to provide a wide marrier of a fact of the largest capacity. The main for the ingree capacity for the main provide a wide marrier of a fact to the control of the control of the main control of the control of the

The bowls of the Standard (any size from 500 to 1,000 pounds) are able sufficiently over capacity to able sufficiently over capacity to and still do the work as well as other separator bowls.

Out and still do the work as well as other separator bowls.

Standard over capacity is good to be sufficiently and over capacity is good to be sufficiently on know that Budde you know all the other superiors of the sufficient of the

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Head Office and Works - RENFREW. ONT.

Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada



WALLACE B. CRUY Canadian ordern All correspondence sho State in inquiry if you

November

BUSH A

does work no

It cuts down

CRUME

NONIN NODUS THE F.F.

HAMILTON