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Both Lots appear to have given slightly better creaming results on the ration composed nearly altogether of ensilage. The average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk from both, in seven settings being 0.37 of one per cent., while the average of the same number of settings, under exactly the same conditions, was 0.53, when the meal ration was fed in addition to the ensilage.

Analysis of butter:

Lot.	Ration.	Water.	Fat.	Casein.	Ash.	Iodine number.	Melting point.
I	No. 1—1st period.....	*9.36	87.06	0.99	2.59	32.00	32.25
II	No. 2—1st period.....	*9.74	86.49	1.04	2.74	28.32	34.15
I	No. 2—2nd period.....	*11.36	85.20	1.06	2.38	30.52	32.61
II	No. 1—2nd period.....	*11.90	84.78	1.01	2.31	33.32	33.33
	Average on Ration No. 1..	10.63	85.92	1.00	2.45	32.66	32.79
	Average on Ration No. 2..	10.59	85.85	1.05	2.56	29.42	33.88

* Average of four samples.

* Average of four analyses and determinations.
† " " " "

It was observed in the practical handling of the samples, that the butter from Lot 11 was always firmer than that from Lot 1, due doubtless to the influence of the animals composing this lot. It is rather remarkable what a difference one or two degrees in the melting point makes in the physical properties of butter. Both lots gave firmer butter or butter with a higher melting point when they were fed meals in addition to the ensilage and hay. Last year when the cows were fed ensilage chiefly it produced a butter with a low melting point (31.75°). "Taking the average melting point (32.4°) of the butter produced from the ensilage, hay, straw, and grass rations as a standard, we find that it was increased 2.3°C. when a mixture of oil meals and hay was fed; 1° when linseed